

HEEL TOPICS

Gathered From All Sections of the State

Ex-Governor Is Dead.

Wilmington, Special.—Ex-Governor Daniel L. Russell died Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home in Brunswick county after an illness of several weeks, resulting from a recurrence of the attack which he suffered four years ago, necessitating an operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He was 63 years of age and is survived of the immediate family only by his wife.

Daniel Lindsay Russell was born at Winnabow, Brunswick county, August 5th, 1845, and was, therefore, in the 63rd year of his age. His parents were Daniel L. and Carolina Sanders Russell, the mother having died in the only son's early infancy. Young Russell lived on his father's plantation in Brunswick and received his early education under the private tutelage of his relative, the late Dr. Benjamin Sanders, but when only 12 years of age entered Bingham School, preparing there for the University of North Carolina, where he matriculated as a freshman at the age of 15 years. At the University the young man, remained until the following year, when he was forced to abandon his studies on account of the outbreak of the Civil war. Soon after returning to his home he organized at his own expense Company G, of Brunswick county, and became its captain.

Began Political Career Early.

When only 19 years of age he was elected to the Legislature of North Carolina from his native county and served two terms before attaining his majority. Following his service in the Legislature, he was made title commissioner of Brunswick and while engaged there he began the study of law under the learned Manger London. In 1868, when but 23 years of age, he was made judge of the Superior Court of this district and served in that capacity for six years. He was the youngest man who ever served on the bench in North Carolina. Upon the expiration of his judicial term, he was elected to Congress from this district on the "greenback" ticket, defeating Col. A. M. Waddell, the Democratic nominee. He served two terms in Congress and later devoted himself to a lucrative law practice in Wilmington, a part of the time being senior member of the firm of Russell and Richard. In 1894 he was elected on the fusion ticket to the governorship of North Carolina, serving a full term of four years. Returning to Wilmington he formed a copartnership for the practice of law with John H. Gore, Jr., Esq., this copartnership continuing until the death of Mr. Gore in 1904.

Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law, associating with himself Louis Goodman, Esq., under the firm name of Russell & Goodman.

Barn Burned in Halifax.

Scotland Neck, Special.—Thursday morning just before day the barns and stables of Mr. J. E. Hancock just outside of town, were burned, the loss being from \$300 to \$500. A colored man who lives on the farm and superintends it was aroused by the barking of the dogs, and when he went out he thought he heard some one running away. A lot of freshly cured hay had just been put in the barn, and there was some suspicion that spontaneous combustion caused the fire, but the man in charge thinks he heard retreating foot-falls when he went out. He succeeded in saving all the teams. Mr. Hancock himself was away from town.

Rich Gold Mine in Yadkin.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Mr. W. T. McKay, one of the owners of the gold mine at Courtney, Yadkin county, was in the city, and had several samples from his mine on exhibition. He had one block of gold ore, which would pay out \$500,000 to the ton. There are thirty-six men employed at the mine and work is carried on day and night. The mine promises to be one of the richest in the country.

Incorporations.

The Rockingham Hotel Company, of Rockingham, with \$75,000 total authorized and \$17,000 subscribed capital stock, chartered Thursday. The incorporators being T. C. Leak, J. P. Leak, W. C. Leak, H. C. Wall, W. N. Everett, M. L. Hinson, A. S. Dockery and L. G. Fox.

The charter of the Storage Supply Company, of Asheville, was amended, increasing the capital stock to \$75,000 from \$50,000.

The Goldsboro Insurance and Realty Company reduced its stock to \$10,000 from \$15,000.

Death of a Colored Minister.

Oxford, Special.—Rev. Walter Patillo, colored, died suddenly in Oxford Tuesday morning from a stroke of apoplexy. The deceased was for a number of years pastor of the Second Baptist church here, and was highly respected here, where he exerted much influence for good among the colored people. His son, Walter Patillo, is principal of the colored graded school of Oxford. The funeral will take place Thursday.

Grand Lodge Adjourns.

Hendersonville, Special.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows concluded its annual session here Thursday shortly after noon and many representatives left immediately for their respective homes. The morning hour was occupied in receiving the reports of various standing committees and the adoption of numerous resolutions relating to the good of the order and one thanking the local committee, and for the generous hospitality accorded to the Grand Lodge. Charlotte was unanimously selected as the meeting place next year, the name of Goldsboro having been withdrawn after being put in nomination. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, H. M. Shaw, Oxford; Deputy Grand Master, P. H. Williams, Elizabeth City; Grand Warden, Frank D. Hackett, North Wilkesboro; Grand Secretary, B. H. Woodell, Raleigh; Grand Treasurer, Richard Jones, Wilmington; Trustees Orphans Home, Marcus Jacobi, Wilmington, and Charles Dewey, Goldsboro. It was conceded by all present that this has been the most largely attended session of the Grand Lodge ever held in the grand domain of North Carolina, and every member of the same went away singing the praises of beautiful Hendersonville.

Date For Second Hearing.

Winston-Salem, Special.—President F. J. Lipfert, of the board of trade, has received a telegram from the secretary of the inter-State commerce commission stating that the hearing of the case of the board of trade and the City of Winston against the Norfolk & Western Railway be completed in this city June 2d. Special Examiner Brown will probably sit upon the case. The action is brought in the hope that a better freight rate on coal may be secured. Some of the evidence was taken at a hearing here a few weeks ago.

Removed to Asheville.

Tryon, Special.—Lee R. Fisher, of Lynn, who recently surrendered to Sheriff W. C. Robertson, of Polk county, and who has been in jail at Columbus, was taken to Asheville and lodged in jail there by order of Solicitor Spahnour. Fisher is in jail for the killing of R. F. W. Allston at Lynn early in March. It is understood that the removal was ordered by reason of the fact that the prisoner is related to the jailer, J. W. Newman, at Columbus, and the further fact that Columbus is not a safe jail.

Bishop Atkins To Preside.

Asheville, Special.—Methodists all over Western North Carolina will learn with pleasure that Bishop Atkins has been designated to hold the next annual Western North Carolina Conference, which meets here November 18. At a recent meeting of Bishops of the Southern Methodist church, held in Nashville, Bishop Atkins, at one time pastor of Central church, Asheville, was assigned to this conference and other Western Conferences.

Postmasters Invited.

Raleigh, Special.—Postmaster Briggs has received an invitation from the Greater Charlotte Club inviting the North Carolina Association of Postmasters, of which he is president, to hold its annual convention this year at that city. He says the date and place of meeting is left to the executive committee, which has not yet acted on the matter, but the convention will hardly be held before autumn.

Fire at Lexington.

Lexington, Special.—At 11 o'clock Friday night fire was discovered in the retail department of the Everhart Grocery Company and before the flames could be checked the stock and building together were damaged to the extent of \$6,000 and perhaps more, the same being fully covered by insurance, the total amount on stock and buildings amounting to \$13,000.

Hotel Company Organizes.

Rockingham, Special.—The Rockingham Hotel Company, the company just chartered, met and organized Thursday night and elected Messrs. W. C. Leak, president; R. A. Johnson, vice president; H. C. Wall, secretary and treasurer, and W. C. Leak, R. A. Johnson, H. C. Wall, A. S. Dockery, M. L. Hinson, S. S. Steels and W. N. Everett, directors. This is the company which is going to build Rockingham's elegant new three-story hotel, to cost \$40,000.

Live Stock and Contents of Barn Burned.

Wilmington, Special.—News reached the city of the burning of the barn and stables of G. B. D. Parker, of Chinquepin, Duplin county, with seven head of live stock, wagons, harness, 300 bushels of corn and other property on Wednesday night. The origin of the fire is thought to have been incendiary. An effort was made to get bloodhounds to trail the criminal, but this was unsuccessful.

A GREAT CONFERENCE

Governors of Many States and President Meet in Council

IS A NOTEWORTHY GATHERING

Notable Conference, the First of Its Kind in the History of America, Begun Under Auspicious Circumstances in the White House.

Washington, Special.—Two ideas destined to mark material progress in America's future resulted from the first of the three days' conference at the White House at which President Roosevelt, the Governors of 44 States, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court judges, Senators, Representatives and experts are participating, in efforts to reach conclusions on the best methods of conserving the natural resources of the United States.

The first is that a permanent organization between the States and the nation is necessary and will likely result from the present conference to accomplish the end sought. The second, suggested by Secretary Root, is that there is no limitation by the constitution to the agreements which may be made between two States, subject to the approval of Congress. The two ideas fully developed, it is predicted, would result in the conservation of the energies and resources of the nation through uniform and unconflicting laws, both national and State.

The idea that the conference should be perpetuated developed in the form of resolutions adopted for later consideration by Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, Governor Folk, of Missouri, and many others, but a parliamentary move to save time sent them to a committee for consideration.

Forty-four Governors of sovereign States of the Union sat on gilded chairs in the historic East Room of the White House and chatted from 10 to 11 o'clock. Five hundred other persons taxed the capacity of the room. They were Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Justices, Senators, Representatives and experts in all lines of industry. With a flourish of trumpets the President and vice president entered at 11 o'clock and the conference, the first of its kind in the history of the nation, begun.

The reception of the President was the first climax of the day. He entered the East Room at 11 o'clock as the Marine Band rendered the presidential honors. The Governors arose; they clapped their hands, they shouted. The demonstration became tumultuous. Then followed a hush. The venerable Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, read from the Scripture the description of the fertility of the land promised the children of Israel, and followed it with a supplication for guidance in the present undertaking.

President Roosevelt here begun his explanation of the reason for the conference. His fifty-minute speech was many times interrupted by applause, and when he finally reached his point of praise to the inland waterways commission, and declared with characteristic vigor that should Congress neglect to perpetuate the commission "I will do it myself," he "captured" the assemblage. The Governors stood up and shouted, Senators and Congressmen added a laugh to their applause, and general assent was given the sentiment.

The President's Address.

The President spoke in part as follows: Governors of Several States and Gentlemen:

I welcome you to this conference at the White House. You have come hither at my request so that we may join together to consider the question of the conservation and use of the great fundamental resources of wealth of this nation. So vital is this question, that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the States separately, and of the States together forming the nation, have met to consider it.

With the Governors come men from each State chosen for their special acquaintance with the terms of the problem that is before us. Among them are experts in natural resources and representatives of national organizations concerned in the development and use of these resources; the Senators and Representatives in Congress; the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the Inland Waterways Commission have likewise been invited to the conference, which is therefore national in a peculiar sense.

A Weighty Problem.

This conference on the conservation of natural resources is in effect a meeting of the representatives of all the people of the United States called to consider the weightiest problem now before the nation; and the occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue.

With the rise of peoples from savagery to civilization and with the consequent growth in the extent and variety of the needs of the average man, there comes a steadily increasing growth of the amount demanded by this average man from the actual resources of the country. Yet, rather curiously, at the same time the average man is apt to lose his realization of this dependence upon nature.

Savages, and very primitive peoples generally, concern themselves only with superficial natural resources;

with those which they obtain from the actual surface of the ground. As peoples become a little less primitive, their industries, although in a rude manner, are extended to resources below the surface; then, with what we call civilization and the extension of knowledge, more resources come into use, industries are multiplied, and foresight begins to become a necessary and prominent factor in life. Crops are cultivated, animals are domesticated, and metals are mastered. Mankind's Progress.

Every step of the progress of mankind is marked by the discovery and use of natural resources previously unused. Without such progressive knowledge and utilization of natural resources population could not grow, nor industries multiply, nor the hidden wealth of the earth be developed for the benefit of mankind.

From the first beginnings of civilization, on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates, the industrial progress of the world has gone on slowly, with occasional setbacks, but the whole steadily, through tens of centuries to the present day. But of late the rapidity of the process has increased at such a rate that more space has been actually covered during the century and a quarter occupied by our national life than during the preceding six thousands years that take us back to the earliest monuments of Egypt, to the earliest cities of the Babylonian plain.

A Difference of Degree.

When the founders of this nation met at Independence Hall in Philadelphia the conditions of commerce had not fundamentally changed from what they were when the Phoenician seels first furrowed the lonely waters of the Mediterranean. The differences were those of degree, not of kind, and they were not in all cases even those of degree. Mining was carried on fundamentally as it had been carried on by the Pharaohs in the countries adjacent to the Red sea.

The wares of the merchants of Boston, of Charleston, like the wares of the merchants of Nineveh and Sion, if they went by water, were carried by boats propelled by sails or oars; if they went by land were carried in wagons drawn by beasts of draft or in packs on the backs of beasts of burden. The ships that crossed the high seas were better than the ships that had once crossed the Aegean, but they were of the same type, after all—they were wooden ships propelled by sails; and on land, the roads were not as good as the roads of the Roman Empire, while the service of the posts was probably inferior.

In Washington's time anthracite coal was known only as a useless black stone; and the great fields of bituminous coal were undiscovered. As steam was unknown, the use of coal for power production was unimagined. Water was practically the only source of power, save the labor of men and animals; and this power was used only in the most primitive fashion. But a few small iron deposits had been found in this country, and the use of iron by our countrymen was very small. Wood was practically the only fuel, and what lumber was sawed was consumed locally, while the forests were regarded chiefly as obstructions to settlement and cultivation.

The mere increase in our consumption of coal during 1907 over 1906 exceeded the total consumption in 1876, the Centennial year. The enormous stores of mineral oil and gas are largely gone. Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect, and by the division of responsibility and utter lack of system in dealing with them, that there is less navigation on them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexampled fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use and by failing to check erosion that their crop producing power is diminishing instead of increasing.

Such was the degree of progress which civilized mankind had attained when this nation began its career. It is almost impossible for us in this day to realize how little our revolutionary ancestors knew of the great store of natural resources whose discovery and use have been such vital factors in the growth and greatness of this nation, and how little they required to take from this store in order to satisfy their needs.

After speaking upon the various points wherein our natural resources should be conserved the President closed as follows:

Finally, let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources, though the gravest problem of to-day, is yet but part of another and greater problem to which this nation is not yet awake, but to which it must awake in time, and with which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency, the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation. When the people of the United States consciously undertake to raise themselves as citizens, and the nation and the States in their several spheres, to the highest pitch of excellence in private, State, and national life, and to do this because it is the first of all the duties of true patriotism, then and not till then the future of this nation, in quality and in time, will be assured.

Governor Glenn's Great Speech.

Governor R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina, covered himself with glory before the President and the Governors. He made a very delightful speech, taking as his subject the Appalachian-White Mountain park pro-

ject. The Times calls it the one starting feature of the session. Among other things Governor Glenn said: "When the Civil war closed you of the North told us that we were your brothers. You said that if we wanted anything to come to you and we would get it. The very first time we have come to you to assist us in preserving a great industry we are rebuffed." This statement brought forth round after round of applause from Governors from all parts of the United States.

Governor Glenn's reference to old war times was made during the course of an impromptu address in which he followed the lines of President Roosevelt in condemning Congress for its inactivity.

"We have come here year after year," said Governor Glenn, "and asked that something be done to regulate the industry of inter-State forestry. We can regulate inter-State forestry, but we cannot regulate the inter-State industry. And every time we come to our Representatives in Congress they say, 'Wait until next session,' that is the answer we have been getting for years."

GOVERNORS ADJOURN

The Set Programme of the Last Day Swept Aside and the President, With Characteristic Progressiveness, Lets it be Known That Action is What is Needed and There Will be no Halting for Precedent or Bad Taste.

Washington, Special.—The first conference of the Governors of the States of the American Union ended Friday. The final accomplishment of the conference, which has been in progress at the White House for three days cannot be set forth with mathematical precision. That its immediate results are more than ample is the expression of President Roosevelt and of the Governors who participated.

The printed record of the conference, which will later be available to every American home, will be a compilation of facts, startling in their meaning, convincing in their universal conclusion that the States must act, and that the States and the nation must co-operate that to the end the whole people of the nation may secure the lasting benefit of its natural resources.

"Declaration of Co-operation."

Besides the compilation of facts by the experts and the freely expressed opinion of the Governors, the conference leaves as its permanent record a thousand word "declaration of co-operation."

Perhaps greater in importance than all else was the determination of the Governors of the States to perfect a permanent organization whereby a heretofore unknown intimacy may be developed among the Executives of the forty-six sovereign States, made strong by a common purpose and made potent by a pro-announcements which may not lightly be disregarded.

Of the last day the story is one of many features. The set programme was swept aside. The President presided throughout. The prepared papers were not presented, but they will be printed in the permanent record. Their places were taken first by the "declaration" which was adopted after discussion which brought to light no serious objection to its affirmations.

President Roosevelt himself answering the one criticism—that of Governor Folk, of Missouri—to the declaration, aroused the conference to its warmest demonstration of approval. He swept aside the "academic question" of where the line of authority should be drawn between the States and the nation. He wanted action, and what he said received endorsement at each period. It was this:

Roosevelt for Action.

"Just a word on what has been called the twilight land between the powers of the Federal and State governments. My primary aim in the legislation that I have advocated for the regulation of the great corporations has been to provide some effective popular sovereign for each corporation. I do not wish to keep this twilight land one of large and vague boundaries, by judicial decision that in a given case the State cannot act, and then a few years later by other decisions that in practically similar cases the nation cannot act either. I am trying to find out where one or the other can act, so there shall always be some sovereign power that on behalf of the people can hold every big corporation, every big individual, to an accountability so that its or his acts shall be beneficial to the people as a whole. In matters that relate only to the people within the State of course the State is to be sovereign and it should have the power to act. If the matter is such that the State itself cannot act then I wish on behalf of all the States that the national government should act."

The declaration, upon which the President's remarks were predicated, was presented to the conference by Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, at the opening of the session. The declaration begins:

"We, the Governors of the States and Territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled,

do hereby declare the conviction that the great prosperity of our country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes and where they laid the foundation of this great nation."

The declaration states that the natural resources of the country are the common heritage of all the people, and that the duty of the government is to ensure the same for future generations.

Reclamation work is advised and the streams and watercourses should be protected and improved. Forestry ought to be encouraged by the States and the general government. The final work of the conference was to make it a permanency.

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

In pursuance of a harmony deal with Aldrich, Mr. Fogaker suspended his Brownsville fight until after the election.

Governors, jurists, Senators and many famous men gathered at the first National Resources Conference, which began at the White House.

The Taft managers are said to have made a deal with the corporation interests that is expected to insure his nomination.

The Wright brothers made a flight of three miles at Manetoe, N. C.

The African Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in session at Norfolk, decided to elect five bishops.

Virginia Odd Fellows will raise a \$300,000 endowment fund for their orphanage and old-folks' home at Lynchburg.

Two negroes, members of the Suffolk chain gang, saved the life of their guard and were pardoned by Mayor K. S. H. H.

Another tornado in the South has done much damage.

More entertainments were given in San Francisco for the officers and men of the fleet.

A three-cornered fight is on in Pennsylvania among the adherents of Bryan, Johnson and Gray.

An autopsy was performed on "The" Allen, the New York sporting man, to see if there were any grounds for the theory of foul play.

Bishop Horstman of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, died of heart failure.

Twenty-nine prisoners were killed and 30 more wounded in an attempt to escape from a Russian prison.

A tidal wave is said to have cost 10,000 lives at Hankow, China.

Allen Gard, Governor of a Philippine province is dead, his wounds still proving fatal.

Congress passed the agricultural bill on Monday.

House and Senate conferees are in deadlock over the Pension bill.

One more body was dug up on the Guinness farm near Laporte, Ind.

Japan is expected to inaugurate a still more aggressive policy in Korea.

King Manuel of Portugal took the oath of allegiance.

Ludovic Halevy, the French novelist and dramatic author, is dead.

Four prisoners escaped from the Spartanburg, S. C., changang Monday, but two were recaptured.

The General Conference of the Northern Methodist church, in session at Baltimore, had a busy day.

Jews were accused in the Douma of mutilating themselves to escape military service.

Prince Philip zu Eulenberg was freed under arrest on a charge of perjury.

The House adopted the conference report on the Army bill, granting \$7,000,000 increase in pay.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf reviewed the great armada in San Francisco Bay.

Two business blocks in Atlanta, Ga., were burned, the loss being estimated at \$1,250,000.

The Schuylkill river rose 10 feet and caused much damage in Philadelphia suburbs.

All of the 72 wreckers and members of the crew on the ship Peter Rickmers were saved.

After a hot debate, the House decided to exclude the canteen from soldiers' homes.

The battleship fleet entered the Golden Gate and San Francisco went wild with delight.

Work was resumed on Monday, excavating the cellar of the "House of Horrors" or the Guinness home at Laporte, Ind.

Mrs. Russell Sage has offered \$500,000 toward an endowment fund for the American Bible Society if the latter will raise a like amount.

The Interstate Commerce Commission states that it knows of no promise of immunity for the railroads which are not complying with the "commodity clause."

President Roosevelt, in letters to three Senators, asserts his supreme authority over the army without regard to the Senate.

There has been a revival of the whaling industry. A few years ago the annual catch had dwindled down to 150.