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### AFTER THE SUGAR MONOPOLY

(Continued from Page Nine.)

of this inquiry is to ascertain whether or not that is true. There is no purpose to play politics. The people are entitled to know why it is that this trust, if it be true that it is violating the law, is still doing business in the same old way at the same old stand. "We will be able to prove that the sugar trust has absorbed more than 50 companies since it was organized. It has been taking over its competitors whenever they got in its way. One case in particular, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, of Philadelphia, will be looked into. This concern had been established at an outlay of several millions to refine sugar but met with financial troubles, and when in distress, was trapped by the American Sugar Refining Company. The E. C. Knight case is another one. "The trust controls more than 50 per cent. of the refined sugar business of the country. It probably dominates more than 80 per cent. of it. "There is no doubt in my mind that it has a gentleman's agreement with Arbuckle Brothers and the Spruells interests. This agreement is made so that there will be no competition among them. "The tariff, especially the Dutch Standard color test, makes such a combination, which seems to be unlawful, possible. Sugar is about twice as high to the consumer as it should be. "The trust has not only put the price up to the consumer but it has fixed the price of raw cane and beet sugar. "The inquiry provided by the Hardwick resolution prompted by the fact that the sugar trust has existed and openly and notoriously violated the law ever since the Sherman act went into effect. There has been no conviction under that statute. "We propose to ascertain why it is this great corporation has not been convicted in the courts under the anti-trust law. "Mr. Hardwick says that the committee will be directed to look into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company from its origin in 1891. That the trust exists, he argues, is evidence that the laws have not been enforced. "The sugar trust, it is believed has violated the law in many ways. It has made illegal contracts, combinations and considered in restraint of trade. It has left nothing undone to further its own interests to the detriment of competitors and the cost of the people. "The record of the American Sugar Refining Company will be followed from its beginning to the present day. It will be proven that it has been a factor in tariff making at Washington; that it controls the sugar interests of the United States, including the cane of Louisiana, and the beets of the West, and has large holdings in the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba. "Figures will be given to show that

it dominates the beet sugar refineries of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and other States. Its \$90,000,000 of capital extends to every sugar growing region.

An effort was made during the debate on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill in the Senate to show that the Sugar trust had nothing to do with the beet sugar industry. Published figures of the company refute this. The supporters of the Hardwick resolution allege that the American Sugar Refining Company had its way in framing the sugar schedule two years ago. Senator Aldrich, it is said, made many an enemy of Senators Dolliver, of Iowa, by giving the place he desired on the Senate Finance Committee to Senator Smoot, of Utah. In the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill Mr. Smoot led the forces that fixed the sugar duties. He claimed to speak for the great beet sugar interests. Senator Smoot was supported almost loyally by Senators from the cane sugar and other sugar beet regions. All interested in a market full stand for the Dutch Standard of color, which has given the trust its advantage for years. For 26 years American tariff schedules have carried provisions for "a duty of 50 cents on sugar not above No. 16 Dutch Standard in color." This has provided the sort of protection desired by the American Sugar Refining Co. Democrats or Republicans, have stood for a duty on sugar. The sugar trust has not hesitated to use money in campaigns for Democrats or Republicans as the occasion demanded. Senator Aldrich never failed to have enough Democrats when he needed them to put through the Dutch Standard schedule. The records of tariff changes show this. Sugar has carried a duty ever since July 4, 1789, when the tariff on raw sugar was one cent a pound; partially refined, 1-2, and full yrefined; three cents. The McKinley bill was the only one that put raw sugar on the free list, and the Walker tariff the only one that did not provide a differential duty. "Northwestern Congressmen, among them Mr. Warburton, of Washington, are going to make a fight for free sugar. H. E. C. BRYANT.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.**  
Congressman from Florida Protests—Against the Gannett Ordinance. Washington, May 5.—In a speech before the other day on the resolution to change the rules of the House so as to have the Congressional Record carry just what takes place on the floor of the House, Mr. Clark, of Florida, said: "Mr. Chairman, upon investigation of this subject I find that it has at different times created discussion in both Houses of Congress. As far back in 1892, on May 20th, Mr. Chicago, of North Carolina, I believe, in correcting the Globe, after stating that report of the proceedings in the Globe for a certain day showed that while he held the floor he gave way and that he then proceeded with his speech, occupying several columns,

and that he then proceeded with his own speech, making no reference to the interjected speech, said: Now the fact is just this, that a gentleman from New York said he wished that I would give him the floor for a single moment, and that his object was to notify the House that he intended to publish a speech. I told him, of course, that I had no objection—it is a pure matter of taste. I then informed the House that I had given him the floor for that purpose. I made that statement, and he made the statement to the committee, that he intended to publish a speech. I took it for granted that all of that would go into the Globe. If that had been done, everybody would then have seen that the speech which followed had not actually been delivered in the House, and I and other gentlemen should have been relieved of all responsibility of answering it. Several gentlemen have come to me, and said they considered such a thing a fraud on the House. I will not use such a strong expression myself. I have no objection to the publication of speeches in the Congressional Globe that have not been delivered here; but the fact that they were not delivered ought to be known and understood. "On December 23rd, 1882, Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution as follows: 'Resolved, That the reporters of the House of Representatives be directed hereafter not to report in the Daily Globe, as part of the proceedings of the House, speeches not made in the House.' "Amended by adding: 'Provided, That nothing in this resolution shall prevent any member from correcting or revising the reporters' notes.' "The resolution as amended was passed by the House. H. E. C. BRYANT.

**HINDI COTTON IN EGYPT.**  
Expectations to United States Lead to Interesting Experiments. Washington, D. C., May 13.—That the requirements of the cotton goods industry necessitates the importation of approximately 60,000,000 pounds of Egyptian cotton, costing \$16,000,000, is probably unknown to the majority of readers, who read of the enormous crops of cotton produced in our Southern States and learn that during the last seven months all records have been broken and practically \$500,000,000 worth of that staple has been exported. But it was the considerable value of this import that induced the U. S. Department of Agriculture several years ago to endeavor to develop Egyptian cotton culture in the United States in order to supply our own market with a home-grown product. Although experiments were made at different points from South Carolina to Texas, as well as in Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, it was only in the Colorado river region that climatic and other conditions similar to those in the Nile Valley, and suited to the long staple Egyptian cotton, were found. There 600,000 acres of excellent land

are or soon will be, under ditch in the Imperial, Yuma, Salt and Gila Valleys, and one-fifth this acreage could produce the amount of Egyptian cotton annually imported for the use of New England mills. For several years studies and experiments with the various Egyptian varieties have been undertaken in Southern Arizona, southeastern California and Egypt and several bulletins have been issued giving detailed reports of the progress made and success achieved. Just now the Department has issued another pamphlet (Bulletin 210, Bureau of Plant Industry), reporting the results of a visit to the cotton-growing districts of Egypt in June and July, 1910, of the Botanist of the Department, in which is shown that the mixture of Hindi cotton is proving to be a serious burden upon the Egyptian cotton industry. Hindi is the name applied in Egypt to an undesirable type of cotton with a short weak fibre, that injures the high grade Egyptian varieties by infesting them with hybrids. The introduction of the Egyptian cotton into the United States brings also the problem of the Hindi cotton, and the practicability of establishing a commercial culture of the Egyptian cotton in the United States depends largely upon the elimination of Hindi contamination and other forms of diversity, so that the fibre may be produced in a satisfactory condition of uniformity. Breeding experiments have shown that it is possible to secure a much higher grade of uniformity in Arizona than now exists in most of the cotton fields of Egypt. If reasonable care can be used in maintaining the uniformity of these types, it does not seem that the American grown Egyptian cotton is likely to suffer any commercial disadvantage on the ground of lack of uniformity even though the Egyptian habit of hand-sorting is not followed. The existence of the Hindi cotton by an efficient system of selection will enable white varieties to be grown producing longer and stronger fibre than the brown varieties are likely to afford and will further the development and preservation of uniform strains of Egyptian cotton in the United States.

**Saved Child From Death.**  
"After our child had suffered from severe bronchial trouble for a year," wrote G. T. Richardson, of Richardson's Mills, Ala., "we feared it had consumption. It had a bad cough all the time. We tried many remedies without avail, and doctors' medicine seemed as useless. Finally we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and are pleased to say that one bottle effected a complete cure, and our child is again strong and healthy." For coughs, colds, hoarseness, lagrippe, asthma, croup and sore lungs it's the most infallible remedy that's made. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy.

Removal Sale of the French MERRY Parlor. All goods at cost beginning Monday, May 15th.

### PRESIDENT AND LITTLE GIRL.

The Sympathetic Side of Mr. Roosevelt's Nature—An Incident.

Ex-President Roosevelt was one day visiting a neighbor's family on Long Island. The President had not met the youngest member of the family, a little girl only 4 years old. It was not long before he and the little girl became fast friends. "Now, what is your name, dear?" asked the President. "Mary," replied the little girl, "what's yours?" "Theodore," replied the President. "The little girl insisted on monopolizing the President's attention despite all that the father and mother could do, and the President encouraged the child. She showed him her dolls and toys, and told him of her playmates, and as the two were talking the little girl suddenly looked at the open grate, where the fire was burning low and, bringing a poker to the President, said: "Hind! you better poke the fire a little, Theodore." The mother was shocked, but the President signaled to the father and mother that nothing should be said. After a while the little girl was sent off to bed, but as she got to the door she looked back at the President and asked: "Wouldn't you like to come upstairs and kiss me good night, Theodore?" Ladies' Home Journal.

### YALE ALUMNI GATHERING.

President Hadley to Attend the Reunion at Chicago.

Chicago, May 18.—A Yale commencement day in the West, the most important Yale event of the year outside of New Haven, is to be staged in Chicago tomorrow when the seventh annual meeting of the Associated Western Yale Clubs will be held at the Onwentsie and University Clubs. Special cars will leave all the big Mid-Western cities today bearing delegations of Yale alumni—from the class of 1850 to the class of 1910—and all headed for Chicago. It is estimated that at least 1,000 men will attend the reunion, the preliminary registration list might show 400 names with more coming in by every mail. President Arthur T. Hadley, who will arrive tomorrow, will be a central figure in the celebration. It is said to be his pride that he has never missed one of these Western meetings.

**Do Ghosts Haunt Swamps?**  
No, never. It's foolish to fear a fancied evil, when there are real and deadly perils to guard against in swamps. These are the malaria germs that cause ague, chills and fever, weakness, aches in the bones and muscles and may induce deadly typhoid. But Electric Bitters destroys and casts out these vicious germs from the blood. Three bottles drove all the malaria from my system," wrote Wm. Fretwell, of Lenoir, N. C., "and I've had fine health ever since." Use this safe, sure remedy only, 50c at R. R. Bellamy's.



That good digestion and good health depend largely upon clean, nourishing, well-baked, fresh-baked goods, such as bread, cakes, pies, etc.

To get these, you must either spend hours over the kitchen stove or order from your bakery.

Let us supply you. Let us send you the best.

We have an oven for baking bread that will bake 5,000 loaves per day. We have an oven for baking cakes and pies that will do almost as well—both ovens being regulated by a system that insures perfect baking.

You cannot afford to trifle with your food supply.

Don't do it. Order from us.

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