

## NORTH STATE NEWS

Items of State Interest Gathered and Told in Brief.

### TO INSPECT HARBORS.

#### Examination of N. C. Coast to Be Made on Harbors of Refuge.

A Washington, D. C., special of the 12th says: The National Waterways Commission, upon motion of Mr. Simmons, has decided to send the committee to North Carolina to investigate and report upon the waterway system. The plan, as made now, is for the committee to leave here on the night of the 21st by boat, reaching Norfolk Saturday morning. There a government boat will be waiting. Saturday morning will be spent in passing through the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, which it is probable, will be purchased by the government. That night will be spent in Elizabeth City. The Congressmen will go to Newbern, arriving in the evening the next day. They will be at Beaufort and Morehead City, leaving in time to reach Wilmington the next morning. After examining the Cape Fear below Wilmington, they will go to Fayetteville, to study the upper Cape Fear, Tuesday.

The party will be composed of Senators Simmons of North Carolina and Clark of Arkansas, and Representatives Stevens of Minnesota, Wanger of Pennsylvania, Sparkman of Florida, or Moon of Tennessee. Senator Burton and Representative Alexander will probably join the party at Wilmington.

### Bonds Are Rejected.

A special from Providence, R. I., says the House of Representatives unanimously repudiated the North Carolina bond project by passing without debate an act repealing the act which required their acceptance of the bonds and providing for their return to the donors. The Senate will do likewise, it is thought.

Gov. Kitchin said, in talking of the bond issue: "Such action is in accord with views I have before expressed. I felt sure that Rhode Island, with full information, would not wish to harass North Carolina about the fraudulent bonds issued in reconstruction days."

### Masons Elect Officers.

Raleigh, Special.—North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons elected the following officers at its meeting here last week: Grand Master, R. N. Hackett, Wilkesboro; deputy grand master, W. B. McKay, Wilmington; senior grand warden, J. T. Alderman, Henderson; grand treasurer, Leo. D. Hart, Raleigh; grand secretary, John C. Drewry, Raleigh; senior grand deacon, E. P. Hobbins, Jr., Greensboro; junior grand deacon, A. B. Andrews, Jr., grand marshal; Claude L. Bridgen, grand sword bearer; Geo. S. Norfleet, Winston-Salem. A committee was appointed to set about the work of establishing a Masonic and Eastern Star Home of aged and infirm Masons, their wives and daughters. Definite plans next meeting.

### Graham Eust is Unveiled.

Raleigh, Special.—A large audience witnessed the unveiling of the bust of Gov. Wm. A. Graham, presented to the State by the State Historical Society, in the rotunda of the capitol last week. Col. J. Bryan Grimes made the presentation speech. Gov. Kitchin made the speech of acceptance, and other prominent men made brief talks in honor of the former governor.

### The Laymen's Meeting at Greensboro.

Greensboro, Special.—More than 1,000 men attended the Laymen's Missionary Movement here last week. Representatives of more than 40 denominational churches discussed the missionary movement.

### Charged With Infanticide.

Wadesboro, Special.—Eugenia Crawford, colored, is found guilty of murder of an infant during Xmas week. The child's head was severed from its body either by an axe or knife.

### The Pythian Orphanage.

Clayton, Special.—Dirt was broken here on the first building of the group to constitute the orphans home of the Pythians.

### Fourth Reprieve Granted.

Lumberton, Special.—On account of the death-chair not being in readiness at the State penitentiary, Gov. Kitchin has issued a fourth reprieve to Walter Moore, of Robeson county, to February 2nd. He was to have been the first to pay the penalty in the electric chair.

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## FARMERS GET VAST SUM.

### Corn, Wheat and Cotton Exported at High Prices.

Washington, Special.—A picture which reflects the prosperity of the country, especially that of the farmer, is drawn in the statement of domestic exports for 1909 prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Corn at 70 cents a bushel, wheat at \$1.04 a bushel and about 12 cents for every pound of cotton exported is the record for 1909. More than \$24,000,000 worth of corn and \$48,000,000 of wheat went from American ports to feed the world last year. More than \$460,000,000 worth of cotton went to foreign looms, and as these figures show only the exportations from the principal ports of trade, the detail statements will be larger.

### Labor to Go Into Politics.

Washington, Special.—Labor is preparing to take an active part in the coming congressional election. All organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are to be urged to prepare themselves for the coming fight, and a resolution recommending such action was adopted by the executive council of the federation in session here. The feeling of the members of the council was that labor should make itself felt in shaping the legislation of the country.

### Found Strangled to Death.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Special.—Sarah O. Breymer, aged 26 years, a pretty and cultured governess at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Compton, at Millbrook, Dutchess county, was found in her bed strangled to death. Frank Schermerhorn, aged 26, employed as coachman on the Compton place, was brought here charged with the murder. He made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide, cutting his throat with a razor.

### Pass White Slave Bill.

Washington, Special.—By a viva voce vote the house passed the Bennett-Sabath "White Slave Bill."

The "White Slave" bill is the result of an investigation of traffic in alien women, made by the national immigration commission. Provision is made for deportation and exclusion of immoral aliens and for exclusion and punishment of their procurers who traffic in immoral women becomes subject to restrictions of interstate commerce laws.

### Sugar Men Sentenced.

New York, Special.—Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyte, Thomas Kehoe, and Patrick J. Hennessey, checkers on the Williamsport docks of the Havemeyers and Elder Refinery, who were convicted with Oliver Spitzer, of conspiracy to defraud the government, have been sentenced in the United States Circuit Court, to serve a year each in the penitentiary.

### Want \$95,200,000 For Army.

Washington, Special.—Carrying an appropriation of \$95,200,000 for the maintenance of the army for the fiscal year of 1911, the army appropriation bill passed the house by a vote of 186 to 106; present and not voting, 9.

### Weyler's Book Nearly Ready.

Madrid, By Cable.—General Weyler's long awaited book, entitled "My Rule in Cuba," in which the captain-general of Catalonia, it is expected, has made important revelations, is almost ready for the press. The work consists of four volumes.

### Graves to Be Forester.

Washington, Special.—President Taft has appointed Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest School, as Forester of the United States to succeed Gifford Pinchot. He appointed Albert F. Potter, at present acting Forester, as associate forester.

### Leader of Ku Klux Dead.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—Judge John Calvin Reed, of Atlanta, Ga., noted as a lawyer, author and scholar, died here, aged 73. He was active leader in the Ku Klux Klan.

### Creditors Will Get Part.

Brussels, By Cable.—The Princess Louise's share of King Leopold's fortune is \$1,200,000, of which creditors will get \$800,000.

### Calhoun Status March 12.

Washington, Special.—The House agreed to a resolution offered by Representative Finley of South Carolina, fixing March 12 as the date of the ceremonies for the formal acceptance by Congress of the statue of John C. Calhoun.

### Say Early is "Probable Leper."

New York, Special.—John R. Early upon whose case medical men have been divided is in a reality leper, according to a decision rendered by a special committee of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

### Boston Y. M. C. A. Building Burns.

Boston, Special.—The Boston Young Men's Christian Association building at the corner of Bayston and Berkeley streets in the Back Bay district, has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin, entailing a loss of more than \$200,000.

An advance in westbound trans-Atlantic rates to the United States has been agreed upon.

## MESSAGE ON CONSERVATION

Taft Urges Issuance of \$30,000,000 in Bonds.

### SOME NOTEWORTHY REFORMS

#### Importance of Conserving Waterways, Forests, Public Lands Set Forth By President Taft.

Washington, D. C., Special.—President Taft last Friday sent to Congress a special message on Conservation of our National Resources, which, in part, is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for discussion in a special message, as follows:

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the re-forestation of suitable areas; upon the re-classification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water-power.

In 1880 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 368,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

#### Noteworthy Reforms.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing of public attention to the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, or the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water-power" sites.

#### Land Frauds.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites.

Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent. more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

#### Should Meet Conditions.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or mis-use of the lands or their products. The power of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the Executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, Congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the Executive, and the question as to what the Executive is to do is, under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of Congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to Congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water-power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public-land question is presented. There are valuable water-power sites throughout all the public land States. The opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from the Federal govern-

ment to the territorial governments as they become States, included the water-power in the rivers except so far as that owned by riparian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns and controls the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted, owns land which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I cannot conceive how the power in streams flowing through public lands can be made available at all except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right-of-way thereover for transmission lines. Under these conditions, if the government owns the adjacent land—indeed, if the government is the riparian owner—it may control the use of the water-power by imposing proper conditions on the disposition of the land necessary in the creation and utilization of the water-power.

#### To Thwart Monopoly.

The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water-power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water-power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water-power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water-power sites now owned by the government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water-power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding thirty years with renewal privileges and some equitable means for fixing terms of rental and with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

#### Drainage of Swamp Lands.

A work of the utmost importance to inform a distrustful public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the Department of Agriculture; but it ought not to escape public attention that State action in addition to that of the Department of Agriculture (as for instance in the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the matter above named.

#### Dry Farming.

The act by which in semi-arid parts of the public domain the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming," and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid lands in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognizes the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build the works needed to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the Secretary of the Interior to determine what projects should be selected among those suggested, and to direct the Reclamation Service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the Reclamation Service. It only indicates an over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many States as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue, not exceeding \$30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the Secretary of the Interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund,

which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects.

The President here devotes much space to inland waterway improvement to the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers.

#### Our Forests.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upwards of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only 3 per cent. of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great nourishing forests, goes without saying. The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for State and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the constitution that authorizes the Federal government to exercise any control over forests within a State, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the Federal government.

For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the Interior Department and the Forest Service of the Agricultural Department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly, without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

### RECIPES.

Rye Cakes.—Beat well 2 eggs and stir in gradually with a pint of luke warm milk, then stir enough rye meal to make a thick batter. Add a teaspoonful of yeast, stir a little, cover the basin with a cloth and set in warm place to rise. When the surface is covered with bubbles turn it onto a board and form into flat cakes. Bake on a griddle and serve hot or cold as desired.

Chicken on Toast.—Boil chicken until very tender, then shred into small pieces, add 1 cup of rich milk to the liquor, and when it boils a little thickening; cook until you have a smooth rich gravy, season: have pieces of stale bread toasted and pour the chicken and gravy over, cover each slice well; stand in oven for two or three minutes, then place on table and serve very hot.

Sweet Chutney.—Chop fine two green peppers, first removing the seeds; eight green tomatoes, one dozen peeled apples, and one cup of seeded raisins. Chop separately, then mix, add two cups of brown sugar, two tablespoons each of salt and dry mustard, and one quart of best vinegar. Put in a porcelain kettle and cook slowly for over an hour, then put in small glass jars.

Green Pepper Catsup.—Fill a six quart porcelain kettle with green peppers, crush one tablespoon each of cloves, allspice and mace and strew among the peppers, adding four or five stalks of celery, finely chopped. Fill the kettle with vinegar and boil until the peppers can be readily mashed. Keep covered until cool then rub through a sieve, bottle and cork tightly.

Red Pepper Catsup.—Cut four dozen red peppers in small pieces, add two roots of horseradish (grated), six large stalks of celery (chopped fine), two tablespoons of mustard seed and one of salt. Put into a granite kettle with vinegar and water and boil for ten minutes. Stir in one pound of brown sugar and let boil for one hour. Place an asbestos mat under the kettle so it will not burn, and stir with a wooden or granite spoon only. Thin with a pint of vinegar before removing from the fire and let cool before bottling.

II.

When man were not with the power of man would cease.—Smart Set.

## AN EARLY-PRINTER.

John Foster the First to Establish a Press in Boston.

The Connecticut Historical Society has received from the Massachusetts Historical Society a work on "John Foster, the Earliest American Engraver and the First Boston Printer." His claims to both titles are clearly set forth in the volume and, being the first of the Boston printers, he could with but little violence be considered as in the ancestry of The Courant.

Foster was born in 1648 and graduated from Harvard College in 1667. Because of his learning he was a schoolmaster as well as a printer and engraver. That he was well thought of is shown by a letter written by John Eliot, the Indian apostle, who refers to him as "an ingenious young scholar." A specimen of his work as an engraver is a picture of Richard Mather, who, after making all possible allowance for the austerity of the Puritans, could not possibly have looked as forbidding as he is depicted.

Another work by Foster appears on a broadside entitled "God's Severe Judgments Upon Sabbath Breakers in Their Unlawful Sports, Collected Out of Several Divine Subjects." It bears four cuts by Foster, one showing the drowning of a party of young men who were playing football on the ice on the Lord's day, another the burning of a woman and her two daughters who were drying and spinning flax on the Sabbath, a third the burning of a mill because the miller was grinding on Sunday and the fourth a Biblical scene showing the punishment inflicted on Sabbath breakers. All are thoughtfully provided with captions in order that they may be recognized.

Foster was more active as a printer than as an engraver and, like the men of his time, he printed sermons and especially those delivered by Increase Mather. One notable example is "The Wicked Man's Portion. Or a Sermon Preached at the Lecture in Boston on the 18th day of the 1 Month, 1674, when Two Men, Nicholas Feaver and Robert Driver, were executed who had Murdered their Master Wherein is Shewed that Excess in Wickedness doth bring Untimely Death."

The Dorchester records bear this entry under date of 1681: "This year died Mr. John Foster, son of Captain Hopstill Foster, schoolmaster of the colony, and he that made the then seal of arms of the colony, namely an Indian with a bow & arrow." He was of such importance that an elegy upon him was written and printed, fortunately after his death. It contains some seventy-five lines and its character can be judged by its beginning, which follows:

"Here lye the relict Fragments that were took Out of Consumption's teeth by the Cook.

Voracious appetite dost thus devour Scarcely ought hast left for Worms 't live on an Hour."

—Hartford Courant.

### A Soft Snap.

"Hay all in?" asked Amzi Cloverbud of Israel Pepperpud, as they drew rein in the road leading to the village.

"All in," said Israel. "I reckon I'll finish up mine by Sat'day. What are you doin' now?"

"Not much o' nothin'. Havin' a kind of a soft snap of it. Ain't milkin' but nine cows now, an' I take it easy in bed until 'most five o'clock mornin'. Fact is, I ain't got much to do this fall but dig ten or twelve acres o' pertaters and grub out six or eight acres o' my timber land an' git it ready to seed down in the spring an' git seventy-five cord o' wood I agreed to deliver in town by Christmas. Got to put up 'bout half a mile o' wire fence an' shingle my barn an' putter round at work o' that sort, but I got so much less than usual to do that I feel as if I was havin' a kind of a soft snap of it."—Puck.

### Matches Made at Country Houses.

In former days it was always at the end of the London season that one heard tidings of "interesting" engagements, but now it seems as if, like so many other customs, has changed, for autumn and winter appear to be the times when young men's fancies turn to thoughts of love much more than in the season itself.

This bears out a pet theory of mine, that the young people see a great deal more of each other during a country house visit of four or five days than they do at all the balls of a London season put together. Therefore to mothers who wish to get their daughters what early Victorian writers called "an establishment" I strongly recommend a course of country house visiting, which possesses the additional advantage over town meetings of making young people less artificial and more natural.—Gentle woman.

### An Irish Centenarian.

Patrick Clogan, a native of Drogheda, Charleville, has just passed away, having attained the remarkable age of 112 years. He enjoyed remarkable health during life, notwithstanding the fact that he always worked hard and often withstood great exposure.

He had been, however, invariably temperate in his habits and constituted in himself a remarkable exponent of the cult of the simple life. He had a wonderful memory. He had a large family, his youngest surviving child being at present close on seventy years, while his eldest died some years ago at the ripe old age of eighty years.—London Globe.