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BOSTON MAKING READY

Many North Carolinians Will Attend N. E. A. at Boston

Hon. J. Y. Joyner is the Second Southern Man to Hold Presidency of the Association—Convention Will Open July 4—Gov. Kitchin Will Speak.

North Carolinians are especially interested in the meeting of the National Education Association at Boston this year. The gathering appeals strongly to southern teachers, because the south for the first time in a quarter of a century and for only the second time in the history of the National Education Association and North Carolina in its whole history has received distinctive recognition in the election of Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as president of the association.

Inquiries from various sections of the state, from those not in any way connected with the schools, as well as from teachers, indicate that the exceedingly low rate and the attractiveness of the program will induce many to go who wish to take advantage of this opportunity to visit Boston. Side trips from Boston and stop-over privileges with the railroad and steamship companies have been arranged, and they are so varied that it is impossible to conceive of a reasonably desired arrangement that is not afforded.

The first general session of the National Education Association will be held on the afternoon of July Fourth, in the stadium of Harvard University. The exercises will be in the nature of a patriotic rally appropriate to the day. President Taft, Governor W. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina, and David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, will be the eminent speakers. President Joyner will preside, of course.

In the preparation of the program great care has been taken to secure papers and addresses by the most prominent leaders in the educational work of this country. The permanent secretary says that this seems to him the best program the association has yet had. The great general sessions of the association will be held in the evenings and the departmental meetings each morning. In the afternoons the visitors will have opportunity to visit the countless attractions of Boston and vicinity, historical, educational and other kinds.

When the association met at Boston a few days ago, the registered attendance was between thirty-four and forty thousand.

The National Education Association is everywhere recognized as the largest organization of teachers in the world. This year its meeting promises to equal in attendance any former meeting. The secretary of the association, Dr. Irwin Shepard, writes that the demand for information has already exceeded all records, and twenty thousand more copies of the program bulletin have been issued than ever before. The state superintendent of public instruction of Arkansas says that a delegation of not less than two hundred will attend from that state alone.

The citizens of Boston have contributed handsomely for the entertainment of visitors. On arrival at Boston the reception committee will give needed directions and other assistance that may be desired.

The following extracts from the Boston Transcript will give a good idea of the preparations being made for the entertainment of this great association:

"By using every room in the Museum building and improvising rooms where none exists the committee is enabled to give far better accommodations to the visiting teachers than could be provided for them when they were here in 1903, with the limited house arrangements available for their use at that time. In this Museum building there is ample room for all hospitality purposes, as no convention meeting will be held there. One of the novel features will be the stretching of a huge canvas roof over the entire courtyard in the center of the building, and the construction of a wooden floor on the ground. This enclosure will be made into a restaurant, large enough to comfortably seat about four hundred. A postoffice, check room, lounging room, rest room, writing room, reception room, registration room and a large number of other kinds of rooms are being fitted for their use.

"A suite of rooms including the entire east wing of the second floor is

to be furnished for the comfort of the teachers. This suite includes two large reception halls, to be hung with pictures and decorated with bay plants; two writing rooms, furnished with writing tablets, desks and magazines; two large quiet rest rooms, with sixty-three couches, and two dressing rooms, into one of which a service of hot and cold water has been furnished by the generosity of business houses, who have agreed to lend rug, furniture, plants and other equipment.

"The principal entertainment offered by the executive committee is under the direction of Mrs. S. J. Mixer of the hospitality committee. This is to be a reception on July 6 to all the members of the National Education Association on the grounds of the Harvard Medical School. Provision will be made for entertaining from ten to twelve thousand guests. The receiving line will include presidents of colleges and other distinguished citizens. The Salem Cadet Band is to play from 4 to 7 p. m.

The following are the rates for the round trip from a few central points in this state. The rates from intermediate points are proportionate:

Raleigh, \$26.05; Charlotte, 28.00; Goldsboro, 28.65; Asheville, 31.35; Durham, 26.00; Winston-Salem, 26.85; Greensboro, 26.00; Sanford, 27.30; Wilmington, 29.15; New Bern, 35.00; Greenville, 33.50.

The rates are the same by rail and by water, but those by water include the cost of stateroom and meals.

The Lenox Hotel has been engaged for North Carolina headquarters. North Carolina teachers and visitors will meet a cordial reception here at all times. The rates are reasonable and the hotel is near Copley Square, the great art and literary center of Boston, near where the general meeting of the association will be held. Reservation of rooms in Boston Pullman and stateroom accommodations should be made as early as possible.

Full and detailed information in regard to rates and accommodations may be obtained by referring to Superintendent W. S. Snipes, Winston-Salem, N. C., state director. Program bulletin will also be provided by him.

The outlook for an exceedingly large attendance from this state comes greatly as a compliment to President Joyner, and as a significant appreciation to the National Education Association that a southern man has been given the place of honor as its president.

AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

An Added Interest for American Tourists at the Old Church.

(By Cable to The Times.)
London, June 25—Every American who comes to London visits Westminster Abbey as a matter of course, and this summer tourists from the other side will find an added interest in the ancient church.

This is the "Norman Undercroft"—the only complete portion now remaining of Edward the Confessor's original building, and dates back nearly one thousand years. This Undercroft is a low vaulted chamber which formed, in other days, the sub-structure of the old dormitory of the monks. Preserved in the Undercroft are the effigies in wood and wax of kings and queens from Edward III. to James I., which were carried at their funerals and placed upon their coffins in the Abbey.

The figures in various stages of decay, are dressed in rich clothes worn by their living counterparts, and the exhibition is the most curious, if not the most beautiful, to be seen in the Abbey precincts.

STORY OF ROGER PALMER.

Sentry That He Had Befriended Saved His Life.

(By Cable to The Times.)
London, June 25—A romantic story is told of Sir Roger Palmer, a Crimean veteran, whose death was recently announced. Sir Roger was a lieutenant, aged twenty-two, when the battle of Balaklava, famous for the charge of the "Six Hundred" was fought.

The night before the battle he was going the rounds of the camp when he found a sentry of his regiment, the 11th Hussars, asleep at his post. Although he could have procured the man's trial by court martial, which would have meant a death sentence, Palmer decided to say nothing.

Next day Palmer led his troop "into the valley of death." A Russian cavalry man was about to run his sword through the lieutenant's body when a trooper of the Hussars dashed up and clove the man's skull to the chin. It was the sleepy sentry, who had thus saved the officer's life and proved his gratitude.

GAY TIME IN PARIS

Now In the Midst of Social Whirl of 1910.

Many Thousands Now in Paris From Everywhere—Season of 1910 Will Go Out in a Blaze of Glory Because of Three Remarkable Functions—Some New Books—A Statue Mania

(By Cable to The Times.)

Paris, June 25—We are now in the midst of the social whirl of 1910. International society in Paris is made up of a few thousand people whose names are printed in the "Gazette" or the "Figaro," and for a few weeks each season are seen at all the great routs and public gatherings. During these brief weeks these good folk take themselves very seriously. Indeed, it is as though they were performing a public duty, which we doubt they are.

The season of 1910 will go out in a blaze of glory by reason of three remarkable functions. The first has already taken place and was given by an American lady. The first has already taken place and was given by an American lady, the Countess de Rodolphe da Pozzo. The Countess is a daughter

of the late General de Trobriand of theatre under the magic of this brilliant United States army. From the neighborhood of her magnificent chateau near Karstairs in Brast she brought up to Paris a troupe of pretty Breton singers. These Breton girls in picturesque native costume sang folk songs to a delighted gathering in the Salons of the countess. Caruso and Mary Gardner were forgotten for the moment.

On this occasion the American Countess wore her famous blue diamond for the first time since a Russian diplomat was accused of stealing it.

One of the other entertainments, which is expected to make a great sensation, is to be a sparrow ball. The guests are to be dressed to represent sparrows and many ladies are pale with fear lest the costume be unbecoming.

The third function, which is to close the brilliant season of 1910 is still a mystery, what it is to be or who is to be responsible for it has yet been unannounced. But Andre de Fougieres is sure to know, and the first time I meet him I shall find out.

A relative of mine, the Countess de Maries Bagatelles, has just visited to our world famous National Library the manuscript memories of the Marshall de Castellane. The Marshall was one of my most distinguished fighting ancestors, and a near relative of that Castellane who commanded a frigate in the American war independence. He had a rough and ready tongue like the fighting men of his day, and he was equally outspoken when wielding his pen. Hence it is well that the Countess has imposed the condition that these memories be unpublished for still another forty years. True Count Victor de Castellane as the Marshall was called died in 1863. Yet there are things in these memories (such as cowardice, ineptitude, treason and other unlaudable qualities) laid to the door of many of our oldest aristocracy, as would be very painful reading for their families indeed.

Recently it has become quite usual to bespeak manuscripts to the Institute of France, and the National Library to be opened thirty or forty

years hence, as the case may be. The custom is a wise one. I think it will prevent many duels.

MADEIRA IN GERMANY

Many Things Have Happened In Last Few Weeks

(By Heinrich T. Reinert.)

Berlin, 25—They live fast in Germany. What has not all happened in the last few weeks; matters of international importance, Colonel Roosevelt's visit, King Edward's death, Halley comet and a lot of things of minor importance. They all seem almost forgotten, while one hears discussions on every side the two questions of the day; the vote reform and the Prussian vote reform is politically "the most curious thing that ever happened." Before the so-called reform not one Prussian out of fifty could have explained the working of it, now, not one in five hundred can tell, what it is all about.

Prussia divides its voters into three classes, a first, a second and a third

class. All have an equal right to vote for their candidates, which again vote for their candidates. So far they are equal. But the classes are divided according to income. For instance; a certain district pays 100,000 marks in income taxes; which the first class very likely has paid in one half, the second class three-tenths and the third class two-tenths.

This two-tenths, however, very likely represents a hundred times the amount of population of the first class, regardless of income.

To the American, that will seem just. In Germany, the things look somewhat different. America has, to all intents and purposes, no social-democracy, because she does not need it. There is neither room nor call for such a party. What is called social democracy in America, is actually either an anarchistic movement, not worthy to be taken into consideration, or a labor movement. Here, in Germany it is a very strong political party. Every man has a right to vote, but if every man's vote would carry equal strength, then the law-making body would consist to the very greatest part of social democrats. The law-making would then, no doubt become so detrimental to the middle and upper classes and their interests would be so very much neglected, that the thing would become an injustice.

And so, what had to happen, has happened. In spite of all demonstrations and noise, the radical change in the voting clamored for by the third class has not come to pass. Not only that, the government has worked out a scheme worse than ever called the reform. As I said before hardly anybody in Germany, except the people, whose business it is, can make head or tail of the details. Meanwhile the law-makers are leaving for their vacation, and there the matter rests.

The three classes of Prussia of Germany! They will exist for a very, very long time to come. Not only politically. They exist socially, and this

is the unpeppable Turk hangs out a zinc sign on the Island of Crete. The reason the sign is made of zinc is the islanders would destroy any less heroic substance. The Cretnans are Greeks. They always have been and they say they always will be Greeks.

"You insist upon being Greeks?" say the great united powers of Europe, "very well then you shall remain Turks." It may be imagined the people are not pleased with this method of government. We do not advance in

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THE RUSSIAN VOTE REFORM

Are Divided Into Three Classes But They Want a Change so That All Can Vote Alike—Last Scene in Military Tragedy.

(By Heinrich T. Reinert.)

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AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION

The Consecration and Solemn Dedication of Cathedral

One of the Most Important Functions of the Kind That Has Taken Place—Jews to Erect Monument to King Edward—Lauging in Correct Style.

(By PHILLIP EVERETT.)

London, June 25—The consecration and solemn dedication of the Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral is to be one of the most important functions of the kind that has taken place in this country. The long and elaborate rite will be almost identical with the Pontifical of Egbert, Archbishop of York (d.767). On June 27 the day preceding the consecration—Archbishop Bourne, fasting, will solemnly "set apart" the relics of the saints to be used in the ceremony.

At 8 o'clock on the morning following the consecration services commence. Twelve crosses are marked on the walls of the church, with lighted candles before them. The Archbishop knocks three times with his pastoral staff at the main entrance, saying in Latin: "Lift up your gates, ye princes, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in."

"Who is the King of Glory?" asks a deacon standing in the porch, and the archbishop answers: "The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord Mighty in Battle." Then the door is opened and the bishop enters with his assistants.

On the ash-strewn have he describes a cross composed of the Latin and Greek alphabet—a curious ceremony symbolical of the Latin and Greek churches and the instruction in matters of faith imparted to the Catechumens.

There follows the consecration of the High Altar and side altars, the bishop walking three times round the interior while the walls are aspersed and blessed.

The relics are then borne in, placed in recesses, in the altar stones, anointed with holy oil and sealed up. A solemn mass of thanksgiving of the Cathedral, and for the restoration of the Hierarchy (29 Sept., 1850), will be celebrated on the morning of 29 of June, in the afternoon the Bishop of Birmingham will be celebrant at the Second Vespers of St. Peter and St. Paul.

King George has formally approved of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament which opens at Olympia on Monday and is to last till Wednesday, July 6.

The chief feature of the program will be "Britannia's Muster," which will be one of the most striking spectacles ever witnessed at these tournaments. Between four and five hundred men will take part in the series of tableaux, which will illustrate the military characteristic of the various parts of the Empire.

The troops representing the four great Dominions—Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand—will be played into the arena by the pipers of the Scotch Guards and the drum and fife band of the Grenadier Guards, while the march of the Italian troops will be accompanied by Indian music.

One of the characteristics of the London East End Jew is gratitude. Rightly or wrongly, the Jews of East London, as a body, have adopted the idea that King Edward was especially sympathetically disposed towards them and their kindred beyond the seas, and as a token of their gratitude for this sympathy the erection of a memorial to him is being mooted.

The English of today, of all races, are far more practical than were their ancestors of half a century ago. At that time such a memorial could have taken but one form, that of a statue. Now, however, the suggestion is that the proposed memorial should be of a utilitarian nature, and an endeavour is being made to connect it with the Jewish hospital movement, by this means it is hoped to make the latter fashionable and consequently a success. It is thought that a King Edward Memorial Hospital would attract support where a London Jewish Hospital would fail.

A remarkable feat of great scientific importance for the development of the aeroplane has been performed at the Aero Club's flying grounds at Sheppes.

The biplane designed by Lieutenant J. W. Dunne, who was until recently attached to the military hospital, is being flown by him.

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Robert W. Chandler and his bride, the former Lina Cavalleri, the famous opera singer, known as the most beautiful woman in the world. The marriage recently took place in Paris and was a surprise to all but the few intimate friends of the couple. After the ceremony the bride and groom proceeded to the bride's house, where the servants were instructed to tell all callers, except a privileged few that Mr. and Mrs. Chandler had gone to the country.