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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1908.

WE THINK HE WILL—AND OTHER THINGS.

The Waynesville Courier reproduces this from a recent editorial in The Observer:

"These men, and they are the men who will elect, want a wise, safe, constructive, powerful statesman for President. They want a man who knows not only what is right, but also how to bring the right to pass; a man who will command the confidence of men of affairs. Is Mr. Bryan such a man? Will any one of his most enthusiastic admirers answer this question in the affirmative?"

And asks:

"Without attempting to answer The Observer's question, though it could be answered in the affirmative if The Observer will consent to the broad definition of 'men of affairs,' we should be glad to turn the question upon the name of the man and ask if any man will fill the bill according to the above rationale. Will John Johnson?"

We think he will, undoubtedly. But there are those who would fill it more completely, as, for instance, Judge George Gray, Judge Judson Harmon, Senator Chas. A. Culberson. But would not Mr. Bryan's friends stick their knives in Judge Gray because he voted for Palmer and Buckner; in Judge Harmon because he was in Cleveland's cabinet and is of Cleveland's school of Democracy, and those of the North in Senator Culberson because he is more a conservative than a radical and is a Southern man besides? We do not think as others do that the last objection would weigh heavily against him but grant that they are right and who so available as Governor Johnson? He was a free silver man, an earnest supporter of Mr. Bryan in both of his campaigns and Bryan could not have the face to say of him as he said of the candidate of 1904, after announcing that he would support him: "A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress on economic questions. * * * Mr. Parker is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Mr. Roosevelt." Such "support" was of course, as hurtful as outright opposition would have been but Judge Parker never professed to be a friend of Mr. Bryan while Governor Johnson has been, and we cannot believe that Bryan would, if he knows the name of gratitude, be as anxious to encompass the defeat of Johnson as he was glad of that of Judge Parker with whom he kept the word of promise to the ear but broke it to the hope.

Our Waynesville contemporary did not invite all this. Its question related only to our judgment as to Governor Johnson's qualifications and we might have stopped after answering it. The rest is gratuitous, because it relates only to availability, upon which we are not interrogated, but it is hoped this will be pardoned as a discussion of a phase of the general subject.

"The Norfolk & Western Railway Company, in a report to the corporation commission of this State, admits that the freight rates in effect in this State are higher than to Virginia points, but contends that this state of affairs is due to competition." And what is "competition" but a name; a charm that lulls to sleep, a shade that follows wealth or fame and leaves the wretch to weep? Are the Norfolk & Western, the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard competitors at junction points? If so, do Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Durham and Wadesboro derive any advantage in through freight rates from the fact that three of these towns are touched by two of these systems and one of them by three? We never heard of it. Thus "competition" affects rates in Virginia but not in North Carolina. As The Industrial News, of Greensboro, says, "It is not clear what right the members of the Federal corporation commission have to draw their salaries unless they are going to put a stop to these admitted discriminations against the cities and towns of this State."

Four druggists of Atlanta have been haled to court for selling "listerine, rosewater and other toilet articles containing sufficient alcohol to intoxicate." Jamaica ginger is barred, of course, and camphor is out of the question. Witch hazel is under suspension, laudanum is holding on by its eyelids and presently nothing will be left except morphine and cocaine, the supplies of which are yet ample.

GIVE US A NAVY.

Congress is again considering the advisability of giving to the navy but half of the amount asked for by the administration. Congress knows about these things, of course; it knows everything. The President and the Secretary of the Navy, whose business it is to look thoroughly into such matters and to know the facts in reference to the nation's foreign relations, have recommended the addition of four battleships and several other vessels to our navy. But the committee on naval affairs knows better than this; two battleships would be a sufficient addition. And so, unless some change come over the spirit of their dreams, the navy of the United States will remain at its present strength; for the two new battleships would only replace "old and practically obsolete vessels," according to the statement of Secretary Metcalf.

We are told that economy demands the denial of the administration's request; that the nation stands for peace and should not engage in the building of a giant army or navy. This is strange. These are the identical words used by those who advocate the building of a navy as great as any that rides the seas. Who is right? What is economy in this matter? The very fear of war would cost us more than a hundred Dreadnoughts, to say nothing of the more direful effects. The possession of a navy equal, or superior, to any in the world would be the most powerful preventive of war against us. Who doubts what Japan's action would have been in the recent international friction if she had possessed a navy as greatly superior to ours as is that of England? Yet Japan is steadily building a navy of Dreadnoughts although her treasury is empty; and we talk of economy. In 1914 Germany will possess sixteen Dreadnoughts; and yet America continues to talk of economy.

Since the nations have refused to disarm, the surest method of preventing war is the building of such powerful fighting machines that the appalling results of battle will deter belligerent nations from resorting to the arbitrament of arms. This fear alone has kept France and Germany at peace although the mention of Alsace-Lorraine to a Frenchman will all but break his heart. England's power on the seas has given her peace, although other nations of Europe have seen her growth and greatness through hate-blinded eyes. But if war must come in spite of things, we want to be girt to the battle. Let the day of our peril find us ready.

THE PARTY, NOT CLEVELAND.

The Columbia State, replying to a recent editorial in The Observer, says:

"But does not our contemporary realize that Cleveland on the morning side of sixty, pitted against the Nebraskan, would inevitably lose, because of the failure and rout of Democrats under the second Cleveland administration? The most vulnerable joint in Democratic armor to-day is the record of failure, disastrous failure, while the party controlled the government in Cleveland's incumbency. He is a big man, and he was twice elected President, but the second victory was worse than defeat."

There was never brought against the Democratic party a more fearful arraignment than this. It is equivalent to saying—and it is the truth—that it fell away from Cleveland because he was right and it was wrong—a fact long since obvious to candid minds—and says in terms, that if he were now less than sixty he would lose as against a man full of fads and vagaries, who is almost uniformly wrong, who has a uniform record of defeat and is about to add another to the list. "The most vulnerable point in Democratic armor to-day is the record of failure, disastrous failure, while the party controlled the government in Cleveland's incumbency." Yes, "while the party," not Cleveland, "controlled the government," and engrafted upon it, against his protest, policies which have brought it to its ruin and to a succession of disasters, since his retirement from its councils, to which each recurring election adds greater emphasis. Its record under Cleveland, in so far as Cleveland made its record, no further, is its crowning glory.

Our Columbia contemporary surprises us in harking back to the fateful days of 16 to 1 and laying to Cleveland's charge responsibilities which all the world ought to know lie properly not at his door but at that of the party.

According to the press dispatches America is soon to receive a visit from no less a personage than His High and Mightiness Nawab, Sultan of Mulk Bdr. His Orientalness is expected to land at San Francisco on the 14th, bringing with him as his suite the following comic valentines: Dr. Muhamb Askruff, Dr. Chamarrate, Capt. Ghous Mihloh, treasurer; Khaja Ismail, private secretary; Fakruddin Kansama, body servant; Muhammad Khaja, dressing boy, and Grousardde En, cook. We shall be delighted to swap a few with Nawab, but really the customs officers at 'Frisco ought to collect specific duties on the nomenclature of his entourage, or else compel those fellows to adopt simple aliases like Smith, Jones, etc., while traveling in these domains.

It was stated in a dispatch in yesterday's paper that Pat Cleburn Camp Confederate Veterans, of Waco, Texas, adopted a resolution Friday night "strongly objecting to soliciting the government for pensions for Confederate soldiers." This is a proper manifestation of self-respect on the part of the members of Pat Cleburn Camp and an example which all other camps of Confederate veterans could follow to their credit.

THE RIGHT ROAD TO SAFETY.

"It is distinctly to the credit of the Democratic Senators that they could come to no agreement on the Bailey currency bill," says The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot; and continuing: "The measure is an attempt to resurrect the heresy of flat money and if adopted would open the door for a period of wild inflation on which but one end could ensue. The unsoundness of Democratic minds on financial subjects appears to be ineradicable, and it is that more than anything else which makes the people hesitate in turning to Democracy for relief from the burdens and corruptions of Republican rule." It is to be deplored that the Democracy, the historic party of sound money and a sound financial system, should have allowed the Republican party to chisel it out of its financial principles and leave it dodging from side to side in search of some policy that is popular. And it is strange, in view of its general integrity and its astuteness in some respects, that it does not learn after its many disappointments, that it does not pay to run after new devices or old vagaries in new guise. The people of this country have a great deal of sense and as voters they have first care for the soundness and stability of value of their currency. No party that they doubt on this point will command their support and bitter experience should have taught the Democracy ere this that this is not a subject it can afford to trifle with or assume a position upon that is not exactly erect. It is upon this that, as our Norfolk contemporary points out, it is most distrusted; and wisdom would suggest to its leaders an effort to restore the broken confidence in it instead of aggravating the distrust by financial propositions against which common sense revolts.

"James Hargis," says The Louisville Evening Post, "man of strife, a man of blood; a feudal lord born out of time; strong in his purpose, going straight to his mark regardless of cost or consequence, no respecter of men, with no regard for life, no concern for the right of others, is slain by his own son. It is an awful tragedy, and yet an end like unto this end was the inevitable close of such a career." The manner of the termination of such a life was perfectly logical; and this tempestuous man was laid, as the story goes, alongside three brothers each of whom had died with his boots on.

Out in Breathitt county, Kentucky, where they buried the late lamented Judge James Hargis Saturday, they have neither hearse nor undertaker. Here is a fruitful field for an enterprising young man with sufficient capital.

It was a distressing turn that was given to the hearing before the House Judiciary committee Saturday when it developed that Chairman Jenkins and Representative Kahn are both Morally Stunted.

THREE CONCERTS.

Metropolitan Grand Concert Company to Give Two Night and One Afternoon Concert at Auditorium —Many Season Tickets Sold.

Three delightful concerts will be given here Wednesday night and Thursday afternoon and night respectively at the new Auditorium by the Metropolitan Grand Concert Company. The three programmes are devoted to the three distinct forms of musical composition, operatic arias on the "Grand Opera Night," songs and song cycles on the occasion of the afternoon recital, and excerpts from oratorios on the "Oratorio Night." These programmes, which have been sent broadcast, bear witness of the excellent taste and good judgment of the artists, for the compositions chosen for rendition are of a kind that will appeal, not only to learned musicians, but also to those who love melody without being able to dissert on the technicalities and construction of musical composition. A great number of season tickets has been sold within the last few days, and indications seem to point to a large audience for the three concerts. Admission tickets for the single performances are now on sale at Jordan's where the owners of season tickets may also reserve the seats which they desire.

To Combine North Charlotte and Epworth Churches.

At the quarterly conference last week of the joint charges of the North Charlotte Methodist church and the Epworth church, it was voted to sell the Epworth property and apply the money to the debt of the new North Charlotte church. Both congregations will thus unite. The deal has not been carried through as yet, however, owing to some difference of opinion as to the disposition which should be made of the money. Some of the Epworth parishioners wish that it be kept as a trust fund until at some future date the erection of another church at a different location may be feasible. On this showing one member of the board of trustees interested has declined to sign the deed for the present, and another his declined to sign it until the former does. Thus a majority of signers has not been obtained. The trustees are Messrs. P. S. Howell, of the North Charlotte church, D. A. Barkley and C. W. Tillett.

Mr. R. H. Jordan Worse.

Mr. R. H. Jordan did not rest well yesterday or last night and his condition at an early hour this morning was very critical. Mr. George Jordan, another brother, arrived in the city last night from Greenville, S. C., to be at the bedside. As previously stated, Mr. Jordan has pneumonia both lungs being involved. Unless there is a change for the better to-day his condition will be desperate.

Meeting at Episcopal Church.

A series of meetings at St. Peter's Episcopal church will be begun next Sunday morning by Archdeacon William Jeffries, of West Virginia, and will continue through the following Sunday. Announcement to that effect was made yesterday by the pastor. The meeting is expected to be one of much profit and spiritual uplift.

NEEDS OF MODERN LIFE

A FINE SERMON TO WOODMEN.

Large Congregation Hears Special Sermon by Rev. Harris Mallinckrodt at St. Peter's Episcopal Church to Woodmen of the World —Industry an Essential Factor, But Honesty in Business is a Thing Much Needed by the World —Unfair Dealing, False Advertising Are Dishonest Methods—Imperative Need For an Elevation of Our Social Life.

Earnest, courageous and appealing was the sermon delivered by Rev. Harris Mallinckrodt, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church, yesterday morning. The sermon was addressed especially to the Woodmen of the city, but was broad enough in its application to include the congregation and the world in general. The text was Romans, 12:11: "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirits; serving the Lord." The sermon, coming at the close of the beautiful Episcopal morning service, was heard with interest. The members of the various camps of Woodmen were present in a body.

The Woodmen of old, said Mr. Mallinckrodt, were the pioneers, who both in the earlier stages of the world's history and again at a much later stage, after the discovery of the New World, went forth into the wilderness of forestry which covered America from end to end and carved out a way. No sooner than was this accomplished and nature conquered than were the same weapons put into use in the erection of homes for their wives and children and next in fighting in their defense. For usefulness, for power and for conquest were the same weapons, the same tools wielded.

Industry is an essential part of life. The Bible doesn't condemn business, does not say that business men are going to perdition or that lawyers and doctors are doing the country harm. God wants industry. He wants Christians to be business men and the best business men possible for them to be. In any profession it is desired that the men shall rise to the highest pitch of his power that his labor shall be skilled and honest, giving full value.

"It is not necessary in these days," said Mr. Mallinckrodt, "to urge men to work. The tendency is indeed too much in the other direction. Men haven't time in many cases to look after their families. Their physical constitution is undermined by the strain and death ensues. Nervousness, restlessness and carelessness follow from over-exertion. The demand for recuperation and pleasure follows from this.

HONESTY NEEDED.

"But honesty, an important Woodman principle, is needed in business life. Men are not careful to be honest. Everyone of course realizes what it is to be honest in the loose use of the phrase, to take not that which is the property of another. But the workman who is careless in his work and fails to give a just value for his wage is as dishonest as he who will not pay his debts. Wrong advertising by business concerns, working one-half in the dark and one-half in the light, misrepresentations of any and every class—these are the methods of dishonesty. The man who practices them is as immoral as the sensualist."

The nation's demand for honesty is imperative. The newspapers and magazines play up in the limelight, where all may see the lives of those under suspicion in public life. But great as is this necessity for honesty in the high places, it is of equal import that there be fair dealing and honest efforts in every vocation known among men.

Temperance is another great need. This is to-day a force at work in the world. The great business enterprises are demanding it. No one can be intemperate without suffering from a sluggish brain in consequence and the drinking man if found out by his employer finds his career at an end and his family penniless. This question is solved by business.

SHOULD ELEVATE SOCIAL LIFE.

The elevation of social life is a third incumbent duty as it is a pressing need. By social life is not here meant the life known as society, but the intercourse that goes on in the world. Men are all fashioned alike and the sooner they learn brotherhood the sooner will the Church grow and the cause of Christ spread. There are men to-day who love others better than they love themselves. For others they will do things they would never ask anyone to do for them. It's very easy to love the world as well as you love yourself. Do this, and instead of taking you straight to heaven God will wait a thousand years to show you how good a place the world can be.

New York is the richest city in the world. There men of money spend their millions in the wild pursuit of whimsical pleasure, with incomes so large that forces of men are required to compute it. There men walk the streets attired as comfortably as money can clothe. And yet at their very doors are people who are starving and freezing for lack of means. There is something wrong with an institution which permits conditions like these to exist. There is something wrong with such a society. It is selfish to the core and inevitable reaction comes, sometimes in the form of wrecked health, sometimes in the blight of insanity. Like Dives in the mythology of old who was offered the most tempting delicacies which were snatched away when he stretched out for them his hand, their pleasures prove their perdition.

Mr. Mallinckrodt told of the custom which once existed among a people in Abyssinia who carried out literally the Biblical injunction that the sun should not set upon their wrath. And every evening at sunset reconciliations took place between those who had become estranged during the day, the neighbors forcing this if necessary. The result was a compact unity of spirit and friendship which made them stand together in battle, an almost irresistible array of warriors. Thus was exemplified the correlated qualities of standing together and forbearance.

The family life should be held sacred. The family life was the first God gave to the world. Americans are wont to say that the home in this country is held sacred, that he who crosses the threshold with hostile purposes is killed. But the fact remains that these things are not really true. We degrade our homes and our youth by wrong-doing. The life we lead is not the life which we ought to lead. Daily the papers record crimes committed because we have not the proper respect for purity. Not only the family, but the individual heart should be made pure and when that is done all will be well. We need to return in spirit to the days of old when chivalry held sway and gallant knighthood held itself in readiness always to avenge an insult on womanhood.

But the man who does not embrace Christianity cannot make himself pure. There is no logic in the argument which some men use to justify themselves in not joining the Church, that many church members are irreligious. If all the facts are faced, it will be seen that the majority of the people who are walking uprightly are those who stand in the ranks of the Church members. It is the other class which fills the jails and court houses.

THE PRESIDENT'S DENIAL

(Continued from Page One).

nominated in the usual fashion on the recommendation of the outgoing Congressman; and that the third nomination was made on the report of the inspector and would have been made without the slightest regard as to whether there was a presidential canvass on hand or not.

The statements in the editorial in question are therefore untrue in every particular.

MORE NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

As for your quotation from another newspaper, running as follows:

"Federal office-holders may be commanded to use their influence and their authority in behalf of a candidate. Such a command has been issued and the President should know of it. * * * Somebody has instructed postmasters that they must obtain from their subordinates either their resignations or their pledge of support for Taft delegates to the convention. * * *

"Even in Massachusetts efforts of this kind have recently been made, but happily they have been stopped, partly because the postmasters on whom the attempts were made had the courage to resist, and partly from other causes."

There is really nothing to say except that it does not contain the slightest particle of truth, and that the misstatement is so gross that it is difficult to believe it other than a deliberate invention. There is not the slightest foundation for it, and no successful effort can be made to show that there is the slightest foundation for it. As regards the Massachusetts postoffices, in all except five cases my appointments were re-appointments; that is, the incumbent was renominated, with the consent of the Senators or Congressmen, at the expiration of the regular term.

Of these five cases, new men were put in three times because of deaths and twice because of the resignation of the incumbent. In each case, whether of appointment or re-appointment, I followed the ordinary custom, accepting the suggestion either of the Senators or of the Congressman, or both, as in each case the men suggested were eminently fit. Not a particle of difference has been made in this respect between those Congressmen who were for one presidential candidate and those Congressmen who were for another, and so far as I know, in every case the appointment has fully satisfied the local people. In other words, the appointments have been made not to control, but to recognize, the sentiment of the locality.

MUST "SHOW" HIM.

If such assertions as those of these papers are made in good faith, on knowledge of facts, and with any other purpose than to produce a political effect by false pretense, or by reckless statement without knowledge let those making them produce the specific cases to which they refer. If in any such case the accusation is found true, it will have occurred without my knowledge, and I shall deal with it in the precise spirit of my instructions to the civil service commission hereinafter referred to.

So far as I know the only other accusations that have been made as to the use of patronage have been in connection with the pension agent in New Hampshire and a collector of internal revenue in Ohio. In the case of the pension office, the Senators and Congressmen could not agree on a nominee, two recommending one man and two another. I decided to send in a man recommended to me by outsiders, whom I believed to be better than either. The Senate rejected him. His name would have been sent in if there had been no presidential canvass at all at this time. As regards collectors of internal revenue, some are appointed on the recommendation of Senators, and some on the recommendation of Congressmen. In Ohio the collector of internal revenue whom I nominated in the first district was recommended by the Congressman of the district. In the tenth district I followed the recommendation of the two Senators. In other words, I followed the same course in Ohio as in other States as regards all these nominations, the only difference being that Ohio is the single State where the bulk of the Federal employes have been inclined to be against the presidential candidate from the State. In New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, so far as I know, the enormous majority of appointees are in each case for the presidential candidate from the State. This has not been true in Ohio; and my interference with patronage matters in Ohio has been limited to insisting, as I should insist anywhere else, that opposition to the purposes, policies, and friends of the administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the President.

ORDERS STILL HOLD GOOD.

In my letter to the civil service commission of June 12th, 1902, which now holds good, and will be enforced, officers are warned not to use their places to control political movements, not to coerce their subordinates, nor to neglect their public duties for political work, not to cause any public scandal by their political activity; but outside of the classified service they are not otherwise limited in political activity. No officer will be permitted to violate the above injunction, with my knowledge, no matter for what candidate he may be working; and I am glad that the only officers as to whom any question of violation of this injunction has hitherto arisen have been men who are not working for Mr. Taft.

The above is a full statement of the facts. Not an appointment has been made that would not have been made if there had been no presidential contest impending, and in no case has there been a deviation from the course that I would have pursued had none of those who actually are candidates for the nomination been candidates.

Yours truly,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke,
Richmond, Ind.

Mr. Clem Dowd Sinking.

The condition of Mr. Clem Dowd late last night was desperate. He was no better but on the contrary was much weaker by reason of wasted vitality. Practically all hope has been abandoned and the end is expected at any time.

Morse Has Nothing to Say.

Queenstown, Feb. 9.—When the steamship Etruria stopped here today, C. W. Morse, of New York, who is a passenger, refused to be disturbed. He sent word that he had nothing to say regarding his affairs.

The Little-Long Co.
DEPARTMENT STORES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Late News TO THE FASHIONABLE

On a yesterday's express we received from a fashionable tailor of New York, the centre of fashions, a lot of swell models in Ladies' Voile and Panama Skirts, novelties of spring 1908. This quantity is limited for the present, and the first gets first.

A most attractive lot is that one the choice of which is a **Five Dollar Bill.**

"ODDITY"

This word may not mean just what you think it does, and if President Roosevelt don't explain it to you, come to Mrs. McDonald and she can tell you plainly that it means she leaves for New York Tuesday and if you want a Coat Suit or Hat not like any one else's, she will be glad to take your measure and order for it. Be sure to come Monday if possible.

HOW IS THIS?

While we have pleased many Ladies in Suits and tickled their husbands on the saving, still we can please many more in that lot of 1908 spring sample line of Coat Suits. There's no two alike, and the prices run from $20.00 to $45.00, and as swell a lot of stuff as your eyes ever beheld for the money and for the samples..... **1-4 off these figures.**

CURTAIN TIME NEAR

And a Special Curtain Sale Tuesday at 10 O'clock

This is a big lot we bought about one month ago from the factory direct, to make a run on. Now if you expect to have to buy Curtains this spring at all, here's your opportunity. If you come on the opening of the sale you can get what you want and all you want.

One big lot Nottingham Curtains, White and Ecru, worth $1.25 to $1.50; all right new goods. Sale price per pair ..... **98c.**

A second lot, worth $1.50 to $2.00 a pair. Sale price **$1.23**

Third lot, worth $2.25 to $2.75. Sale price..... **$1.78**

Fourth lot, worth $2.75 to $3.25. Sale price..... **$2.19**

Fifth lot, White, Ecru, Ivory and Beige; worth $3.25 to $3.75. Sale price..... **$2.79**

Sixth lot, in Ivory, Green and White, worth $4.00 to $4.50. Sale price..... **$3.68**

One lot $6.00 Ivory Nottingham Curtains. Sale price **$5.00**

One big assortment Irish Point and Brustle Net Curtains, worth up to $7.50. Sale price..... **$5.00**

Don't let the men folks forget. Any one of our best makes of Suits or Overcoats in Men's and Boys' go at 1-3 off for cash.

The Little-Long Co.
DEPARTMENT STORES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.