

NOW MR. SETTLE TAKES ROSTRUM

(Continued from Page One.)
 knowingly at least, those persons who are bent upon its destruction, but the invitation is thrown far and wide to those who believe in its principles and who support its nominees.
 It is said by some of the gentlemen who criticize the action of the republican state executive committee in calling a republican convention, that they should have called some other kind of a convention, one of a moderate description, that it should have been "neither fish, flesh, fowl, or good red herring." It is further stated by some that a quorum of the committee was not present and therefore that its action was and is a nullity.
 If this be so, why do not these gentlemen ignore the action of the committee entirely; that is the way in which acts that are null and void are usually treated. Is it not something of an inconsistency for them in one breath to say the call is unlawful, and the action a nullity, and in the next breath to say:

"We will stand at Mecklenburg, And battle for our rights!"

This attitude shows that they themselves have no faith in their contention that the call is a nullity. The doctrine of estoppel, both in pais and of record, applies to them here in its full force.
 They say that Mr. Tucker's resolution offered as an addenda to Mr. Mott's resolution was doctored, in that Mr. Tucker nor Mr. Jenkins recall whether the word "national" was used by Mr. Tucker. Do these gentlemen deny the committee the inherent, fundamental right to amend a resolution offered by a member? Surely not. They are simply talking without thinking. But suppose something which it is very difficult to suppose, suppose the absurd position that the committee hadn't the right to amend the resolution of Mr. Tucker, and suppose Mr. Tucker did not use the word "national," what difference would it have made, or does it make? Do not these gentlemen know that any court on earth, even though terrified with the menace of a "recall," would be compelled to decide the Tucker resolution null and void if it could not work in harmony with the preceding part of the resolution, which provides for the holding of a republican convention? The addition or the omission of the word "national" does not affect the merits of the proposition.
 Why criticize the committee for

calling a republican convention? What other kind of a convention could it call than the kind that brought the committee itself into existence? Could a committee, the creature of a republican convention, call and report to any other than a republican convention without being guilty of a breach of trust, and the usurpation of power and authority?
 If the republican party in North Carolina is to disband and scatter, or forewear its principles and its candidates, are not those momentous questions to be decided by the republicans, and by republicans only? Are men affiliated with and giving their support to other organizations to be given a voice and vote in the decision of these vital questions? Shall we submit to the democrats or the progressives the question of our political existence? If so we are dead and damned already, so far as their judgments can be enforced.

This call reads no one out of the party—those who go out do so on their own free will, because the policies, principles or candidates of some other party appeal more strongly to them. If the candidates, or the policies and principles of another than the republican party, either the one or the other, command their support either as a matter of faith and creed or for any other cause, it is their right to give it; but it is not their right in this event to justify claim to be party men. They may be musk-wumps, or independent voters if they split up, but no special pleading or sophistry can make them true party men.

A party's national convention is its supreme tribunal. Its voice is final, and binding on party men. No appeal from such an authority lies to the precinct primaries, to the county, district or state conventions of North Carolina, any more than an appeal from a decision of the Supreme court of the United States lies to a justice of the peace, the Superior or Supreme court of the state. As the decision of the one is the law of our country, so is the action of the other the law of our party, and binding on all party men.

It is urged and insisted that the action of the Chicago convention be repudiated, that its candidates be slaughtered in North Carolina at the precinct primaries, the county, district and state conventions, and also at the polls. All this havoc is to be wrought by those claiming most fervently and passionately to be republicans; claiming to love the party, but most positively refusing to be bound by the decision and action of the highest constituted party authorities and tribunals.

A state, a political party, an individual, possesses the right of self-defense. This is an inherent, a fundamental and an inalienable right. Neither a state or a political party

lose this right of self defense because the menace or attack comes from within and not without; from alienated adherents cherishing grievances, and nursing wrath, and not from open and avowed enemies. The attack from within is always more dangerous than the assault from without.
 I yield to no man in my love for the republican party. My father christened it in North Carolina. I have stood upon its platforms and supported its candidates, when my views and my friends had been defeated in its conventions. I have given loyal support to men who were my uncompromising enemies, giving that support not to them personally, but to them as the exponents of the policies and principles of the party to which I belonged.

The party commands my support because I believe in its policies and its principles of government.

It commands my support now, in this present campaign, fully, unreservedly, heartily and aggressively, because I believe its principles and its candidates stand for the constitution of my country, and for the perpetuation of a free government, progress with order, and not for communism, socialism, or anarchy.

THOMAS SETTLE.

LEADER TAKES PENROSE GAGE

(Continued from page 1.)
 I, the enclosures accompanying which I beg to return you herewith. Was very sorry not to see you here last week, but as you know, I was away on a little vacation.

"Sorry to learn today of the report of the committee in the Quay case, but still hope for favorable action by the senate."
 "With thanks for all your courtesies, I am,
 "Very truly yours,
 "JNO. D. ARCHBOLD."
 "February 21, 1906."

"My Dear Senator:
 "I have your kind note of yesterday with enclosures, which latter I beg to return herewith. We think the report is so fair that we will not undertake to suggest any changes."
 "With many thanks, I am,
 "Very truly yours,
 "JNO. D. ARCHBOLD."
 "July 3, 1901."

"Following the lamentable death of Senator Kyle, we are very strongly of the opinion that you should take the chairmanship of the industrial com-

mission. This seems eminently fitting from every point of view. Your name as chairman would undoubtedly give to the report exceptional assurance of integrity and intelligence; you are the ranking senatorial member of the commission; the interests of your state are pre-eminent in the matter, and lastly, and we may hope not unfairly, we make it as a strong personal request.
 "May I venture to ask for an affirmative answer by wire, so that we may do what seems possible to aid in the matter."
 "With kind personal regards, I am,
 "Very truly yours,
 "JNO. D. ARCHBOLD."
 "28 Broadway, New York,
 "November 24, 1902."

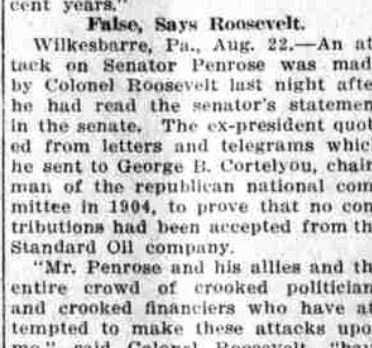
"My Dear Senator:
 "I most earnestly hope that it is in the line of your intention and desire to favor the reappointment of Hon. E. W. Smiley as chief clerk of the senate of Pennsylvania. His qualifications for the position need no word, I am sure, at my hands. I will esteem it a personal favor if you will aid in his re-election."
 "Yours very truly,
 "JNO. D. ARCHBOLD."
 "September 22, 1902."

"My Dear Senator:
 "It proved that the Butler county gentleman named in your recent note to me is not in our employ, but I have fortunately succeeded in reaching him through a mutual friend, and I am very sure you will find him in line all right."
 "Very truly yours,
 "JNO. D. ARCHBOLD."
 "Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor of the Philadelphia North American, who is with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in Wilkesbarre, Pa., last night dictated over the telephone a statement, saying in part:

"Senator Penrose's evident purpose in bringing my name into his statement before the senate is to forestall the presentation of evidence in the possession of the North American that he is a briber and corruptionist, such as has not been exposed in public life in this country in recent years."
 "False, Says Roosevelt.
 "Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 22.—An attack on Senator Penrose was made by Colonel Roosevelt last night after he had read the senator's statement in the senate. The ex-president quoted from letters and telegrams which he sent to George H. Cortelyou, chairman of the republican national committee in 1904, to prove that no contributions had been accepted from the Standard Oil company.
 "Mr. Penrose and his allies and the entire crowd of crooked politicians and crooked financiers who have attempted to make these attacks upon me," said Colonel Roosevelt, "have made them and are making them, not only knowing that they are false, but because they are false, and because they know that the forces behind me and which I at this time represent are the only forces which the crooked politicians and crooked financiers of the country have really to fear."
 "The only part of Mr. Penrose's statement that needs comment by me is that portion in which it is asserted that I had been advised of a heavy contribution from Mr. Archbold in behalf of the Standard Oil company to the republican national campaign committee, and that I directly or indirectly requested a contribution from Mr. Archbold and his associates interested in the Standard Oil company. This statement is false."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 22, 1912.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. WEATHER BUREAU. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief.



ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 22, 1912.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.
 Observations taken at 8 a. m., 75th meridian time. Air pressure reduced to sea level. Isohars (continuous lines) pass through points of equal air pressure. Isotherms (dotted lines) pass through points of equal temperature; drawn only for zero, freezing, 50°, and 100°. Clear; partly cloudy; cloudy; rain; snow; equal missing. Arrows with the wind. First figures, temperature second, precipitation of .01 inch or more for past 24 hours; third, maximum wind velocity.

THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE

	Lowest last night	Highest yesterday.
Asheville	62	83
Atlanta	70	88
Atlantic City	72	78
Augusta	74	94
Baltimore	74	88
Birmingham	72	90
Charleston	76	96
Charlotte	68	92
Galveston	80	90
Jacksonville	72	94
Key West	80	88
Knoxville	70	88
Louisville	70	78
Mobile	74	90
Montgomery	72	90
New Orleans	70	88
New York	68	78
Oklahoma	66	86
Phoenix	72	102
Raleigh	72	92
Savannah	72	92
Tampa	80	88
Washington	72	90
Wilmington	76	92

Normal for this date: Temperature 70; precipitation .13 inch.
 Forecast until 8 p. m. Friday for Asheville and vicinity: Probably showers tonight or Friday.

For North Carolina: Fair in east portion, probably showers in west portion tonight or Friday; light to moderate southwest winds.

General Conditions Past 24 Hours.
 The storm that was over the Great Lakes has increased greatly in energy but has not moved much from its location yesterday morning and the barometer is below 29.46 inches in northern Michigan this morning. This storm has caused rain in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the lake region and the middle Atlantic states. Rain has also occurred in the south Atlantic and Gulf states, and in the Arkansas valley. The pressure is relatively high over the plateau district and the Rocky mountain region. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) has been reported during the last 24 hours: Abilene, 1.44; Fort Worth, 1.38; Little Rock, 1.48; Mobile, 1.80. There will probably be showers in this vicinity tonight or Friday.

T. R. TAYLOR, Observer.

TINY HATS THE THING, IE FASHION'S DECREE

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Along with the banishment of the tube and hobble, comes the announcement that fall and winter hats for the fall will be very much smaller. In appearance they hark back to the 30-year day when man had the courage to counter forth in little pancake hats, now emulated in old tins and on the vaudeville stage.
 Milliners returning from Europe say the latest styles constitute a revolution. The design is to make the head appear as small as possible and this means that not a wisp of false hair, bay, staff, rag, carpet, cotton waste or any other auxiliary can be worn. The turbans are most interesting. They fit down over the ears and the head apparently is compressed into the smallest possible space.

Teacher Held as Thief.
 Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—Miss Mary Davis, a teacher for many years in the public schools of this city, has been arrested on the charge of shop-lifting in one of the Market street department stores. The technical charge against Miss Davis, who is about 50 years of age, is that she stole a novel of practically little value.

A store detective says he recognized her as the woman whom he had arrested in 1895 in one of the Chestnut street jewelry establishments, and for that offense he claims that she served an eighteen months sentence.

Peerless-Fashion Store 51 Patton Ave.

ANNOUNCES THEIR CLEARANCE SALE!
 EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS ARE OFFERED PARTICULARLY IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:

- \$12.50 Ladies' and Misses' Suits for \$6.98
- \$22.50 Ladies' and Misses' Suits for \$12.50
- \$29.50 Ladies' and Misses' Suits for \$15.50
- \$32 and \$34.50 Ladies' and Misses' Suits for ... \$18.50
- \$35 and \$39.50 Ladies' and Misses' Suits for ... \$22.50
- 50c Hose for 39c
- \$1.00 Hose for 79c
- \$1.25 Hose for 95c
- \$1.50 Hose for \$1.15
- \$2.00 Hose for \$1.50
- \$1.98 Shirt Waists for . \$1.50
- \$2.50 Shirt Waists for \$1.88
- \$3.98 Shirt Waists for . \$2.97
- \$4.98 Shirt Waists for . \$3.75
- \$8.00 Shirt Waists for . \$6.00
- 20 per cent off on all Neckwear.
- 25 per cent off on all Silk Underskirts.
- One-fourth off on all Lingerie Dresses.
- One-fourth off on all Parasols and Bags.



A Convenient Summer "Cooler"
 Made quickly, and at trifling cost—
INSTANT POSTUM
 ICED

This new food-drink is regular Postum in concentrated form—nothing added—requires no boiling. With its snappy, Java-like flavour, it makes a delicious "cooler" and thirst quencher.

To Make Iced Postum—First, dissolve in hot water; then pour into glass or pitcher containing ice. Add lemon and sugar as desired.

Hot Postum (made from same tin)—Stir a level teaspoonful of Instant Postum powder in a cup of hot water, add sugar and cream to taste, and it is ready instantly.

Instant Postum is sold by grocers in 100-cup tins at 50c. Smaller tins making about 50 cups at 30c.

Coffee averages about double that cost.

If your grocer does not have Instant Postum, send us his name and a 2-cent stamp, to cover postage, for a 5-cup free sample.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Battle Creek, Michigan.

A genuine, value-giving "special sale" should make a host of NEW FRIENDS for a store. But a special sale has no advertising of fact unless it is effectively advertised—of course.

Notice!

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE TO BUY YOUR

Sporting Goods and Smokers Supplies at Less Than Factory Cost

Why Wait?

Buy now and SAVE DOLLARS on your SPORTING SUPPLIES that you will need for your Hunting or Fishing Trips, as well as OUTDOOR GAMES.

Blomberg's
 PATTON AVENUE.