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HONOR TO GEN. LEE'S MEMORY

One Hundredth Anniversary of Great Leader's Birth Fittingly Celebrated

WHOLE SOUTH OBSERVES

Principal Exercises Held in Lee Memorial Chapel of Washington and Lee University, Over Which General Lee Was So Long the Genius.

Lexington, Va., Special.—The 100th anniversary of the natal of the South's great chieftain, Robert E. Lee, was observed by appropriate exercises Saturday at Washington and Lee University, which bears his name, over which he was so long the guiding genius, and where he now lies buried. The principal exercises were held in Lee Memorial Chapel, where an address on his life was delivered by Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. The large auditorium was packed with an audience until no more could be admitted. The exercises were opened by the singing of a favorite hymn of General Lee by the University student choir. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. B. Strickler, of Richmond, rector of the University. Dr. George Denny introduced the distinguished speaker of the occasion and in concluding his remarks conferred upon Mr. Adams in the name of the University the degree of LL. D.

President Denny's Address.

President Denny in introducing Mr. Charles Francis Adams declared that it would be impossible to picture in imagination a more appropriate spot in which to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Robert E. Lee than on the campus of the Washington and Lee University. He referred to General Lee as "the greatest man who has ever adorned the presidency of an institution of learning, not merely within Virginia, not merely within the South, but—I dare also to say—within the limits of the American Republic." He declared that the Confederate general's work at the head of the institution will some day "rest like a capital upon the solid shaft of his civic and military renown." The life and services of Robert E. Lee, he said, is the institution's largest asset, its richest tradition, and its noblest memory. The president referred to the fact that all sectional strife and sectional hate had ended and that students are now in attendance at the university from every section of the country and declared that it was a genuine pleasure to welcome a great citizen of Massachusetts, a gallant soldier and officer in the Union army, who bore himself as bravely in battle and laid down his sword as free from stain as did any son of Virginia in that fierce ordeal through which "God remolded and cast anew the nation."

"The coming of a man, distinguished in the services of his country," he said, "from the capital of New England, in midwinter, a thousand miles to the tomb of Robert E. Lee, in order to strew fresh flowers upon his grave, is a sure evidence that Virginia is loyal to the national flag."

President Denny then conferred upon Mr. Adams the degree of Doctor of Laws and presented him to the audience as "a son of Washington and Lee, and therefore, a son of Virginia."

50,000 Negroes Endorsed President's Action in Brownsville Affair.

Baton Rouge, La., Special.—Speaking for the 50,000 negroes who compose its membership, the Grand Council of the National Industrial Association of America, in convention here, adopted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's action in dismissing the negro soldiers at Brownsville.

Prominent Georgia Planter Suicides.

Cartersville, Ga., Special.—I. O. McDaniel, a prominent planter, 63 years old, committed suicide at his home near Atleona, in Barlow county by shooting himself. He is thought to have been demented, as no other cause is known for his self-destruction. He was a brother of former Governor Henry D. McDaniel, of Georgia, was highly educated and well thought of in his community. He is survived by one son, Ralph McDaniel, of Birmingham. Some think financial reverses responsible for his suicide.

The speaker was received with great applause and for over an hour held his audience's closest attention. Mr. Adams at the start captivated the great audience when he said: "I would have done as Lee did, though it may be deemed traitorous to say so."

Celebrated at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Ceremonies were held here in honor of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The day is a State holiday, and the State and city offices, the banks, and many places of business were closed accordingly. The ceremonies began at noon with a memorial service at St. Paul's Episcopal church, the church Gen. Lee attended during his residence in Richmond. Bishop Randolph delivered an address and Rev. James Powers Smith, chaplain on the staff of General Stonewall Jackson; Rev. J. William Jones, a biographer of Lees; Bishop Gibson, and Rev. Mr. Forsyth took part in the service. Capt. Robert E. Lee, of West Point, Va., and family; Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, of Fairfax county, Virginia; Col. Robert E. Lee, of Fairfax; Dr. G. Bolling Lee and other members of the Lee family.

In the afternoon there was a parade of the local military Confederate veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy, to the Lee monument, where wreaths were placed on the memorial. Later there was a presentation by the Daughters of the Confederacy to the Virginia Historical Society of an oil portrait of the Confederate chieftain by Mrs. Andrews, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Minnigerode. Mrs. Andrews was present. At 7 o'clock the Men's Club of Richmond held a meeting at the Second Baptist church, which was addressed by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, the author; Edward Valentine, the sculptor of the Lee recumbent statue at Lexington, and others.

Appropriate Celebration at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Special.—The centenary of General Robert E. Lee's birth was appropriately celebrated here. Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy assembled around the Confederate monument in Heming square and marched to the First Baptist church, where the exercises took place. Former Governor Francis P. Fleming presided, and William J. Bryan, a young attorney, was orator of the day.

Gov. Swanson Delivers Principal Address at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee was appropriately celebrated here. Large representations of the local Confederate organizations gathered Saturday in the Hall of Representatives at the State capitol and heard an address by Hamilton Douglass, of Atlanta. Appropriate music was rendered and the local Daughters of the Confederacy conferred crosses of honor upon 16 Confederate veterans.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—The 100th anniversary of General Lee's birthday was generally celebrated throughout North Carolina. Nearly every town and city of any importance had an appropriate programme, and the people turned out in large numbers to do honor to the occasion. Both branches of the State legislature adjourned for the day and it was generally observed as a holiday.

Agree to Reduce Rates.

Richmond, Special.—The Adams and Southern Express Companies have agreed with the Corporation Commission to reduce rates in Virginia from 5 to 25 per cent, and even more in some cases, provided the United States Express Company will come into the arrangement.

Inter-Oceanic Canals Report.

Washington, Special.—Chairman Millard of the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals made public the report of the inter-oceanic canal commission on the borings at the Gatun dam site, which were furnished in response to a request from the committee. The report includes a cabled statement from Chief Engineer Stevens in which he says that 127 holes have been bored at the Gatun site and all shows that the lock walls will rest on firm and suitable soft rock.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES OF LE

Exercises at National Capital in Ball Room of New Willard Hotel Held Under Auspices of United Confederate and Southern Societies of the District of Columbia—Every Mention of Lee's Name Greeted With Applause.

Washington, Special.—With elaborate exercises and in the presence of a distinguished audience, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the soldier patriot of the Confederacy, was commemorated here under the auspices of the United Confederate and Southern Societies of the District of Columbia. The immense ball room of the New Willard Hotel, where the meeting was held, was filled to overflowing. The United States Marine Band stirred the audience with "Dixie" and other Southern melodies. Almost every mention of the name Lee was greeted with applause. Although unable to attend, President Roosevelt sent a letter in which he extolled the virtues of the Confederacy's great general, in war as well as in peace. His suggestion that the centennial anniversary be celebrated by the establishment of a permanent Lee memorial at some great representative educational institution of the South, met with instant favor.

The exercises were presided over by Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, and were opened with prayer by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal church, who was followed by Rev. Wm. T. Thompson, D. D., with the reading of selections from the Bible, after which the surpliced choir of the Church of the Epiphany rendered "The souls of the Righteous."

Chairman Herbert then delivered a brief address, after which he read an extract from the "Life of Thomas H. Benton," written by Theodore Roosevelt, in which he referred to the Confederate leader as the "Very greatest of all the captains that the English speaking people have brought forth," and that the world had never seen better soldiers than those who followed him.

The reading of the president's letter was assigned to Mrs. Ralph Walsh, president of the District of Columbia division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The President's Letter.

The White House, Washington, Jan. 16.

To the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, chairman; Chief Justice Seth Shepherd, General Marcus J. Wright, Judge Charles B. Howry, Mr. William A. Gordon, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, President Edwin Alderman, Mr. Joseph Wilmer, and others of the committee of arrangement for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee:

Gentlemen: I regret that it is not in my power to be with you at your celebration. I join with you in honoring the life and career of that great soldier and high-minded citizen whose fame is now a matter of pride to all our countrymen. Terrible as the destruction of the civil war was, it was awful that such a conflict should occur between brothers, it is yet a matter of gratitude on the part of all Americans that this, alone among the contests of like magnitude, should have left both sides as a priceless heritage the memory of the mighty men and the glorious deeds that the iron days brought forth. The courage and steadfast endurance the lofty fealty to the right as it was given to each man to see the right, whether he wore the Gray or whether he wore the Blue, now make the memories of the valiant feats, alike of those who served under Grant and those who served under Lee, precious to all good Americans. General Lee has left us the memory, not merely of his extraordinary skill as a general, his dauntless courage and high leadership in campaign and battle, but also of that serene greatness of soul characteristic of those who most readily recognize the obligation of civic duty. Once the war was over he instantly undertook the task of healing and binding up the wounds of his countrymen, in the true spirit of those who feel malice toward none and charity toward all; in that spirit which from the throes of the civil war brought forth the real and indis-

soluble Union of today. It was eminently fitting that this great man, this war-worn veteran of a mighty struggle, who, at its close, simply and quietly undertook his duty as a plain, everyday citizen, bent only upon helping his people in the paths of peace and tranquility, should turn his attention toward educational work; toward bringing up in fit fashion the younger generation, the sons of those who had proved their faith by their endeavor in the heroic days.

There is no need to dwell on General Lee's record as a soldier. The son of Light Horse Harry Lee, of the Revolution, he came naturally by

aptitude for arms and command. His campaigns put him in the forefront rank of the captains of all time. It is his signal valor and address in war are no more remarkable than the spirit in which he turned to the work of peace once the war was over. The circumstances were such that most men, even of high character, felt bitter and vindictive or depressed and spiritless, but General Lee's heroic temper was not warped nor his great soul cast down. He stood that hardest of all strains, the strains of bearing himself well through the gray evening of failure, and therefore out of what seemed failure he helped to build the wonderful and mighty triumph of our national life, in which all his countrymen, North and South, share. Immediately after the close of hostilities he announced with a clear-sightedness which at that time few indeed of any section possessed, that the interests of the Southern States were the same as those of the United States; that the prosperity of the South would rise or fall with the welfare of the whole country and that the duty of the citizens appeared to plain to admit of doubt. He urged that all should unite in honest effort to obliterate the effects of war and restore the blessings of peace; that they should remain in the country, strive for harmony and good feeling and devote their abilities to the interests of their people and the healing of lissentions. To every one who applied to him, this was the advice he gave: Although absolutely without means he refused all offers of pecuniary aid, and all positions of emolument, although many such, at a high salary, were offered him. He declined to go abroad, saying that he sought only "a place to earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work." This statement brought him the offer of the presidency of Washington College, a little institution in Lexington, Virginia, which had grown out of a modest foundation known as Liberty Hall Academy. Washington had endowed this academy with one hundred shares of stock that had been given him by the State of Virginia, which he had accepted only on condition that he might with them endow some educational institution. To the institution which Washington helped to found in such spirit, Lee, in the same fine spirit, gave his services. He accepted the position of president at a salary of \$1,500 a year in order, as he stated, that he might do some good to the youth of the South. He applied himself to his new work with the same singleness of mind which he had showed in leading the army of Northern Virginia. All the time by word and deed he was striving for the restoration of real peace, of real harmony, never uttering a word of bitterness nor allowing a word of bitterness uttered in his presence to go unchecked. From the close of the war to the time of his death all his great powers were devoted to the two objects; to the reconciliation of all his countrymen with one another, and to fitting the youth of the South for the duties of a lofty and broad minded citizenship.

Such is the career that you gather to honor; and I hope that you will take advantage of the one-hundredth anniversary of General Lee's birth by appealing to all our people, in every section of this country, to commemorate his life and deeds by the establishment at some great representative educational institution of the South of a permanent memorial, that will service the youth of the coming years, as he, in the closing years of his life, served those who so sorely needed what he so freely gave.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Following brief remarks by Senator Berry, of Arkansas, and Justice David Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, Representative Jno. Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, spoke.

The annual ceremony of presenting crosses of honor to Confederate veterans of distinguished military record then occurred, the exercises being brought to a close with a benediction by the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington.

Fatally Injured by Switch Engine.

Jesup, Ga., Special.—Judge O. F. Littlefield, a prominent attorney, was run down by a switch engine here and probably fatally injured. While he was awaiting the passage of a freight train which blocked a crossing the yard engine ran into him, inflicting serious internal injuries and mangle his left leg, necessitating amputation. Judge Littlefield is the local legal representative of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railways.

HIS SYSTEM.

"Maria, what's the use of your telling the girl to be sure and wake you at 6 o'clock? She does it every morning, and you never get up."

"John, I don't want you to interfere with my way of running the house. I know just what I am doing. When that girl calls me at 6 o'clock I know she's up."—Chicago Tribune.

AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH

Governor of Jamaica Insults Benefactors

AMERICANS ORDERED AWAY

Governor of Jamaica Grows Insolent in Declining the Aid of the United States for His Stricken People.

Kingston, Jamaica, By Cable.—Rear Admiral Davis' mission of mercy to stricken Kingston came to an abrupt and painful conclusion Saturday in consequence of Governor Swettenham's objection to the presence of American sailors engaged in the work of clearing the streets, guarding property and succoring the wounded and sick, culminating in a letter to the admiral peremptorily requesting him to re-embark all parties which had been landed.

Admiral Davis was greatly shocked and pained and paid a formal visit to Governor Swettenham, informing him that the United States battleships Missouri and Indiana and the gunboat Yankton would sail at once. To the Associated Press "Admiral Davis said that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's request was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States.

The friction between the governor and the admiral began with the arrival of the American war vessels, when the governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor, on the ground that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity of American aid, that his government was fully able to preserve order, tend the wounded and succor the homeless.

Admiral Davis wrote a very gentlemanly letter explaining to the governor how the salute came to be fired in apparent disregard to his wishes, to which the governor sent an insolent and insulting reply.

Rear Admiral Davis told the Associated Press that he deeply regretted the attitude of the governor. He was still convinced that the governor was unequal to the task of relieving the distress—that this was evident from the fact that the American field hospital had tended many sick and wounded and others were constantly arriving, having been unable to gain admission to the government hospital.

The total number of known dead is about 450, and it is believed there are at least 150 persons who have not been accounted for.

Food is coming into the city from the country districts, but a famine is greatly feared.

The filthy conditions of the camps on the parade grounds and race course, where thousands of persons are huddled under improvised tents, roofed over and sheltered with palm leaves, causes grave apprehension of an outbreak of typhoid fever.

At present there is a most urgent need for tents for several thousand persons, but the government is not supplied with these and is not making endeavors to obtain them.

Famine is now threatening and if it should come it will involve untold suffering on the homeless thousands.

To Gather No More Supplies.

New York, Special.—The gathering of supplies here for the Kingston earthquake sufferers by the New York-Kingston relief committee will be discontinued at once, for the time being at least, and in view of the refusal on the part of Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, to accept aid from American war vessels, it is quite probable that the supplies now on the way to Kingston on the steamers Allegheny and Prinz Joachim will never reach that port. Both steamers have been ordered to call at Port Antonio and there await further instructions.

Negro Killed by Officer

Ludowici, Ga., Special.—William McDuffie, a negro, arrested here for disorderly conduct, attacked Deputy Marshal Deik and a citizen deputized by the officer. McDuffie secured the revolver of one of the men and struck him down. He then ran, exchanging shots with his pursuers and slightly wounding a citizen named Gordon. A shot struck McDuffie in the head and killed him.

Jail Delivery at Americus.

Americus, Ga., Special.—Americus had a wholesale jail delivery, when eight negro prisoners sawed their way to liberty and escaped. Evidently a key was provided by which they unlocked the door guarding the rows of steel cages. Three other prisoners in the same cells declined to leave, and these gave the alarm two hours after the eight criminals had departed through a barred window, cutting the steel bars. Two of the escaping prisoners were under long sentences for felonies while six were in for misdemeanors.

Tar Heel Brevities.

At Buckhead, a few miles west of Fayetteville, Henderson Edwards, after striking his wife on the head with a bludgeon stuck a knife into his throat repeatedly deliberately wounding himself mortally and dying after hours of suffering. There was trouble between his wife and himself and he said that he "was tired of all it."

Farmers and others in Mecklenburg county are circulating a petition to the legislature to have a tax put upon all dogs, this tax to go to the school fund.

HOW TO GET TENANT FARMERS

Professor I. N. Ingram Suggests Securing Immigrants as They Land at New York.

Charlotte News.

Much country industry is now at a standstill for lack of labor, and is likely to remain stationary until immigration relief is provided. I have been in Charlotte for a month, and in daily contact with farmers from every part of Mecklenburg county, and am informed that one-third of the tillable land in each township is unoccupied for want of tenants; and more is weekly vacated. From adjacent counties Rowan, Stanly, Iredell, Cabarrus and Union, I learn the conditions are similar. Universal scarcity of labor prevails throughout the central and Piedmont regions of North Carolina. Operatives demands in new cotton mills and labor wants on railroad improvements and extensions have absorbed many country toilers. Immigration to Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Indian Territory have also diverted considerable rural population. Many Carolina farms will therefore remain uncultivated the coming summer.

"What relief would you suggest?"

I was asked.

If farmers don't look after their own interests no one else will. It behooves rural property holders, whose lands are idle, in Mecklenburg and adjacent counties to assemble at their county seats, discuss their grievances, consider conditions and futures, and form conclusions as to what action is necessary for the relief and restoration of suspended agriculture. A committee should be appointed to go to the port of New York and divert to the North Carolina cotton fields a proportion of the 1,200,000 immigrants annually arriving on our shores.

The Northern and Western railroads direct the flood of European immigration arriving at New York out over the territory along their trunk lines to develop their resources, enlarge their industries, and increase their shipping traffic. No Southern distribution; and no railway action is taken for such benefit. If the Southern country wants immigration to increase their labor they will have to employ their own agents to stay at the port of New York and attend to Southern immigration interests.

The rural voters in all counties in North Carolina, which have vacant farms, should instruct their legislative representatives on the necessity of State appropriation for the employment of an energetic and competent immigration drummer to go to Europe, enlist and direct select any suitable immigration to Southern territory, to occupy its untenanted farms, and cultivate its deserted fields.

A Southern port should be selected for the reception and distribution of such immigration, that no part of the labor force may be diverted by Northern competition. Charleston or Wilmington would be appropriate seaports through which we could receive European immigration. When those directly interested in labor, demands take suitable and necessary action the industrial necessities and agricultural problems of the time will be solved and relieved.

South Carolina has blazed the labor way for the Old North State. We can safely and profitably follow her example.

Odell Mills Fail.

Concord, N. C., Special.—The six cotton mills owned by the Odell Manufacturing Co., were on Monday placed in the hands of Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, as receiver. These mills comprise the Odell Mills Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and the Buffalo Thread Mills, located at this place. For some time past the mills have not been making the profits necessary to conducting a successful business, and on account of the stringency of the money market they were forced to the wall. The mills operate 240,000 spindles and 800 looms. The capital stock is \$597,500. Liabilities, \$600,000, with assets amounting to more than \$1,200,000.