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POLITICAL REFORM AND THE GENERAL UPBUILDING OF MADISON COUNTY.

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## UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.

Just now Arizona and New Mexico are knocking loudly for admission into the Union and they will, in all probability, be the last applicants to seek such admission.

From the best information obtainable there is probably a population of 400,000 in the Territory of New Mexico at this time. It is 260 miles north and south, by 340 miles east and west and contains 122,580 square miles, within its borders.

It is estimated that an actual valuation of property within the Territory would represent more than \$300,000,000. In addition to this, there are many homesteads under cultivation and many mining claims where patents have not yet been issued and which are still exempt from taxation. There are probably 400 miles of railroad recently constructed and exempt from taxation for six years. It is estimated that there are nine billion tons of coal in the Territory. The value of these resources, not yet subject to taxation and of undeveloped resources, is probably not less than \$500,000,000.

The school census taken in 1908 showed 93,894 children of school age, the school buildings alone being estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. Religious denominations show an enrollment of more than 6,000 pupils.

In New Mexico agriculture is mainly conducted by irrigation along the river valleys of the San Juan, Rio Grande, the Mimbres, the Canadian, the Cimarron, the Gila, the Pecos and their tributaries.

Commercially, the Territory shows about 3,000 miles of railroad in operation, ten daily newspapers and one hundred weekly papers. There are forty-one national banks and numerous Territorial and savings banks.

Arizona was a part of the territory that was acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, and by the Gadsden purchase of 1853, and was a part of the Territory of New Mexico, from which it was separated and organized into a Territory.

It is 378 miles long by 339 miles wide and contains 112,920 square miles, and it is believed that when the census of the present year is taken it will show a population of about 200,000. It has grown rapidly since the census of 1900, as indicated by the receipts at various postoffices in the Territory.

The population of Arizona is almost wholly that of Americans, 63 per cent being of that nationality, 19 per cent Mexicans, 11 per cent Indians, and 6 per cent foreign nationalities.

Both of the great political parties in the last campaign pledged themselves to the admission into the Union of New Mexico and Arizona.

### May Save Big Sum.

There may be a complete reorganization of the Treasury Department. It is expected that by an expenditure of \$100,000 the Treasury will save at least \$1,000,000 a year, and probably a great deal more in operating expenses. The work of the various bureaus is to be gone over carefully and various economies now in contemplation effected. All this is contingent, however, upon the appropriation of the \$100,000 which Assistant Secretary Norton, of the Treasury, has asked the House Appropriations Committee to include in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1911.

### For Southern Bazaar.

The Confederate Memorial Association, composed of many of the prominent Southern people of Washington, will hold a bazaar at the old Masonic Temple February 28 to March 5. The proceeds will go to pay for its home.

### Martin Wants Investigation.

Representative Martin (Dem.) of Colorado, last Monday introduced a resolution declaring the recent sale of 55,000 acres of friar land in the Philippines which he alleges to have been made to "a representative of the Havemeyer sugar interests," to be a violation of law, denouncing the department of justice for upholding it, and demanding an investigation.

### \$155,874,000 For Pensions.

The pension bill, carrying \$155,874,000, was reported to the House last week from the Committee on Appropriations. It represents a cut from the estimates of the department of only about \$175,000. The appropriation is about \$5,000,000 less than last year.

### Wireless Station For Wilmington.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, has been laboring with the Navy Department to get an order for a wireless station at Wilmington, and last Monday he got it, the station to be located on Frying Pan shoal.

The fact that Thomas Jefferson, then President, declined to appear in court and produce certain papers in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, taken in connection with the attitude of the Senate and House on the mandamus of Judge Wright to the Joint Committee on Printing in Congress to appear in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia last week, aroused interesting comment among some of the officials of the Department of Justice who were looking over the court records bearing on the case.

Mr. Jefferson was asked to bring, among other papers, a letter from a general who was believed to have knowledge of Burr's alleged treasonable designs upon the Southwest, but the President contended that as the executive officer of the Government he was exempt from the process of the court. The documents do not disclose just how the incident ended, but an official and it was his recollection from reading this history of the trial that the President's attitude was upheld by the courts. Burr was tried at Richmond, Va., in 1807 and was acquitted.

The papers, now more than 100 years old, were loaned by Judge Edmund Waddill of the United District Court at Richmond, to Chief Clerk Field, of the Department of Justice, to form a part of the exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle last year. They were returned safe and sound some time ago.

Attorney-General Wickersham asked that they be kept here a while, as he was anxious to look over them carefully. He has now finished with the papers, and they will be returned to Richmond. While the ink on some of them has faded considerably, yet most are readable with the naked eye, and the indictment itself, inscribed in a clear, distinct hand, is easily deciphered.

### America a Thirsty Nation.

Americans must be a thirsty nation judging from the imports of drinkables as set forth in a statement just issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The United States drank the essence of more than a billion pounds of coffee in 1909, valued at \$85,000,000. That was about a dollar's worth of coffee for every person in the United States. Tea is not such a favorite. Only a little more than a hundred million pounds, valued at about \$16,000,000, came in. But in spirits, wines and malt liquors the nation touched its highest record for importation in 1909 and consumed foreign products of that kind to the value of more than \$26,000,000, more than twice as much as was imported in 1899. South American supplied most of the coffee, Asia most of the tea and Europe most of the wines and liquors. The United States is the world's largest coffee drinker and Great Britain is the world's greatest consumers of tea. Every person in the United States used on the average of 11 pounds of coffee during 1909, but the use of tea remained about unchanged from the previous year.

### Proposes Canal Celebration.

Washington as the scene of a great world exposition to mark the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915 was proposed by Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, at a dinner in his honor at the Commercial Club last week. He declared the south side of Pennsylvania avenue "an eyesore to every visitor" and should be cleared of buildings and made the site of the national exposition. The Pennsylvanian advocated making at least one building of the exposition a permanent monument to a new commercial epoch.

### Teachers Are Very Scarce.

The Civil Service Commission is having difficulty in meeting the demand for teachers in the Indian Service. While female teachers in the boarding schools are needed, the greatest demand is for married male teachers to take charge of the day schools. The latter are usually paid \$8 a month for ten months of the school year, which begins Sept. 1st.

### Cotton States Want Shars.

A resolution asking the Secretary of State to inform the House whether the 12 cotton-growing States have representation in the diplomatic and consular service in the countries that purchase American cotton, particularly England, France and Germany, was introduced last week by Representative Hull, of Tennessee.

### Francis is Vice-President.

Former Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri was last week elected first vice president of the Southern Commercial congress at a meeting of the executive committee of organization.

## CHANGES SUGGESTED.

Intrastate Commerce Commission Object to One Judge's Authority.

Washington, Special.—In a formal statement submitted to President Taft and to the House and Senate committees Monday, the Interstate Commerce Commission has suggested certain changes in the interstate commerce measure now pending in Congress.

The bill, as a whole, is approved by the commission, and, in its statement the commission expresses its gratification "that this measure embodies most, if not all, of the principal recommendations heretofore made to the Congress, except the valuation of railroad properties, and also contains provisions of great importance which in their general scope are unanimously endorsed."

However, the committee recommends "that the bill be so amended as to contain the explicit statement that the commerce court shall have no jurisdiction or power over orders of the commission not now possessed by circuit courts of the United States."

"We are of the opinion that a single judge of the commerce court should not be empowered to stay an order of the commission," and the suggestion is made that such a stay may be granted only by the court or a majority of the judges thereof."

In the suspension of the proposed rate the commission desires one hundred and twenty days instead of sixty days, as proposed in the bill.

It is maintained that the commission should have power to compel through routes and joint rates whenever in its opinion they are required by public necessity.

If it is the intent of Congress to give shippers the right to choose between two or more routes, in the routing of traffic, the commission believes that intention should be expressed plainly in the proposed law.

Concerning the purchase of one road by another road, the commission says: "We see no reason why the prohibition that one road should not be extended so as to prohibit the acquiring of any interest in a competing water line" and an amendment is suggested to include water lines. A similar amendment is proposed to prevent the control of competing lines by a holding company.

## APPALACHIAN EXPOSITION.

Will Be Held in Knoxville September 15 to October 8.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—The Appalachian Exposition, to be held in this city September 15 to October 8 of the present year, is being prepared in the interest of the industrial and commercial development of the entire Appalachian mountain region. This includes portions of east Tennessee, western North Carolina, southwest Virginia, West Virginia, southeastern Kentucky, north Georgia, north Alabama and a part of South Carolina. President Taft will visit the show.

## West Virginia Wins Victory.

Washington, Special.—The State of West Virginia Monday won a substantial victory over the State of Maryland in the long-pending dispute between those States over the boundary lines between them, when the Supreme Court of the United States announced its opinion in the matter.

## Attempts to Kill Uncle.

Burlington, N. C., Special.—Sunday morning Will and Robert Lee Burch attempted to kill and rob their uncle, Chas. Bradshaw, on the way to the Southern depot at Spray.

## Simmons Gets More Appropriation.

Washington, Special.—After a hard fight and a heated discussion before the committee on commerce Monday Senator Simmons secured the adoption of an amendment to the House river and harbor bill providing for \$615,000 for the eight foot project from Wilmington to Fayetteville. One hundred thousand dollars of this sum is made immediately available.

## Wadesboro, Special.—F. W. Hurlburt, representing New York City capitalists, was here Monday investigating a proposition to build a hydro-electric plant on Rocky River. The proposed plant is to develop 6,000 horsepower. Engineers estimate that the cost of the plant will be less than \$3,000,000.

## Renewed Hope For Tillman.

Washington, Special.—If the Senator's condition continues to improve he may be able to leave for his home in South Carolina in a month or six weeks, but hardly before.

## SPEECH RETURNS.

Senator Tillman's Condition is Improved Say Physicians.

## HIS AFFLICTION REGRETTED.

For the Past 15 Years He Has Been a Dominant Figure in National Life.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The condition of Benjamin Ryan Tillman from South Carolina, who was taken suddenly ill here last Thursday with paralysis and aphasia, is a little more encouraging, says Dr. Babcock and Pickford, his attending physicians Saturday. His case is extremely grave, but chances for recovery is better than ever. It will be several days before the crisis is passed through, though.

He may recover from the paralysis and regain the use of limb, but, it is said, aphasia will likely leave him the saddest token of his illness. It is almost impossible for him to articulate at the present time and it is feared that the power of speech may never fully return. If this be the case, his forceful tongue will never again find its echo in the halls of Congress.

The Senator is surrounded by his entire immediate family. Henry C. and Sallie May Tillman, his son and daughter, reached the bedside of their father early Saturday from Greenwood, S. C. His wife, their eldest son, Benjamin R. Tillman, Jr., and two daughters, Lona and Sophia, have been with him since the inception of his illness.

Messages of sympathy continue to pour in upon his family and since the seriousness of his condition became generally known, his apartments have been besieged by inquirers, delivered in person, by telegram and by telephone, denoting the admiration and high regard in which the ill Senator is popularly held.

Sunday his physicians stated that the symptoms which caused partial paralysis had disappeared and improvement has commenced. The Senator spoke to one of his physicians.

The heavy affliction that has befallen Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, is cause for grief throughout the South and for sincere regret all over the nation.

For the past fifteen years Senator Tillman has been a dominant and picturesque figure in our national life. Few men have ever matched such powerful impulses with such a keen and accurate intellect. It is this rare blend of temperament that has distinguished him.

Senator Tillman spent the first thirty-nine years of his life on the farm, with the exception of a brief month or so in 'sixty-four, when he joined the Confederate army as a boy of seventeen and was forced through a critical illness to retire. At a time of life when most political leaders are nearing their zenith, he was just beginning his public career. In South Carolina, as governor, he opened a new chapter in the history of that State. When he first entered the United States Senate, there was a rather general expectation that he would prove disappointing. But swiftly and steadily he won the respect of his colleagues. He proved himself more than a match for those who met him in debate and, more than this, he proved himself a statesman rich in constructive thought and purpose.

## Food Trust Must Answer.

New York, Special.—The grand jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, Friday of last week, instructed Prosecutor Garvin to indict the National Packing Co. and its directors. Products have been kept in cold storage for several years in some instances, says the grand jury.

## Must Line-Up Congressmen.

Washington, D. C., Special.—President Charles S. Barrett, of the Farmers' Union, who has been here for several weeks, has issued an open letter to all State divisions of the association of Southern planters, calling upon them to get in behind Congress in behalf of specified legislation which the union is working for before Congress. He asks that each member write their Congressmen and representatives a letter at once concerning the legislative needs.

## To Be a Coal Center.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—The Clinchfield Coal Corporation is to establish general offices here March 1st. This means that this city will be made the distributing point for this big fuel company in the future for the large territory it embraces. Twelve families or more will move from Charlotte, N. C., and Roanoke, Va., on account of the change. The Charlotte and Atlanta offices will be closed. Charleston will be the exporting port, while Spartanburg will sell the entire product of the mines.

## STREET CAR MEN STRIKE

Serious Disorder Follow in Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—Suddenly Saturday a strike was declared in this city on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company lines by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which resulted in serious disorder among the striking carmen and police and firemen. Two cars were burned, and a score more attacked. The crews manning the cars were forced to abandon them. Except in the central part of the city, cars were at a standstill, those running were heavily protected. The car company dismissed about 200 of the men, and this seems to be the cause for the strike.

Sunday rioting in every section of the city followed the attempt to run cars. Passengers and crews were driven from the cars and cars burned by strike sympathizers. Finally all cars were withdrawn. The mayor of the city will enforce the riot act.

## LIFE IN SOUTHERN MILLS.

Winslow, of South Carolina Answers Attack of Northern Press.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—A. S. Winslow, a well known mill superintendent of this State speaking before the Southern Textile Association last Saturday scolded the writers on child labor conditions who attempt to draw unreal pictures of conditions in the Southern Textile plants.

The subject of this paper was "Benefits and Opportunities of Southern Mill Life." The speaker drew strong comparisons between life on a small farm and life in a modern cotton mill.

He dealt fully with the lack of the modern conveniences educational facilities in the past and those of the present. He also discussed at length the financial improvement which the people had secured by going to work in the cotton mills. The paper was the "strongest" paper ever read on Southern mill life.

Over 300 delegates from all sections of the South attended the sessions and it was agreed that the next session of the association would be held in Augusta, Ga., in July.

W. P. Hamrick, superintendent of the Olympic mills of Columbia, is the first vice president of the association, the other officers being as follows: C. F. McCall, president, Greenville; J. H. Bagwell, Charlotte, second vice president; W. J. McDonald, Monroe, Ga., third vice president; V. P. Bogan, Spartanburg, fourth vice president; E. E. Brown, Rockingham, N. C., secretary; G. E. Escott, Charlotte, assistant secretary; David Clark, Charlotte, treasurer. The board of governors is composed of the following: T. M. McIntyre, Gastonia, N. C.; H. H. Boyd, Charlotte, N. C.; A. M. Hamilton, Spartanburg; Z. B. Mangum, Gibsonville, N. C.; J. M. Davis, Newberry; N. T. Brown, Raleigh; W. W. Becknell, Florence, Ala.; M. G. Stone, Spartanburg; T. F. Cuddy, Clio; J. S. Osteen, Greenville; J. S. Drake, Lancaster; B. J. Dobbins, Caroleen, N. C.

## NEW PROGRAM.

President Taft Demand Only Four Measures at This Congress.

Washington, Special.—The announcement from the White House Saturday that President Taft had by his own motion cut down to four the number of administration measures he would demand at the present session of Congress is received by leaders with unmixed feeling of relief.

A schedule, including only the bills to amend the interstate commerce laws, provide for the regulation of the issuance of injunctions, start Arizona and New Mexico on the road to Statehood, and to validate the withdrawals of public lands for conservation purposes, is regarded as quite possible of attainment. Most of these measures, it is believed, can be put through the Senate.

## For the \$750,000 Cut-Off.

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company have awarded the contract to Major Joseph H. Sands, of Roanoke, for the construction of the Petersburg cut-off, or low-grade line, nine miles in length. The work will require several months, and is to begin right away. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$750,000. There were 21 bidders.

## Cotton Spinners Co-Operate.

Manchester, By Cable.—The American section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners have decided by unanimous vote to continue the short-time running until April 26. It is reported that the owners of four million spindles outside the federation will co-operate.

## No Prayer in Schools.

Rockford, Ill., Special.—Judge Donnelly granted a temporary injunction restraining school teachers of Marougo from reading the Bible and repeating the Lord's Prayer in opening their schools.

## THE RACE QUESTION

Solution Lies in the Prosperity of the South.

## IS WHAT PRESIDENT TAFT SAYS

Conference on Industrial Education Held in Washington—Many Prominent Speakers.

Washington, Special.—In the prosperity of the South lies the solution of the race problem, in opinion of President Taft, who participated last Friday night in a conference of educators and philanthropically disposed men and women of Washington on industrial education in the South at the residence of Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

"There are two things working toward the solution of the negro problem," said the President. "One is the development of interest among the better class of Southerners in the education of the negro and a consciousness of the fact that nothing will so much help the South as such education. The other important feature is the increase of the wealth of the South."

"The South until the last decade, had a dreadfully hard time to support the government of her States without education, but now the South is getting richer. I am delighted to have 15-cent cotton, whether it be high or not, because it means the prosperity of the South, the development of her educational system and the working out of the most difficult problem ever presented to a people."

Thomas Nelson Pace presided at the conference. Among other speakers were James H. Dillard of New Orleans, president of the Jeanes fund; W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, and Dr. H. B. Frissell, president of Hampton institute.

## AFTER THE NIGHT RIDERS.

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Twelve For Conspiracy.

Cincinnati, O., Special.—The first blow struck by the United States against alleged "night riders" was delivered last week when a Federal grand jury at Covington, Ky., returned indictments against twelve men of Dry Ridge, Ky., for conspiracy in restraint of trade. One of the men indicted is John S. Steers, a member of the State Legislature.

The indictments charge that the defendants conspired to prevent W. T. Osborne from shipping four hog-heads of tobacco from Dry Ridge to Cincinnati on November 26, 1907. They are charged with having intimidated by threats of violence both Osborne and the station agent at Dry Ridge.

The object is declared to have been to compel the grower to pool his tobacco instead of selling it to concerns outside of Kentucky.

The Federal government will prosecute the cases as arising under interstate commerce.

## GRAIN MARKETS NOW.

Hearing on Cotton Exchange is Brought to a Close.

Washington, Special.—The investigation of transactions in futures on exchanges and boards of trade, which has been proceeding before the House committee on agriculture during the past week, swung from the cotton exchanges to the grain markets. Both sides on the question of the proposed legislation to abolish the speculative operations in the New York Cotton Exchange. Delegates from the grain forums of Chicago, Philadelphia, Duluth and Minneapolis voiced their opposition to the pending bills.