

# 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 March 12.—The fact that Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee and who will have charge of the tariff bill in the Senate, has booked passage for Europe for the middle of June next is considered most significant and as indicative that all unnecessary delay in the enactment of a new tariff law is to be avoided by the Republican leaders. Senator Scott of West Virginia has proposed a plan which may be adopted and which will, in his estimation, dispose of the tariff in the most expeditious manner.

His idea is to have a resolution offered in the Senate, as soon as it convenes on Monday, making a declaration on the tariff question as a basis for any number of speeches and thus bringing the measure up for discussion in the Senate at the same time that it is under consideration in the House.

The members of the ways and means committee are having a hard time of it in their efforts to frame up a bill that will meet all requirements. They are in receipt of large numbers of protests against the tax on sugar, a very lively agitation has been started to increase the proposed duty on lumber from \$1, to \$1.50, and they are obliged to choose between an increase of the tax on beer or of placing a duty on coffee.

Members of both houses of Congress are urging the reimposition of some of the Spanish-American war taxes, such as the 2 cent stamp on checks, telegrams, etc., as the only means by which the additional revenue can be raised necessary to make the annual expenditure. This question has received some serious attention on the Senate side, and while there is no purpose to re-enact all of the stamp taxes, the claim is made that some of them could be imposed again without burdening the ordinary consumer and without injuring those lines of business engaged in by the great mass of the people. The revenue on stamps alone during the three full years in operation, averaged about \$41,000,000 annually, and that on legacies in 1901 aggregated \$5,211,899.

The interstate commerce commission has just announced a decision to the effect that it is unlawful for railroads to adjust their rate schedules as to force commodities into a particular city or port. The case was that of the chamber of commerce of Milwaukee against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads, in which the commission held that the joint through rate on corn, rye and oats from the west and northwest to Milwaukee ought not to exceed such rate to Chicago.

Again the subject of the restoration of marines aboard ships of war has come up for discussion at the Navy Department. Secretary Meyer says it is his intention to observe the letter and the spirit of the law, which becomes operative on July 1st, and under which the appropriations for the navy are to be withheld unless the marines are given sea duty. Already steps have been taken looking to the distribution of the marines among the various ships and the Secretary explains that, in referring the question to the Attorney General, to determine its constitutionality, his only desire was to avoid any possible difficulty in the Comptroller's office.

The Secretary of the Navy has given directions for a radical change in the battle practice of warships. This new order provides that the conditions under which the practice is held shall be similar to those likely to obtain in time of war, so far as is possible, and to that end the ships, in future, are required to manoeuvre in rough water in the open and to fire at a moving target.

One of the first acts of Secretary Dickinson, the new Secretary of War, will be the selection of the military court of inquiry, provided for by the Foraker act, for the investigation of the cases of the enlisted men, negroes, of Companies

## ITEMS OF INTEREST FORM ELON COLLEGE.

The Christian Ophanage here has recently received two valuable donations from friends. The first came from Mrs. E. J. Brickhouse, Norfolk, Va., and was a cash donation for current expenses of \$1,500. The second an interest in the estate of the late Mr. Mulholland, of Durham, N. C. This estate it is estimated will net the Orphanage about \$3,000. These legacies and bequests testify the respect shown the Orphanage though a young institution. The farm is in excellent shape, buildings and out houses have been built and equipped. The farm has also been stocked, and the main building plentifully supplied with orphan children, coming from all parts of the State and Virginia.

The State Christian Endeavor Society will hold its annual convention this year the 24-5 of April in the city of Winston-Salem, N. C. This will be a record breaking convention for Christian Endeavor in this state, because the founder of the society, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, will be present.

Interest in athletics increases as the season of competition with outside institutions draws near. The new coach, Mr. Hoffman, has taken hold of the team with the grasp of a master and trained it to the highest point of efficiency. We will have two star twirlers, Messrs. Abernathy and Brandon. Both men have had extensive experience in the box and it is expected they will put up a stiff article when they go up against the baseball artists of other colleges.

Preparations also being made for the North Carolina track meet, which takes place in Greensboro in the month of April. Elon men are confident that they will win at least some events at that contest.

The Easter examinations are nearly here consequently the student body is very busy preparing for them. This marks a departure in the policy of the institution. Heretofore only two examinations have been given one in December and one in June, but beginning with this year three examinations will be held in December, March and June. It will be recalled that the leading institutions of the country have adopted this method and have found it very satisfactory.

## Prof. Robertson to Deliver Two Addresses.

Prof. J. B. Robertson goes to Greensboro tomorrow to address the Guilford county Sunday School Convention, which meets in the West Market St. church on Friday, on the subject: "Economy in Religion." Mr. Robertson made this address in the Guilford convention last fall and the members of the committee on program was so favorably impressed with this address that they have invited Mr. Robertson to make the same address the second time. Next week Mr. Robertson goes to Durham to address the Durham county Sunday School Convention on the subject: "The Next Great Step in Our State's Progress for Freedom."

B, C, and D of the 25th infantry, discharged without honor by President Roosevelt on account of the disturbance at Brownsville, Texas, in August, 1906. President Taft has already called for and received from the War Department a list of retired army officers above the rank of lieutenant colonel deemed eligible for service on the court, and there is every indication that it will be organized without much delay. As President Taft desires that each case shall be decided on its merits, he will select for membership on the court officers who are free from suspicion of bias in their judgment of the negro soldier. The court must complete its work, under the law, within one year from the date of appointment, and as there are about 150 men affected, it has plenty of work ahead of it.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT BATTLE OF ALAMANCE

Within eight miles of the growing and prosperous little city of Burlington lies the battle ground of Alamance. Nature has done much for this lovely spot and the luxuriance of the growing crops, the grandure of the stately oaks overshadowing the small battle monument and the blue hills to the South, all combined make a scene of natural beauty and loveliness not surpassed in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. How strange it is that this spot, enriched by the blood of American heroes,—the first ever shed on American soil in defense of those principles for which the colonies afterwards engaged in bloody warfare with the mother country—is so little known and so lightly regarded in history. Bunker Hill and Lexington are known and revered in every country and in every clime where liberty is loved and cherished, but Alamance, the spot upon which was written in patriotic blood the first declaration of American independence, is hardly known beyond the confines of the Old North State. Many historians claim that the Alamance Regulators were rebels against constituted authority. So they were and so were the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration and of that more famous document of July 4th, 1776. Yet these men are almost deified in history, while the North Carolinians who gave up their lives on the field of Alamance are regarded as vicious disturbers of the peace who received no more than their just dues, and whose very names, to a great extent, are preserved only in the criminal records of the province of North Carolina. The records of the courts in Hillsboro give a very clear insight into the motives that prompted the organization of the Regulators and same principles, which made possible the Battle of Alamance, afterwards, made possible, as well as imperative, the war of the Revolution. The battle of Alamance was lost by the Americans, so far as immediate results were concerned, but it produced an agitation that resulted at last in the formation of great American Republic, now the first power in the world. Had it not been for this beginning, it is probable that the United States to-day would be only British Dependencies and the name of Washington would, perhaps, be remembered only as a Virginia surveyor or possibly as an Aide De Camp of General Braddock in the Indian warfare of that period.

In view of the wonderful results attributable to the influence of this battle upon the minds of the men of that period of our national history and the great achievements that followed in the wake of that perilous agitation, the Government could do itself no greater honor than to acquire this historic battle ground and establish, for the benefit of the present and future generations, a great National Park in commemoration of the gallant deeds performed in behalf of that liberty and independence which we now cherish with such jealous care. This ought to be done—it could be done if the matter could be presented before the proper authorities in its true light.

It is gratifying to see that an association has been formed with this end in view. This is a step in the right direction and the movement should meet with every possible encouragement from our people. Let every one who is in a position to give even the slightest information in regard to this battle communicate with the officers of the Battle ground association and put them in possession of all the facts bearing upon this great historic event, that it is possible to collect, to the end that a complete and perfect account of this glorious period may be prepared and preserved for our posterity. When all the facts are known and it is seen to what extent this battle influenced our ancestors in their opposition to the oppressions of the British Government, the patriotic public sentiment of the Nation will

Change the Date.  
Baltimore American.  
Agitation to change the date of the inauguration day had been thought of as stereotyped by many persons who are now convinced that this is an issue of prime importance. The character of the weather for the inauguration of Mr. Taft could not have been worse. A blizzard of wet snow, a deluge of slush, a pitiless drive of chilling, penetrating wind—weather fit for the breeding of all kinds of diseases—is not the weather for the inauguration of the President of the United States. At least one president contracted pneumonia under conditions less distressing than those of yesterday and died as an effect of the exposure. Mr. Taft wisely delivered his inaugural under cover.

While the argument for a change of the inaugural date to September or May, in behalf of the individual who is center of the occasion is strong, the reasons are by no means exhausted. Thousands of persons yesterday were made wet and miserable, scores may have received the seeds of diseases that will lead to a fatal end, certainly hundreds contracted colds. In addition to the physical ills resulting from an inauguration such as that of yesterday, keen disappointment was experienced because of the marring of the program. The railroads were blocked and train loads of persons remained on the tracks all night before and many who came across the continent did not get to the city in time for such display as the weather permitted. Those in Washington were subjected to every conceivable inconvenience, the state of the weather made viewing the procession from stands perilous, and they were largely deserted. No one could be in a good temper with the soaking snow under foot and more snow falling.

A hint of wisdom may be gathered with regard to the change of the inaugural date, by the action of the two Methodist conferences of this locality; the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant both changed their conference dates to April from March, preferring the possibilities of April showers to the almost certain March blizzards. Early fall or late spring would be ideal for the magnificent occasion that attracts many thousands to the capital city, and that should be a function unmarred by such weather as March affords. It is therefore to be hoped that general condemnation of March inaugurations as a result of this experience, will lead to a speedy change of the date, even if thereby the time for the meeting of Congress has also to be changed.

Elkin Man A Suicide.  
Winston-Salem, N. C., March 16.—W. E. Paul, for twenty years agent for the Southern Railway at Elkin, and one of the town's leading citizens, after kissing his wife and five children good bye, telling them he believed he would go to his work, walked into his barn at 9 o'clock this morning and shot himself through the head with a pistol, dying five hours later.

Ill health, produced by over-work is given as the cause of the tragedy.

A "flare-back" is good a name for an inauguration blizzard as any other in a community that confines itself to discreet language.

Pittsburg has a man who leads a triple life. We suppose this will now become quite a fad among certain members of the millionaire set.

A South Dakota man advocates a constitutional amendment providing for three Presidents of the United States to hold office at one and the same time. This fellow appreciates the fact that the Roosevelt pace is going to be hard to follow.

## ROOSEVELT SAYS HE WON'T BE A "HAS BEEN"

Declares he will Continue to Fight for Right and the People.

Washington, March 5.—On February 3, 1909, I had an interview with Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States. Custom prevents the President from submitting to an interview, so Mr. Roosevelt stipulated that this should not be published until he should have retired from office. At the President's suggestion the interview was reduced to written questions, answers to which he himself wrote. The questions and answers are as follows:

Q. What, Mr. President, is your idea as to the functions or duties of an ex-President?

A. Those of any good citizen. His duties remain what they have always been—to do his share of work for the common good in whatever position he may happen to find himself. But he has the great added responsibility of the obligation due from him to the country, because the country has signally honored him, and so long as he lives he should never lose sight of this obligation.

Q. Then you do not propose to become a "sage"?

A. Certainly not, if by that term is meant a "has been." I step back into the ranks, but I do not quit the army, and I shall certainly continue to fight for what I deem to be right and continue according to my abilities, to work for what I deem the good of our people.

Q. Do you relinquish office with any sense of relief?

A. No. I leave an office which I have thoroughly enjoyed. I doubt if any President has ever more thoroughly enjoyed the presidency. It seems to me that any man ought to enjoy to the full the opportunity to do a great work which is pre-eminently well worth doing.

If I had felt that I could conscientiously try for another term I would certainly have tried for it. But I wish also to say that no President ever left the office with a lighter heart than I shall bear when I leave or looked forward to the future with more eager interest and anticipation than I feel I do not sympathize with the man who either is, or makes believe to be, glad to lay down a great office, and still less do I sympathize with a man who, having been given the extraordinary and crowning chance of holding such a great office, feels doleful and cast down because the time of the great work has come to an end, as of course, it sooner or later must come to an end. I am profoundly grateful to the people of the United States for what they have done for me in putting me into the presidency. According to the measure of my abilities, I have served them faithfully during the last seven and a half years. I shall never for a moment forget what I owe them, and in private life I shall continue to try to pay the debt. They, of course, gave me the greatest chance that any American can ever have. I appreciate this to the full. I have enjoyed my work to the full and now I shall continue in private life both to work and enjoy myself.

Q. Have you any parting words for the people?

A. No. So far as my words may have any value they have been said already and their value must lie in the fact that in so far as lay in me I have made my deeds correspond with them. And still if I had any advice to give I would say to any one, don't be cynical; don't leave your duty to the other fellow; and, always do the duty nearest at hand. Have plenty of common sense, but have high ideals also. First of all earn your own livelihood and support your wife and children—and if you are the right sort of a man I earnestly hope you have a wife and children; but don't forget that in addition to doing your duty to your family and yourself you have to do your duty to your country. There are many problems for the govern-

## DEATH OF MR. AND MRS. JNO. R. IRELAND.

Twice since our last issue has death entered a home in this city and removed therefrom the father and mother. Last Thursday night at her home near the graded school Mrs. Julia Franklin, wife of John R. Ireland, passed away quite suddenly from an attack of heart trouble. Mrs. Ireland was, apparently, in her usual health and her death was a shock to her many friends. Mr. Ireland was in a Sanatorium in Pitt county undergoing treatment for cancer from which he had suffered for years and it was thought that he was getting along nicely when the announcement of the death of his companion reached him it seemed that his strong nerve, with which he had battled against the grim monster, death, which had been at his very heels for several years, deserted him. Monday night he passed away.

Mrs. Ireland was born in Franklin county, Ky., in 1844 and was married to Mr. Ireland in 1872. The funeral was conducted Sunday afternoon and the remains were buried in Pine Hill cemetery. Mr. Ireland was one of the cities best citizens. He was a member of the city school board, which position he had held for eight consecutive years. He was a brave confederate soldier, being Regimental Adjutant of the Thirteenth North Carolina troops of the A. P. Hill division. The funeral of Mr. Ireland was conducted from the home yesterday afternoon at three o'clock and the remains entered in Pine Hill cemetery beside his wife, who had so recently preceded him. Two sons, John A. Ireland, of this city, and St. Clair Ireland, of Muncie, Ind., and two daughters, Miss Etta Ireland, of this city, and Mrs. Herndon, of High Point, survive. The Dispatch joins the many friends in extending condolence to the bereaved children.

Clipping Railroad Income.

Baltimore Star.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, speaking in Congress Saturday, called the Hepburn rate law a "forest of legislative words." That looks likely. In trying to find a trail through the law, doubtless seeking the light, Mr. Madden has lost his ideas in the woods.

He would save shippers, little and heavy, money in lower freight rates by drawing a dead line upon railroad income. Four per cent. net, he thinks, a satisfying return upon a railroad owner's investment. He would allow the roads to draw from freight patrons a gross income that would pay running express and maintenance, and leave 4 per cent. to compensate them for the risk of their money, but to them he would say: "Beyond that you shall not go. All now paid the roads above the limit, he thinks, would thereafter remain in the pockets of shippers and their customers, we should never more pay heavy tribute to an 'extortionate railroad monopoly,' and should revel in prosperous happiness.

Mr. Madden does or should grasp the truth that a dead line at an income less than the return from a hundred other undertakings is also a dead line upon railroad enterprise. That business novelty may impress Mr. Madden, but he has little company in the wilderness.

An aged Illinois banker has married his laundress. He probably wanted to establish his undisputed right to kick when his shirts came home buttonless.

The government's "conscience fund" originated in 1811. It is not thought, however, that all the people with guilty consciences have been enrolled as yet.

ment to solve, but the most important problems before us must be solved by the people themselves—by each man or woman doing his her full duty wherever and whenever the need, big or little, may arise.