

THE STATE DISPATCH.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 21. — Notwithstanding that the Grangers and the University Presidents have both held conventions in Washington during the past week, by far the most interesting convention is that of five or six members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives who are debating the tariff question in the new offices of Congress. I say "debating," because although the representatives of the various interests are there ostensibly to give testimony and to afford the members of the Ways and Means committee a basis for their opinion with reference to the various schedules, they are not so much witnesses as special pleaders; and really the members of the Ways and Means Committee are as thoroughly acquainted with the questions as the so-called "witnesses" or representatives of the interests. The hearing is therefore farcical. It amounts to nothing, one way or the other as far as deciding the question is concerned. If the decision is left in the hands of Uncle Joe Cannon in the House and his bunch of standpaters, or to Senators Alrich and Hale in the Senate with their bunch, there will be no real change in the tariff schedules.

There is every reason to believe that President-elect Taft desires something more than a tariff revision that does not revise and it is hinted that he is taking an active part already in preparing for such a change in the tariff schedules as has been demanded by the people and promised in the platforms of both political parties. The primary objects of the extra session which will be called after March fourth is to have a new tariff law passed. The character of the tariff revision will depend largely upon the organization of the House, and the organization of the House will of course depend largely upon the Speakership, for the Speaker controls the personnel of the Committee on Ways and Means, and all other committees. The promise of revision contained in the Republican National platform cannot be carried out according to promise unless there is a thorough overhauling or of numerous tariff schedules. It may be assumed that Mr. Taft does not favor mere tinkering with tariff. It must be inferred from recent utterances of Aldrich of Rhode Island, Hale of Maine, Speaker Cannon, Elkins of West Virginia and other known as standpaters, that the revision contemplated by them will be anything but exhaustive or genuine. It is not remarkable then that politicians, knowing the character of the President-elect and the contentions of standpaters taken together with the Republican promises in Chicago platform, are expecting Mr. Taft to be interested in the election of the Speaker and doubtful if Mr. Cannon is the proper person to name the committees of the next Congress.

Mr. Taft is known, of course, to be the Representative of the Rooseveltian policies, which as President Roosevelt has said are also the tariff policies, for Taft had as much to do in forming them as himself; and it may be assumed since the President-elect is only a human, that he may have some of Rooseveltian likes and dislikes. There is no love lost between Speaker Cannon and Mr. Roosevelt. They are completely representatives of the same party could do. Speaker Cannon opposed about everything that Mr. Roosevelt advocated.

During the week there have been numerous conferences at Hot Springs between the President-elect and the vice-president-elect and also Mr. Burton, the most prominent man to succeed Senator Frankforter, a man whom many look upon as the logical successor of Speaker Cannon; and it is then known that there will be a change in the fourth and fifth committees of the House. The duty fall of re-elect-

tion as speaker.

The Grange Convention which has just adjourned, passed a resolution in favor of a Parcels Post for farmers. They would, however, perhaps allow blacksmiths, millers and other citizens of the country to benefit by it. They also passed a resolution that Senators and members who failed to support this measure would fail of their support. The startling postal deficit of 17 millions might easily be wiped out by permitting the thirty thousand rural route carriers to take parcels weighing from one to eleven pounds at two cents a pound; and this would place the postal establishment on a paying basis. A bill of this kind, however, will be opposed both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, where an aged Senator from New York is president of a great express company.

Secretary of State Root is expected to succeed Senator Thomas M. Platt, of New York, whose senatorial term expires on March the fourth next. Mr. Root has the support of the respectable element in the State of New York that elected Governor Hughes, but is opposed by some other aspirants for the senatorship and notably by Woodruff. Not only New York, but the country at large is interested in seeing that the services of so eminent and so able a man as Secretary Root shall not be lost to the country. President-elect Taft, it is understood, would be glad to retain him as the head of his cabinet and as a Senator he will be able to voice the administration in Congress and also can assist by his counsels and indirectly in the cabinet chamber.

BRYAN ON TAMMANY

If Tammany Did the Best it Could for the National Ticket, What Was the Trouble.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 20.—Mr. Bryan says in today's Commoner, "Mr. Murphy, the head of Tammany, says that Tammany did the best it could for the Democratic national ticket. There's the rub. If Tammany had been treacherous it might promise to be faithful next time, but as it 'did the best it could,' what hope is there next time? If Tammany did the best it could, and could not carry the city of New York for the democratic national ticket, several questions arise: "First, was it the fault of the candidate? "Second, was it the fault of the platform? "Third, was it the fault of Tammany? "Or, fourth, is there a New York democracy outside of Tammany?" "If the democratic candidate was objectionable to Tammany, the remedy is to nominate a candidate next time who is satisfactory to Tammany—provided, of course, that is all that necessary to insure a democratic victory.

"If it was the democratic platform that was objectionable the remedy is easy—let Tammany write the next democratic platform—provided, of course, a Tammany platform will insure a democratic victory. "But if it was the fault of Tammany, the remedy is more difficult. How is Tammany to be reformed? If Tammany will not support the democratic ticket and platform when the ticket and platform are satisfactory to the democrats of the nation, what is to be done?

"But the fourth question is, is there a democracy outside of Tammany that must be consulted? If Tammany did its best, then either Tammany could not bring Tammany to support the ticket, or there is democracy outside of Tammany that thwarts Tammany's efforts when Tammany does its best. And if there is a democracy outside of Tammany that must be reckoned with, it is not time for that democracy to organize itself and make itself known, so that the national democracy will have something to cooperate with?"

CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH.

Rise of Factory System Demands New Treatment.

It is time that our Southern States awoke to the crying need for the humane and merciful treatment of the children who go astray; it has only to avail itself of the experience of other States to meet the need. If it be said that our poverty is yet too great to undertake the individual expense, be it said in reply that we are too poor not to save the State the criminal expenses that inevitably follow the lack of such reformatory institutions, and that the restoration of one child to a useful life of crime and shame is well worth the attention of any civilized State. And when we learn to treat the young criminal properly, to consider the unfortunate environment which breeds crime, we should be led to the consideration of the larger problems involved and the reformation of the adult criminal that he also may be wherever possible transformed into a man, instead of being hardened in iniquity.

The final argument for the extension and complete adjustment of the juvenile court system in the South, and for the building and proper maintenance of model reformatories, is the development of the factory villages of the South with their system of family labor, including the labor of the child. There are now some 700 or 800 of these communities in the South, either entirely separate from other communities or forming a separate section of our municipalities. It has been amply proved that the ranks of our criminal population are not being recruited from the schools, but from the army of neglected children, especially the army of the toiling children. It is a matter of commonest complaint of the managers of our factories where children are employed that both the boys and the girls, especially the boys, so soon become unmanageable. Their arguments in opposition to child labor laws really amount to the plea that these children of the factory village must be sentenced to labor in the mills, either by day or by night, in order that they be kept out of mischief. I hold that the child labor system or the family labor system, in the one case the mother being kept at work and away from the duties of the home, in the other case the children early developing, as breadwinners, first the spirit of independence, then of irreverence, disobedience, and finally hoodlumism, is responsible for this state of affairs. We are making progress in the South in the correction of this abuse. At the same time there is urgent need for the proper handling of these children of the factory districts under authority of the law when they manifest their disposition to recruit the criminal classes.

True American Women.

New York Evening Post.

Who shall say which is the true American woman, the house-keeper of the Kansas farm, of the Tennessee mountain cabin, or the city flat? There is no composite of the American woman, who is least of all to be studied on Fifth avenue or Newport or to be judged by the "stories" about her in the illustrated Sunday supplements. That she has her faults, wherever she be, is perfectly obvious since she is but human. We are inclined to think that a serious and careful student would find the educated American woman less interested in political and social questions than her sisters abroad. But, on the other hand, if there is narrowness along these lines, where is her equal for charitable work? Where any others who merit such praise for maintaining the artistic and the refining influences of the home?

Mr. Cowles, Congressman-elect, of the eighth district, says he will do all he can to secure the Guilford Battleground as a National Park. Congressman-elect, Morched, of the fifth district, is in favor of this movement.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE GETS THREATENING LETTER

Judge Ward, While Holding Buncombe Court is Threatened by the Blind "Tigers."

Asheville, Nov. 19. — Judge Ward created something of a stir in Superior Court this afternoon shortly before adjournment when he announced from the bench that he had received through the mails a threatening anonymous communication, and directing that the chief of police of the city be notified to appear in court to-morrow morning with his police officers for such instructions as the court shall give. Judge Ward declared that the threatening communication would not deter him from his purpose to put a stop to lawlessness in Asheville and break up "blind tigers"—in fact, the court declared that it made him all the more determined, and intimated that those appearing before him charged with the illicit selling of whiskey and convicted would fare badly.

The threatening letter was received by Judge Ward after a two days' trial of three men, Black, Doan and Watson, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the conduct of a soft drink establishment, ending with the conviction of the trio and the sentencing of each to two years on the county roads; but it is not believed the letter has any connection with the case. Just what the court will have to say to city police force is not made known. It is intimated, however, that he intends giving them instructions to make a concerted and systematic raid on places where it has been rumored liquor is sold.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF E. M. COOK

Mr. Ireland Writes Touchingly of the Friendship of His Comrade Through the Days That "Tried Mens' Souls."

Burlington, N. C., Nov. 20. Veterans: Comrade E. M. Cook is dead. He has answered the last Roll Call, which in a few years we will all have to answer.

When I look back to the year of April 1861, when we, with hundreds of others, were gathered at the court house at Graham preparing to leave, and which we did the latter part of that month, going to Garysburg where we were organized into a regiment, the Old Thirteenth, we were all boys then—this was forty years ago.

Comrade Cook and myself were about the same age. We became attached to each other at that time and this attachment was kept up during the war, and since then up to the time of his death.

I knew Comrade Cook as well as any one could possibly know him. His ideas were high toned and elevating. He would not stop to do a small thing, in other words he was a broad-minded, open, big-hearted young man. As a soldier, he was a success, and as a citizen his life since that bloody struggle has been an open page to our people. The life he lived and the example he set to his fellowmen is worthy of imitation. No one will deny but that the world is better by his having lived in it. Peace to his ashes.

In the morning of the Great Reverele we frust we shall all meet Comrade Cook who with many others have gone on white a few of us yet remain.

J. R. IRELAND, Company E, 13th North Carolina Regiment.

At Durham last Sunday a \$50,000 Y. M. C. A., building was dedicated to service. The dedicatory address was delivered by Governor Glenn to a large and appreciative audience.

RAILWAY TO SACRED CITY.

Where Mahomet's Tomb is Now Lighted With Electricity.

London Illustrated News. The Hedjaz Railway is a remarkable undertaking. Not only does it link Damascus with Medina, the city that in the eyes of Mahomedians is second only in sanctity to Mecca itself, but it has been regarded from its inception as a sacred work.

It is perhaps the only Turkish enterprise in which bribery and corruption have not had place for those concerned in it, from the highest to the lowest, dared give nothing but their best to an enterprise so closely associated with their religion. The line, moreover was built, with the money subscribed by Mahomedians the world over. It is likely that the line will be continued to Mecca, and in his speech at the inauguration Mukhtar Bey promised that he would use every endeavor to secure this end. The actual opening ceremony was performed by the Grand Mufti of Damascus, and some interesting speeches followed.

In the course of his remarks Ali Kiarzil said: "We are to day celebrating three great events—the pilgrimage to Medina, the opening of the sacred railway, and the first constitutional anniversary of the Khalif of Islam. The Prophet did not permit the railway to reach the Holy City before the Khalif had granted a constitution to his people."

It was after the line had been inaugurated that the special mission visited the electric plant which has been installed to supply electric light to the mosque that contains the tomb of the Prophet. Later in the day the events of the hour were celebrated still further in that most modern method, by letting off of fireworks and by illumination.

Medina, like Mecca, is forbidden to all but Mahomedans, but the barrier has been broken on two or three occasions. The railway is by no means the only modern thing that has reached the sacred city. Electricity too has come to it, as already noted. In the mosque in which the tomb of Mahomet has its place, the lights are hidden in many strange shades, including some ostrich egg and others of Venetian and Bohemian glass.

WHAT MAKES AMERICA GROW

Leslie's Weekly.

A big business country must have big business, and ours is the biggest business country in the world. Business depends upon the ease and quickness with which people can mingle and trade together. To stop the growth of business organization is to stop the growth of the country. If the steel industry were run by the little concerns of 50 years ago, there would be only a fraction of the output of the people's building and transportation materials. If the shops made all the agricultural implements as they once did, fully a third of the farmers of the United States could not be supplied. Remember that as short railroad lines handled by little companies have consolidated into single systems, railway rates for freight and passengers have steadily gone down. Thirty years ago a man shipping freight from St. Louis to New York would have billed it over at least two lines of road. If he traveled from Omaha to Boston, he had to buy at least three tickets and make three changes of cars. Service is the test of theories. Shall we go backward or forward? Again, the price of the raw materials that go into wagons and agricultural implements has gone down, and at the same time those wagons and agricultural implements to day are guaranteed. Politicians denounce big business; but ask the farmer if he is willing to go back to the blacksmith shop for his plows, harrows, wagons, and reapers.

Lewis Fletcher was hanged at Charlotte last Friday for the murder of George Boyd. Both were negroes.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW RESERVOIR.

Mr. George W. Denny Crushed to Death Monday Night While at Work on the New Reservoir.

A very sad and fatal accident occurred here Monday night, when Mr. George W. Denny was crushed to death instantly by a large bank of dirt falling on him. While it is not certain, it appears that the timbers which held the bank back were not strong enough, and gave way when the bank began to cave. The unfortunate man was caught by the falling embankment, and his life crushed out before he could be got out by his companions.

Mr. Denny moved here about a month ago from near Roxboro, having decided to make this his home, and had bought a residence here. He had been the secretary of Antioch Baptist church for a number of years, and was considered by all who knew him as a man who lived ready to die when the call came. He leaves a wife and six children besides a number of relatives and friends. Mr. Denny was a brother-in-law of Mr. W. C. Dameron of this place.

Fortunate to say for the protection of his family, he was carrying two life insurance policies which amounted to two thousand dollars. He was buried today in Pine Hill cemetery, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. C. A. Uppchurch.

Four New Corporations.

Within the past week four new corporations have been created for Burlington, viz.:

Burgrahaw Interurban Co., having for its purpose to construct and maintain a trolley car line, with authorized capital of \$500,000, and C. E. W. Tenney of New York, F. S. Jones of Nashville, Tenn., and E. S. W. Drmeron of Burlington, incorporators.

The Burgrahaw Co., to deal in all kinds of property, real, personal and mixed, with authorized capital of \$125,000, and Patrick Hirsch and C. E. W. Tenney of New York and H. L. Fowler of Burlington, incorporators.

North State Realty Co., to deal in real estate, with authorized capital of \$150,000, and R. N. Cook, E. S. W. Dameron and C. B. Atwater, the last named of Durham, incorporators.

Coble-Bradshaw Co., to deal in hardware at wholesale and retail, with authorized capital of \$50,000, and R. A. Coble, G. W. Bradshaw, J. E. Moore, S. G. Moore and H. E. McPherson, incorporators.

The Vote For President in the Fifth District.

Mr. W. T. Gunter, Patmos, N. C. Your communication asking for Mr. Taft's majority in the 5th district received. We take pleasure in making the following tabulated report.

Following is the official vote in the different counties of the district:

COUNTY	TAMM	BRYAN
Alamance	2,185	2,114
Caswell	272	304
Durham	1,823	1,223
Forsyth	2,882	1,722
Graunville	732	1,172
Guilford	2,863	1,022
Orange	1,072	1,077
Person	969	759
Rockingham	2,009	1,387
Stokes	1,711	1,961
Surry	2,870	1,709
Total	19,491	19,073
Taft's majority	418	

Joseph Bryan, owner of the Times-Dispatch and well known business man, died at Beaufort last Friday. He was sixty-eight years old, and died from heart trouble.