

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, May 22.—Several Senators have recently taken much seeming delight in predicting the downfall of the Republican party, because it is not entirely unanimous in regard to the schedules of the pending tariff bill. These predictions have always been made by Democrats in the off years between elections, but are rarely verified by actual results. One Senator seems to think that Mr. Bryan will have a walkover in 1912, while another is quite sure that Governor Johnson or Governor Harman, or even some Democratic leader from the South, will be the party's victorious candidate. These guessing Senators, too, are quite sure that the next House of Representatives will show a Democratic majority, because the Republican States, they think, are going to be dissatisfied with the tariff bill and will repudiate the action of those protectionists who believe that present duties should be substantially retained.

Of course, all this is the veriest nonsense. The Republican party is not divided, although there are differences among the leaders as to the rates and as to certain methods of collecting revenue. The fact of the matter is, that while these differences exist in the Republican party, they are by no means so conspicuous as the differences which exist in the Democratic party. There are two hundred Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives, and considerable over half of this number have either spoken or voted for some kind of protection, particularly as it affects the products of their own State, while for the first time, perhaps, in our history there has been no Democrat to voice the old Free Trade sentiment that custom houses should be entirely abolished and our market thrown open to the foreign producers.

Going back to the advent of the Republican party we find that almost the first law which it placed on the Statute books was the so-called Morrill tariff, passed in 1861, and which became a law even before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. Since that time the Republican party has been consistently a protectionist party, and such it is today in spite of the fact that a few so-called insurgents or progressives are insistent upon a revision downward. If we may call these progressives low tariff men, the fact remains that there are at least two Democrats in favor of higher duties than we found in the Wilson bill to one Republican who wants to reduce the rates of the Dingley law.

The framing of a tariff law is not well understood by the people at large. As it finally goes to the President it is a measure of compromises, and while not satisfactory to a full degree to every one, yet it is supposed to represent the average wishes of the majority. That will be the case with the so-called Payne law. When it reaches conference then all conflicting opinions will be harmonized, and while there is no doubt that the bill now pending, when it becomes a law will show a substantial downward revision—it will at the same time be a full protection measure, in keeping with Republican principles and Republican pledges. It will be followed by immediate resumption of full employment and high wages and many years of prosperity, and the Republican party instead of becoming weaker, will be stronger than ever before.

President Taft is in full knowledge of the situation and, although he is saying nothing about the matter at present, yet he has consulted almost daily with the Republican leaders, and when the bill gets into conference, will no doubt give the very closest attention to every detail and when the bill when it reaches him may not be exactly such as he would frame himself, yet as it will be the product of the combined wisdom and judgment of the Senate and House, he will no doubt accept it and sign it immediately.

The President realizes the im-

portance of this legislation and is most keenly anxious that the business interests of the country may have the benefit of a completed law as soon as possible, and for that is not interfering in any way, nor asking that there be any other legislation at this extra session, except the tariff bill and kindred measures.

When the tariff is out of the way then the President will give his attention to other subjects, and his recommendations will all be embodied in his annual message at the convening of Congress next December.

In the meantime he will proceed slowly and deliberately with the necessary appointments and continue to place the very best men that he can find in all positions without regard to the endorsements that may be forced upon him. In this way he is constantly strengthening himself with the industrial interests of the country and gaining the confidence of business men in every section. He has persistently refused to interfere in any so-called State factional fights, but when such differences exist has left it to the leaders themselves to get together—this will be his policy throughout his administration. So not only at the Capitol, but at the White House and in all the Departments we find that the Republican party is becoming stronger every day, instead of weaker, as Democratic leaders so love to predict and it is believed that this increased strength will be most manifest, not only at the election next year, but at the election of 1912, when Mr. Taft will undoubtedly be re-nominated and re-elected to succeed himself.

Blunderers at Law.

New York World.

If we are to have a government of law it is obvious that the men who make laws and attempt to enforce them should have some knowledge of law and precedent. The Hepburn act, designed to prevent railroad companies from owning and operating coal mines and monopolizing the fuel supply, is practically nullified by the Supreme Court of the United States because it falls to state in proper language its real intent. The slovenly character of the Hepburn legislation is shown by the fact that the court has passed repeatedly upon the point involved, and yet no one in Congress or in the Cabinet seems to have had knowledge of the situation until the court itself drew attention to it.

This blunder is the more remarkable for the reason that there are laws in various states which effectively cover the very evil here aimed at. In several commonwealths it is unlawful for one corporation to hold the stock of another. There are states in which corporations are forbidden to own land. In effect the judgement just handed down nullifies the main feature of the Hepburn law, but it intimates very pointedly that Congress may do exactly what it attempted to do whenever it shall be disposed and shall be able to summon to its assistance the legal talent necessary to draw a valid act. The court, which was practically unanimous, has done its part. If Congress has any sense of shame or of honor or of the fitness of things it will make haste to correct a blunder that reflects as severely upon its sincerity as it does upon its intelligence.

Steamer Ice Bound.

St. Johns, May 19.—The Allan Line steamer Magnolian is tightly wedged in a thick ice pack a mile off this port tonight, and there is danger of the craft being forced ashore by the tides. There are about 500 passengers on board. Fishermen, who have boarded the vessel by going over the ice, report that her hull has not been damaged, but that her engines are powerless to move her either ahead or astern. The passengers are not alarmed. It is believed that if the Mongolian is forced ashore her passengers can reach dry land over the ice floes.

Miss Maud Shoffner of High Point visited her parents Sunday.

THE HOUSE FLY, HOW TO DESTROY THEM.

Every one will admit that flies are a great nuisance in summer, but few fully understand the dangers from flies as carriers of disease germs and filth. I have often urged the importance of getting the manure out on the fields as fast as made. This is a matter of even more importance than in winter, as the hot weather comes on, for the horse manure is the breeding place of the house flies, and it is not pleasant, to say at least, to have flies covering our food when they are right from the manure pile.

Flies on the farm can be made much scarcer by keeping the manure well cleaned up. Then the woven wire screens are now made very cheaply and easily adapted to all sizes of windows, and wire screen doors fitted with springs to close quickly will also aid in keeping out flies and mosquitos. The few that get in can quickly be disposed of with one of the fine wire brushes now sold in the hardware stores. With one of these, the housekeeper can go around the room and kill every fly on wall or window very rapidly.

Especially should there be the closest attention to keeping out flies when there is sickness in the neighborhood, and people are careless as to the wastes of the sick room. I called attention last year to the fact that flies in the dining room caused the outbreak of typhoid fever at the State Normal College at Greensboro, and doubtless, many other cases of disease that puzzled people to find the cause, were due to flies. Hence it is not only important for comfort to keep the flies out, but especially important as a preventative of disease.

With a farm-house isolated from other buildings, it should be easy to prevent many of the flies that are usually found there, by keeping the stables and farm yard absolutely clean of manure, and getting it out where it will do good a no harm.

Remember that they have horse manure and filth to breed in, and you do not want these carried into your milk or other food.—Prof. Massey, in Progressive Farmer.

Easy Come, Easy to Go.

Chicago Record-Herald.

From a millionaire 22 times over to pennilessness is a big drop, but it is something that may impress certain persons, those who look upon the modern Croesus with mingled awe and envy, as sadder than the fact that the victim of fortune is under a 15-year penitentiary sentence.

There may be others, even among those who find it as difficult to realize how a man possessed of \$22,000,000 can drop to the position of a man without a penny as it is to realize the accumulation of a fortune so stupendous, who will look upon the financial reserves of ex-Banker Charles W. Morse as retribution in keeping with the rest of his personal misfortunes.

Morse's story is the story of the frenzied financier and high-flyer who gets caught. He was a millionaire with the millions of other people. He exploited the wealth of depositors in his string of banks, rigged schemes to capture the dollars of still others, kited his obligations, and when he reached the end of his halter the sharp turn found him owing all that he had been able to put into his own name to his creditors, and then some. There is nothing any more wonderful or tragic in the drop from a multimillionaire's estate under such circumstances than there is in the case of a common gambler who runs a lone dollar up to a thousand and then loses the whole stake on the last turn of the card.

Of course, a man is not as jealous as a woman—because it's so hard for him to believe that a girl on whom he bestows himself could possibly wish for anything better.

SOME GOOD REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE

A report of the Committee on National Affairs of the Republican Club of New York, which is composed of leading Republicans of not only the Empire State, but of the whole country, is given below:

We deem it important to call the attention of Congress and the general public to following facts relating to the tariff.

Under protection this nation has advanced in prosperity as never before.

Under our Protective Tariff we have Free Trade between our States a territory which is commensurate with the size of Europe, and the practical working of our tariff laws has raised the standard of living throughout the United States.

Our industrial history shows that when profits in any one line of manufacture are continuously large no monopoly can be permanently maintained, as competition for such profits is inevitable. This fact is frequently overlooked in Tariff discussion.

Our importations have in recent year been larger than every before in our history, being over one thousand million dollars per annum.

Our national finances are not in satisfactory condition, a deficit of over one hundred million dollars having been predicted by the President and the leaders in Congress, which shows the danger of materially reducing the Tariff.

It is evident that any goods which could be manufactured here, if imported, would take the place of goods which should be manufactured in the United States by American labor, giving both the employment for the prosperity and upbuilding of our communities.

It is important not to forget Lincoln's great statement covering the entire question, that "if we import iron from Europe we have the iron and they have our money, while if we manufacture the iron here we have both the iron and the money."

While it is wise to reduce certain schedules and raise others so that duties may be adjusted to equalize the difference of production cost in this country and foreign countries, and provide for reasonable profits to American producers, it still remains true that Congress should take no steps to encourage the importation of any manufactured goods that can be manufactured here.

We urge that when such readjustments of schedules as may be deemed wise by Congress are made, the Republican party shall declare that there must be no further Tariff adjustment to a considerable and definite period.

In our judgement, the country needs commercial peace, and, therefore, we protest against the appointment of a so-called "Tariff Commission," for we believe its tendency would be to create disturbances or fear of disturbances. The creation of such a commission would not make for stability, nor encourage enlargement of factories, nor assist in the development of our various industries, but would discourage an optimistic forward movement along all lines of business. The main encouragement would be to foreign shippers, who would expect to send larger cargoes of goods to America.

We believe that the appointment of such a commission would be claimed by theorists, who would strive to try new experiments and naturally aim to show reason for the existence of their offices, and would desire to keep the Tariff schedules in a condition of uncertainty. This commission would not be alert to aid the business and producing interests, but the tendency would be, under the plea of keeping down the expenses of the common people, to seriously injure the business and producing interests of the country.

That wonderful dexterity which a man displays in hovering around the edge of a proposal without stepping over it would make any one of them famous if exercised in politics or sword-play.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

As Developed During the Course of Tariff Debate.

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Of 172 Democrats in the House, 102 have spoken or voted for high protection in the interests of some small class in their home districts. Such action being manifestly out of tune with the spirit of their party doctrines and party platforms, their adversaries have prodded them into attempts to plain it. Their defenses have taken various lines, the most common of which may be set down thus:

1. That this will be a protection country for the next few years, and that Democrats should have their fair share of the swag.

2. That the particular tax which they favor, unlike similar taxes emanating from Republicans, will lay no burden upon the consumer.

3. That the particular tax which they favor, unlike similar taxes which they have anathematized as "robber protection," is purely a revenue tax.

4. That, though their last party platform seemed to declare specifically against the particular tax which they favor, it really did not mean that, but something else.

The struggle of Democratic Representatives against the charge of apostasy had hitherto rested on propositions about like these. But the Senate debate on Wednesday carried the lines much farther forward. The Payne bill had cut the Dingley rate on lumber from \$2 to \$1 a thousand and feet, keeping certain grades on the dutiable list at all only through the insistence of Democrats from lumber districts. Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, a member of the committee which reported the platform resolutions at the last Democratic convention, demands that the tariff on lumber be put back to \$2. The debate thus precipitated elicited two brand-new hypotheses from Democratic Senators:

5. That a platform prepared "by a few Western men" has no right to single out a certain tax and expect to bind Democrats to oppose it.

6. That platforms are written and brought in at night, when everybody is tired, and nobody cares anything about them.

This last thought emanated from Senator Bacon, of Georgia. It seems to leave down all the bars.

Imperishable Cedar.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

An extraordinary illustration of the almost imperishable nature of Washington's red cedar is furnished in some shingles recently cut in a Washington mill and sent East for exhibition purposes. Those shingles were cut from a moss-covered cedar log lying the ground, and which had growing over it another cedar tree, the roots of which encircled the fallen log. The growing tree had 750 rings, which indicate, according to the accepted theory, that it was 750 years old. Yet its growth started after the tree from which the shingles were cut had fallen to the ground. Here was a cedar log, fallen and lifeless, which had lain exposed to the weather for not less than 750 years, and yet was free from rot to the extent that merchantable shingles could be sawed from it.

Every man who has worked in the woods or in clearing land in this state has seen similar instances of the ability of red cedar to resist the ravages of time. In alluvial soil along the river banks, in digging ditches, cedar logs have been found covered by four or five feet alluvium, which were yet sound save for a few inches on the extreme outside, although, under similar conditions, almost any other wood had decayed in a few years. Conjecture halts at any attempt to estimate the length of time which might have elapsed since those logs were growing trees.

"Easy come, easy go," is the way of some men's money and of all men's love.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ELON COLLEGE.

Elon College, May 22.—The 10th annual commencement of Elon College occurs this year, May 30th to June 2nd inclusive. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D., editor of the Christian Sun, at 11 o'clock the 5th Sunday in May. The Society representatives will speak on Monday evening, May 31st, at 8 o'clock. They are, from the Psyphehan Society, Misses Nannie Baker Farmer and Virgle Cobb Holland. From the Clio Society Messrs. A. Liggett Lincoln and Lawrence E. Holland, and from the Philologist and Society Messrs. Alonzo C. Hall and Claude C. Fonville.

The Literary Address will be delivered Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock by Senator F. M. Simmons, Senior Senator from North Carolina. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday evening will occur the Elocution Recital and 8 o'clock the same evening will occur annual concert of the Music Department.

Wednesday, June 2nd is Commencement day. The morning will be taken up, beginning at 10 o'clock with the graduating exercises. The delivery of bibles, medals and certificates and diplomas and the conferring of degrees. The medals this year will be presented by Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham.

The Society reunions occur at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of this day. The Art exhibit at 4 o'clock and the Alumni Orator this year is Rev. C. E. Norman, class '99, of Henderson, N. C.

Immediately preceding the commencement will occur the young peoples convention of the Southern Christian Convention. This convention will hold its first session on Saturday evening, May 29th. It will hold three sessions on Sunday and two on Monday following. At this convention will be delegates from the Sunday schools, C. E. Societies, Missionary Societies and other young people organizations in the bounds of the Southern Christian Convention. An extensive program has been prepared, and distinguished men will appear to discuss the various topics of deepest interest to the church and the young people of the Church.

Commencement Sermon.

Rev. Melton Clark, pastor, of the First Presbyterian church, of Greensboro, preached the annual commencement sermon at the graded school Sunday night. The school auditorium, including adjoining class rooms which were opened for the occasion were crowded. The regular services at the various churches were suspended.

Rev. P. H. Fleming read the scripture lesson of the evening, which was followed by prayer by Rev. McIver. The text for the evening was Proverbs 16-32, from which Rev. Clark drew some excellent examples of greatness and pointed out some of the requisite essentials to the graduating class. Rev. Clark is an excellent speaker and the town may feel complimented upon having him in their midst on this occasion.

Songs for the evening were furnished by the young ladies of the school which showed that a great deal of pride had been taken in selecting and practicing.

The entire commencement program will be rendered this week. All parents and friends of the school should attend and see what is going on.

Rural Letter Carriers to Meet.

Rural Letter Carriers of Alamance Co. are called to meet May 29, at 8 o'clock p. m. in State Dispatch office all carriers are urged to be present and join the Association if not already member.

Respectfully
J. M. Workman Pres.
J. A. Lowe Secretary.

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