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"THE WEALTH OF THE MIND IS THE ONLY TRUE WEALTH."

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Mississippi Member Makes Warm Class Night Exercises at Reidsville Seminary.

Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, made his announced Japanese speech Friday in the house, President Wilson, after Mr. Sisson recently made a "war speech" called the Mississippi to the White House and asked him not to make another speech that might complicate diplomatic negotiations with Japan or inflame the public mind. Mr. Sisson disclaimed any intention of making a "war speech," but attacked the position that the treaty making power superseded the law-making powers of the sovereign States.

Mr. Sisson declared he took this position not "because the Japanese were involved," that he would take it toward England, France, Germany or any other nation, and that it only required patience on a cool head for both countries to arrive at an amicable, fair and just settlement of all differences. "If any nation," he added, "should decide that they will dictate to us our laws, then we would be unworthy of national existence if we submit to such dictation. Does any one claim that this is a declaration of war because I announce this truth?"

"It is no declaration of war for the United States government to decline to override the rights of a sovereign State at the dictation of a foreign power. If the United States government should deliver a State over to the mercies of a flood of aliens from any nation, then I maintain that the federal government would have presented its authority. Is the mere announcement of this principle a declaration of war? Nothing has been further from my mind than to embarrass or to tend to render more difficult the peaceful solution of whatever differences, real or imaginary, may exist between the friendly government of Japan and our own government."

Mr. Sisson pleaded for the open door on treaty sessions of the Senate. "If the President and Senate can make such a treaty, let us tear down every door of secrecy. Let us require the President to publish every letter and telegram bearing upon a contemplated treaty on the very moment of its dispatch. Let the closure of the Senate be removed. Throw open the doors."

Mr. Sisson made a lengthy argument purporting to show the possibility of corporation control of land which would be made possible by allowing the importation of "cheap alien labor."

Plants Big Tobacco Crop.

Mr. Hardin Hairston was in town Saturday. Mr. Hairston is one of the largest tobacco planters in this section of the State and says that he is setting this year two million plants on his "Briarfield" farm and that an equal number will be planted on the "Chattahoochee" farm.—Martinsville, Va., Bulletin.

The Service

Of this office has been put to the test for

25 YEARS

With the result that it has been for many years, and is today, the

LEADING INSURANCE AGENCY

In Rockingham and Caswell counties.

Francis Womack

"The Insurance Man"

Bill's Progress Slow.

Washington, May 24.—Democratic leaders now have no hopes of getting the tariff bill into the Senate for debate before June 10, or probably later. The real work of getting schedules in shape for presentation to the caucus has progressed as rapidly as leaders expected. Some changes in the rates on manufactures of wool may be recommended by Senator Stone's subcommittee. It was said the changes would make reductions. Some changes, it became known, are to be recommended for cotton manufacturers. They are expected to be increased.

Wool and sugar continued subjects of considerable discussion, but the best information seemed to bear out declarations of administration leaders that no changes on raw wool or sugar would be made by the party unless in the Democratic caucus.

Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, will have a hearing Monday before the subcommittee composed of Senators Williams, Shively and Gore, on provisions of the income tax section which relate to insurance companies. To accommodate President Kingsley, the subcommittee will reopen the hearings it had planned to close today.

Chairman Simmons received many telegrams today in connection with the questions to manufacturers prepared by the committee and regarding the filling of briefs. Many have been under the impression that no answers to queries or briefs opposing schedules would be printed for the benefit of the Senate after the hearings close Tuesday.

Senator Simmons announced today that printing of such matter would continue until the bill finally was disposed of.

Hearings before the subcommittee continued today J. O. Wardwell, of Boston, representing the Great Northern, St. Croix and Berlin Falls Paper Companies, before Senator Johnson's subcommittee, urged that retaliatory duties against Canada on the higher grades of paper be extended to print paper until restrictions were removed. The committee took under consideration an amendment proposed by Mr. Wardwell.

L. S. Alderson, of Lewistown, Idaho, representing fruit growers' interests, urged putting fruits on the free list because of the need for a market owing to the growth of the American fruit industry.

Senators Ransdell and Thornton, of Louisiana, resumed their fight against free sugar before Senator Williams' subcommittee. After a prolonged session Senator Ransdell said he did not know whether they had accomplished anything.

Rev. W. E. Abernethy Preaches Scholarly Sermon.

Before an audience which taxed the capacity of the auditorium of the Graded School, Rev. W. E. Abernethy, of Greensboro, preached the annual sermon Sunday night to the graduating class. Preceding the sermon the invocation was delivered by Rev. D. I. Craig, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, the scripture lesson was read by Rev. Mr. Collins, of the Baptist church, and a choir composed of the best voices of the city, with Mr. Francis Womack at the piano, rendered inspiring music.

Supt. Andrews presented Mr. Abernethy as one who had shown true greatness by his capacity for serving his fellow-men in the ministry. Mr. Abernethy announced as his text Matt. 22:42, "What think ye of Christ?" The audience was not long in discovering that they were in the presence of a scholar and thinker. Mr. Abernethy unfolded his theme under the headings:

- I. What did Jesus say of himself?
- II. What did His contemporaries say of Him?
- III. What does subsequent history say?
- IV. What has He done for man?
- V. What has He done for woman?
- VI. What has He done for the children?

The able minister applied the test to the Master's claims of being the Son of God and showed the unreasonableness of attempting to account for the rise and triumph of Christianity upon any other basis than that Jesus is the Christ. He has made the world over, lifted men from slavery and superstition, elevated womanhood and blessed childhood, and nowhere but where the gospel has gone have these things been accomplished. In closing Mr. Abernethy told of the testimony of his father and mother to the sustaining power of the risen Christ and gave his own experience as well.

We will not attempt a summary of his discourse, with its wealth of classical and historical lore and beautiful word painting. It was one of the finest sermons ever preached in Reidsville, and some big guns have come this way, Bishops, Presiding Elders, Doctors of Divinity, etc. Mr. Abernethy is a man of striking appearance, and reminds one not a little of Judge H. G. Connor and the pictures of John C. Calhoun. He is a son of the lamented Dr. R. L. Abernethy, founder of Rutherford College, and inherits a full measure of the intellectual strength of that Methodist giant.

The evening's services closed with the benediction by Rev. W. F. Womble, of the Methodist church.

DR. HENDERSON TONIGHT.
Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, who is to deliver the annual address tonight, has achieved the unprecedented feat of publishing five notable books during a period of twelve months.

On February 20, 1911, was published his "Interpreters of Life and the Modern Spirit;" March 20, "Mark Twain;" May 25, "George Bernard Shaw, His Life and His Works;" in August, 1911, was published by the Cambridge (Eng.) University Press his series of mathematical researches entitled "The Seventy-seven Lines on the Cubic Surface;" January 15, 1912, appeared his translation of Emile Boutroux's "William James."

And in addition to these Dr. Henderson has found time to publish in leading magazines on both sides of the Atlantic some thirty-odd essays of such diverse figures and topics as Ibsen, Meredith, Mansfield, Mark Twain, Wagner, Tolstol, Woman Suffrage, Bridges, Oberammergau and the Passion Play, London, Plagiarism, etc.

Rare Courage.

For a rare degree of courage and cheerfulness in the face of certain death, Mr. B. Sanders Walker, the Macon, Ga., banker who died this morning, demonstrated the real article. Several days ago Mr. Walker took a bichloride of mercury tablet in the place of a headache tablet. When he discovered the mistake and sent for the physicians he was informed that his death was certain, that he would live a few days until the slow poison permeated his system, but that there was no hope. Mr. Walker went about his task arranging his private affairs and then held a reception for his friends and remained philosophical and cheerful in his family and among his friends until the death grip seized him.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Synopsis of Dr. Claxton's Masterly Address.

Reference was made in the last issue of The Weekly to the brilliant address of United States Commissioner Claxton delivered at the Main Street M. E. Church on Wednesday night, May 21.

Dr. Claxton was the Commencement orator for the Reidsville Seminary. He delivered one of the finest addresses ever given in Reidsville and the Seminary is to be congratulated upon its ability to secure so distinguished a speaker.

Below is given a brief synopsis of the address, which was stenographically reported by three students of the Commercial Department of the Seminary. We regret that lack of space prevents our giving the address in full.

Dr. Claxton expressed his delight at being back again in the South among his own people and that he could address a Southern audience. Although he announced no particular subject, his theme was education and for nearly an hour and a half he held the great audience charmed by his eloquence and by the practical facts presented.

In a democracy like ours everything waits on education. There can be no solution of any problem, civic, political or industrial, without education. The political welfare of a government like ours depends upon education. The speaker said he could think of nothing worse than total illiteracy and ignorance except illiteracy and ignorance with a few educated people.

Dr. Claxton talked about public opinion and the mighty influence it wields. Public opinion is a several-sided citizen. He said that he was not discussing that public opinion is merely the opinion of a majority, nor that it is the sentiment simply of those who make the greatest noise, nor yet that it is that popular expression which is generally a statement recorded by history and repeated by posterity. He was talking about enlightened opinion—the best thought of the best people. Even the courts are touched by it, he said, and though every effort is made to keep the influence from the jury box, it cannot be successfully done. One of the judges of the supreme court of this State several years ago wrote an opinion that flatly opposed the opinion of one thirty years ahead of him, and in doing this he declared that public opinion had changed. And so our democracy will be no better, and it need not be feared that it will be any worse, than public opinion.

Our society is no longer fixed and satisfied. It is mobile and liquid. Time was when there was little hope of rising higher than our ancestors or danger of falling lower. Things were fixed then but they are not now.

For one generation we have been "doing things," and the South is coming into her own again, and southern men and southern intelligence are being felt in the affairs of the nation. Southern public opinion is being felt in Washington today. North Carolina has furnished the Secretary of the Navy, the Minister to the Court of St. James, and many important positions are now filled by Southern men. The president is southern born and bred; four Cabinet Members come from two adjoining states and one half of the Cabinet is filled with Southern men. Southern men are measuring fully up to the standard, and they are being sent by an educated democracy.

Dr. Claxton spoke of the great task given the democratic south—a task unlike that given any other people, country or nation on the globe.

He referred to the race question, which he said might be worked out within the next five hundred years. He would like to see the white man brought to the point of Divine patience through education, and the black man to the place where he would bear his part of the burden of autonomy.

In concluding Dr. Claxton congratulated the graduating class and said: "I bring to you the greetings of the Nation and the Godspeed of all the people of whom you shall find pleasure in serving."

The consensus of opinion of the large audience was that the address was a great effort of a great man.

It was a speech that will linger in the minds of all who heard it.

The thanks of the people of Reidsville are due the Seminary for giving them such a rare intellectual treat.

Doan's Regulets are recommended by many who say they operate easily, without griping and without bad after effects. 25c at all drug stores.

The New Schedule a Hardship to Reidsville.

The new schedule which went into effect last Sunday discontinuing 35 and 36 as local trains and putting on two new trains, 13 and 14, which run ahead of 35 and 36, works a serious inconvenience to Reidsville, its effect being to cut out two express trains, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and put our growing city in a class with Ruffin and Benaja in express service. The new trains, 13 and 14, running from Danville to Salisbury, do not carry express, and so our express service is limited to 11 and 7 from the North and 8 and 44 from the South, all of which pass Reidsville before noon, leaving the town without express service 18 out of every 24 hours. Think of a manufacturing city like Reidsville being unable to send an express package either North or South from 11:57 a. m. till 5:59 the next morning, when two express trains, 35 and 36, pass through in the afternoon! It is an outrage that Reidsville's business men will not submit to without a vigorous fight.

Not only does this new arrangement affect our express service injuriously, but the parcel post service also. The new trains, 13 and 14, do not carry mail, and as 35 and 36 do not stop, parcel post packages of any size or of a fragile character cannot be put in a pouch and caught from the mail crane or be thrown off at the depot, and so the postoffice here has to wait on the Southern's whim as long as the local express office does to serve the public.

Just what the Southern has against Reidsville that it should put such an abominable schedule into effect and reduce our growing city to the Pelham and Brown Summit class, is hard to divine. No town on the main line of the Southern has shown greater increase in freight and express business during the past two or three years than has Reidsville, and there is no reason why we should be discriminated against so flagrantly. If the present arrangement continues it means a serious loss to Reidsville. A day's delay in express service often entails idleness upon hundreds of operatives, and may inconvenience an entire city.

Wilson Scores Lobbyists.
Washington, May 26.—President Wilson stirred Congressional circles today with an emphatic statement denouncing the "industrious" and "insidious" lobby in Washington attempting to create public sentiment against certain features of the Underwood tariff bill. This was accepted at the Capitol as referring to the unusual efforts being made against free raw wool and free sugar.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.
The president issued the following statement: "I think that the public ought to know the extraordinary exertions being made by the lobby in Washington to gain recognition for certain alterations of the tariff bill. Washington has seldom seen so numerous, so industrious or so insidious a lobby. The newspapers are being filled with placed advertisements calculated to mislead the judgment of public men not only, but also the public opinion of the country itself. There is every evidence that money without limit is being spent to sustain this lobby and to create an appearance of pressure of public opinion antagonistic to some of the chief items of the tariff bill."

"It is of serious interest to the country that the people at large should have no lobby and be voiceless in these matters, while great bodies of astute men seek to create an artificial opinion and to overcome the interests of the public for their private profit. It is thoroughly worth the while of the people of this country to take knowledge of this matter. Only public opinion can check and destroy it."

"The government in all its branches ought to be relieved from this intolerable burden and this constant interruption to the calm progress of debate. I know that in this I am speaking for the members of the two houses who would rejoice as much as I would, to be released from this unbearable situation."

Possom Rode the Engine.

Spencer, May 26.—Engineer Hunter caught a fine possum on his locomotive when he pulled into Spencer one night during the past week. The animal had boarded the train at some unknown point and was riding the rods under the pilot when found. He was captured and is being fattened.

Republicans Planning for Next Campaign.

Washington, May 24.—Leaders of the Republican party laid preliminary plans today for the Congressional campaign of 1914 and the National political battle of two years later to regain control of Congress and possession of the White House.

As a result the Republican national committee will meet 60 days after adjournment of the extra session of Congress and an extraordinary Republican national convention is expected not later than a year hence.

Changes in the basis of representation in National conventions and reform of methods of party procedure, which have been subject to criticism, will be disposed of through these agencies.