

## Tug of War Between Debaters in Baltimore

### Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Baltimore, March 13.—Special.—The first of a series of annual debates between representatives of the University of North Carolina and Johns Hopkins University took place here tonight in the Hall and resulted in a victory for the Heels.

A immense audience heard the debate and the Trust question never had so earnest and loyal supporters and opponents than tonight. The speeches were a thorough knowledge of this exciting modern question, that would credit to men much older in years and experience.

The point was a telling one and the debate wavered in its views from time to time as one adherent or an opponent tried to bring out some forceful argument. As stated was: "Resolved, that modern trusts threaten the future of the American people." Johns Hopkins had the affirmative of the proposition and North Carolina the negative. The representatives of Johns Hopkins were Harry Ward Plagemeier and Grey Brinton Stone. North Carolina's representatives, Robert Ransom Williams and David P. Stern.

The judges were Judge George M. Packard of the Baltimore school and Dr. Samuel C. Chew, one of Baltimore's foremost physicians, and a decision, as already stated, was in favor of the visitors.

President Renssen, of Johns Hopkins, presided over the debate, and Dr. Guy Lee had charge of the debaters. Many Carolina sympathizers were in audience. During their stay in Baltimore the Carolina men were entertained by the various Greek letter fraternal organizations of the principal points present as follows:

borer no concession to monopoly. Thus under the old system a high standard of citizenship was developed and maintained, and our national life grounded upon a substantial basis.

This basis the modern trust is rapidly destroying. Special privileges and wealth enable the trusts to practice discrimination and thereby render the competition of these individual business men impracticable and ineffective. The trust tends to concentrate all lines of business activity in the hands of a very few. It naturally follows from this that the independent individual business man must enter the employment of the trust for self-preservation. With him must necessarily go his employees. When in the employment of the trust they are subject to specialized labor. They are compelled to center their faculties upon the study of a single detail. Their scope of knowledge is narrowed, their opportunity for intellectual research and development reduced to a minimum. The old stimulus and ambition which go with equality of opportunity and close relation between employer and employee are gone. The man is gradually reduced to a stanch machine. Such conditions are the forerunners of discord, riot and anarchy.

Whatever the Trust is or may be it has to do with business a legitimate phase of life, hence the only question is how to regulate it. A legitimate expression of business life? This must be settled in accordance with business principles. It must be settled by business men. The business man always works to perfect his business methods that he may become supreme in his particular line of business. To accomplish this he has organized his industrial forces into an institution that would conform to the needs and conditions of the age in which he lived. Changing and progressive industrial conditions have caused the evolution of business from the individual producer to the firm and from the firm to the small corporation. And the transition from the small corporation to the large corporation or Trust is just as natural and necessary a step in the evolution of business as the transition from the individual producer to the firm. For in the last few decades business has been making great strides forward. The possibilities and extent of business have increased a hundred fold. The vast expanse of the universe has been made the market place for the remotest factory. To meet these colossal demands colossal business organizations—Trusts—are necessary. Hand in hand with this extensive development of trade has come the demand of the home consumer for better goods at lower prices. The old competitive institutions tried to meet these demands and the result was over-production, cut-throat prices, depression, panic. The life of the business man was at stake. For self preservation a further conservation of industrial energy was necessary. The answer to this was the Trust, a combination into a large corporation for the purpose of establishing a permanent money-making business. It has entrenched itself on and today permeates our industrial system. This success of the Trust may be best explained by the fact that the Trust is an application to industry of the principle of organized combination, the principle that is one of the great civilizing phases of our life. The purpose of the Trust, the use of the principle, is to secure maximum efficiency in production and distribution, for only by efficiency can it establish a permanent money-making business. The trust comes nearest to the realization of this because maximum production and administration of the largest mass are always cheapest. By organizing into the Trust the business man can run only best plants and these at their full capacity, can fix standards of quality by using and selling only the best, can afford opportunity for experimentation, can utilize every bit of waste into the manufacture of by-products, can ride over temporary reverses, can secure the advantages of comparative accounting and administration, can save large amounts in cross country freights, can dispense with useless advertising and useless selling force—in short the trust gives the business man maximum efficiency in production and distributor.

Such an institution cannot threaten our future welfare for the interest of the people as business one thrives so thrives the other. Indeed trust success in business is dependent upon good service to the community at low rates. The only trusts that have succeeded, the only ones that can succeed are the ones thus managed, is a business that sells good goods at low prices. Unless the Trust will be curtailed results in increased cost of production and lessened profit; latent capital will spring into activity and do for the community what the Trust has failed to do. If the Trust unduly raised prices, how ever little, it might have a boom but it would lose a business. That the Trust is a business belief that a business is better than a boom is shown by the fact that the greater part of the Trusts have lessened prices. Thus the Trust by economies inherent in its nature, can must and does increase the purchasing power of the American people. By so doing it benefits the laborer in his capacity as a consumer. But it goes further and increases the number of dollars at the command of the laborer for the prosperity of employer and employee flow from the same fountain, the fountain of cheap and efficient production and distribution. The trust is the

most efficient producer and distributor; hence the value of the laborer's services, his wages, must be greater than in the old institutions. That the Trust does benefit the laborer is evident by the absence of strikes, the increase in wages, and the general attitude of laborers toward the Trust. But Trust influence does not stop here. It moves on to the raw producer in that it provides an outlet for our surplus agricultural products. Thus the growth of Trusts and the revival of the material prosperity of all classes in our industrial society have come hand in hand. Indeed the Trust has perfected our industrial life. A perfect industrial life is essential to our political, social and economic welfare, and we may well be thankful that our great industrial Smiths, our Morgans and our Schwabs have with the sledge hammer of organization beaten out upon the anvil of progress an economic instrument that insures our future welfare in that it harmonizes the wealth producing forces of our country, in that it places the manufacturer, the laborer, the consumer, squarely on the dollar and declares unto them, "Perfect thyself."

From the earliest times all nations have regulated the conditions of manufacturing, commerce and labor. These functions have been jealously guarded and especially reserved for the government by the modern Democratic State. With the growing complexity of our industrial life the several States have created corporation commissions, and the general government an inter-State commerce commission. These are but safeguards which indicate the impor-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Bryan Visits the Capitol

Washington, March 13.—W. J. Bryan arrived in the city this morning from New York and after spending the morning in conference with Democrats in the Senate and House, left this afternoon for Culpeper, Va., where he delivered an address tonight. Mr. Bryan visited the capitol and held an informal reception in the House lobby. Democrats and Republicans crowded about him, renewing former acquaintances.

## GORMAN DECLINES

### He Will Not Be Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee

Washington, March 13.—Senator-elect Gorman of Maryland has declined the offer of some of the Democratic leaders in Congress who want him to become chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and says that he has graduated out of the committee business, meaning by this, probably, that he has served an apprenticeship and prefers to let younger and more active men take charge of the work of conducting a campaign for the election of members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Gorman is not talking politics at present and apparently is taking no interest in the game, but this is because he is too wise and shrewd a man to begin active operations so far in advance of a presidential election.

## Hughes to Succeed Young

Washington, March 13.—By direction of the President, Major General Samuel B. M. Young has been relieved from command of the department of California, to take effect March 15 and ordered to this city to assume the presidency of the Army War College which is to be established at Washington Barracks. General Robert P. Hughes has been selected as the successor of General Young in command of the department of California.

## Fire at Salisbury

Salisbury, N. C., March 13.—Special. The waste room at the Kestler Cotton Mill caught fire this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. The main building caught fire, but the flames were extinguished. The loss is about one thousand dollars.

## Progress on Postoffice Bill

Washington, March 13.—In the House today real consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill was finally begun and half its contents were approved in committee of the whole. Before this, however, three and a half hours of general debate was indulged in, the subjects of one cent postage, special mail subsidies, increased pay of city letter carriers, the New York city post office

## Hepburn Bill Reported to the Senate Favorably

### More Speeches Heard on the Ship Subsidy Bill—Debate in the House on Various Topics

Washington, March 13.—At the opening of today's session of the Senate Mr. Welling of Maryland presented the credentials of Arthur Pue Gorman, elected a Senator from Maryland for a term of six years beginning March 4, 1903. They were read and filed. Mr. Hale of Maine presented the conference report upon the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. The report was agreed to without comment.

In reporting the Hepburn bill for the construction of an Isthmian Canal, without amendment and with a recommendation that it pass, Mr. Morgan of Alabama said the report of the committee would be ready in a day or two.

At 2 o'clock when the ship subsidy bill was laid before the Senate, Mr. Berry of Arkansas, one of the members of the Committee on Commerce, began a speech in opposition to the measure. He denounced it as class legislation, which, he believed, was contrary to the constitution.

Mr. Hanna of Ohio replied to some of the objections made by Mr. Berry, and a colloquy took place which was participated in by those two Senators as well as by Senators Spooner and Clay. Mr. Hanna denied, with some warmth, a suggestion of Mr. Berry's that the syndicate which was reported to be purchasing foreign steamship lines could derive any benefit under the pending bill; and he asserted that the supporters of the bill were actuated by as high motives of patriotism as was the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. Perkins of California, a member of the Committee on Commerce, argued in favor of the bill. He did not know why it should be made a partisan measure, because every patriotic citizen wanted to see the ocean carrying trade restored to the United States.

He closed a long and earnest speech with the declaration that there was no question that the bill would result in promoting the general welfare and prosperity, not only in every seaport of the country, but that every industry of the country would be benefited by it.

Discussing an amendment offered by Mr. Mann of Illinois to increase the salary of 600 clerks from \$600 to \$700 a year, Mr. Loud of California in charge of the bill, stated that the Post Office Department had informed him that with the increase of appropriations for clerk hire made in the bill (over \$2,700,000) every large first class post office in the country would be put on the eight hour basis.

Upon this statement Mr. Mann withdrew the amendment.

Efforts to increase the appropriation for temporary clerk hire and to increase the salaries of city letter carriers were unavailing.

After disposing of about one half of the bill, the committee rose. It was agreed that Saturday's session be set aside for the consideration of private pension bills, instead of tomorrow.

A House joint resolution was reported by the Committee on Appropriations authorizing the President to extend an invitation, on the part of the American people, to the members of the family of descendants of Mareschal De Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces in the war for American Independence, and the family of descendants of Lafayette, to visit the United States and attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Mareschal De Rochambeau in Washington May 24, 1902, and appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses thereof.

It was agreed to, and at 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned until tomorrow.

## DISORDER IN NORFOLK

### Presence of Military Forces Is Still Required

Norfolk, March 13.—The disorder in connection with the street car strike continuing, the mayor has announced that no more of the State troops will be withdrawn from Norfolk and that the militia will be held here until the trouble ceases. This means that the military is to remain indefinitely as there seems now to be no prospect of any settlement between the car company and the strikers both remaining firm in their ultimatum.

As the result of rock-throwing and continual efforts to derail cars, sentries have been replaced on some of the cars. Bricks and rocks were thrown this morning at the military guarding the car company's electric plant.

The military that was in the country

## Judge Spencer Adams Receives Cold Comfort

### One of Twenty Who Want the Alaska Judgeship—Boyd and Dockery Claims Presented

Washington, March 13.—Special.—Congressman Moody saw the President at the White House this morning in behalf of ex-Judge Spencer B. Adams, who is a candidate for the Alaskan judgeship. Judge Adams was on hand early, but did not make the trip to the White House with Mr. Moody. The interview with Mr. Roosevelt was not prolific of results, and the fact is a cloud hangs over the Adams candidacy. The President was very cordial to Mr. Moody and his utterances were very friendly, all of which give the faithful hope.

To start with, the President said there were some twenty applicants for the judgeship. He recalled the fact that Senator Pritchard had very fully presented Judge Adams' claim and he said so far as he was concerned the candidate was entirely satisfactory. The President assured Mr. Moody that he was anxious to do what he could for North Carolina and especially for Senator Pritchard. The interview was concluded by the fact that the Attorney General will virtually make the selection.

It is a chance shot for Judge Adams with so many candidates in the field. Later in the day Judge Adams and Mr. Moody, Judge Adams' friends in the Senate corridor and spent several minutes in conversation. There are three candidates from Ohio, but Senator Hanna has not endorsed any of them.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan arrived in the city this morning and registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he met a number of Congressmen. He went to the Capitol shortly after noon and held a general reception on the House side, where he received a hearty welcome. Nearly all of the North Carolinians met the distinguished Nebraskan. Later Mr. Bryan went over to the Senate Marble room, where he was in close conference with Senators Clark of Montana and Teller of Colorado. Mr. Bryan expressed his views freely to members of Congress, but his visit is declared to have been a social one. One of Mr. Bryan's close friends who talked with him said tonight that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Bryan's reception today was of most flattering one. Since his appearance in Raleigh he has stoutly considered. The claims of the Boyd estate and O. H. Dockery for sums aggregating five thousand dollars each for service fees for the fortieth Congress were presented today to the House Sub-committee on Claims. Congressman Klutz presented the Boyd claim and Claudius Dockery that of his father, General W. W. Dudley, an attorney of this city, made the argument in behalf of the claimants. The two Republican members of the committee, Graff and Thomas

## Jury to Try Wilcox Complete Last Night

Elizabeth City, N. C., March 13.—Special.—By keeping court open until nearly 9 o'clock tonight, and after examining more than 200 talesmen, Judge Jones announced the Wilcox jury complete. The following are the jurors: C. W. Belangia, (a mill employe), Caleb Walker, (butcher), G. F. Derrickson, (veneer factory owner), Paul White, S. H. Reid, Pendleton Bright, S. S. David, Stewart Jennings, (farmers), James G. Nash, (barkeeper), W. A. Jackson, (machinist), Josiah Overton and G. W. Williams (negro farmers).

The crowd this afternoon was said to be the largest that ever assembled in the court house. Wilcox was brought in at 2 o'clock promptly and sat beside his father, former Sheriff Tom Wilcox. A few feet in front of the prisoner sat Justice W. H. Crosey, the dead girl's father. Judge Jones invited about a dozen little boys who were struggling in the crowd to sit with him, and two men in the assembly were fied by the court.

Solicitor Ward addressed the prisoner in these words:

"These good men will be called upon to pass between your life and your death. You may challenge them or any of them. You shall be heard."

The prisoner wore his usual demeanor of a stoic, but he blanched slightly as he stood and heard the prosecutor's words. Most of the 200 men who were rejected said their minds were made up that the prisoner was guilty, and some said the evidence would not change their opinions. The defence had stricken off 19 men by peremptory challenge. Their limit was 23.

The prosecution peremptorily excused three out of the four which the State was privileged to strike off.

Later the jury was charged by Clerk Jennings and Officer Pritchard was sworn to guard them. Judge Jones instructed him to let them drink nothing intoxicating.

The taking of the evidence will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## RUBBER TIRES SAVED A LIFE

### Trolley Wire Broke and Fell on L. L. Hackney—Ball Players Signed

Charlotte, N. C., March 13.—Special.—L. L. Hackney of this city came near losing his life today by being struck by a live trolley wire while riding a bicycle, and it is generally believed that the rubber tires of the wheels saved the man's life. As the trolley wire broke it fell spluttering to the ground, swung around and struck Hackney on the back causing it to burn. Witnesses say the man's entire body seemed enveloped in blue flame when the wire struck him. As the wire bounded away, Hackney fell from his wheel, momentarily unconscious.

Ashebnack wires from Chapel Hill today that he has signed a winning team for Charlotte, including Foster, Weddige, O'Steen, Gilligan, Buck Weaver, Brantner, Hempleman and Curtis as a nucleus for the team. It is now up to Charlotte's business men to furnish financial backing to secure this team. Ashebnack will be in Charlotte March 20 with the University club. C. E.

## Virginia Miners Demand Recognition for the Union

Richmond, March 13.—The strike situation among the miners in southwest Virginia is more serious today than it was yesterday, but the hand of the law as represented by the United States authorities is ready to close down on them.

At Norton this morning all the miners came out and refused to work unless the company recognized the union. A number of deputy marshals passed through here today enroute for Looney Creek and Norton, so as to be on hand if the strikers attempt any violence.

Two union organizers were arrested and taken to Lynchburg this morning for violating an injunction. The miners at Stonega and Dorchester are still at work, and it is not known whether they will join in or not.

## Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

## Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates

Heels Victorious Over Johns Hopkins in the First of the Series of Annual Debates