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THE SOUTH'S VICTORY OVER ROOSEVELT.

Senator Frye and other friends in the Senate of both Roosevelt and Taft did all they could to secure the confirmation of Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston, but they were defeated. The friends of the President were anxious that he should not have the seeming slight put upon him of having a nomination to so important a position turned down by his own party in the Senate, which it really amounted to as the Republicans by a united vote could have confirmed the appointment. The strong fight put up by the Democrats gave those Republicans who did not want Crum's nomination confirmed at this session an opportunity to even up some of their old scores with Roosevelt.

There were other Republicans, particular friends of the President-elect, who were anxious to have the appointment confirmed at this session in order to relieve the new President of the embarrassing position he would be put in if it was not done and he would be called on to make a nomination.

It is now up to Taft. Should he reappoint Crum he will go back on his repeated promises to the people of the South and will convince them that there was no sincerity in any of his declarations regarding his desire to be the instrument to bring about a reunited country and to make the South feel that it is as much a part of the Union as any other section of the country. We believe Taft was sincere in those statements and that he will not give the position of Collector of Customs at Charleston to a man against whose appointment there is so much and such well-founded opposition both local and all over the South.

The fact must be recognized, however, that if Taft should neither reappoint Crum nor give him some other place just "as good" he will incur the enmity for his administration of a very large voting element in several of the largest Northern States. He would have every negro in the North down on him. Without doubt the action of the Senate places Taft in an embarrassing position. Even should he try to compromise matters by giving Crum some position at the North, such as Register of the District of Columbia, now held by a negro from this State, as has been suggested as the best solution of the difficulty, there will be some who will still accuse him of playing into the hands of the Southern white people and against the negro.

But what is of most concern to us of the South is that Roosevelt has been foiled in his effort to keep a negro in the office of Collector of Customs of one of the chief cities in our section. The result it will have on Republican party affairs is a matter for them; only we would hate to see Taft suffer in any respect for putting a white man in the office thereby standing by what he thought was the right.

CERTAINLY NOT.

The Star several days ago quoted from the Charlotte Observer and went on to comment on the manner in which railroads come in for constant denunciation from some people. The Observer quotes a paragraph of that editorial in the Star and says:

"Our contemporary does not, certainly, include the Observer in any of the classes upon whom it pronounces its judgment. It has never hounded the railroads nor denied to them the right to life nor called for unduly restrictive legislation against them, but has used whatever power it has to save them from oppression and injustice. It desires that they be treated fairly but calls on them to be just in return, and that is all of the argument."

We certainly were not alluding to the Observer in the criticism alluded to in the above quotation, and we thought we had worded our article in such a way as to make that clear. No one who has read the Observer as closely—and we will say, with as much interest and pleasure—as we have for quite a number of years could truthfully bring such accusation against that paper, which is always fair and just in its criticisms, whether they be of corporations or of individuals.

Of course, Roosevelt could not take a hand in that Japanese matter without swatting somebody with his muck-rake.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

How would you like to be walking around with a dead man's knee spliced onto one of your legs? This is the condition in which a patient in the Georgetown, D. C., hospital will find himself when he is dismissed from the hospital in a short time, cured of a disease of the knee which would have necessitated amputation of the leg above that joint but for the timely death of another patient in the same hospital who had two healthy knees. While the doctors were preparing for the amputation the other patient died. The doctors removed one of his knee joints and transferred it to the knee of the live man. The operation was entirely successful and the physicians say the man will be able to walk in a short while.

NO CAUSE OF SURPRISE.

Roosevelt's announcement that he would not ride back to the White House with Taft after the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol caused no surprise to any one; nor would any one be surprised were he to make the further declaration that he would not accompany the President-elect to the Capitol preceding the inauguration. It will not be pleasing to him to ride down Pennsylvania avenue on that occasion and realize that the shouts of applause from the thousands who line the route are not for him, but for the man by his side who has eclipsed him in the eyes of the American people. It will be galling to him to find that he is not the cynosure of the cheering shouting multitude. With him it must be first place or none at all.

WHEN ROOSEVELTISM DIES.

Three weeks from today Taft will become President and Roosevelt will be relegated to private life; the end of big stick rule will come and the administration will return to sane methods of conducting the affairs of the executive department of the Government. On that day the whole country, irrespective of party affiliation, will rejoice that the Roosevelt regime has come to an end. Even the strongest supporters of Bryan, those who fought so valiantly to gain him the victory over the new President, will rejoice that, as it could not be their man, Taft has supplanted Roosevelt.

"The Washington Post thinks that Mr. Roosevelt should not waste time in slaying wild animals in Africa, but should return, like a rigid Cincinnatus—not to the plow, exactly, but to the rack of politics. It says that a year of Roosevelt would be equal to ten years of an ordinary man. We suppose that this Sir Galahad of modern politics would have strength 'as the strength of ten, because his heart is pure.' It will be recalled, however, that he was boosted into line for high office by the foulest machine politician of his day.—Columbia State.

And that too for the purpose of getting rid of him in the politics of his own State.

The preachers of two denominations in Southern California held a meeting this week and endorsed the positions of President Roosevelt, Governor Gillett and Speaker Stanton on the Japanese question. There isn't quite as much politics in this as in a resolution at a church meeting urging confirmation by the Senate of a certain person to a Federal office.

The Duke of Abruzzi is going to seek fame by attempting to break the record for high mountain climbing. He will try to reach an altitude of twenty-five thousand feet in the Himalaya Mountains, against present record of twenty-two thousand feet. If he does this maybe the King of Italy and Papa Elkins will consent to that marriage.

"Civil court convened here yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, granted a colored couple a divorce and adjourned until the same hour today."—Wadesboro Ansonian.

And still the cry is raised that more judges and more courts are needed.

The people of the cities of the North which have large negro population are learning more as negro migration from the South increases, of the reasons of race conflicts in this section of the Union.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—Colonel Bryan is mighty prompt to deny reports of automobile accidents and things of that kind, but he is slow to deny that he will be a candidate for President in 1912, 1916 and 1920, and still further along "if necessary."—Charlotte Chronicle.

—Again we would impress the fact upon our readers that there is no occasion for discouragement on account of the quietness in trade which marks the end of winter and the approach of spring. The condition is perfectly natural as the reaction from an overstimulated and highly excited period which ended none too soon for safety, and the present depression is the repose necessary to recuperation and an energetic revival of trade later on. It is no more than conservative and thoughtful men expected, and it is the most encouraging indication that 1909 will not only be the end of this prolonged panic, but will itself be the beginning of an era of business activity and substantial prosperity.—Petersburg Irde-Appal.

—Some concern seems to be excited

at Washington by the prospect that the new French tariff will "discriminate" more than ever against imports from the United States. The maximum rates are now charged upon American goods and it is said that the contemplated increase of the difference between maximum and minimum rates will affect the United States more than any other commercial nation. The present situation is unsatisfactory and it is likely to be made more so if something is not done about it, especially in view of the treaty which is about to be concluded granting to Canada all the minimum rates of the French tariff to the probable diversion of trade from the United States to the Dominion.—Journal of Commerce.

—The legislature of New York is contemplating the amendment of the portion of the State constitution which provides that the State forests "shall forever be kept as wild forest lands." The point raised is that since the adoption of the constitution, the whole theory of forestry has changed. Once it was regarded as the highest form of economy to leave the forests undisturbed in their "wild" condition, the theory upon which the framers of the constitution based the provision that the State forests should remain undisturbed. But since the preservation of our forests has become a vital subject inviting intelligent study, this ancient notion has been abandoned. It is now well understood that the best forest is the forest that is given intelligent care and not allowed to "run wild." Even the casual student of trees who has kept his eyes open when in the woods has been struck by the great gain that might be had by no more than a discerning use of the axe.—Columbia State.

—Representative Jarrett was rather outspoken in his letter to Colonel John T. Patrick and certainly Colonel Patrick loosened his belt in his comeback. But the matter has a serious side. Colonel Patrick is championing a law that will relieve Anson county of a pest, if passed, and will add a considerable number of dollars to the public school fund. His proposition is distinctly one of industrialism against politics. He is for industrial advancement, moral and educational improvements and is for the party that champions that cause. And we are with him. This issue is not long to be delayed. North Carolina must progress along the lines advocated by Patrick and men of his kind. It would be wisdom on part of the Democrats to recognize it. Evidences multiply every day that the State is becoming weary of politics, and such a small thing as a dog law may yet retire a dozen or two statesmen to private life.—Charlotte Chronicle.

—It is developing fast that there is going to be ample trouble before the tariff revision is ended. Some fundamentals of customs policy and administration have been called in question, which are not to be decided out of hand or on any casual consideration. The high tariff people want ad valorem applied on the basis of prices in American rather than foreign markets. Thus, if woollen goods be imported under a 40 per cent. ad valorem schedule, it is demanded that 40 per cent. of the current market price of like goods in the United States market be charged, rather than 40 per cent. of the actual cost of these goods in the foreign market from which they come. This looks easy enough, but as the tariff itself controls the prices in the American market, it is evident that in operation this would amount to paying tariff on the importer's profit, plus the profits of other tradesmen, plus the tariff duty itself. It would vastly increase the tariff duties. Such a change indeed would amount to an immense increase in the whole round of duties.—Philadelphia Evening Times.

TWINKLINGS.

—All of One Kind—"Have your poems been read by many people?" "Certainly—about twenty publishers that I know of."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Nothing—"Nature plans well for mankind's needs." "I should say so. What could be more convenient than ears to hook spectacles over?"—Washington Herald.

—Won't Admit It—"I don't remember ever having seen a joke writer." "Oh, a joke writer always pretends to be in some other line."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—"Hubby, I want five dollars." "Won't two do?" "No, sir; I want five." "All right. Money seems to be flying in a shape. I guess winter has set in."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—"Don't you think that witness' memory is sadly deficient?" said one lawyer. "Not a bit of it," answered the other. "Sometimes it takes a fine memory to remember what to forget."—Washington Star.

—"That man who was here just now seemed to move you a great deal." "He did." "By a touching story?" "No; by three loads in two wagons, and he broke nearly every piece."—Baltimore American.

—Too Much—"Do you think that Miss Kidder was having fun with me?" asked Chawley. "Well, old chap, give me the details," was Awhthur's response. "You see, I had my bull terrier with me. And I said to her, 'That dog knows as much as I do. And she said, 'Don't you think four dollars and a half too much to pay for him?'"—Cleveland Leader.

—Domestic Economy.—They had automobile in 25 miles to see Mr. Highfyer's pet oculist, and on the return trip three tires, one after another, had blown up. Whereupon Mrs. Highfyer remarked plaintively and with intense conviction: "My dear Alfred, it would have been much cheaper to have kept you at home and bought you a glass eye."—New York Times.

—Wife (reading)—Isn't this funny, my dear? Here is an article which says they have found a new species of birds in Australia which have four legs. Now, whatever do you suppose they want four legs for? Husband (yawning)—They are probably politicians, my love, and by this beautiful dispensation of their Creator they are fated to stand on both sides of a fence at the same time.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

—Concord Times: Mr. D. B. Coltrane conducted religious service at the Stonewall Jackson Training School last Sunday afternoon. Music was furnished by some of the good people in the neighborhood, and an interesting and profitable service was held. There are now nine boys at the school, two having arrived Friday from Asheville.

The Sleepless Seven.

"There were seven of the twelve," said one of the discharged jurors in speaking of the matter next morning. "who didn't want to sleep themselves and wouldn't let the rest of us sleep. Whenever we dropped into a doze they came around and shook us till we were wide awake again."

"And you had to submit, I suppose, for they constituted the majority?" "Yes. They were a rousing majority," said the hollow eyed juror, with a pensive attempt to be facetious.—Chicago Tribune.

A Life Note.

"Life is what we make it," said the philosopher. "Alas," exclaimed the practical one, "that we can't make it a million!" We ask Providence to make us thankful for what we receive and then go to figuring on just how much Providence is going to send us.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Present.

"That's a very fine purse you have, Henry." "Yes. My wife gave it to me on my birthday." "Indeed! Anything in it?" "Yes; the bill for the purse."

One Exception.

The Husband (during the quarrel)—You're always making bargains. Was there ever a time when you didn't? The Wife—Yes, sir; on my wedding day.

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For Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Noah, Ky.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from headaches, nervous prostration, and hemorrhages. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong, so that I can do all my household, and attend to the store and post-office, and I feel much younger than I really am."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all kinds of female troubles, and I feel that I can never praise it enough."—Mrs. LIZZIE HOLLAND, Noah, Ky.

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Danderine

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A lady from Minnesota writes: "As a result of using Danderine, my hair is close to five feet in length."

Beautiful Hair at Small Cost

HAIR troubles, like many other diseases, have been wrongly diagnosed and altogether misunderstood. The hair itself is not the thing to be treated, for the reason that it is simply a product of the scalp and wholly dependent upon its action. The scalp is the very soil in which the hair is produced, nurtured and grown, and it alone should receive the attention if results are to be expected. It would do no earthly good to treat the stem of a plant with a view of making it grow and become more beautiful—the soil in which the plant grows must be attended to. Therefore, the scalp in which the hair grows must receive the attention if you are to expect it to grow and become more beautiful.

Loss of hair is caused by the scalp drying up, or losing its supply of moisture or nutriment, when baldness occurs the scalp has simply lost all its nourishment, leaving nothing for the hair to feed upon (a plant or even a tree would die under similar conditions.)

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Knowlton's Danderine has a most wonderful effect upon the hair glands and tissues of the scalp. It is the only remedy for the hair ever discovered that is similar to the natural hair roots or liquids of the scalp.

It penetrates the pores quickly and the hair soon shows the effects of its wonderfully exhilarating and life-producing qualities.

One 25-cent bottle is enough to convince you of its great worth as a hair growing and hair beautifying remedy—try it and see for yourself.

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