

THE ROWAN RECORD

VOL. II,

CHINA GROVE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1910.

NO. 28.

REPORTS ARE SLANDERS

His Speeches Contain No Reflection on South

EX. GOV. GLENN MAKES DENIAL

Ex-Governor Glenn denies absolutely the truth of the statements made in telegrams sent out from Cleveland, Ohio, as to a speech he made there in which he is quoted as reflecting upon the South in its treatment of the negro. He declares that he believes that slanders are being circulated about him by some designing persons with special interests to serve that he loves the South as did his father who was a Confederate soldier and that the statements attributed to him are absolutely false, made with the purpose to injure and to discredit him.

No one in North Carolina or the South who knows Robert B. Glenn would believe that he reflected upon or slandered the South, for his love for it is known, and those who know him require no statement from him that the reports concerning his speech are distorted and warped. Those who do not know him may be misled, and feeling that a statement direct from ex-Governor Glenn as to what he did say might serve to set at rest the mischievous reports, his attention was called to the reports sent out from Cleveland and to articles published in the Tarboro Southerner, the Evening Times, the Ledger-Dispatch of Virginia, and other papers and Mr. Glenn was asked concerning the truth of the reports as to what he said in regard to the negro, and in reply, in a letter to Mr. Edward E. Britton, of Raleigh, he gave an emphatic denial as follows:

"In reply to the question as to whether I said in a public speech in Cleveland, Ohio, as reported by some special correspondents, that the South had failed in its duty to the negro, and that while the negro population was about 40 per cent of the entire population, they only received 15 per cent of the school fund, I can only say that every word of such statement is absolutely false, made I believe by some designing person, who in the interest of some special parties was trying to break the force of my speech on moral lines, by appealing to prejudice and uttering false statements thus hoping to discredit me. All the papers wherever I spoke had accounts of my speech, and nothing like the false reports given by this special correspondent appeared in any of their columns.

"This is what I said, and every word and utterance was a defense of the South:

"Slavery was introduced not only in the South but also in the North, but the North could not utilize their slaves on account of the climate and their being a manufacturing people, so they sold them (did not free) to the South for a fair consideration. That afterwards they by force freed them, paying us nothing and left them on our hands, to protect and care for.

"That we had done the best we could, that in North Carolina (and I thought the same was true in other Southern States) we gave them their pro rata part of the school fund—we getting two-thirds and they one-third, that being about their proportion of the population. That the North was as much responsible as we, and therefore should do its part and could not point its finger at us and say we had failed in our duty, unless it first did its duty in helping us properly care for them—physically, mentally and morally."

"I then described the object of the Durham school and took the ground that it was the only school that properly educated the negro, for here he has to be trained to

work, to have to have his mind improved, and his morals built up. I then took the position that the negro race could not rise higher than its leader, that its leaders were in many instances reachers unfit to lead and guide, and so it was our duty and the duty of the North to have a place where such leaders could be trained: I then told that North Carolina had given the land and \$30,000 for this school and called on the North to give us an equal amount.

"In no speech did I utter a word that could be construed into a reflection on either North Carolina or the South. People have heard me speak from Maine to Texas, and from East to West and the burden of my story has been the defense of the South and its glorious people, and I would as soon slander my own blood, as to reflect upon the greatest and best people the world ever knew, a people who both in war and peace, always try to do their duty. My father died defending the South, and his son would not stand the section for which he gave his life, and doubts the writer of the vicious falsehood, so gladly caught up by my former enemies was inspired or paid to do his work of falsehood by some one whose illegal interest had suffered by my statement of truths.

"The people of North Carolina know me. I do not fear the lies the vicious hurl at me and they can't by false criticism stop me from doing what I deem is right. Once more I deny emphatically every word of this so-called communication."

R. B. GLENN.
Winston-Salem, June 14, 1910.

Toxaway Trains To Be Put On Sunday.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Southern Railway that the summer schedule of the additional trains on the Toxaway-Asheville-Waynesville line will be inaugurated next Sunday. These trains will be equipped with comfortable coaches and will handle pouch mail. The Toxaway-Waynesville trains are known as Nos. 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 and the following schedule will be maintained:

Train No. 5 will leave Lake Toxaway at 5 a. m. and arrive at Asheville at 9.05 a. m. Returning train No. 6 will leave Asheville at 3.50 p. m., and arrive at Lake Toxaway at 7.25 p. m. Trains No. 7 and 8 will operate between Toxaway and Waynesville on the following schedule: Train No. 7 will leave Lake Toxaway at 3 p. m., arriving at Asheville at 6.10 p. m. and Waynesville at 8 p. m. Returning No. 8 will leave Waynesville at 6.05 a. m., Asheville at 8.95 a. m. and arrive at Lake Toxaway at 11.30 a. m.

It is expected that a number of teachers will take advantage of the excursion rate of \$2.30 for the round trip and visit Lake Toxaway next Sunday.

The question of securing street lights from the electric plant of North Wilkesboro is, we understand, being discussed by several of our people, and the matter will probably be presented to the town commissioners for consideration. This town is badly in need of lights, and to supply them for the North Wilkesboro electric plant would probably be the easiest and doubtless and economical solution. North Wilkesboro has or could produce a sufficient surplus to supply this town and would doubtless enter into a contract to do so.

Two large cranes were killed along the river between the two towns the first of the week. Both of them measured more than 6 feet from tip to tip, and more than 5 feet from bill to toe. They were exceedingly fine specimens—Patriot.

ADMISSION IS GRANTED

Statehood Bill Passed and Territories May Become States

GIVEN A UNANIMOUS VOTE

WASHINGTON, June 16.—After remaining on the Senate calendar for almost three months in a state of uncertainty as to its fate, the bill providing for the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to separate statehood, was taken up by the Senate today, and passed after a debate consuming a little more than two hours.

The measure was called up by Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories and was passed after speeches by Senators Beveridge, Frazier, Nelson, Hughes and Smoot. All the speeches were favorable to the creation of the two states, but the Democrats favored the House bill.

A SOLID VOTE
When the vote was reached there was a division on the Senate substitute for the House bill, but with that amendment accepted, the Senate voted solidly for the passage of the bill. The Senate substitute was adopted as an amendment to the House measure by a strictly party vote, the ballot standing 42 to 19.

As passed the bill provides for the admission as states of the two territories, but not until after a constitution had been adopted by each of them, approved by the President and ratified by Congress.

Much apprehension has been felt that the bill would tie up in conference with the House, but during today's session much was said to dissipate that fear. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, declared he would do all he could to bring about an agreement with the House during the present session.

"I'll do all that I can to bring it about," he said, "and I think we can do it; we ought to dispose of the matter in two or three days."

TOO HOT TO STAY LONG
Senators Carter and Borah concurred in this view. "There are two reasons why we should reach an agreement," said Mr. Borah, "one is that we won't go home till we get it, and the other is that it is getting too hot to stay here long."

Saying that he would prefer the Senate bill to no statehood legislation, Senator Bailey declared that it would be some time before Congress adjourned if the conference committee did not report an agreement.

Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, chairman of the House committee on Territories, said that he had no doubt now of the enactment of the statehood bill into law at this session of Congress.

He has confidence that the House will adopt the conference report when made. Under the bill as amended by the Senate it might be two and a half years before the statehood would become operative and the House conferees want to shorten the time to the spring of 1911.

Speaking for the Democratic minority of the committee on territories, Senator Frazier contended that under all the requirements both Arizona and New Mexico were prepared for statehood. He said there was estimated to be 12,000,000 tons of coal in New Mexico.

"We admit infant States—not full grown States—and expect them to grow," he said. Measured by the standard of area, of growth and of wealth both Territories were entitled to admission, he said, adding that it would be unjust further to withhold the boon.

MEANS FOUR DEMOCRATS
"Are we to refuse to admit Arizona and New Mexico because their admission would mean four

Democratic Senators?" he asked, and then declared that he refused to accept such a report but if it were true he would call attention to the pledge of the Republican platform.

Mr. Frazier advocated the House bill in preference to the Senate measure. He found fault with the latter especially because he said, it undertook to fix the qualifications of voters in Arizona. He contended also that the requirement that the constitution of the two states shall be submitted to the President was contrary to the constitution of the United States giving Congress power to admit States.

MOORESVILLE NEWS.

There is not a town or city in North Carolina that is growing more rapidly and steadily than Mooresville. Only a few weeks ago, the Lyon Block, erected by W. P. Carpenter, J. W. Brown and Melchor Bros., was announced complete. This building is one of the handsomest to be found anywhere, conveniently constructed with an opera house over the four store rooms of Mr. Brown.

Down nearer the square at the depot Mr. B. W. Pressly has just completed a handsome three-story building to be occupied by the Nesbit and Pressly Furniture Company.

Now workmen are engaged in tearing away the debris from the old building that stood opposite the Commercial Hotel where Dr. A. E. Bell and Mr. E. H. Miller will place a handsome two-story building, made of red, pressed brick with all modern conveniences. There will be two store rooms on the ground floor, one for the Miller and one for the Bell company, while the other will be used as a store room. Upstairs the building will be arranged for offices. When finished it will be quite an acquisition to our handsome structures.

Nothing better for the development of the youth has been launched than the gymnasium, which has quarters in the Walters building, where various articles of equipment are now to be found, with numerous other things en route. Mr. Charlie A. Troutman is general manager and is doing what he can to secure a membership that will be clean and wholesome. The rooms are now furnished with wrestling mat, dumb bells, punching bags, vaulting poles, trapeze, and basket ball will be added. The gym. is now open, and those who care to develop the physical possibilities of the young can get admission by seeing Mr. Troutman.—Enterprise.

Goldboro Men Wins Prize
Goldboro, June 16.—The "Motor Boating" Magazine, published in New York City, offered last April a prize for the best article on "Installation of Under Water Exhaust to Motor Boat Engines," the article to be accompanied by complete drawings of the engine and motor boat, showing the under water exhaust. In the June issue of the magazine A. C. Davis, Jr., of Goldboro N. C., is announced as the prize winner. His contest, and his article and drawings are published in the magazine.

Mr. Davis is a student at Cornell University. Readers of The News and Observer will recall that last summer young Mr. Davis built in Goldboro on the yard at his home a motor boat which carries a number of people comfortably. By the use of the work, from laymen to the placing of the exhaust, assistance of any kind was done by himself.

As I said unto you, even so shall it be again—good roads—Greenville Reflector.

THE PARCEL POST BILL

To Learn If The People Want Such Service.

RURAL ROUTE REVENUES

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Representative John H. Small introduced today a revised bill, authorizing the establishment of an experimental parcel post limited to rural routes. The proposed parcel post is to be established at at least twenty postoffices distributed among as many different States. The main object is to ascertain whether this service is really demanded by the people, and to what extent it will increase the revenue on the rural routes. The benefit of the reduced rates is confined to parcels mailed at the distributing postoffice, or within the limits of the rural route. It has been estimated that if the carriers on each route carried an average of 55 pounds each day that this service if generally applied to the rural routes, would yield an increased revenue of fifteen million dollars.

It may be interesting to state some facts connected with the rural service taken from the latest reports of the Postoffice Department: Twelve years ago there were only 82 rural routes, while now there are more than 41,000. The average number of pieces of mail handled on each route per month is fifty-six hundred, and the average daily weight is 25 pounds. The daily travel of the carriers aggregates 985,000 miles. There was expended for the maintenance of this service during the last fiscal year thirty-six million dollars.

Mr. Small has been endeavoring during the entire session to have an experimental parcel post bill reported by the committee and adopted by the House. Several weeks ago there were extended hearings, at which many persons presented arguments for or against the service. The Postoffice Committee of the House, which Mr. Small is a member, will meet tomorrow to consider this bill.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.
The measure introduced by Mr. Small provides:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to establish experimentally a limited local parcel post confined entirely to rural to the extent hereinafter named, and limited to fourth class matter.

Section 2. That such parcels or packages shall not exceed eleven pounds in weight or three feet six inches in length and shall be limited to packages mailed at the distributing postoffice of any rural route for delivery to patrons of such route or of loop routes connected therewith, or at any intermediate postoffice supplied by such rural service; or mailed on any rural route or at any postoffice supplied thereby for delivery on said route, or any other route served by the distributing post-office of such route, or any post-office served thereby, or for delivery at the distributing post-office. That the postage on such packages so mailed as aforesaid shall be at the rate of five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound or fractional part of an additional pound up to eleven pounds; for two ounces or less, one cent; over two ounces and up to four ounces two cents; over four ounces and up to eight ounces, three cents; over eight ounces and up to twelve ounces, four cents; and over twelve ounces and up to one pound, five cents.

Section 3. That no person or corporation not a bona fide resident of the town or city in which such distributing postoffice is located or located on the rural route

or routes as defined in Section 2, shall have the benefit of the reduced rate; nor shall packages be accepted for mailing from any person or corporation located outside of the delivery limits of the rural routes as defined in Section 2.

Section 4. That the Postmaster-General shall establish this limited parcel post service at not less than twenty post-offices or counties, and as far as practicable in as many different States, to the end that the experiment shall embrace every variety and condition of the rural service.

Section 5. That the Postmaster-General shall report to Congress as frequently as he may think proper upon the results of the experimental parcel post here in ordered to be established, with such data and recommendation as to him may seem pertinent and necessary. That the experimental parcel post herein established shall not continue for a longer time than two years.

Section 6. That all Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Killed By Train

Mr. A. B. Hatchett, of Inman, S. C., formerly supervisor of the Spartanburg division, but who has for some time been in charge of an extra track force of the Southern railway on this division, was instantly killed by being crushed beneath a locomotive at Marion this morning.

Mr. Hatchett's force of men were at work on the track in the Marion yards, and while walking along the track he failed to hear the engine of the work train which was backed up the same track behind and was knocked down and run over. His body was terribly mangled.

Just Place to Why One

The time is coming in the South when greater honor than ever will be bestowed upon those who lived and suffered during these trying days of reconstruction. Already the Daughters have united in an effort to strew flowers upon the graves of the dead and crown the brow of the living. The time is coming when the sons will follow their leadership. They have already begun to boast of their ancestry. A few years ago I heard of an incident that happened in a certain town in North Carolina that did my soul good. A dispute arose between a Northerner and a Southerner. At first the man from the North seemed anxious for a fight. He evidently did not know the ancestry of the man of the South so he hurled one threat after another at him until suddenly he accused him of being a Southern coward. Then some unknown spirit whispered into the ear of this Southern gentleman and he turned and looked into the face of the man whose father had followed Sherman in his march through Georgia, the face of the Southern gentleman reddened with anger, the muscles of an athlete quivered in their might and he uttered these words: "If you repeat that word again to me I will put your life in the balance wheel, I would have you understand, sir, that I am the son of an unassuming Confederate soldier." And 'tis needless for me to say that the words were never repeated. Why? Simply because that young man had been taught by his father that it took three Yankees to whip a Southerner. But I will say this, that Southerner was a son of a Confederate soldier of Union county.

—Extract from speech of John C. Sikes at Union, N. C., June 10, 1910.

Listing Time.
Don't forget that little matter of listing your taxes. You haven't got much, you know, so it will only be a small job and take but little time.—Daily Reflector.

That's What Bryan Said

Government ownership of the railroads would at least be better than railroad ownership of the government.—Durham Sun.

Just Listen To This!

The once much-boasted Taft economy is no longer mentioned, either in Washington or by the

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

Taverner Gives Us The Facts as They Exist.

SENATOR DOLLIVER SPEAKS

WASHINGTON, June 22.—"I am through with it." So spoke Senator Dolliver, of Iowa. He meant that he never again would raise his voice, either in the Senate or from the stump in defense of excessive protection.

"I do not propose," declared Dolliver, "that the remaining years of my life shall be given up in dull consent to the success of all these conspiracies. (Conspiracies in the Payne-Aldrich bill.) I intend to fight as a Republican for a free market on this continent."

In other words, the mighty Dolliver, for years an ardent protectionist, is conscience stricken. For years he has implored the people to believe in protection. Suddenly he stops and looks about him. He beholds the work of his own voice. The people are crying out at the increased prices that have accompanied the system of protection. Dolliver himself declares that the special interests have got control of the government, and that many are being outrageously robbed by the few. His eyes opened, he is appalled at the magnitude of the sins that protection has visited upon the Republic and people.

The experience of the United States with protection is not new or peculiar to this country. Germany boasts of its high protective tariff, and even while it boasts the German masses are turning into socialism by hundreds of thousands. Italy, one of the most highly protected nations of Europe, is pauperizing its people that a man may become multi-millionaires. Wherever high protection has been worked out, the be't that could be said of it was that it benefited one out of ten.

Seeing that the very life of the Republic is endangered by the conditions that have followed protection, Dolliver is courageous enough to say: "I am through with it." That is why his speech will live in history, because he said: "I am through with it."

The philosophy of the Iowan in itself, was not new, anymore than were his statements that Congress, in passing the Payne-Aldrich bill, was dominated by the tariff trusts. Democrats have told the same story time and again. Dolliver merely indorsed the Democratic viewpoint, which is that excessive protection robs the many for the few.

Dolliver Admits Error.

When Senator Dolliver was attacking the Payne-Aldrich bill in the Senate last spring, Senator Depew of New York chided the Iowan with the statement that he (Dolliver) had traveled all over the country in the campaign of 1896 making speeches in which he charged the Wilson bill with responsibility for the panic of 1893. "Would you now pass a blue pencil through those speeches?" asked Depew.

"If I were called upon now," said Dolliver, "to repeat what I said as an enthusiastic youth in the House of Representatives many years ago, I would blue pencil a good many of the explanations I gave there for industrial conditions which surrounded our industries in that far-off period."

(Continued on Last Page)