TAFT ON THE PRESIDENCY

Ex-President Taft, professor of law at Yale University, delivered a speech in Baltimore recently under the auspices of the city club, on "The Presidency, Its Powers, It's Functions and It's Responsibility."

Mr. Taft went back to the beginning of the office, and the discussion as to whether there should be a plural executive or an executive committee with limited powers, or a single executive with broad powers who would hold office for life, as advocated by Hamilton.

"The Constitutional convention,' he said, "reached what is sometimes rare, a reasonable conclusion, by providing for a single executive who should serve a four year term with very broad powers. I have often thought that it would have been better to have made the term six or seven years, with ineligibility for re-election.

How Power Is Exercised.

"In my comings and goings about the country when I was President I have made a good many addresses and some times I have been introduced as 'the greatest ruler on earth.' The only difficulty about that is that it was not true. The President of the United States has not as much power as the ruler under an absolute monarchy, and in some cases he has not as much power as a king, who reigns but does not rule, under a constitutional monarchy. And in such a government there is always one man who has more power than the President, and that is the premier. In such a government the premier is responsible not to the people, but to a majority of the popular house."

Mr. Taft then discussed the differences between this government and that of a country like that of England and then passed to the functions of the Presidency, which, he said, were twofold, legislative and executive, and he maintained that the power of the President to veto was a legislative function. All but four Presidents, he said, had vetoed laws passed by Congress, these being Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and John Quincy Adams, but he asserted that their refraining from using the veto power was not because they did not believe they had the power to veto.

"As there are more ways of killing a cat besides choking him with butter, so there are ways of defeating a bill passed by Congress without vetoing it. If you are on friendly terms with the heads of the powerful committees, the suggestion that an objectionalble measure needs more consideration is just as effective and it usually results in such measures remaining securely in the committee pigeon-holes and they need never reach the President at all."

"Congress can make it pretty uncomfortable for a President by attaching riders to appropriation bills so that if the President vetoes them he will tie up the government, and it it has been suggested as a remedy for this that the President be given authority to veto separate items in bills without affecting the remainder. I think it better to let such Congressmen as resort to this species of legislative blackmail be left to the mercies of the people rather than put this great power in the hands of the President. If he could pick out items in appropriation and other bills and veto them, it would put in his hands a power that it would be hard to overestimate."

Cabinet Not In Constitution

From the authority given the President to ask the opinions of heads of departments, Mr. Taft said,had grown the Cabinet. There is, he said, nothing in the Constitution providing for a Cabinet, and a Cabinet is not recognized by the Constitution. The meetings of the Cabinet are entirely informal, and no minutes or other records of such meetings are kept. In the Cabinet things go on that are never reported. Even the executive office is not an office of records. If the President acts as a matter of record, he acts either by, giving a direction in writing to a Cabinet officer, or a head of a department, or an act under the Great Seal of which the Secretary of State is the cutodian. And all records of the Presidency except orders to heads of departments are kept by th Secretary of State. All correspondence of the President's office is his own. It belongs to him personally and he takes it away with him when he goes away. And (another chuckle) I guess it's a pretty good thing that he does."

Liked Washington's Profanity

Going back to the beginning of things he told of the old practice of the President going down to the Capitol to talk things over with Senaators and Representatives. Washington did it.

"One day he went down there with his Secretary of War, Knox, with a treaty with some Indians. Knox was an expert on Indians. Well, the Senators just tore that treaty to pieces, and the longer he stayed there, the more angry Washington got. Finally, when he went away, taking with him his mangled treaty, he said: 'Knox, I'll be d——d if I ever come here again.'

"Now, I am not an advocate of profanity, but when I read that about Washington, I felt nearer to him than I had ever felt before. I had more of a filial affection for him, for I had a Knox in my own Cabinet, and I had sent him down to the Senate with a bunch of treaties, and those treaties too were mangled."

Glad Wilson Did It

Jefferson, who was a poor speechmaker, Mr. Taft said, abandoned the practice of going before Congress to deliver his messages and after that it was not resumed until President Wilson took it up.

"I am glad he did," said Mr. Taft, "for I think it is a good thing and it centres the attention of Congress and of the country on what the President has to say. But I have often wondered (another chuckle) what would have happened if either Mr. Roosevelt or I had undertaken to revive that ancient custom. I can even now hear John Sharp Williams and Ollie James raising their voices into a roar over 'royal ceremony' and 'the speech from the throne.'"

Patronage Source of Power

The President was not much concerned about his great powers, Mr. Taift said; he was more often thinking of his limitations and lack of power to do things he thought ought to be done for the good of the nation. There was nothing in the theory that the President could not leave the country; there was nothing against it in the Constitution and both Mr. Roosevelt velt and he had done it.

Of the attendance of secret service men upon the President Mr. Taft thought it was a good thing, and if secret service men had been as expert as they are now he felt that the tragedy at Buffalo in which President McKinley lost his life would not have happened.

The great power of the President, he said,was the power to make appointments to office, "a power that wanes as the term wanes." He announced as his belief that practically all the offices ought to be in the classified service, and pointed out that in the last analysis it was the Senators and Congressmen who really made the appointments and not the President. This could not be done, however, because the politicians would not allow it, though history showed that the man who uses patronage to build up political power usually ends his political life by his mistaken appointments.

Then he stated that the efficiency board, of which Dr. Goodman now was the head, had showed that the government could save at least $4,500,000.00 a year by putting the appointments in the classified service, that most of the chiefs could be dispensed with, that salaries could be increased 20 per cent, and all the departments could be run more efficiently.

"I was appointed a political collector of internal revenue," he remarked, with another long-drawn-out chuckle, "and I know who ran that office." And his audience laughed heartily with him.

"Why," he continued, "should President Wilson's nerves be strained by wrangling over the question of who shall be the postmistress of Devil's Lake, N. D.? What in the world does he know about it? Do you not suppose that the postal officials know far better? So why should a quarrel over such a thing as that, the only effect of which can be its effect on the political fortunes of some Congressman, be permitted to bother the President?

Duty in Many Forms.

Mr. Taft discussed the President's duty of seeing that the laws were enforced and gave a dissertation of the various laws, among which he included treaties, and gave a number of very interesting illustrations. With these he drew his lecture to a close. He said he wanted to discuss the duties of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, his power to pardon, his connection with foreign relations and a few other things, but he would have mercy on his audience and refrain.

THE KNOCKER'S CREED

I believe that nothing is right.
I believe that everything is wrong. I believe that I alone have the right idea. The town is wrong, the editor is wrong, the teachers are wrong, the people are wrong, the things they are doing are wrong and they are doing them in the wrong way anyhow. I believe I could fix things if they would let me. If they don't, I will get a lot of other fellows like myself and we will have a law passed to make others do things the way WE want them done.

I do not believe that the town ought to grow. It is too big now. I believe in fighting every public improvement and in spoiling everybody's pleasure. I am always to the front in opposing things and never yet have I advanced an idea or supported a movement that would make people happier or add to the pleasure of man, woman, of child. I am opposed to man, or child. I am opposed to eral. I believe in starting reforms that will take all the joy out of life. It's a sad world, and I am glad of it. Amen.

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER GONE

Here is another one of my neighbor boys who has crossed over the river and is waiting for me. David Wright, who volunteered in the spring of 1861, and served in my company and went through all of the battles my regiment was in under Lee and Jackson in Virginia, and answered to his name at Appomattox, the 9th day of April, 1865, went to his last resting place the 5th instant, at old Sandy Creek cemetery.

I will say for Mr. Wright, as a citizen and soldier, he was among the best of each. I cannot say too much concerning him, for I had all chances to know him. We were raised near each other and lived near together all of our lives up to the time the war broke out between the state, when both volunteered and went off in the same company for over four years, and then lived as neighbors till near the time of his death, when I left that neighborhood I am satisfied Mr. Wright lived as he did before I left those parts.

He was a son of Abraham Wright, a Primitive Baptist minister. David follew his father in that respect, except he was not a preacher. I am satisfied he has gone well.

He was wounded four times: first, at Malvern Hill; second, at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia; third, at Shepherd Town, Maryland; and fourth, at Manassas; but at no time badly enough for a furlough. He stayed with his company and was always ready to answer to his name for duty, let come what would. He was ready to do his part and more if he could.

I could write a great deal more about Mr. Wright as a good Confederate soldier; but he is gone, and it will do him no good now. JOHN T. TURNER,
Co. M, 22nd Reg. N. C. Troops.

ITEMS FROM GRANT

A large crowd attended the birthday dinner given Mrs. B. McPherson last Sunday.

Memorial services will be held at Union Grove, next Sunday.

Claude Ingold and family visited at Isaac Brown's last Sunday.

Mrs. C. R. Winningham and sister, Miss Sudie Brown, spent Monday in Asheboro, shopping.

D. A. Henley and family visited the home of A. S. Pugh last Sunday.

Miss Adeline Ragsdale is spending a few days with friends at Why Not.

Mrs. and Mrs. S. G. Spoon spent Saturday night with their daughter, Mrs. Fletcher Humble.

Little Miss Gracie Brown visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brown, last Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Craven and little son visited at Claude Craven's a few days last week.

Fletcher Brown spent Sunday in Asheboro.

MR. JONES SURPRISED

On Sunday, May 2nd, the friends and relatives of Mr. James M. Jones, of near Climax, gave him a surprise birthday dinner, the day being his 62d birthday anniversary. It was a total surprise to him when his neighbors began to arrive with baskets. Buggies and automobiles began to arrive and after Sunday school at Gray's Chapel and the crowd ascended to Mr. Jones', about two hundred visitors had arrived on his grassy lawn. A long table was set in the yard and loaded with nice things to eat. After a short talk and blessings asked by Mr. W. C. Routh, the crowd helped themselves to the good edibles. The evening was spent in social conversation. A happy evening indeed it was and a day well spent it seemed by all present. Mr. Jones has five children living and three grandchildren, all of whom were present on this happy occasion.

HINTS ON GARDENING

Some Crops That Should Be Grown In Every Southern Garden

From Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Parsley

Parlsey is used mainly for garnishing meats, but can be used for flavoring soups and other foods. Sow the seed thickly in a drill or sow broadcast and cover lightly, either in autumn or early spring. A space a yard square will be sufficient for parsley.

Varieties recommended: Plain leaved and Double Curled.

Eggplant

The plants for this crop should be started in a hotbed or in a box in the house about two months before time for planting in the field. The plants should not be set in the field until all danger of frost has passed and the ground has become quite warm. Set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart, and give clean, shallow cultivation to keep the plants growing rapidly. A dozen good, healthy plants will supply enough fruit for the average-sized family throughout the season.

Eggplants may be used in several ways, one of which is the following. Peel and cut into slices one-fourth to one-half inch thick and soak in salt water for an hour; boil until tender; then coat with cracker crumbs or flour and fry in butter or fat. Another method is to steam or bake the eggplant whole, the pulp being eaten from the shell with salt, pepper, and butter.

Varieties recommended: New York Improved Purple, Black Beauty, and Florida High Bush.

Parsnip

Sow parsnip seed in the spring as soon as danger of hard frost is over, in drills 14 inches to 16 inches apart. Thin the plants to stand three inches apart in the rows. The cultivation of parsnips should be about the same as for beets and carrots. A crop may be planted in late summer for winter use, and the roots may be left in the ground through the winter or until needed, as freezing is believed to improve the flavor of parsnips. If it is desired to plow the garden before the parsnips are disposed of, they may be dug and stored in a cool place or buried in banks or pits.

Parsnips may be boiled and eaten with butter, or parboiled and baked with meats the same as potatoes.

Varieties recommended: Hollow Crown and Sugar.

Mustard

Mustard is used for greens and can be grown in early spring and late autumn, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's new Farmers' Bulletin No. 647. The seed for the spring crop should be sown as soon as the soil can be put into condition. For the fall crop, sow the seeds in late summer or early autumn in drills about one foot apart. As the plants require but a short time in which to reach edible maturity, frequent sowings should be made.

Varieties recommended: Giant Ostrich Plume and Large-leaved Curled.

Okra or Gumbo

Sow seeds of okra in the open after danger of frost is over and the soil becomes quite warm. The rows should be three to four feet apart for dwarf varieties and four to five feet for the tall kinds. Sow the seed a few inches apart in the row and thins the plants to 18 inches to two feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the plants are nearly grown.

The pods are the part of the plant used for food and should be gathered while still crisp and tender. If the pods are removed so as to allow none to ripen, the plants will continue to bear until killed by frost.

Varieties recommended: White Velvet, Dwarf Green Prolific, Perkins' Mammoth, Long-Podded, and Lady Finger.

For further information on okra, read Farmers' Bulletin 232, entitled, Okra: Its Culture and Uses," which may be had free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.

Cauliflower.

Cauliflower thrives best on a rich, moist soil. The culture of this crop is about the same as for cabbage, but it will not withstand as much frost. In order to secure bleached heads it is necessary to protect them from the sun. The usual practice is to tie the leaves together over the heads.

Cauliflower is often prepared for the table in the same way as cabbage. One of the best methods of preparing cauliflower is to boil the whole head in salt water (1 teaspoonful of salt to 1 quart of water) until it is tender. Drain off the water, place the cauliflower in a baking dish, and pour over it a white sauce made as follows: Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and rub into it two tablespoonfuls of flour, add one cup of cold milk; stir until smooth; boil the milk with the flour and buter until thick. Pour the white sauce over the cauliflower, sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls each of grated cheese and buttered crumbs, and brown in an oven.

Varieties recommended: Early Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt are the varieties of cauliflower most commonly grown in the South.

Celery

In the lower South celery is grown as a fall crop, as it will not mature during hot weather. The seed is sown in a cool, shady place in late summer and the plants set out in the autumn as soon as the soil becomes moist. The seed should be sown in rows and covered lightly (not more than one-eighth of an inch) or own broadcast and covered with burlap, or some other material, to prevent the loss of moisture while the seed is germinating. It will be necessary to water the seed bed often during dry weather.

In the upper South celery may be grown in the spring or in the autumn. As a spring crop, the seed should be started in a hotbed during the winter so that the plants may mature before midsummer. Celery does not bleach well in hot weather, but rots when banked or boarded for bleaching.

Set the celery plants six inches apart in rows three feet apart for horse cultivation, or 18 to 24 inches apart when hand cultivation is to be employed.

Celery requires a deep, rich, moist soil and frequent shallow cultivation. When grown as a fall crop, celery may be planted after some other crop, such as peas, beans, lettuce or radishes. When the celery plants are nearly grown a little soil should be drawn around the base to hold the plants in place. About two weeks before they are wanted for the table the bleaching should begin. Soil, boards, or paper may be used for bleaching, but soil should be employed only when the weather is cool. When soil is to be used for bleaching, the rows should be four feet apart. Some quick-maturing crop could be grown between the rows of celery to make use of the space up to the time for bleaching.

Varieties recommended: Golden Self Blanching, Columbia, and Giant Pascal.

For further information on celery growing, read Farmers' Bulletin 282, entitled, "Celery," which is sent free to those who apply to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Collards

A group of non-heading cabbages differing slightly from kale, but withstanding summer heat better than either cabbage or kale, is extensively grown throughout the South under the name of Georgia collards. Collards do not make a true head, but form a rosette of leaves, which are very tender.

The culture and uses of this plant are the same as those of cabbage and kale.

TIMOTHY COX

The Holly Springs' church and community were shocked and saddened on Tuesday morning, when it was announced that Timothy Cox was dead. Pneumonia was the cause of his death, and his sickness was for only a few days.

He was born December 12, 1850, and had lived 64 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

He married Mary F. Macon April 4, 1873. They had five children. Those living are Mrs. Josie Smith, Liberty; Mrs. W. H. Campbell, Ramseur, and Mrs. Rufus Brown. These with his companion, nine grandchildren, one brother, Elwood Cox, are sorely bereaved and have the sympathy of his many friends, who also have sustained a loss in his death.

As a citizen, he was quiet, truthful, honest and upright; as a neighbor and friend, kind and obliging, as husband and father, full of tenderness, love and devotion, and as a Christian, he endeavored to imitate Christ and be like Him. Those characteristics made him one of the most useful men in his church and community, and won for him the respect of all who knew him. His life was quiet, unassuming, and full of service to others, and his end was peaceful and triumphant.

He profesed faith in Christ when young, joined the Society of Friends, did his duty faithfully as he saw fit, and approached his grave like "one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to "pleasant dreams."

His funeral was conducted at Holly Springs and was largely attended. A number of his intimate friends, who had known him long and well, paid loving tributes to his memory in fitting words. The interment was in the cemetery at Holly Springs, and his grave was covered with beautiful flowers.
—Correspondent.

The name of Spartanburg Junction, South Carolina, is to be changed to "Hayne" in honor of Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, for railroad services.

EARLY TUBERCULOSIS

How to Know If You Have the Disease

Aeroplanes have proved of incalculable benefit to the French and German armies in giving prompt information of the whereabouts of the enemy. A foe discovered quickly enough can often be destroyed.

So it is with tuberculosis, the worst of all germ diseases to which man is subject. If it can be diagnosed early it can be cured. Every one should know the most important signs of the disease, not that they are to be a cause of terror, but that they may be warning signals to suggest treatment.

The records of Bellevue Hospital in New York City, show that out of 980 patients treated during the years of 1910, 1911 and 1912, 75 per cent of the early cases of tuberculosis admitted were discharged cured or improved, and only 2 per cent died. Of the moderately advanced cases, 55 per cent were discharged cured or improved, and 4 per cent died. Of the far advanced cases, only 33 per cent were discharged improved, and 14 per cent died.

The questions a man should ask himself if he wishes to detect and defeat the enemy, tuberculosis, should run somewhat as follows:

Do I find that work that was once easy to do now seems hard?

Is my appetite poorer than it formerly was?

Am I flat-chested?

Do I take cold easily?

When I have taken cold, does it drag on for weeks with a cough that's worse in the morning?

Is the matter that I cough up occasionally blood-streaked?

Have I a persistent catarrh?

Am I pale and anaemic looking with flushed cheeks and feverish feelings in late afternoon?

Am I losing weight?

Do I experience a feeling of discomfort in my chest, not especially painful, but something that I am conscious of day after day?

A many who finds he must answer "Yes" to one or more of these questions should recognize the warning of the enemy's approach. Especially is this true if relatives or others with whom he has lived have died of tuberculosis.

He should go at once to a capable physician and have his lungs examined while there is good hope of a cure. The man who puts off going to a doctor for fear he has tuberculosis is making a fatal mistake. Knowledge is not to be feared.

The patent medicines advertised for symptoms like those described above never do any real good in cases of consumption. They may make you feel better for a while if they have a tonic effect, and they may relieve the cough, but they do not cure, and the disense continues slowly to extend. Go to a physician and if possible to a sanitorium, not to a bottle of "dope."

FORMER RANDOLPH MAN VISITS CHILDHOOD SCENES

Greensboro, May 12—Prof. T. A. Futrall, of Marianna, Ark., arrived in the city last week. Prof. Futrall, who has been in the West for some time, is visiting friends in Randolph, Guilford, Chatham and Alamance counties. He is a native of Randolph county, and will be remembered as the last commander of company G, 46th North Carolina regiment. Prof. O. W. Carr was the first commander of that company of splendid soldiers. Prof. Futrall was the first man to join the company, and had the honor of being its last commander. William Bain, of this city, and Prof. John Lee Davis, of Burlington, were members of company G. Only about five of the original members are now living. Prof. Futrall is chief paymaster of the Arkansas division of the United Confederate Veterans, and will attend the reunion in Richmond on June 1, 2, and 3. He has reared a large family of splendidly educated girls and boys. His oldest son, Dr. John C. Futrall, is president of the University of Arkansas.

TAFT COMMENDS WILSON

President Wilson's neutrality policy was commended by ex-President Taft, in an address to the Wisconsin Legislature, recently.

"We are in a state of anxious expectancy, a state of sorrow," said Mr. Taft. "For a time we are enjoying a feverish activity in many branches of industry. We must take care that we are not overjoyful and misled—that all of this is real prosperity. When peace comes some of this activity will be suddenly cut off. In our business affairs we must prepare for that change.

"We have been criticised for the sale of arms and ammunition permitted under the international rules. The rule has always been that neutrals could furnish arms and foodstuffs. As a nation we should not place ourselves at a disadvantage and take an opposite view of this question. We are always unprepared for war. We must always expect aid from neutrals in case of war. It would be an unwise policy in my judgment, for us to change this view."