

The Pinehurst Outlook

PINEHURST, MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL THIRTEENTH, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MOST HELPFUL IN HISTORY

Keynote of Result of Tenth Annual Educational Conference.

Leading Educators from All Parts of Country Discuss Questions of National Import.



HE executive committee desires this year to hold the Educational Conference at a retired place where there may be a great deal of conference and study; ample opportunity for heart to heart talks with the prominent educators assembled.

Pinehurst has been selected because it seems admirably suited for this purpose in every way, and it is confidently expected that the result will be the most helpful meeting in history.

Thus President Robert C. Ogden of the Conference for Education in the South, expressed himself during his preliminary visit here, and in the prophesy is found the keynote of result of the tenth annual meeting which has occupied the week—

THE MOST HELPFUL IN HISTORY!

Never has a more representative company been drawn together, three hundred in number coming from all parts of the South and many parts of the country, including the conspicuous leaders in educational lines and many prominent in business and social life; all bent upon a common purpose—earnest discussion of a question which concerns not only the South, but the country as well. Never has the subject been more carefully and comprehensively considered or the interchange of thought been more general, and in three short days were expressed the opinions of men from north, south, east and west who have given their lives to the subject of education in all its varied phases.

Conspicuous among the men of more than national prominence in attendance were Governor Robert R. Glenn of North Carolina, Governor J. M. Terrell of Georgia, Editor St. Clair McKelway of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the state superintendents of Education of nearly all the southern states, the heads of nearly all the South's universities and prominent schools and the guests or speakers of the Conference, with a small army of newspaper correspondents from all sections sending the details of the meetings to the world at large.

THE OPENING SESSION

The formal opening of the conference came Tuesday morning, with Dr. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond, chairman of the executive committee, in the chair in the absence of President Ogden; the morning being devoted to an address of welcome by Governor Glenn, a response by Dr. Mitchell, and the reading of the annual report of the Secretary of the Southern Education board, Edgar Gardner Murphy.

DR. MITCHELL'S RESPONSE.

In responding to the Governor's welcome Dr. Mitchell paid the executive a glowing tribute, expressed the pleasure of the delegates at the royal welcome, and, continuing, referred to the fact that the conference from the time of the discovery of its power, had been dominated by North Carolina thought and leadership, paying tribute to McIver, Aycock, Alderman, Page, Small, Winston and Claxton; in closing declaring that the four foremost men in educational achievement were Horace Mann, George Peabody, J. L. M. Curry and Robert C. Ogden.

GOVERNOR GLENN'S ADDRESS.

Governor Glenn's address was a stirring one, glowing with patriotism, overflowing with pride in the "tar heel" state, and heart-winning in its hospitality, with just a suggestion of southern accent, laughter and applause alternating as the speaker happily combined wit and oratory.

In opening he welcomed the visitors as only a Southerner can welcome, referring to the far reaching influence of the Board and the importance of its work. Continuing he touched delicately, but firmly, upon the state's position in the matter of coeducation of white and black, emphasizing that the state could accept no offer of aid to which a string was attached, but gladly welcoming that which comes in such form that the state may carry out its ideas as it conscientiously sees them. In conclusion he dwelt upon the south's achievements, giving interesting figures to note the progress.

Twenty years ago, he said, the South had \$21,000,000 invested in cotton mills; to-day \$150,000,000; then 667,000 spindles were operated; today 9,760,000 spindles; then our farms raised 431,000,000 bushels of grain; now over 2,000,000,000.

In 1890 the capital invested in all kinds of manufacturing in the south was \$695,000,000; now \$1,700,000,000; then the value of manufactured products was \$917,589,000; now \$2,225,000,000, with a

cotton crop valued at \$675,000,000 and 60,000,000 gallons of oil.

In 1880 the output of pig iron was 397,000 tons, now 3,500,000 tons; then 6,000,000 tons of coal; now 83,000,000.

From 1880 to 1900 the increase of agriculture for the whole country was 65 per cent; for the south, 72 per cent; in manufacturing, for the country, 242 per cent; for the south, 348 per cent; the increase in the value of manufactures for the whole country, 135 per cent; for the south, 215 per cent.

In 1870 North Carolina was the poorest state in the Union with a valuation of 260 million dollars and a population of nine hundred thousand; now it has a valuation of \$1,000,000,000, and a population of 2,000,000,000. From 1870 to the present time the debt has been reduced from \$40,000,000, and the state is out of debt with its bonds selling at high premium, and money in the Treasury sufficient to cancel every one of them.

Eighty-five per cent of all the cotton in the world, 75 per cent of all the tobacco and 99 per cent of all the peanuts are raised in North Carolina, and this production represents about one-half of what the state is capable of raising. In revenue taxes alone \$4,994,000,968 has been paid for tobacco.

The state has more mills than any other in the country, and it is third in regard as to spindles and looms being operated, in 1905, there being 47,000,500 of the former, and 2,215,000 of the latter. Between 1890 and 1905 the value of manufactured products was increased from \$40,075,000 to over \$100,000,000; more than 600,000 bales of cotton being used or more than the state produced. North Carolina is also the second furniture state in the Union, High Point being next in importance to Grand Rapids, with a total of \$2,470,000,000 invested in this equipment.

In 1906 the south added \$7,300,000 per day, or \$2,690,000,000, each year to the wealth of the world; England adding only \$7,000,000 per week. The total value of gold and silver production for five years ending at that period was \$2,578,852,000; the total value of cotton production for the same period \$2,974,000,000.

SECRETARY MURPHY'S PAPER.

Secretary Murphy's paper was next in order and one of the most interesting of the week to Pinehurst's northern visitors because it went into detail concerning the history, work and purpose of the organization, which is so closely connected with the conference.

In opening he outlined the history and early work of the board from the time of

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A SPECTACULAR ENDING

Open Championship Fitting Close to a Great Week of Golf.

Ross Brothers Tie at Thirty-six Holes and Wood and Herreshoff Run Close Race.



HE annual thirty-six hole medal play open championship rounded out the Championship golf tournament, spectacular play making it a fitting ending of a great week. The special features were a tie play-off for first and the Championship gold medal, between the local professionals, Alexander and Donald Ross, and a keen contest for the possession of the gold medal offered for the best amateur score by J. D. Foot of Apawamis, between Warren K. Wood, the defeated amateur championship title holder, and Frederick Herreshoff, the Interscholastic champion; Alexander Ross and Wood winning the honors.

The Ross boys went the rounds stroke for stroke, finishing the morning round in seventy-three and the afternoon in seventy-nine each, a total of one hundred and fifty-two, which considering conditions under which the match was played, place the cards upon the record tablet.

The cards:

ALEXANDER ROSS.

Morning—
Out—4 4 4 3 2 4 5 3 4—33
In—4 3 5 4 5 4 6 4 5—40—73
Afternoon—
Out—6 5 3 4 4 4 6 3 6—41
In—4 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 5—38—79—152

DONALD ROSS.

Morning—
Out—5 4 4 4 3 3 5 3 4—35
In—4 4 4 4 5 4 6 3 4—38—73
Afternoon—
Out—6 4 3 4 3 5 5 4 6—40
In—3 4 3 4 6 4 7 3 5—39—79—152

Herreshoff had the best of it at the end of the morning round by three strokes, but a seventy-eight by Wood, one stroke better than the best professional score of the afternoon, to an eighty-six for Herreshoff, gave the Chicago player the medal by the margin of three strokes with a total card of one hundred and fifty-seven.

The cards:

WARREN K. WOOD.

Morning—
Out—5 5 3 4 3 5 5 2 4—36
In—4 3 4 4 7 5 7 3 6—43—79
Afternoon—
Out—5 5 4 4 3 5 5 3 4—38
In—4 3 4 4 7 4 6 4 4—40—78—157

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