

THE ROBESONIAN

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Country, God and Truth.

SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS.

VOL. XXXVII, NO. 3.

LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1906.

WHOLE NO. 2120

BILL PASSES TO ADMIT NEW STATE

Oklahoma to be Name of the New Commonwealth.

TWO TERRITORIES ARE ONE

Indian Territory Joined With Oklahoma and They are Admitted as one State—House Railroad Rate Bill Made Unfinished Business.

Washington, March 9.—Today at 5:35 p. m. the Senate passed a bill for the admission of a new State to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the House joint statehood bill with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out. The motion to strike out was made by Mr. Burrows and it was carried by the close vote of 37 to 35 after having been lost by the still closer vote of 85 to 86. The final vote on Mr. Burrows' motion was as follows:

Yeas—Alger, Bacon, Blackburn, Bulkley, Burrows, Carter, Clark, (Montana); Clay, Culbertson, Daniel, Dubois, Flint, Foraker, Foster, Frazier, Gallinger, Gearis, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Latimer, McCreary, Mallory, Martin, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Perkins, Pettus, Rayner, Scott, Simmons, Spooner, Stone, Tallaferro, Teller, Tillman—87.

Nays—Allen Allison, Ankeny, Beveridge, Brandegee, Burnham, Clapp, (Wyoming); Crane Culom, Dick, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Fulton, Gamble, Hale, Hemenway, Hopkins, Kean, Knox, LaFollette, Lodge, Long, McCumber, Millard, Nelson, Penrose, Piles, Proctor, Smoot, Sutherland, Nixon, Warner, Wetmore—85.

The bill as amended was passed by unanimous vote.

Immediately after the disposal of the statehood bill the House railroad rate bill, on motion of Mr. Tillman, was made the unfinished business, but as the Senate adjourned over Saturday and Sunday the actual formal consideration of the measure will not begin until Monday.

The vote on statehood came as the climax of a day devoted exclusively to that bill. Most of the time was given to discussion, but the voting on the bill and amendments consumed an hour and a half. The speech-making excited comparatively little interest, but there was pronounced excitement throughout the voting period and it culminated when the success of the motion to eliminate Arizona and New Mexico was announced after the second vote on that proposition. The test vote, upon which the opponents of joint statehood showed their greatest strength, was on the Foraker amendment which provided that Arizona and New Mexico should have an opportunity to vote separately on the proposition of joint statehood. This was carried by a vote of 42 to 29. Previous to this action, provision for increased appropriations in the bills was stricken out in order to afford an opportunity for a motion to concur in the Senate amendments when the bill is sent to the House. The speechmaking began at 11 o'clock and was under the ten-minute rule after the first hour. About a dozen speeches were made, but the notable ones were made by Messrs. Dubois and Burrows in denunciation of polygamy in Ari-

zona and New Mexico. Mr. Dubois secured the incorporation of an anti-polygamy amendment, but the elimination of Arizona from the measure detracted somewhat from the importance of the accomplishment.

Medical Examination Laws.

The examining boards of the country are assuming despotic power. For the most part they are made up of political appointees with pulls. They will not be bettered by the next change in administration, but a new crowd with new pulls will take their places on the boards. They are a wonderful set of men. They can, in two or three hours' examinations of a candidate, determine better his fitness to practice medicine than a college faculty (chartered by the same State legislature that created the board) can, under whose teaching the candidate has been for four years. They can do all this, aye, and more. They can prevent an educated and ethical practitioner of twenty years, practice from entering their State, because he is not familiar with cells which should be written with at "s" while a student who fails at one college and goes to an easier one, and is let through by an easier faculty, gets in without trouble. They can make reciprocating laws with different States which do not reciprocate. They can frame entrance requirements for our colleges to order. They can recognize and pass upon the standing of our literary institutions at pleasure, and there is probably not a mother's son on any of the boards in any of our States that could get licenses to practice in all of our United States, even if they had the \$755 of the examining board fees. This is what they call protecting the people. Odzooks! and forsooth.—New York Times.

DR. MATTHEWS SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS IN PEN

Greensboro Physician Convicted of Murder in Second Degree—Appeal is Taken.

Greensboro, N. C., March 9.—After deliberating for 13 hours the jury in the case of Dr. J. B. Matthews, the Greensboro physician charged with the murder of his wife on December 1, 1905, returned a verdict at 8:50 o'clock this morning of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Ferguson sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for a term of 20 years. Counsel for Matthews immediately announced that an appeal would be taken to the supreme court. Matthews relied upon a plea of insanity as a defense. There was expert testimony to support the contention. The prosecution established a motive, however, by introducing evidence to show that Matthews had threatened to kill his wife on a former occasion, when he claimed that she had been unfaithful.

The most sensational allegation at the trial was, that Matthews had injected strychnine into his wife while she was ill, and while pretending to be offering a prayer at her bedside. Witnesses from Richmond, Va., testified that the prisoners had made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide fourteen years ago, because of the death of his sweetheart.

Messrs. E. D. Boone and Jno. French attended services at Antioch church Sunday.

Mr. T. S. Grayard, a prominent merchant of McDonalds, was here Monday.

HOSTILE MOROS MAKE AN ATTACK

Important Action Between American Forces and Natives.

REPORT OF GENERAL WOOD

The Engagement Opened During the Afternoon of March 6th—Action Involved Capture of Mt. Dojo—Outlaws Exterminated—Fighting Lasted two Days.

Manila, March 11.—An important action between American forces and hostile Moros has taken place near Jolo. Fifteen enlisted men were killed, four commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men were wounded and a naval contingent operating with the military sustained 82 casualties. The Moros lost 600 men killed.

Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the division of the Philippines, reports as follows from Jolo, capital of the Sulu Islands:

"A severe action between troops, a naval detachment and constabulary and hostile Moros has taken place at Mount Dojo, near Jolo. The engagement opened during the afternoon of March 6 and ended in the morning of March 8. The action involved the capture of Mount Dojo, a lava cone 2,100 feet high, with a crater at its summit and extremely steep. The last 400 feet were at an angle of 60 degrees and there were fifty perpendicular ridges covered with a growth of timber and strongly fortified and defended by an invincible force of Moros.

The army casualties were 15 enlisted men killed, four commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men wounded. The naval casualties numbered 32. Ensign H. D. Cooke, Jr., commanding the United States steamer Pampanga, was severely wounded and Coxswain Gilmore was severely wounded in the elbow.

"The constabulary casualties were: Captain John R. White, wounded in the thigh, severely; three enlisted men killed and thirteen wounded; Captain Tyree Rivers sustained a slight flesh wound in the thigh; Lieutenant Gordon Johnston was slightly wounded in the right hand; Lieutenant Conway, of the Sixth Infantry, was slightly wounded in the left eye. All the wounded are doing well.

"Colonel Joseph W. Duncan, of

the Sixth Infantry, directed the operations. All the defenders of the Moro stronghold were killed. Six hundred bodies were found on the field.

"The action resulted in the extermination of a band of outlaws, who, recognizing no chief, had been raiding friendly Moros, and owing to their defiance of the American authorities, had stirred up a dangerous condition of affairs.

"The artillery was lifted by block and tackle a distance of 300 feet, into a position on the lip of the crater.

"Brigadier General Bliss and myself were present throughout the action.

"The attacking columns were commanded by Major Omar Bundy, Captain K. P. Lawton, Captain Rivers, Captain L. M. Koehler, Captain McGlachlin and Lieutenant Johnson.

"The officers and men engaged highly commend the Moro constabulary, who did excellent work, their casualties numbering 17 out of the force of 44 engaged.

"It is impossible to conceive a stronger natural position than that attacked."

The fighting lasted two days among the lava ridges, which had been strongly fortified by the Moros. Artillery had to be hoisted by means of ropes up the last 500 feet at an angle of 60 degrees.

Robesonian Dies in Texas.

The following account of the death of Mr. Barton Baggett, who was born in Robeson county, and who recently died in Texas, appeared in a local paper. Mr. H. C. Mercer sent the item to Mr. J. T. Barker, who requests us to print it.

"BAGGETT.—Barton Baggett was born April 10, 1836, in Robeson county, North Carolina. For four years he wore the gray of a Confederate soldier, with equal honor to himself and his country. He was first married to Miss Emily Suggs in 1862, who bore him one child. This wife died July 17, 1900. In 1894 he came to Texas settling in Burleson County, where he was married to Miss Mollie McLendon, November 16, 1902. I have reserved the best for the last—he was a Christian; he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1865. Bro. Baggett was a good man, who spent his life in a quiet and unostentatious way, filling the place of a good and true husband and bringing joy and sunshine to the heart and life of his wife. He was a good neighbor, but he will be missed most by his

OFFER OF \$1,000 SHARE A. C. L. STOCK REFUSED.

New York, March 10.—The Wall Street Summary tonight says:

"The recent rumor of a possible absorption of a controlling interest, has been authoritatively denied; but while the actual prospective purchaser was not the interest referred to, it can be stated on very trustworthy authority that a syndicate composed of some of the most prominent railroad interests in the United States recently made an offer of \$1,000 per share for 51 per cent or a controlling interest of the \$10,000,000 stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut. This offer was declined.

"In order to arrive at the combination of railroads which would be covered by the above purchase, the following statement of roads and mileage included in the ownership of the Atlantic Coast Line

Railway company, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Charleston and Western Virginia Railroad Company and numerous other subsidiary lines in the south by the Connecticut company is given, indicating what the prospective purchasers had in mind. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 5,742; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 1,201; Charleston and Western Carolina, 840; North Western Railroad of South Carolina, 71; Georgia Railroad, 614; one-half interest of L. & N. in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, 295; total controlled mileage, 12,492.

"The above gives some idea of the reason why the syndicate of powerful railroad interests were willing to pay \$1,000 per share for a controlling block of the Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut stock, and incidentally, why such an offer was declined."

wife. They were devoted to each other. He died rather suddenly—heart failure—on the morning of December 18, 1905. The funeral services were conducted by the writer. Peace to his memory.

CHAS. U. McLARTY."

SAY SCHOOLS WRECK NERVES.

Head of New York State Medical Society Condemns Methods of Teaching.

"If our nation wishes to embark in the business of making nervous wrecks of her citizens, it could not accomplish this end any more effectively than by this method of placing children of tender years under such a regime as I have outlined."

This sentence was the climax of an attack upon modern school methods, in the address of Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox, of Buffalo, the retiring president of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, before the annual meeting of that society.

Dr. Wilcox analyzed the day in school and commented upon the uniform standard to which the teachers are compelled to hold the children in the competition of the schools.

"There is absolutely no latitude allowed the teacher," said Dr. Wilcox. "She is a part of a machine which must turn out so many pupils to the teacher in the next higher grade at such a time. The fact that she may have sensitive, nervous children, who wilt under the machine regime, is of no consequence. Her predecessor did it, and she must do it."

With reference to written examinations, he said:

"The building pleasure which the child begins to take in his school career is nipped by the cold frost of examinations.—New York Times.

ELECTION OF COUNTY

TREASURER MONDAY.

At Hour of Going to Press no Choice had Been Made by Commissioners.

There was quite a large number of people in town yesterday, the occasion being the regular meeting of the board of county commissioners. In addition to the regular routine business, the vacancy caused by the death of the county treasurer was expected to be filled by the election of his successor in office. Quite a number of applications, several of them backed by strong petitions were presented to the board and the election promises to be quite interesting.

The commissioners set 2 o'clock as the hour for considering the applications of candidates for the office of treasurer.

Officers Avert a Lynching.

Rock Hill, S. C., March 11.—The town of Rock Hill was in a quiver of excitement last night over an attack upon the 13-year-old daughter of W. L. Swett, of the Arcade Mill village. A lynching was avoided by the care and prompt action of the policemen, who, on catching the man they had suspected, hurried him off through the country to the Yorkville jail. He had been positively identified by the girl, and three other little girls who were with her when the negro attacked her, and was well on his way to Yorkville in a buggy with two officers, armed with shot guns, when the crowd of operatives, who were searching for him, learned of his capture. The town is still warmly discussing the incident, but no further trouble is feared.

MEN ENTOMBED IN FRENCH MINE

Most Appalling Mine Disaster Ever Occurring in Europe.

MORE THAN 1,000 KILLED

Caused by Explosion of Mine Damp—Later Details Only Serve to Confirm First Reports—All France is Shocked—Many Reports at Variance.

Paris, March 11.—The worst fears as to the enormity of the mine disaster in the Courrières district of the Pas-de-Calais Saturday morning have been realized. The death list numbers 1,110, and the whole of the region stands appalled at the terrible tragedy, which has brought sorrow to 6,000 fathers, mothers, wives and children.

The last great mine disaster occurred in France in 1885, when 293 persons were killed and 80 injured; but that and all others sink into insignificance before Courrières.

The vast mortuary camp is under military guard, 400 soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding in check the crowds of distracted mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tappings on pipes by the imprisoned men had been heard, but gradually this hope vanished and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and even threatened to break through the cordon of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit. One man named Sylvester succeeded in entering the mine, but he never returned. It is believed that he groped about inside until he was overcome by the gases, and perished. It is reported that a rescue party numbering 40 has been cut off by the caving-in of one of the galleries.

Minister of Public Works Gauthier, Minister of the Interior Dubief and the secretary of President Fallieres remain on the ground endeavoring to comfort the distressed families of the miners. President Fallieres has given \$1,000 to aid in relief measures. The Ministry will add a further sum to this, and the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to vote \$1,000,000 for the purpose of alleviating distress.

Ministers Gaughies and Dubief have received complete details of the catastrophe from M. Lavaurs, the director of the mine.

"Of 1,800 miners who were down in the pits when the explosion occurred," he said "678 were working in pit No. 4; 482 were in pit No. 3; 571 in pit No. 2, and the remainder in Pit No. 10.

Those rescued were taken out as follows: From Pit No. 4, 190 from pit No. 3, 15 escaped through pit No. 2, and 74 from pit No. 10. A number of these were injured and some of them save died since. At the present moment over 1,000 men remain imprisoned."

Another director declared that the imprisoned men numbered 1,100.

Mr. G. B. Coatin will go to Baltimore this week to bring his family here, where they will reside in future.

Messrs. R. D. Lancaster and W. E. Smith, both of Lumber Bridge, were in town Monday.

Mr. A. W. McLean returned from Maxton Monday morning.