

1908	MAY	1909				
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MOON'S PHASES.	6 33	Quarter 21 33
First	6 33	Quarter 21 33
Full	14 35	New 28 35
Waxing	14 35	New 28 35

**The Morning Star**

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

**For White Supremacy.**  
**STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

- For Governor:  
**CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.**
- Lieutenant-Governor:  
**WILFRED D. TURNER, of Iredell.**
- Secretary of State:  
**J. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt.**
- Treasurer:  
**BENJAMIN R. LACY, of Wake.**
- Auditor:  
**B. F. DIXON, of Cleveland.**
- Attorney-General:  
**ROBERT D. GILMER, of Haywood.**
- Commissioner of Labor and Printing:  
**H. B. VARNER, of Davidson.**
- Corporation Commissioners:  
**FRANKLIN M'NEILL, of New Hanover.**  
**SAMUEL L. ROGERS, of Macon.**
- Superintendent Public Instruction:  
**THOMAS F. TOON, of Robeson.**
- Commissioner of Agriculture:  
**SAMUEL L. PATTERSON, of Caldwell.**
- For Judge of the Tenth District:  
**W. B. COUNCILL, of Watanga.**

**WORK FOR ALL.**

We have too much confidence in the patriotism of the white men of North Carolina and too much respect for their intelligence to permit ourselves to doubt that they will ratify the constitutional amendment when they are called to render their decision at the polls, but we realize on the other hand that we are confronted by wily and unscrupulous party leaders who will resort to anything to defeat it. If it were simply a contest between the white voters it would be practically no contest at all, for the vote for it would be all intents and purposes solid, but there are in round numbers 130,000 negro voters and it is with these that their white leaders hope to defeat the amendment and perpetuate the franchise of the mob, the vile and the vicious with the well-meaning and intelligent—as few and far between as they are.

As experience has taught us how this black mass can be manipulated and controlled by the white bosses, how they can be solidly voted against anything these bosses tell them to vote against, we must be prudent and by united effort and harmonious action foil them in their schemes to defeat the will of the white people with the votes of the black. There is only one way they can do this, and that will be the result either of overconfidence among the white people which may prevent as close organization and industrious work as we should have and the systematic efforts to enlighten those who may not comprehend, or may be in doubt, or may have been misinformed, as many have been, as to the intent and scope of the proposed amendment. Yesterday we quoted part of a statement by Chas. B. Aycock, our candidate for Governor, in which he called attention to the only danger and gave a warning thus:

"I could hear of no Democratic disaffection anywhere in the West, but I did observe a disposition to regard our success as altogether too certain. I am impressed with the necessity of a more careful and systematic organization and detailed work. The tide is undoubtedly our way and Republicans are without enthusiasm, but their leaders are determined to make an active campaign. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the local organizations in every precinct take pains to inform every voter of the real meaning of the amendment. Whenever this is done the voter has no immediate personal interest against us and is certain to vote with us."

Overconfidence, resulting in inaction, has defeated Democrats in elections in this State. We have known counties to be lost when we could call by name voters enough to have saved them, voters who never voted anything but the Democratic ticket when they did vote, but who felt so confident of victory that they didn't consider it necessary or worth while to go to the polls and never realized the necessity of their votes until the ballots were counted and it was discovered that the Democrats had lost, and then these over-confident, stay-at-home Democrats felt like hiring some able-bodied fellow to take them out and kick them.

There has been much talk lately about finding foreign markets for American cotton goods, and also some speculation, in view of the rapid increase of cotton mills in the South, as to the danger of overdoing the cotton-manufacturing business. At the recent meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in Boston, an address delivered by Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, which presented some interesting facts and figures, showing the subordinate position this country holds as an exporter of cotton goods, although it produces over three-fourths of the world's output of cotton.

Last year the United States exported \$23,000,000 worth of cotton goods, while little Switzerland, which is so small and so modest that but little is heard of her, exported \$25,000,000 worth, and Great Britain, which buys most of her raw cotton from us, exported \$328,000,000 worth. If we deduct from the \$23,000,000 exported the cost of the cotton goods imported the amount to our credit on exports would be very materially reduced.

It is only within the past few years, however, that earnest effort has been made to enter foreign markets, even those in neighboring countries, where from proximity and other reasons we ought to lead. Until it began to be a matter of necessity our manufacturers seemed to be content with the home market and when that became overstocked they reduced production until the surplus stock was worked off. But with the increase in the number of mills this course had to be abandoned as involving too much loss of time and money and foreign markets became a necessity.

But the fact that Great Britain, which imports the bulk of her cotton from this country, can export \$328,000,000 worth annually, shows the possibilities there are in the cotton manufacturing business, and the little danger there is of overdoing it. The world must have the goods, and more every year, in accordance with the ability of people to buy and pay for what they buy, so that it is simply a question as to who can furnish the world's needs at the lowest price. Surely American millers should be able to successfully compete with the English millers, and snatch a good many millions of their trade away from them. As this country is the world's cotton producer, it ought to control the cotton goods trade and have the larger part of it.

**AN OBJECT LESSON IN CO-OPERATION.**

As an illustration of what co-operation will do when directed by good sense and business methods we clip the following from the Atlanta Constitution:

"Our readers cannot have missed a news story from Rome printed in the Constitution concerning the success of a co-operative venture in that city. Two years ago the molders in a local foundry went upon a strike, with the usual prospect of a long lock-out. The loss of both time and cause. Happily, one of the men, Hon. John J. Seay, a prominent and respected citizen, who asked for simple questions: 'Why work for another when you can work for yourselves just as well.' It was like the rising of the sun, driving darkness before it. Why not? The question lingered. It was repeated to the other men, and they called upon Mr. Seay to find out what he meant, any how. The result was the organization of a co-operative molders' union. The work of which he bore responsibility was that of a leader in a worker in some capacity, but there are only two salaried officers. The plant was capitalized at \$30,000 and only 10 per cent was called for. The rest was paid for by the molders in labor in the building of the plant. Some worked, some sold, some were laborers. So a large building was erected in North Rome, and orders booked months ahead for all of their product. At the first annual meeting a dividend of \$30 per share was declared, and the capitalization increased from \$30,000 to \$100,000, and the second annual meeting held last night a dividend of \$37.25 per share was declared, and the capitalization increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000. All of the molders own at least \$1,000 in stock. A Randle, a councilman from the fourth ward, is superintendent of the workers. If the men had been able to buy quantities of pig iron while prices were lower, their profits would have been greater."

"Mr. Seay has lost no money by his suggestion, and is leading a comfortable life. He has saved a large sum of money, and is a member of the board of directors of the plant. He has built up excellent friends and neighbors, and has furnished a lesson to men of his class in other towns, who seem to be at a loss to know what to do."

One of the greatest and most imposing object lessons presented anywhere in this country is in the city of Charlotte, where not more than twenty years ago there was but one cotton mill, and that only for spinning yarn, and where there are now fourteen or fifteen. The people of that city started building mills on the co-operative plan, and now they have not only their own home mills but own a controlling interest in a hundred mills in the surrounding country.

When this co-operative mill building began Charlotte was a town of seven or eight thousand people, if so many, while now she has a population of 25,000 or more. If her people had not caught on to the co-operative idea the probabilities are that Charlotte would still be a cotton trading station, with a population not more than half what she has now. Mighty results are possible when people think together, work together and help each other.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You've Always Bought  
Sells Everywhere  
Beware of cheap imitations  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

**AMERICAN COTTON GOODS ABROAD.**

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**THE CHEERFUL IDOL AGAIN.**

Cherful Idol—Sag, Mr. Smythe, if the watch is the army-sentry a watchdog? New York Journal.

**HE LIKED THE CARTOON.**

A Story of Ingersoll and an Artist Who Caricatured Him.

A New Orleans artist tells this interesting little story of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who died last year, when he was a boy before he was a man. Colonel Ingersoll was creating great excitement among the devout by his first attack on the religion of his fathers, and one day I drew a cartoon representing the deak as clerk registering at the low name of the 'The' and was supposed to be saying: 'Front! Make up a nice bed of coals in No. 114 for Colonel Ingersoll!' Without telling anybody of my fear of being laughed at I sent this not over-brilliant production to the New York Graphic, which was then at the zenith of its career as the daily illustrated daily in the world. My father subscribed for the Graphic, and you may well believe that I was very much interested every evening when it arrived at our home. Finally, after the lapse of a couple of weeks, I was struck dumb by the cartoon which appeared on the page. It had my name in bold letters across the corner, and I am certain there was no prouder or happier boy in the South at that time. I went to the drawing, but I barked in local fame and was fully satisfied.

"I was a grown man when I met him again and must have changed greatly, but he was a quick, keen look when we got together and we were together we had not encountered before. I seem to have you associated with something, but I don't know what it is. I remember what the episode was rather awkward to recall, so I made an evasive remark, but after chatting a moment passed on."

"What that boy!" exclaimed Ingersoll. "Call him over."

"He did so, and when I was told that the artist, who was really the redoubtable agnostic whom I had pictured in the internal regions I was ready to sink with embarrassment. Colonel Ingersoll observed my confusion and put my case by declaring the cartoon had amused him immensely. Then he inquired how my opinion was on the cartoon in drawing and ended by sending to his room for a copy of his printed lectures, which he presented to me, after writing his name on the back of the book.

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**HAD SOME EXPERIENCE.**

"Have I had any experience?" repeated the agnostic, who was really the redoubtable agnostic whom I had pictured in the internal regions I was ready to sink with embarrassment. Colonel Ingersoll observed my confusion and put my case by declaring the cartoon had amused him immensely. Then he inquired how my opinion was on the cartoon in drawing and ended by sending to his room for a copy of his printed lectures, which he presented to me, after writing his name on the back of the book."

"Where have I played? Well, everywhere, I guess. I played to make Pittsburgh a great city, and I played to make these guys with long names and scraggy locks didn't know the key of B flat from K sharp."

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**COMMERCIAL.**

**WILMINGTON MARKET.**  
STAR OFFICE, May 1.  
**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—Market quiet at \$1.85 per gallon for hard, \$2.90 for dip, and for Virgin.  
Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine steady at \$1.40; rosin firm at 95¢; turpentine firm at \$1.05; crude turpentine steady at \$1.35 @2.40.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—Market quiet at \$1.85 per barrel for hard, \$2.90 for dip, and for Virgin.  
Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine steady at \$1.40; rosin firm at 95¢; turpentine firm at \$1.05; crude turpentine steady at \$1.35 @2.40.

**RECEIPTS.**  
Spirits turpentine..... 12  
Rosin..... 38  
Tar..... 61  
Crude turpentine..... 40  
Residuals..... 10  
Casks spirits turpentine, 149 blbls.  
Rosin, 68 blbls tar, 13 blbls crude turpentine.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
PEANUTS.—North Carolina Prime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 77c; Virginia Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 60c.  
CORN.—Firm; 63 to 53c extra per bushel for white.  
WHEAT.—Lowland (Quota) 85c; upland 50c/60c. Quotations on a basis of 46 pounds to the bushel.

**LOCAL SECURITIES.**  
Quotations on local securities, furnished and regularly corrected by High MacBee & Co.:  
A. C. L. of Conn., 5 per cent Cert., 110 1/2  
A. C. L. of Conn., 6 per cent Cert., 110 1/2  
A. C. L. of Conn., 7 per cent Cert., 110 1/2  
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**THE LONDON SITUATION.**

By Cable to the Morning Star.  
LIVERPOOL, May 1, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot market business; prices barely supported; American middling 5 1/2. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,700 American and 300 English, including 28,100 American.  
Futures opened quiet and closed steady at the decline. American middling 5 1/2; New York 5 1/2; Java 5 1/2; May and June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July and August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1/2; April 5 1/2; 5 1/2; May 5 1/2; 5 1/2; June 5 1/2; 5 1/2; July 5 1/2; 5 1/2; August 5 1/2; 5 1/2; September 5 1/2; 5 1/2; October 5 1/2; 5 1/2; November 5 1/2; 5 1/2; December 5 1/2; 5 1/2; January 5 1/2; 5 1/2; February 5 1/2; 5 1/2; March 5 1/2; 5 1