The News and Observer.

SECTION ONE

Volume LX. No. 124.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1907.

Price Five Cents

Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation North

The President to College Men & Athletic Sports, Scholarship That Produces Results, Civic

Duties of the Man of Education.

Address Before the Harvard Union, at Harvard University, Feb. 23, 1907.

fore them.

vard men. I feel that we can none of us ever be sufficiently grateful to Colonel Higginson for having founded this Harvard Union, because each loyal Harvard man should do all he can to failure in the college to produce this failure in the college to produce this failure in the college to study is foster in Harvard that spirit of real democrdacy which will make Harvard foster in Harvard that spirit of real democrdacy which will make Harvard men feel the vital sense of solidarity so that they can all join to work together in the things that are of most concern to the college. It is idle to expect , nor indeed would it be desirable that there should be, in Harvard a uniform level of taste and association. Some men will excel in one thing and some in another: some in things of the body, some in things of the mind; and where thousands are gathered together each will naturally find some group of specially congenial friends with whom he will form ties of pecular social intimacy. These groups—athletic, artistic, scientific, social—must inevitably exist. My plea is not for their abolition. My plea is that they shall be got into the right focus in the eyes of college men; that the relative importance of the different groups shall be understood when compared with the mork of the student in attendance of the different groups shall be understood when compared with the work of the student in a study should be so to shape conditions as to put a premium upon the development of productive scholarship, of the creative mind, in any form of intellectual work. The men whose chief concern lies with the work of the student in a study should be so to shape conditions as to put a premium upon the development of productive scholarship, of the creative mind, in any form of intellect and cramp scholars so that they only work is the ruts worn deep by many predecessors. American scholarship will be judged, not by the quantity of routine work produced by routine work produced by routine workers, but by the small they only work is the ruts worn deep by many predecessors. American scholarship will be judged, not by the quantity of routine work produced by routine work produced by routine workers, but by the small they only work is the ruts worn deep by many predecessors. American that they only work is the ruts worn deep by many predecessors. American that they only work is the ruts worn deep by many predec the infinitely greater life of the college as a whole. Let each man have his special associates, his special interests, his special studies and pursuits, but let him remember that he can not get the full benefit of life in college if he loes nothing but specialize; and that, what is even more important he can not do his full duty by the college un-less his first and greatest interest is in the college itself, in his associates taken as a mass, and not in any small group. One reason why I so thoroughly believe in the athletic spirit at Harvard is because the athletic spirit is essentially democratic. Our chief inhealthy rivalry which shall give the largest possible number of stuous outdoor games. It is of far more omething himself, even if he plays it barly than that he shall go with hubdreds of companions to see some one either students or athletes if the terms only be tione by encouraging intercol-legiate sport. As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles instead of vigorous men, I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport be-cause it is rough. Rowing, baseball, la crosse, track and field games, bock-

y, football are all of them good, Moreover, it is to my mind simple nonsense, mere confession of weakness, to desire to abolish a game because tendencies show themselves, or practises grow up, which prove that the game develop the right spirit in the players without the slightest necessity arising to so much as consider question of abolishing it. There is xcuse whatever for colleges falling now the same capacity, and there ecessary, let the college authorities tle officious as possible, and yet as rigcause it is sometimes abused, when the experience of every good prepara-tory school shows that the abuse is in

lege men who shrink from physical ef-fort or from a little physical pain. In any republic courage is a prime ne-cessity for the average citizen if he is to be a good citizen; and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the foes of the soul and the foes of the to develop such courage. They are good also because they encourage a true democratic spirit; for in the ath-letic field the man must be judged not with reference to outside and acciden-

fending athletics I would not for one moment be understood as excusing that perversion of athletics which would make it the end of life instead of merely a means of life. It is first class healthful play, and is useful as such. But play is not business, and it is a very poor business indeed for a college man to learn nothing but sport. There are exceptional cases which I do not need to consider; but disregarding these, I can not with sufficient emphasis say that when you get through coilege you will do badly unless you turn your attention to the serious work of life with a devotion which will render it impossible for you to pay much heed to sport in the way in which it is perlectly proper for you to pay heed while in college. Play while you play and work while you work; and though play you had better never play at all than to get into a condition of mind where you regard play as the serious busiss of life, or where you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the

A word also to the students. Athletics are good; study is even better; and best of all is the development of the type of character for the lack of which, in an individual as in a nation, no amount of brilliancy of mind or of strength of body will atone. Harvard must do more than produce students; yet after all, she will fall immensuret, after all, she will fall immens ably short of her duty and her oppor-tunity unless she produces a great

In speaking here at the Harvard number of true students, of true Union I wish to say first a special word scholars. Moreover, let the students as one Harvard man to his fellow Har-remember that in the long run in the first-class work. A course of study is of little worth if it tends to deaden quantity of routine work produced by routine workers, but by the small amount of first-class output of those who, in whatever branch, stand in the first rank. No industry in compilation and in combination will ever take the place of this first-hand original work. tive mind, in any form of intellectual work. The men whose chief concern lies with the work of the student in study, should bear this fact ever be-

> word which applies to you merely as it applies to all college men, to all men in this country who have received the benefits of a college education; and what I have to say on this topic can properly be said under the auspices of your Political Club. You here when you graduate will take up many difyou graduate will take up many dif-ferent kinds of work; but there is one work in which all of you should take part simply as good American citizens, that to take part in the work of government does not in the least mean of take an intelligent, disinterested and practical part in the everyday duties of the average citi-en, of the citizen who is not a faddist or a doctrinaire, with genuine equality of opportunity for all men so far as it can be brought eign matters are concerned, to see this nation treat all other nations, great and small, with respect, and if need be with generosity, and at the same time show herself able to protect herself by

much for what I have to say to

you purely as Harvard men. Now, a

Each man here should feel that he has no excuse, as a citizen in a demo-cratic republic like ours, if he falls to do his part in the government. It is not only his right so to do, but his duty: his duty both to the nation and to himself. Each should feel that, It in his duty, but is showing himself in a contemptible light. A man may neglect his political duties because he is too lazy, too relfish, too shortsighted, or too timid; but whatever the reason reason, and it shows either a weakness or worse than a weakness in the man's character. Above all, you college men, remember that if your education, the pleasant lives you lead, make you too fastidious, too sensitive to take part in the rough hurlyburly of the actual work of the world, if you become so overcultivated, so overreined that you can not do the hard work of practical ling and the coward are out of place in a strong and free community. In a republic like ours the governing class take the trouble to dothe work of ernment; and if you are too timid or ye stole from off Hegan, she locks th' too fastidious or too careless to do governing and you become one of the governed instead—one of the driven cattle of the political arena. I want you to feel that it is not merely your right to take part in politics, not mereand have to submit to the rule of what it means if you do not do your

own part in government. Like most other things of value, education is good only in ro far as it is used aright, and if it is mussed or if it causes the ownerto be so puffed up than the arid cultivation, the learning contact with the actual world of men man in a democratic community like ours hold himself aloof from his fel- weapon the more in your hands, a lows and pride himself upon the weapon to fit you to do better in the tows and pride himself upon the weapon to fit you to do better in the weakness which he mistakes for super- hard struggle of effort, and not as exand to advocate remedies which have tals he is very much like his fellows the prime defect of being unworkable.
The judgment on practical affairs, political and social, of educated men who keep aloof from the conditions of practical life is apt to be valueless to those other men who do really wage come to some kind of working agreeeffective war against the forces of ment with these fellows of his. There baseness and of evil. From the political standpoint education is a harm and highest duty of a citizen to stand alone not a benefit to the men whom it or practically alone, serves as an excuse for refusing to min- man's normal attitude—if normally he glewith their fellows and for standing is unable to work in combination with aloof from the broad sweep of our national life in a curiously impotent is safe to set him down as unfit for spirit of fancied superiority. The po-litical wrongheadedness of such men ular government results worth having is quite as great as that of wholly un-educated men; and no people could be less trustworthy as critics and advisers. The educated man who seeks to good purposes, but who can accommo-console himself for his own lack of the date themselves to the give and take robust qualities necessary to bring success in American politics by moaning as almost all important work must over the degeneracy of the times in-stead of trying to better them, by rail-ing at the men who do the actual work of political life instead of trying himself to do the work, is a poor crea-

MR. DOOLEY ON EXPERT TESTIMONY

By F. P. DUNNE

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out iv Johet.

"In th' old days if a man kilt an-

other man he took three jumps fr'm th' scene iv th' disaster to th' north corrydor iv th' County Jail. That still goes fir th' poor man. No wan has thried to rob him iv th' privilege won f'r him be his ancestors iv bein' quickly an' completely hanged. A photygraph ly him is took without a collar, he's vanked befure an awful coort iv justice deef mute lawyer is appinted to look ofther his inthrests an' see that they don't suffer be bein' kept in th' stuffy atmosphere iv th' coortroom, th' State's attorney presints a handsome pitcher iv him as a flend in human form, th' Judge insthructs th' jury iv tintions fr'm th' Sheriff that must be

apers in a column called Brief News broke like th' rest iv us. Th' coort—
Jottings. just below a paragrapt. How much money have ye got? The
about th' meetin' by th' Dairyman's pris'ner—Two million dollars, but I Association, an account ly how justhankful to know that the law has again ar-re safe in our fair freedom, an' that th' wretched criminal lived long enough to get all he wanted to eat: desarve anny betther. 'Tis like askin' pose it was snowin' an' suppose it on'y fir a pair iv dooces in a car-rd game an' havin' to bet thim. If I done right hand corner to th' left goin' upwrong I'd say: 'Don't deal me anny stairs, an' supposin' he wore a plug justice. Keep it fr thim that wants hat an' a pair iv skates, an' supposin' it. Undher th' circumstances all I ask th' next day was Wednesday—' 'I oblis a gr-reat deal ly injustice an' much jict,' says th' State's attorney. 'Th' mercy. I do not ask to be acquitted statutes, with which me larned frind be a Jury iv me peers. I am a modest is no doubt familiar, though I be darn-

finds on'y th' pawnticket f'r th' watch more proper wurrud "aloofness." "

avail, is a damage and not a help to

the country You may come far short

Your education, your cultivation, will

not help you if you make the mistake of thinking that it is a substitute for

instead of an addition to those qualtties which in the struggle of life bring

success to the ordinary man without

your advantages. Your college train-

ing confers no privilege upon you save

as tested by the use you make of it. It

puts upon you the obligation to show yourselves better able to do certain

things than our fellows who have not had your advantages. If it has served

merely to make you believe that you are to be excused from effort in after

But if this is a

wan has a right to take Hogan's watch, that he was not a proper man to have th' care iv a watch, annyhow, an' that ye done well to hook it. This is al-ways th' first step to'rd securin' cold justice ir th' rich. Ye're next elicted a mimber iv nearly all th' ministers' assocyations, an' finally, in ordher that th' law may be enforced without regard to persons, an expert witness is

hired f'r ye. "Th' thrile begins. Ye walk in with a quick, nervous sthride an' set th' watch be th' coort clock, 'Ar-re ye guilty or not guilty? says th' clerk. 'Guilty an' glad iv it,' says ye're law-yer amid cheers an' hisses, 'Have ye th' watch with ye?" says th' coort. 'I proper foundations is defince must prove that th' pris-ner expect more. Th' overruled.

of money an' supposin' he wint to this wasn't, an' suppose he turned fr'm th' be blind, though I've seen thriles tional unprofissyonal, an conthry to where she raised th' bandage an' wink- th' low iv evidince.' 'My Gawd, has ed at th' aujence—she may be blind, my client no rights in this coort?' says but 'tis th' fine sinse iv touch she has, th' other lawyer. 'Ye bet he has,' an' if ye venture into her lodgin's an' says th' coort. 'We'll sthrike out th' she goes through ye're pockets an' wurrud "and" but we'll substichoot th'

> to achieve the results. It is a very bad thing to be morally callous, for moral callousness is disease. But in-flammation of the conscience may be

"What's an expert witness?" asked | dure, takes off th' handkerchief, an' | arrest?' 'I did.' 'Where ' 'In th' particular Hennessy. | apers.' 'What was he doin'?' 'His Mr. Hennessy.

"An expert witness," said Mr. Dooley, "is a doctor that thinks a man must be crazy to be rich. That's thrue iv most iv us, but these doctors don't mean it th' way I do. Their theory is that annything th' rich do that ye want to do an' don't do is looney. As between two men with money, th' wan want a diploma f'r sanity, Hinnissy, th'

goes at ye with th' soord.

"But suppose ye have a little iv th' useful with ye. Ye br-reak into Hogan's house some night sufferin' fr'm a variety iv tomaine exwatch. Don't get mad, now. I'm on'y supposin' all this, Ye wudden't take his watch. He has no watch. Well, he's sound asleep. Ye give him a good crack on the head so he won't be disturbed an' hook th' clock fr'm undisturbed an' hook th' clock fr'm a sudden the don'?' What was tur-ried. 'What was tur-ried. 'Wha apers.' 'What was he doin'?' 'His fered fr'm warts whin a boy, which sometimes leads to bozimbral hoptocollographophiloplutomania, or what th' Germans call tantrums, but me gin'rall con-clusion was that he was perfectly sane all his life till this minsylt, an' that so much sanity wint to als head an' blew th' cover off." "'Has he been sane iver since?' says the lawyer. 'Ye'd betther have a care how ye answer that question me boy, says th' pris-ner, carelessly jingling th' loose change in his pocket. 'Sane,' says th' expert. 'Well I shud think he was. Why. I can hardly imagine how he stayed feather-headed long enough to take th' villan's joolry. Sane, says he? I don't mean anny disrespect to th'

form, th' Judge insthructs th' jury iv on prejudiced jurers in a hurry to get home that they ar-re th' sole judges iv the law an' th' fact, th' law bein' that he ought to be hanged an' th 'fact bein' that he will be hanged an' befure our proletory frind comes out iv his our proletory frind comes out iv his first thorough fill-up iv ham an' eggs, th' clargy ar-re showin' a wondherful amount iv inthrest in him an' he's ravceivin' ativer since between twelve four "'What d'ye propose to do to stand in a dozen criminal cases, that so far fr'm bein' insane on this particklar night this was th' on'y time that he was perfeckly sane. 'Oh, look here. Judge,' says a lady, fy Th' Daily

that'll do ye no good, ye'll let him off ye to follow th' insthructions printed in is a gr-feat deal it injustice an much mercy. I do not ask to be acquitted be a jury by me peers. I am a modest man an I'll accipt me freedom from the humblest bailiff in th' land. I do not care to come triumphant out iv this ordeel an' raypoor, other largeny cases for th' newspapers. All I ask is a block's start an' some wan holdin' th' next day was four o'clock in Janooary,' says th' coort. 'Now, how does th' sentence r-read? 'Th' block's start an' some wan holdin' th' next day was four o'clock in Janooary, an' supposin' the amount to be thried by an incorruptible, fair, an onprejudiced Judge. Give me wan that's onfair an' prejudiced an' that ye can slip something to.'

"Str.' says a tall man risin' in his black. 'I am th' Riv'rend Thompson Judge. 'I am th' Riv'rend Thompso to be thried by an incorruptible, fair. an onprejudiced Judge. Give me wan that's onfair an' prejudiced an' that 'ye can sllp something to.'

"No, sir, whin a man's broke an does something wrong, th' on'v temble iv justice he ought to get into is a freight car goin' West. Don't rive thrust that there tough-lookin' lady with th' roord in her hand an' to the blind, though I've seen thriles tional, unprofissyonal, an' conthry to the look an onprejudiced Judge. Give me wan a very large salary holdin' th' chair to chair 'Granted,' says the ecert. 'I will now charge th' jury as to th' law an' th' fact: I am all mixed up on th' law; th' fact is there's a mob outside waitin' to lynch ye if ye don't do what it wants. Th' coort will now adjourn be th' back at th' roof?' 'I object to th' form iv dure.' 'Where's th' pris-ner?' says th' expert. 'He has gone to address a mother's meetin', says th' clerk. 'Thin in must be goin' too, says th' expert. An' there we ar-re.' An' there ve ar-re.'

> sold Mr. Hennessy. "but thim experts ar-re a bad lot. What's th' difference between that kind by tistymony "Ye pay ye'er money an' take ye'er "Did yo see th' pris ner afther his choice," said Mr. Dooley.

> > adequate Federal control. But those

rights to protect State corporate crea-

who invoke the doctrine of

"I'm glad that fellow

is concerned: and if a man's conscience is always telling him to do something make the world a better place for his fellows to live in: and all this is just as true of the ordinary citizen in the During the last few years much good has been done to the people of the Philippines; but this has been done the personal luxury of advocating for would have meant their immediate falsehood. It is these men, the men who with shortcomings and stumbconfined themselves to idle talk of no

rious revival of the doctrine of State rights in connection with these questions, by the people who know that the States can not with justice to both sides practically control the corporations, and who therefore advocate such control because they do not venture to express their real wish, which is that there shall be no control at all. Honest and fair dealing railway cornecessarily be done, by combination. Moreover, remember that normally the issue manifestos -- save of course where Honest and fair dealing railway cor-

tions in predatory activities extended sighted as those who once invoked the is to save his own soul. but the man wealth, and, therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by navance deceney and clean living and to tional action. Our present warfare is against special privilege. The menlege men-who are prompt to speak against every practical means which adequate supervision by the Federal government of the great corporation: not by those who merely indulged in doing an interstate business—are the islands a doctrinaire liberty which so much as outline any plan of conwere remembering the proverb that the and those in private life, and teaches us that in the long run even though they are prompt to criticise the most uncomfortable truth is a every affirmative step taken, I have remedy the wrongs that exist. So it who with shortcomings and stumb-lings yet did the duty of the moment, though that duty was hard and often disagreeable, and not the men who disagreeable, and not the men who but not when they mean the people's but not when they mean the people's matter how high-sounding a nature. who have done real good to the islands. These are the men who have of the laws which prohibit the importation of contract labor to this countries. The new road is to the properties, merely as property, in the properties, merely as property, in the properties. The new road is to wrongs; not, for instance, when they try; in short, not when have introduced schools; who, grad- wrong or oppression of any kind or wrong or oppression of any kind or for national weakness or impotence at home or abroad. It is to the men who government.

So it is with the great questions which group themselfes round the control of corporations in the interest of the public. There has been a cutoff the public. There has been a cutoff the public. There has been a cutoff the public confidence of the country. No shipper is fellows, and not to those who, whether because they are impractical or incapable, can not thus work, that we owe of the public confidence of the country. No shipper is to have any advantage over any other because they are impractical or incapable, can not thus work, that we owe of the public. There has been a cutoff the public confidence of the country. No shipper is to have any advantage over any other because they are impractical or incapable, can not thus work, that we owe the quantity consigned; and no state is the cutoff the country. The public confidence of the country. No shipper is to have any advantage over any other to have any advantag

prime object of political life should be ture to express their real wish, which are dealing with many different mat-to achieve results and not merely to is that there shall be no control at all, ters of great moment. We have ac-

The Forg the Almighty

The Criminality of Manager and Management of the Great Railroad Corporations of America.

By GEORGE G. WOOLLEY, in The New Home Herald,

Go to now, ye rich men, weep and where he wants his goods to go howl for your miseries that shall come whether it connects with upon you. Your riches are corrupted, railroad, a canal, a river, a and your garments are moth-eaten. road, or the open sea, it is in st Your gold and silver is cankered, and country as this a national road. the rust of them shall be a witness cause the new line is to be nat against you, and shall eat your flesh the nation is to watch it and to as it were fire. Ye have heaped treas-ure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reap-ed down your fields, which is of you ed down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on light. the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter. Ye have condemned and people is horrible. Not all of it, killed the just, and he doth not resist nearly all of it, is due to pure my

One of the sure gains of the present period of anxiety and turmoil is the focusing of responsibility at the point where it belongs. The percentage of unfoolability is rising very rapidly in all the spheres of influence and interest in the country. Nobody—or almost nobody—is exempt from the great blanket blame of selfism that covers in the situation, but there are degrees of vice fixed b— the amount of opportunity. The average unfaithfulness gathers its Sodom apples of penalty as to postpone the settlement. The ordinary gluton sickens with the indulgence, and more or less is driven to think and to reform; but in the palmy days of Roman luxury, wealth could and did find ways to cheat the indigestion and, in a measure, antidote the accumulating poisons in the blood. So, now, the vagrancies, the petty larce-nies and the whole brood of smaller felonies have got what was coming to them as they performed themselves, while the grand thefts were ripening while the grand therts were into organized systematic, skilful, imnote of the wailing is carried by the startled magnates who thought till now that they had bought off Nemesis, for good and all. The effrontery of

possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inpublic, or existing in such form as in- by

common honesty: "Thou shalt not modated. It used to be thought that where the lines competed, a railroad merger was a railroad wreck, but high. merger was a railroad wreck, but high, er laws than statutes have decreed it otherwise. The peculiarities of the business, the vastness of the regions to be served, the capital involved, and the enormous growth of traffic have favored and demonstrated, and, in fact, forced combination as the better theory, not only for the roads but also for the general good. E. H. Harriman and his kind have, on the potter's wheel of divine wealth, been made to bring on the lesson and the accomplished fact. But they have managed the properties, merely as property, in rious revival of the doctrine of State with every problem which we have the States forget that they are sever-

light. The new railroad is strictness of management, to which appertains to ship captall pile up ships and freight and on the rocks. As nearly as p full indemnity is to be compell those who suffer injury, or los port, with the burden of pro-on the company if defense is The new road is to be Effici let cattle trains go by. Terr

coast to the full