

# THE STATE DISPATCH.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Prohibition wave which is sweeping the country, skipped the National Capital this week when the committee of the lower House of Congress disposed of prohibition in the District of Columbia tabling the bill introduced for that purpose. The liquor question has been very thoroughly gone over in Congress and while there are many members of that body who believe that temperance is a good thing for their home towns and states there were many dissenting voices to the proposition to let our legislators go thirsty for the several months that Congress is in session here every year. When it was apparent that the District Committee was opposed to letting the Capital go dry the friends of prohibition expected to effect a coup by proposing that the matter be left to the residents of Washington and that evasion was also voted down. Two members, Representative Campbell of Kansas and Representative Sims, of Tennessee alone supported the bill to introduce absolute prohibition in Washington.

The incident of the Governor of one of the greatest states in the Union continuing to draw his salary as a member of Congress and accepting checks for his full amount of stationery and clerk hire and making his requisition for mileage and from a session which he has not attended is perhaps without a parallel in the history of that body. The gentleman with the iron clad nerve to attempt these things is Governor Dille of Connecticut, who got himself into all temperatures of hot water last year by his so called investigations involving the Electric Boat Company but who won a vindication in his own state this fall by capturing the Governorship. Mr. Lilley succeeded in making so many enemies for himself in Congress that when the question came up a few days ago whether he was entitled to his Congressional pay and perquisites while he was filling the office of Governor, there was not a dissenting voice raised to the proposition to oust him which was promptly and neatly done. The law makes it mandatory for the Governor to call a special session to fill a vacancy in the Congressional delegation but as there is no penalty attached Mr. Lilley will probably take his time before filling the seat which was so unceremoniously jerked from under him.

The second White House reception of the season took place Thursday night when the Supreme Court Justices were the honored guests. These receptions are all so much alike that were a person introduced into the East Room during one of them he would have no way of judging in whose honor it was given except by observing the guests who were given precedence. There is always a struggle though for the invitations to the receptions in honor of the Diplomats and of the Judiciary for as these are the first two of the season they are most largely attended and one sees at them the greatest array of distinguished men and gorgeously arrayed women. However the President's strained relations with Congress may effect politics they do not seem to affect in any way his social relations with its members and there are only a few of those with whom he has come into direct conflict or whom he has assigned to the Ananias Club that absent themselves from his receptions and they are never missed in the great throng that crowds the White House on these occasions. The list of guests invited Thursday would fill seven ordinary newspaper columns of fine print and the line of carriages that had assembled before the doors were opened at nine o'clock extended for more than three city blocks. The additions which have been made to the White House since President Roosevelt has presided there, have greatly improved the facility with which invited guests can enter its

doors but it is an expression not soon to be forgotten when one for the first time, with a possible fancy that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be waiting just inside the door to receive him, finds himself in the great pushing crowd that is moving inch by inch through the corridor and up the stairs to the main floor of the executive mansion. The stars are the particular trying stage of the journey for it is often from thirty minutes to an hour that one must take to make that flight of about twenty steps. From side to side and end to end it is packed with people so close that one can move neither forward nor backward until the receiving party gives the signal for the Blue Room doors to be opened and the line begins to move through the rooms known as the Red Room and the banquet hall to the receiving party. At the door of the Blue Room the approaching guest is asked his name and this is mentioned to the President by his aid, Colonel Bromwell. The President generally repeats the name, grasps the visitor by the hand and with a deft movement passes him on down the line, or rather through the passage way made by the receiving party on one side and the especially honored guests who are grouped on the other side of a velvet rope. This progress is made usually in undignified haste by the person new to the performance. He has a vague recollection when it is over of the flash of the President's teeth, the set smile of Mrs. Roosevelt and a number of ladies in very delectable gowns. The next day he will read in the paper that all of the Cabinet ladies were present in the receiving line but in his embarrassment and haste he has not seen them.

## Is Friday An Unlucky Day?

Baltimore Sun.

On Friday, August 21st, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, October 12, 1492, he discovered land. On Friday, January 4th, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy results would never have been known which led to the settlement on this vast continent. On Friday, March 25th, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety. On Friday, November 22, 1494, he arrived at Hispaniola, on his second voyage to America. On Friday, June 13th, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5th, 1496, Henry VIII of England gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England. On Friday, September 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than 40 years. On Friday, November 10th, 1620, the Mayflower with the Pilgrims made the harbor of Provincetown; and on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution. On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, February 22, George Washington, the father of American freedom, was born. On Friday, June 16th, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, October 7th, 1775, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, September 26, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare.

On Friday, October 19, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American army, occurred. On Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Mr. Upheimer, of Richmond, Va., was here the past week looking over our city with the view of locating here and opening up a large clothing store.

## LABOR LEADERS DEFIANT

Bitter Language Used by Gompers in a Statement Published in His Paper.

Washington, Jan. 21.—“We have not asked and will not ask for clemency and we hope our friend will not urge us to pursue such a course. Loving liberty as freemen do—as we do—it cannot be difficult to appreciate what incarceration in prison would mean to us. To ask pardon would render useless all the trial and sacrifice which our men of labor, and our friends in all walks of life have endured, that the rights and liberties of our people might be restored. \* \* \* Such a pardon would only leave the whole case in confusion and it would have to be fought over again from the beginning.”

This is some of the language used by Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the current number of The American Federationist, in formal protests against the action of Justice Wright in sentencing the to imprisonment for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range case on December 23d.

Samuel Gompers heads his statement “Judge Wright’s Denial of Free Speech and Free Press,” and he declares, “We will not ‘bate a single word nor take a letter back.’”

Mr. Gompers refers to the “intemperate and vindictive spirit displayed by the justice and to this tirade of judicial abuse and misrepresentation” in a separate statement, but he joins with Messrs. Mitchell and Morrison in declaring that they would not “enter into competition with the honorable court in the use of invectives, rancor or scathing denunciation,” and that they should protest “against the court’s unprecedented and unwarranted flagellation of the cause and of the people we have the honor to represent.”

That the trio of labor leaders fully understand the responsibility they assume in making their statements is shown by their declaration that even though they may be held in additional contempt “we are willing to accept the consequences. It may be necessary to the preservation of the liberties of the people” that a judge should be disobeyed. Judges sometimes usurp power and become tyrants. Disobedience to a tyrant is obedience to law.”

## The Lincoln Memorial Site.

Washington Herald.

That the Congressional project for the erection of a memorial to Lincoln on a site between the Capitol and the Union Station will not meet the approval of President Roosevelt is practically certain. Mr. Roosevelt has adopted the suggestion of the American Institute of Architects for the designation of a council of fine arts, composed of thirty eminent architects, sculptors, artists, and others, to advise with government officials in the selection of sites and designs for public buildings and in the choice of sculpture and paintings. To this council the Promised to refer the Lincoln project, with a request for an opinion on its character and location. This indicates that Mr. Roosevelt will assent to no location for the Lincoln memorial unless approved by the proposed council of fine arts.

The American Institute of Architects is committed to the site for the Lincoln memorial determined upon by the Burnham commission. According to the Burnham plan, the memorial was to be located on the banks of the Potomac, near the end of a monumental bridge connecting the western axis of the Mall with Arlington. This site is now government property, having been reclaimed and improved as a park. In view of this fact, the acquisition of a site costing over \$3,000,000 in any other portion of city would seem to be a needless expenditure to say nothing of artistic consideration involved. It is comforting to know that no such scheme will obtain the sanction of the President.

## FEMININE CHAT AND CHATTER

Gossip and Advice For the World of Women.

The girl of today puts on her hat after she has adjusted her underwear. She tells you that it is quite incorrect and shows bad management in dressing to do it the other way.

Her petticoats are so scanty that she can step into her skirt without any trouble, and the sleeves of her blouse are so tight that she will pull them out of the armholes if she tries to adjust her hat and veil after the blouse is on.

The girl who dresses well knows that her head is the important feature today. Everything else is an accessory. Therefore, when she has on her underwear she sits down to the dressing table and deliberately goes to work.

Her invisible net is carefully adjusted, which means that it must be neither too tight nor too loose. Then her immense hat is gotten on at just the right angle and at once secured with a half dozen hatpins.

Then comes the adjustment of the immense veil, which must be pinned tightly under the chin at nape of the neck, the edges drawn up on a straight line to go over the brim and fasten to the crown.

The ends must be tucked away with small pins, and the front pinned to the brim or the crown with a little bar pin.

It also requires a few pins at the side to keep it in place; but once done, and well done, it remains in shape for the whole day, if one has to keep on a hat and veil.

The modern girl has not the time in any walk of life to fix her hair more than once a day and again in the evening, and, therefore, she realizes that it is economy of time to do it well in the beginning.

## The Canal.

Washington Star.

The members of the House who made the journey to Panama have returned with a most favorable impression of canal conditions. Their time was limited, but they devoted it to an inspection of the work in hand under the guidance of those able to explain it. They are speaking, therefore, from first-hand knowledge, so far as their ability goes to appraise matters.

The question of total cost is of course important, but not so much so as the engineering problem. The country wants and the world's interests demand a canal complete in every particular. Few, if any, expected the first figures presented to be final. A liberal raise was in the nature of things. But the talk of half a billion dollars sounds “steep,” to say the least. We may all be sure that that amount will not be necessary, no matter what changes may be made to meet recent developments.

The canal is, and will remain, our “big thing.” As to the tariff, the railroads, the trusts, and what not, they are in reach and, if not easily handled, offer no great anxieties. But the canal is not only big, but new. We are committed to it. We must surmount all the difficulties presented. Failure is in nobody's calculation. All parties are willing to vote whatever supplies may be required to redeem the national promise in a spirit of liberality, though not of extravagance. And, when the ships go through from ocean to ocean all America rejoice.

That was a great stunt which an Oklahoma attorney did the other day when he pulled from his pocket a small American flag and waved it over the head of a Rough Rider on trial for murder. But what in the world did the man's Spanish war record have to do with the question of his guilt or innocence? It would be time to talk war record when the court was imposing sentence or when the case had come before the pardoning power.—Charlotte Observer.

## TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE VOTES STATE DRY

State-Wide Prohibition Measure Is Adopted by the Legislature.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Over the veto of Governor Patterson, both Houses of the legislature today passed the Senate bill, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of a school house in Tennessee, and is in effect a state-wide prohibition act. It is effective July 1, 1909. The vote in the Senate was the same as on the original passage.

The House acted at 5:40 this afternoon, the vote standing 61 to 36, the original vote having been 62 to 37. In each House the passage was effected through a combination of Republican and “state-wide” Democratic strength.

The galleries were packed in both Houses and the debates following the reading of the governor's message were bitter.

The action of the legislature today practically brings to a close one of the most bitter and sensational political fights in the history of Tennessee. State-wide prohibition was the main issue in the recent contest between Governor Patterson and the late E. W. Carmack for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and though Patterson, who advocated local option, won the nomination, the legislature elected in November last, at the same time that he was, has after stormy times, gone against him. This came, however, with the aid of Republicans, who gave the bill twenty-two votes in the House and five in the Senate.

The bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in Tennessee after January 1, 1910, passed the Senate today and is expected to pass the House tomorrow.

## Simplified Administration.

Ohio State Journal.

One by one the cities are adopting the centralized form of government known as the commission plan. There is one thing to be noticed about this new style of municipal government, and that is, it seems to be succeeding, for there is no return to the old complicated power-distributed plan where the commission idea has been intelligently tried. Here is one thing that the people should agree upon and insist upon as a matter of public policy, that their government should be simple and direct. They get the best service out of such a plan. And then it must occur to all observing people that intricate and complex machinery serves to hide needless expense and various forms of graft, which would not be possible if four or five men, standing out in the daylight of publicity, would have to shoulder the blame. The commission plan is fast growing in popularity, and it will not be long when a city will be regarded as old fogy that does not have it.

## Educating Mothers.

Baltimore American.

A woman professor of home economics in a Western university proposes a training school for mothers where infant ills and other problems of mothers will receive scientific consideration. This is a practical, sensible suggestion, for if college and university education is to be of any value it will lie in their power to raise the physical and moral standard of the race by intelligent knowledge of conditions and facts which the present average young mother is left to learn by experience under the old idea that such knowledge “comes natural.” But learning by experience is the costliest of training; based on intelligent study, the result is invaluable.

## Teachers Association to Meet.

Alamance Teachers Association will meet on Saturday, January 30, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., at Graham Public School Building. All teachers and the public cordially invited to attend.

## CONGRESS TO GIVE GOLD MEDALS TO WRIGHTS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Gold medals, with suitable emblems, are to be awarded to Orville and Wilbur Wright by Congress, in recognition and appreciation of their great service in the advancement of aerial navigation and for their ability, courage and success in navigating the air, if the House of Representatives approves a resolution adopted by the Senate today.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, introduced the resolution, which instructs the secretary of war to carry out its purpose and without debate the measure was adopted by the Senate.

## Gives Another Million To Chicago University

Chicago, Jan. 20.—John D. Rockefeller has given another \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago. In a telegram to the board of trustees today John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announced that his father had set aside, on behalf of the university, securities that will yield an annual income of \$40,000. On this basis, the securities are reckoned as being worth \$1,000,000. The endowment fund of the university is now \$15,000,000 from all sources. Mr. Rockefeller's total contributions to the university aggregate \$24,800,000 for endowment and other purposes.

## The Chamber of Commerce Re-habilitated.

We might have mentioned in last week's issue the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce with J. W. Murray President, and J. H. Vernon, Secretary, but we have delicacy in advertising these things before they have been completely organized. But last Thursday night a very enthusiastic meeting was held in the Mayors Hall at which the temporary organization was made permanent. A committee consisting of all the lawyers who were members was appointed to secure a charter and draft by laws. The proposition was made to this body to consolidate with the young men's club which is being organized. However, this was not passed upon. The Chamber of Commerce will necessarily need its own home, so why not let it have apartments in the commodious rooms of the Young Men's organization. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president and hear the reports all special committees.

A meeting was held yesterday by the Alamance County Ministers Association, the purpose of which was to express in some way the willingness and determination of the ministers of the county to stand by the civil officers of the county in their effort to enforce the prohibition law. To this end we prepared a letter to be sent to the civil officers of the county assuring them of our sympathy and willingness to co-operate with them in every effort they set forth along this line. The appealing to them to enforce the prohibition law with the same determination with which they enforce any of their other laws. In spite of any efforts which may be made by the enemies of the prohibition law.

A remonstrance against a further increase of the United States navy signed by 224 clergymen of various denominations in Boston and vicinity was sent to Congress Monday. The ministers believe that such an enormous navy, a distressing burden upon the richest nations and an actual menace of the world.

A law was passed yesterday placing the solicitors on salaries instead of receiving fees as heretofore. The salary was fixed at \$2,500 per annum.

Americans are the greatest consumers of sugar on earth. In 1907 the figures were a little over eighty-two pounds of sugar to every man, woman and child in the country.