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BREEZY TIME IN THE SENATE

Senators Teller, Lodge and Beveridge Clash.

CONGRESSMAN POU'S SPEECH.

Our Energetic Young Representative Looking After the Interests of His Constituents.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—It is a source of pride to a North Carolinian to see the high stand our Democratic Representatives in Congress are taking. Messrs. Small, Thomas Bellamy, Kluttz, and Will Kitchin have served here before and are all hard workers and doing what they can to serve their constituents.

Mr. Claude Kitchin and Mr. Pou, though serving their first terms here, are taking their stands with the rest of the delegation.

It is seldom that a man serving his first term here can do much in the way of speech-making as he can scarcely get recognition from the Speaker, if he be of the minority party. But the readers of THE HERALD will be glad to learn that our own countyman, Congressman Pou, has already broken the rule in this respect. Last Thursday afternoon while the debate on the amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, appropriating \$500,000 for soldiers' barracks at Manila, was in progress, Mr. Pou got the floor and spoke a few minutes in opposition to the bill. Mr. Pou said:

"Mr. Chairman, the wording of the amendment offered by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee induces me to submit a few remarks before debate shall conclude.

"If I believed that the appropriation of \$500,000, provided for by that amendment, was necessary for the shelter and protection of the officers and enlisted men in our army in the Philippines, I would support it if every other man in this chamber voted against it; but I do not believe the appropriation is necessary for that purpose. It appears to me to be a mere subterfuge, an effort to accomplish something by indirection which gentlemen fear to attempt in the direct and usual way. How utterly perverted are all the purposes of the war anyway. In what strange seas are we drifting. How unnatural everything appears.

"When war was declared, for one, I was for it. Under the same circumstances I would be for it again. Spain was murdering a people struggling for liberty just a few miles from our shores. Our great Republic had witnessed this until forbearance made us almost guilty and when our battleship was blown up in Havana harbor, as I believe by Spanish agencies, the people of my State felt it was our duty to avenge the outrage and my district offered up the first young life as a sacrifice upon his country's altar. We fought in the righteous cause of liberty and God gave us the victory. Did any one then believe that when Cuba was freed we would use our soldiers and our ships to subjugate a people struggling for liberty? The best shelter, the best protection we can give our officers and enlisted men is to bring them away from scenes of disease and crime and death, back to their own American homes. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

"During the year 1900, Mr. Chairman, there were 66,882 men in our army in the Pacific islands. There were more cases of sickness in our hospitals than there were men, that is to say, that upon an average every soldier in the service was sick once, and 10,547 were sick twice. Of course many were not sick at all, while others were admitted to the hospitals several times. The report of the Surgeon General of the army shows that during the year 1900 the number of admissions to sick quarters reported in our army of 66,882 soldiers in the Pacific islands reached the enormous

total of 77,426. How many of these died I do not know, but this we do know, that 397 American lives were sacrificed during that year upon the field of battle in the Philippine Islands, and for what cause?

"I will give you the answer out of the mouth of the greatest statesman of the Republican party who but recently has declared that we are engaged in the 'unholy work of crushing a Republic.'

"Statistics for the year 1901 have not been given us, but when they are they will furnish additional evidence of the stupid blunder we have made in attempting to take over the Philippines as a part of our republic. Accurate figures are not given us showing the number of lives taken by our soldiers. If they were the conscience of the republic would revolt and demand that the war be ended. Gentlemen seem to forget the principle that a nation can do wrong as well as an individual, that a nation can commit a crime even as an individual can commit a crime. The responsibility for a continuance of this wretched state of affairs upon each gentleman in this chamber and he cannot escape it if he would. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

"And what an anomaly in government we have, Mr. Chairman. Republican, colonial and monarchical governments, all under the constitution of the United States. The President is as absolute over the Philippines as the czar is over Russia. We were told that we needed these islands in the interest of trade, and yet the other day we saw the majority, in this chamber pass a bill protecting our infant American industries against competition in the Philippines. How long shall the war last? Soon four years will have passed. How long will it take 66,000 men to completely subdue 8,000,000? Again I say how utterly have the high purpose of the war been perverted. We are simply continuing what Spain was too weak to accomplish in the Philippines, while at home we slandered, persecuted and humiliated the great admiral who gave the stroke which destroyed the Spanish fleet and which ought to have ended the war." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Pou held the close attention of the House during the delivery of his short speech and at its close was warmly congratulated.

Mr. Pou is a hard worker, always looking out for the interest of his constituency. With a few years' experience in the House Mr. Pou will stand the peer of any man in that great body in debating the great questions that will come before it.

The people of North Carolina made no mistake in electing Hon. F. M. Simmons to the United States Senate. He is always at his post in the Senate and watches the proceedings with great interest. We are told here that he is one of the hardest workers in that body. Though quiet and unassuming, he is one of the States' ablest men and will make his mark in the Senate. He has already introduced several bills of interest to North Carolina.

Yesterday Mr. Pou went to see Mr. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Rural Delivery division of the Postoffice Department, about getting some new routes established in the Fourth District. Mr. Machen promised Mr. Pou that he would send an inspector to lay out new routes in the district in about 30 days. Mr. Pou says that he will send the inspector to Johnston county first and locate the routes that have been asked for there.

Mr. Pou realizes the great educational advantages to be derived from good mail facilities and is working hard to give the people of his district the best mail service possible.

The Agricultural Department is this week mailing many packages of seed to the people of the Fourth District. Mr. Pou has furnished the department with more than 3,000 names of white men in Johnston county who will receive seed. The seed may not

all be mailed this week but will be sent out soon.

The Department is also sending to Mr. Pou's district a small number of ornamental trees. These will be distributed in the several counties of the district. Three—Pin Oak, Bald Cypress and a Pecan—will be sent to Smithfield to be planted on Court House Square. Turlington Institute campus will also receive one of these trees.

Hereafter those applying for a position as rural free delivery carriers will have to stand an examination as this department has been placed under the civil service rules.

The Senate in executive session Monday confirmed the nomination of B. F. Keith, to be Collector of the port of Wilmington.

The urgent deficiency bill which passed the House last week increases the salaries of rural free delivery carriers from \$500 to \$600.

Yesterday a breezy scene was enacted in the Senate during the debate on the Philippine question. It was first started by a heated colloquy between Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Tillman, of South Carolina. During this debate Senator Tillman asked Senator Spooner some very pertinent questions which were answered evasively by Wisconsin's able Senator.

At the close of this debate Senator Teller, of Colorado, got the floor and, offering an amendment to the bill, began a discussion of the Philippine tariff. From that he turned to the outrages perpetrated upon the Filipinos since the American occupation, declaring in substance that they out Weylered General Weyler in his cruel concentration methods in Cuba. A few minutes later in discussing the censorship of the press dispatches from Manila Senator Teller was interrupted by Senator Foraker, who declared that such censorship did not exist. Mr. Teller persisted in his statement that a censorship did exist when he was interrupted by the youthful-looking, rapid-talking Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who said he could not see clearly why the Senator should persist in talking of a censorship which did not exist. This irritated Senator Teller, who spoke of the impertinence of Mr. Beveridge in trying to lecture a Senator, declared he had the floor and asked Senator Beveridge to sit down. Mr. Teller's emphatic words and manner at this time caused quite a little sensation in the Senate.

The Washington Post of today tells the story of the scene as follows: Mr. Beveridge attempted to explain that he had not "lectured" anybody, but Mr. Teller waved him aside. "There are some rules of courtesy and decency," he remarked angrily, "that for twenty-five years I have seen observed in this body. This is the first time that I have ever known a Senator who has gained the floor to ask a question charge the Senator who yielded the floor with being a liar."

Mr. Beveridge, his pale face showing his emotion, disclaimed the charge, and was proceeding to make some observations when Mr. Teller interrupted him.

"I call the Senator to order," he exclaimed. "I have the floor and the Senator can sit down."

With a warning from the chair that Mr. Teller was correct, Mr. Beveridge took his seat.

Soon afterward Mr. Teller, referring to the Associated Press dispatch from Manila, quoting Gen. Wheaton as criticising some utterances of Dr. Schurman, in his Boston speech, said:

"There is not a Senator on that side of the chamber," pointing to the Republican side, "who did not know that the statements in that dispatch were true."

Instantly half a dozen Republican Senators, including Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, sprang to their feet, uttering protests against the Colorado Senator's statement. Mr. Lodge, whose seat is in the center of the Republican side, hurriedly passed among the desks to the main aisle and confronted Mr. Teller, calling him to order in a loud

tone, and demanding that he should withdraw the statement.

"That is not true, and I will not permit it to go unchallenged," declared Mr. Lodge, and he was white to the lips as he uttered the words.

"Then, I will change it," said Mr. Teller, "and say that there is not a Senator on that side who ought not to have known that the statements in that dispatch were true. But," he added, as he watched Senator Lodge closely, "I want to say that I can take care of myself, here or anywhere, and I am not to be bullied or bullyragged by anybody."

Mr. Lodge seemed satisfied with Mr. Teller's modification, and did not pay any attention to the latter part of the Colorado Senator's retort, except that, when he sat down, he was plainly agitated.

Canal Commission Report.

The president Monday sent to Congress, with a message simply of transmittal, the supplemental report of the Isthmian canal commission, in which it is unanimously recommended that the offer of the new Panama Canal company to sell all of its rights, property and unfinished work to the United States for \$40,000,000 be accepted.

The offer received from the new Panama Canal company to convey all its property, including all its interests in the Panama canal, to the United States will make the estimated cost of the two canals as follows: Nicaragua, \$189,864,062; Panama, \$134,233,358.

The report concludes as follows: "After considering the changed conditions that now exist and all the facts and circumstances upon which its present judgment must be based, the commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Panama route." The report is signed by the entire commission.

Horrible Death.

We clip the following account of the death of a Johnston county young lady from the Raleigh Post.

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 27.—Special.—A sad and fatal accident occurred on the banks of Neuse river, in Johnston county, Saturday evening, Miss Winnie Rose, daughter of the late Mr. James Rose, and grand-daughter of Mr. W. T. Cox of this city, in company with her brother's wife, went down to the river bank to carry dinner to her brother and a party who were constructing a raft. The two ladies took a seat on one of the larger logs on the sloping bank. In some unknown way the log started rolling. The other lady jumped to the next log above and this started it rolling. Miss Cox was caught by the skirt by the first log and jerked under it, and both logs rolled over her down to the river, crushing the life out of her instantly. She was a most excellent young lady, and her death is much deplored.

Roosevelt to Blame.

A middle-aged woman who said she was Mrs. Fannie Fitzgerald of 673 Madison street, walked into the Yorkville police court yesterday and asked Magistrate Mayo to remove the electric wires which President Roosevelt had placed in both of her sides. She said that the constant tinkling of the telephone bell greatly annoyed her and she had appealed to the King of England to stop the annoyance, but he had told her that it would cost \$11,000,000 to take the wires out and he did not have so much money.

The Magistrate committed her to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity.—N. Y. Sun.

The public schools in Wilson county have been closed on account of a small pox epidemic.

Make the Schools Better.

(Extracts from the address of Prof. L. T. Turlington to the teachers of Banner and Meadow townships.)

He said in part: In Banner township conditions are especially favorable for better schools under the special tax plan. In the township there are, in round numbers, \$300,000 worth of property owned by citizens as shown by the tax books. In addition there are four miles of railroad valued at \$20,000 per mile, making \$80,000 worth of railroad property. There are also 380 polls; 20 cents tax per \$100 on the real and personal property would amount to \$600; on the railroad property, \$160; and 60 cents each on 380 poles, \$228. This would make a total of \$988.

This amount added to the four months term now provided for would give a seven months public school to each of the nine school districts in the township; that these nine small districts turned into three large ones would add another month. The result would be better teachers.

The increased length of school term would justify requiring all the teachers to take professional courses—able to teach the higher branches. Then no pupil would need to go away from home even if he should want to prepare for college. The academy with all of its advantages would be in reach of every home. The expense of sending off to boarding schools might thus be saved.

He held it to be true that parents could make of their children almost what they wished if the whole community would act together; but that, if the parent acted alone in rearing children, the bad influence in the neighborhood might ruin his children.

Prof. Turlington said some people would claim that four months public school was all the time farmers could spare the children. He said this might be true in some cases with the larger children—those who were large enough to work, but it was not true with the small children. Let the large boys go four months and the others seven or eight months in the year.

As to the burden of the small special tax no one would scarcely feel it. It would be only two dollars tax on the one thousand dollars of property each year even if a man had half a dozen children, while under the present plan of paying tuition, two dollars and more would be required for each child every month.

This plan of making good schools seems to be the only safe plan. By it the excellent schools of the New England and Middle Atlantic States are maintained, as they are also in all other sections of country. Scarcely can a town of any size in our own State be found but what maintains the schools in this way. He was glad to see many of our intelligent country localities adopting the plan.

It is not possible to give a full report of Prof. Turlington's speech, but suffice it to say it was a great speech. He has been in the educational work for twenty years and for the greater part of the time has been County Superintendent of the schools. He knows the needs of the people; he is familiar with the different school systems of our country and knows what is best to recommend. We trust that our people will think over this matter seriously for the greatest need is the educating all the children.

The teachers of Banner and Meadow were doubtless much benefited by the meeting at Benson. Much practical good was done. By comparison it was found that the schools averaged fifty per cent, and above daily attendance of entire school population. This record is above any previous year. The next teachers' meeting of these townships will be held sometime in the future at Wentworth Academy.

The Superintendent urged the teachers to make personal efforts among indifferent parents to secure better attendance.

Very truly,
J. P. C.

Raleigh Post Master to pay Rural Carriers.

All rural carrier in North Carolina will from the first of February be paid from the Raleigh office. Heretofore they have been paid by checks from the department in Washington. There are about eighty of these carriers in the State now, and the amount to be handled by Postmaster Bailey will consequently be \$40,000, as the pay of these carriers is \$500 each per year.

Mr. Bailey is of the opinion that it will take about two hundred rural carriers to cover the State, finally thus bringing \$100,000 into circulation in North Carolina.

At any rate, here is the sum of \$40,000 a year coming into the State, to be counted among the benefits of the rural free delivery system.

The new arrangement will not affect the carriers in any way, except that they will receive their checks from Postmaster Bailey, instead of direct from the department at Washington.—News and Observer.

Education at Kenly.

Mr. Editor:—As the all encompassing subject—education, seems not to wane with agitation, and deeming news of progress of interest to the people of the county I desire to say a word in regard to same from this part of the county. And I desire to say here that what I may say are the observations of a friend and patron of Kenly Academy.

This institution is the pride of the community; its progress the joyous result of fidelity to its interests, and its success the sum total of our ambition.

Such eminent educators as Prof. J. O. Atkinson, of Elon College; Prof. P. T. Durham, of Trinity College; Prof. J. B. Carley, of Wake Forest, Dr. F. P. Venable, of the University, and others, after visiting this school have said many nice things concerning it and the success it has attained. Dr. Venable was specially felicitous in his remarks of commendation of the library, which now numbers about one thousand volumes. He was so pleased with it that he has just contributed one hundred volumes of the very best works of art, history, science and literature to his shelves, and thereby embosomed himself in the esteem of all the people in this vicinity.

No such success could have been attained but by the indomitable pluck, perseverance and courage of the principal, Prof. W. A. Harper, Prof. W. C. McCloud, Prof. D. T. Perkins, Miss Myrtle Harper, than whom North Carolina knows no better teacher (and we would say so if it was big as Texas) and Miss Hazel Waddell, the Patti of Johnston county.

Notwithstanding the short crops the enrollment is larger than ever before and this institution is moving along in its God-ordained mission with unabated energy and success.

M. QUAD.

P. P. Evans, postmaster at Flat Rock, Henderson county, has been arrested on the charge of being irregular in his accounts with the government.—Rev. J. L. Brookshire succeeds Mr. Evans as postmaster.

The case of L. W. Pinix vs. the city of Durham for \$10,000 damages was tried in Durham Superior Court last week. Pinix fell over a pile of dirt left in the street by the city and claimed that he was permanently injured. The jury decided that he was hurt by his own carelessness and gave him no damages.

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