

HE WARNS AGAINST ONE-MAN RULE

Secretary Dickinson Says Cowards Are Constitutional Liars—Navy Behind in Its Quota of Great Men.

In his speech before the graduating class at West Point today Secretary of War Dickinson warned the cadets against the one-man rule, and emphasized the necessity of people in authority being imbued with a reverence for constitutional limitations.

"No man is so great or so good," said the Secretary, "that he can be permitted to govern outside the law and the constitution. No public good, however attractive, is worth gaining at the price of setting aside a fundamental principle of government. This is submitting a government of law, and this is the beginning at the end of the republic."

In beginning his address the Secretary lauded our great military heroes, and told how some of them had been elected to the presidency as a result of valorous deeds in battle.

"The War of the Revolution elevated to the presidency Washington," he added. "That of 1812, Jackson, that with Mexico, Taylor, that between the States, Grant, and that with Spain, Roosevelt. Although their succession to the presidency did not follow immediately upon their military services, there can be no arms by the two Harrisons and Hayes doubt that reputations gained in war were potent factors in arising them to that high office. The Navy is behind in its quota. Doubtless the Secretary of the Navy can satisfactorily explain. But it is young. It may follow the Army."

"To be truly great, soldiers must be not only great in deeds, but great in all high qualities. Courage they should have, of course. Physical bravery, though most lauded, is the quality which soldiers generally possess. There never was a time when more than enough did not volunteer for any hazardous enterprise. When Nelson went in to sink the *Mercen* many times the number needed freely offered up their lives."

"Freedom from self aggrandizement is another attribute of great souls. While these patriots did not permit them to desire great office, yet neither Washington, Lee nor Grant sought preferment. General

A SUCCESS

Second Performance of "Sylvia" More Liberally Patronized Than the First—Hit of the Season.

Splendid, excellent, the best show ever presented by home talent, is the consensus of opinion expressed by the citizens of Washington today over the second presentation of "Sylvia" at the opera house last night. When it was first given out that this opera would be placed on the boards for the second time pleasure seemed written on everyone's countenance—for not only did they anticipate something high in the musical line but last night their realization far overcame what was surmised to be in store. From the rising of the curtain to the finale the large audience which packed the opera house was conspicuous for its applause and appreciation. The audience did not applaud at the wrong time. Each selection made a hit, both in rendition and execution. The music was catchy and bright and added to this the beauty and winsomeness of the young ladies composing the cast made "Sylvia" the most popular musical cantata ever presented to a Washington audience. The performance was given for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian League of this city, an organization accomplishing so much for the uplift of the young men of Washington. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon Mr. L. O. Tyler, the director; Miss Hannah Shaw, the pianist; and Mr. Frank A. Wright, the manager, for the second success of "Sylvia." They have toiled assiduously for its success. Seemingly they have attained the acme for every one is today praising "Sylvia" and the superb way in which Washington talent presented it. Well, Washington always stands towards the front in any undertaking and when it comes to music its talent never fails to stand preeminently towards the forefront.

Last night is the first time in the history of the city where a local attraction was more liberally patronized the second time than the first, showing conclusively how well "Sylvia" took with those who appreciate a good thing when given the opportunity.

The specialty, "Cubana Ode," with Miss Mae Ayers and Mr. Lee Stewart as the soloists, was one of the many attractions. The audience just went wild with delight and, of course, they encored. Encores seemed to be the whole thing last night. Not only did the young and giddy demand a repetition, but those on the balcony row seemed to be just as enthusiastic. With Washington's talent in a cast like "Sylvia" and the Washington Concert Band discoursing popular airs, is it any wonder that nothing but praise for the performance can be heard today.

The readers of the Daily News will remember the plot of the opera as this was published after the first performance. It is composed of two acts. The first scene is a hayfield, a summer morning. The second act is also a hayfield, the time being sunset.

The solo, "If I Were Not Love," by Miss Annie Bright, who assumed the role of Sylvia, was simply charming. She always sings with a magnetism few possess. Her notes last night were as clear as a bell and her control was something wonderful.

The mere announcement of her taking part in any cast assures its success in advance. Not only did she sing her part superbly, but her lines were spoken with smoothness and her gracefulness was the subject for favorable comment. She made an ideal Sylvia. Her solo, "At Nightfall," was equally as good. No sweeter voice has been heard by a Washington audience. Miss Ada Rhodes in the role of Betty was equally as attractive to the audience. Her contralto voice never shown to a better advantage. She sings with ease and has wonderful control over her voice which possesses a wide range. Not only did she sing well, but her acting was one of the hits of the evening. In the duet with Sylvia her deep rich voice stood out in bold relief and seemed to take those present by storm. Sylvia and Betty were all that any cast could hope for. They could not be improved on anywhere. The quartet by Miss Annie Bright, Miss Ada Rhodes, Mr. John Smith and Mr. William Harding in the song "O, Silent Stars," certainly added no little to the success of the evening. In this selection each voice seemed to reach the climax. It was beautifully rendered and those present applauded heartily. The solos of de Lucy (Mr. John Smith), "Forever, Love, Forever," and the one by William (Mr. William Harding), "I've Something Sweet to Tell You," were both well rendered and appreciated. The funmakers of the cast were Mr. Benjamin W. Taylor as the jester, who seems to be a man of consequence. He was ably assisted in the comedy role by Mrs. D. R. Windley as Araminta, and Miss Carol Williams as Arabella. As old maids these two young ladies cannot be excelled. Of course Mr. Taylor tried to be funny and looking from the applause he succeeded admirably. The trio by these three artists was a hit. The Prince also charmed the audience with a solo between acts. The cast of "Sylvia" is composed of so people—all home folk. Everyone rendered their respective parts well.

The Daily News learns that "Sylvia" will be presented 12 New Bern next Friday evening. We bespeak for the company a generous patronage in that town, for they will wit-

MANY ATTEND

Demonstration to Continue Until Further Notice—Wesson Oil Contains 100 per cent Cooking Value.

For the past few days the combination kitchen and lunch room at 228 Main street, being conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Betterment Association, has been the mecca for scores of housekeepers in Washington and contiguous territory, anxious to attend the demonstrations going on there in the uses and value of Wesson Snowdrift Oil.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company, the exclusive manufacturers of this delightful vegetable oil, has sent to this city a crew of expert demonstrators to show the use of this oil, which is rapidly replacing butter, lard and suet as a cooking fat, and olive oil in the making of salad dressings.

Wesson Snowdrift Oil has 100 per cent cooking value, for the reason that it can be used over and over again, until the last drop has been made to do full duty. It is absolutely pure, odorless and tasteless. It is free from all animal matter, which is acknowledged to be the source of indigestion and dyspepsia. From 10 a. m. to 12 noon and from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. the demonstrators are glad to show any housekeeper the manner in which Wesson Snowdrift Oil may be used to its best advantage.

The lunches prepared at the demonstrations are prepared with this oil and are served to visitors who are attracted to this interesting exhibit.

The demonstrations will continue daily until further notice, and the public in general, and the women in particular, are invited to attend them.

NO LUCK TODAY

There will be no luck served today, an extra good tea will be served this evening. Come early, the hours this evening will be from 6 to 9. Look at this menu and come to tea.

- MENU
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Tomatoes | Fried Chicken |
| Beets | Mayonnaise |
| French Fried Potatoes | Snowdrift Biscuits |
| Ice Tea | Coffee |
| Ice Cream | Cake |

DIED THIS A. M.

Mrs. A. M. Moore died this morning at her home on Bridge street. She had been confined to the bed for some time. She was the wife of Mr. Amos Moore and leaves the husband and two children to mourn their loss. The remains were taken to Blounts creek by gasboat today for burial tomorrow.

TONIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

There will be three reels tonight at the Gaiety, and the following program is one that will long be remembered in Washington, for it is undoubtedly one of the best all-round bills ever presented in a moving picture house in this city:

"The Angelus," a story as pure as the air from the hills where the daisies grow. A picture that sends you home each with a smile of kindness and a desire to do good one to another.

"The Hunchbacked Fiddle," a piece of artistic beauty, appealing especially to ladies and children.

"Paula Peters and Her Trained Animals," comedy, is one that will amuse all.

"Two Gentlemen of the Road," a comedy act of 15 minutes. Two tramps and two kids make things lively every minute they are on the canvas. If you want to enjoy a good show be sure to come tonight.

Vaudeville all next week. Hal Mordant & Co., Brown's opera house.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

The third regular meeting of the North Carolina Library Commission was held in the office of the Commissioner in the State Library, Thursday, April 21. Mr. Louis R. Wilson was re-elected chairman, and Dr. Charles Lee Smith, treasurer. Mrs. Annie Smith Hovey was elected vice-chairman and Miss Leatherman, secretary.

A few days after the meeting Mrs. Hovey's resignation was received, and the Executive Board immediately appointed Mrs. Bol Well, of Goldsboro, to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Well has long been identified with library extension work in North Carolina, and as chairman of the Library Extension Department of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, became thoroughly familiar with library conditions in the State.

The Commission will undertake four new lines of work during the coming year: (1) Operation of a system of traveling libraries; (2) Magazine exchange; (3) Collection and distribution of reports of the various State officers; (4) Summer School for library training.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING.

E. T. Perks, piano and organ tuner, is in the city. All who desire work done in this line have orders at Jefferson Furniture Co.

REMEDY FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Hon. W. L. Douglas Says High Tariff Is Directly and Indirectly Responsible.

I have been asked to state, publicly, my views concerning present business conditions, with special reference to the causes and effects of the high cost of living and a remedy therefor—if a remedy is practicable.

I wish to say, at the outset, that in my opinion, the present widespread discontent and unreasonable radicalism, not only in this but in other countries, are due mainly to the high and rapidly rising cost of living. The importance of this question, both industrially and politically, can hardly be exaggerated. There is danger ahead unless we can soon find the cause of the trouble and a remedy for it. Every man should study this problem and every one who thinks he has found a solution should give it to the public. Believing that my ideas on this important question may have some value to the public, I will proceed to state them briefly.

The first thing to observe is that prices have risen all over the world in the last 13 or 14 years. The minimum advance appears to be less than 30 per cent and the maximum about 60 per cent. In England prices have risen a little less than 30 per cent, since 1896, according to Sauerbeck and the London Economist, while in Germany they have risen fully 30 per cent, according to Calwer, all of whom quote comparative price tables called index numbers. In the United States the cost of living is now about 60 per cent higher than it was in 1896, according to Bradstreet's tables.

These facts as to prices suggest a general or world-wide cause and also special or local causes. I am firmly convinced that the general cause is found in gold depreciation. In fact it is difficult to conceive of any other important world-wide cause in times of peace.

Gold, like lead or coal is a commodity, and its exchange value with other commodities is determined by its relative cost of production. The fact that the annual output of gold is now only \$450,000,000, whereas it was only about \$100,000,000 twenty years ago, indicates pretty clearly that the cost of producing gold is cheapening more rapidly than is the cost of producing most other commodities. That is why the same quantity of gold will purchase less of other things. That is why prices are rising in terms of gold. In reality gold is depreciating in value. We would have more yards of goods if our yard-stick should shrink to two feet in length. We would have more bushels of grain if our bushels should contain only three pecks. Likewise our goods have greater values because our standard of value is shrinking.

As to how best to prevent the evils of gold depreciation I shall not undertake to say. It is an international problem and should, in my opinion, be dealt with by an international commission to be composed of the world's greatest financiers and economists. No time should be lost in arranging for such a commission. If, as I believe, there is a remedy for these evils the business world should know it soon.

We are not, however, helpless to remedy the principal cause of the excessively high cost of living in the United States, as compared with most other countries. The remedy is simple and easy to apply. It is so plain that it cannot be entirely overlooked even by the numerous federal and State Commissioners on the High Cost of Living whose principal business is, apparently, to begot the issue and divert attention from the real remedy.

I do not hesitate to say that our inordinately high tariff is, directly and indirectly, the principal cause of nearly half of the advance in prices that has taken place in this country since 1896 or 1897. Neither do I hesitate to say that a substantial reduction of all tariff duties that protect trusts or that unduly tax the necessities of life would at once radically reduce the cost of living in this country. Such a change in our tariff would, by reducing the cost of living from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, not only promptly allay the present dangerous discontent but would, by cheapening the cost of production in this country, give new life to many of our manufacturing industries, not a few of which are now suffering because of tariff-taxed materials and supplies and because of the inability of the people to consume freely at present high prices. Many of our woolen, cotton and other mills and factories are now running on short time because the people after paying for food and rent have not sufficient funds with which to purchase clothing, shoes, etc. They economize in clothes and shoes more than in food.

But I should not state conclusions without stating my reasons for them. Here, briefly, are my reasons for thinking that the tariff is responsible for most of the extra advance in prices in this country.

1. Prices advanced most rapidly from 1897 to 1900—the first three years after the passage of the Dingley bill. During this period the prices of protected trust commodities rose with startling rapidity while the prices of farm products and of most other non-protected commodities rose comparatively slowly. Since 1900 the prices of farm products have risen more rapidly than have the prices of protected products. These facts indicate that the tariff was the principal cause of the advance before 1900, while gold depreciation was probably the principal cause of the advance since 1900.

Few persons, perhaps, realize how rapidly the prices of tariff protected products rose after the passage of the Dingley law. From July 1, 1897, to January 1, 1900, the cost of living advanced 31 per cent, or at the rate of 9 per cent a year. This was during the "era of trusts." More trusts were formed during this than during any other similar period in our history. Let me forget, I will enumerate a few of the important advances in prices made in trust products during this period. The price of wire nails rose from \$1.36 a keg, in August, 1898, to \$3.53, in December, 1899—160 per cent in 16 months. The price of barbed wire rose from \$1.65 per 100 pounds in August, 1897, to \$4.13, in December, 1899—150 per cent in two years. The price of tin plate rose from \$2.80 per box, in November, 1898, when the trust was formed, to \$4.85, in September, 1899—73 per cent in ten months. The price of window glass rose from \$1.75 a box, in April, 1897, to \$4.80 in April, 1901—175 per cent in four years. Is not this a clear demonstration of the effect of the high tariff on prices? The Dingley tariff made the trusts and the trusts put up prices. But few, if any trusts were formed during the three years of the comparatively low and non-protective duties of the Wilson bill. Prices were low then. Trusts and high prices came with the Dingley bill. The voters of this country should not forget these important facts. They should not, and I do not believe that they will, be misled by the statement of the Massachusetts "Commission on the High Cost of Living" that "the prices of trust-controlled commodities have not risen conspicuously." Neither should they be misled by the statements of many leading protectionists that the greatest advances in the last ten years have occurred in the prices of farm products which are affected but little by tariffs and trusts. Incidentally, these protectionists have been meaningless—that the farmer has been fooled by them.

2. That there is close connection between high protective tariffs and high prices is evident from the course of prices under our last four tariff bills. As shown by statistics, duties averaged 7 per cent, and prices 16 per cent lower, under the moderate 1894 and less protective Wilson bill of 1894 than under the inordinately high and greatly protective McKinley bill of 1890, while duties averaged 25 per cent and prices 23 per cent higher, under the Dingley highly protective bill of 1897 than under the Wilson bill. Here is a remarkable coincidence. It has not, to my way of thinking, as yet been explained away by any report of any commission on the High Cost of Living. Partly through fear that the Republican party would keep its campaign pledge and reduce duties, at the extra session of Congress in 1909, the protected trusts—and notably the Steel Trust—lowered prices materially in 1908 and early in 1909. They, however, advanced prices rapidly as soon as it became evident that, as a rule only superfluous duties were being reduced and that these reductions in nominal duties were being offset by advances in effective duties.

Knowing what happened after the passage of the McKinley and Dingley bills, it did not take a prophet to foretell what would happen to prices after the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill. When this bill was up in Congress, Senator Gore warned the Senate that its passage would be followed by a period of extreme high prices. That prophecy was fulfilled. Average prices rose more than 17 per cent from June to December, 1909. The prices of Steel Trust common stock more than doubled in six months in 1909.

The high tariff act of 1909, like its predecessors of 1897 and 1890, did its work well—for the trusts. The work of a tariff is to raise prices. A tariff that would not raise prices is a tariff that no trust or prospective trust would want. And we know how much the trusts wanted the high duties of the present tariff.

3. The connection between high tariff and high prices is shown clearly by the differences between prices in low and in high tariff countries.

During the last twelve years an average of about \$550,000,000 a year of dutiable goods were imported in which an average duty of about 47 per cent ad valorem, or of \$260,000,000 a year, was collected. Were our tariff duties levied mainly for revenue this tariff tax, great as it is, would have increased the cost of living only about \$3 per capita or \$14 per family. As, however, our duties are levied much more for "protection" than for revenue purposes, that is, mainly to keep out foreign competing goods and to enable our producers to sell their goods at high prices—it is safe to say that the tariff tax collected by the trusts and other protected interests was at least eight times that collected by the United States. This means that, because of

GRAHAM, BROWN

For Corporation Commissioners These Two Gentlemen Are Advocated as Being Well Qualified and the Logical Candidates.

To the Democrats of Beaufort County:

In about a week from now the people of this State will be called on to nominate a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two Associate Justices, and also two Corporation Commissioners, one for four years and one for six years. Judge A. W. Graham, of Oxford, is a candidate for the six-year term. He has helped this State to save seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year in passing rates alone. He is as well qualified as any man in North Carolina to fill the office of Corporation Commissioner. His experience on the bench and in the General Assembly as well as being the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, prepares him to make as able a Corporation Commissioner as this State has ever had. He has stood by the people since he entered public life. The interests fear him as much as they fear any man in public life today. They need not be alarmed over receiving fair play, he will render unto the interests what the Law says is theirs and to the people what the Law says belongs to them. Judge Graham will receive no support from the interests, nor from persons allied with the interests, whether they are attorneys for the interests, township constables up to the Supreme Bench of this State. Geographically speaking an eastern man is entitled to one of the three offices of Corporation Commissioner. Two will be filled by western men and the west ought not to have all of them. Judge Graham is the only candidate the east has, for Mr. Brown who is running for the four-year term and who will be nominated and elected for the four-year term, is a Surry county man. He has lived in Raleigh for several years as a State official, but if he got out of office he would return to the county that claims him. Let us have Clark for Chief Justice, Manning for Associate Justice, Graham for six-year term Corporation Commissioner and Brown for four-year term Corporation Commissioner, and the State will be in good hands.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. J. STUDDERT,
Washington, N. C.

June 15, 1910.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUND TURTLE CAUGHT.

Morehead City, N. C., June 14.—Mr. W. H. Scott has taken the blue ribbon for fishing this season. A large loghead turtle weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, four feet long and two and one-half feet wide was caught and landed by him with a reel and line. This is a most wonderful catch to have been made with a line.

The fishing parties still continue to have wonderful luck. Each day remarkable catches are made. And the reports are still more remarkable from the fact that the weather has been very unsettled. The mackerel are biting and there are great schools every day.

A very remarkable catch was made yesterday by Mr. W. H. Scott and party. They brought in about one hundred fish, which included fourteen different kinds.

Sixteen sharks, none less than three feet, were landed by Mr. Parker.

the tariff, the cost of living is about \$23 per capita, or \$112 per family, higher than it would otherwise be and that much higher than it actually is in foreign low tariff countries. The difference between prices here and in England is most conspicuous. Sugar costs 40 per cent more here than in England. In fact the Sugar Trust exports sugar and sells it for 2 cents a pound less to foreigners than to Americans. Woolen goods cost nearly twice as much here as in England. Similar statements can be made as to linen and silk goods and also as to some kinds of fine cotton goods. Moreover, millions of dollars worth of the products of our protected, Steel, Lead, Sugar, Oil and other trusts are annually sold cheaper, much cheaper, to foreign than to home consumers. The manner in which our protective system is being taken advantage of, is outrageous, and should be enough to condemn it.

Considering these simple and palpable facts, is it not plain that the first thing to do is to materially reduce all duties that bear heavily on the necessities of life and to levy no duties except those for revenue purposes, which are necessarily protective. If this simple remedy was promptly applied, the cost of living would radically decline; the purchasing power of wages and salaries would be greatly enhanced; and the consumption of goods would be increased.

W. L. DOUGLAS.

- NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
- Goss Theater
- Gaiety Theater
- J. K. Hoyt—Shoes
- Jan. E. Clark Co.—Suit Cases, etc.
- Washington Municipal Electric Plant—Fans
- Southern Cotton Oil Co.—Demonstration
- Chesapeake Steamship Co.

Snit Cases, Bags and Trunks.

Values just received.

Exclusive Agents Butterick Patterns.

James E. Clark Co.

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