The News and Observer

BY

News and Observer Publishing Company

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
President.
Office: News and Observer Bldg. Martin St.

THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITAL USING

Full Associated Press Reports

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One year $6.00
Six months 3.00

Entered at the postoffice at Raleigh, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

TUESDAY ..... July 26, 1910.

MORNING TONIC.

(Kropotkin.)

The instinct of mutual and of common helpfulness is deep as the sources of life. Side by side with the tooth and the talon is the act of sympathy even in the animal world. As aeons and centuries pass by this mutual aid increases until at last it seems given into the hands of men to shape and cultivate it into protecting growths under the softening shadows of which the human race may at last live—not on each other or bitterly against each other, but with dignity and forbearance, live for each other as if good will had at last come to her own in the hearts of men.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

I know some girls who are strong on Art, and they all have lofty brows; and they paint me scenes in the busy mart, and pictures of pea-green cows; and I say: "It's great! While the ages whirl your glory shall never fade!" But my sad heart yearns for the old-time girl who bragged of the bread she made! One girl can talk in the ancient Greek, and prattle of abstruse things, and my whiskers curl and my heart grows weak, as I list to the lore she springs. I always hands her a big bouquet, for the knowledge that she's displayed; but ah, for the girl of an elder day, who bragged of the bread she made! I know a damsel who plays the harp and sings till you cantlot rest; and the golden voice of that female sharp is balm to the savage breast; but oft, as she opens her face and shrieks some song of the highest grade, I think of the girl with the freckled cheeks, who bragged of the bread she made!

SOME OF THE GIRLS

Walt Mason

(Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew Adams.)

WELCOME TO THE FARMERS.

Raleigh gladly welcomes the delegates who come to the capital city today to hold the session of the Farmers' Union. This organization of farmers has grown rapidly throughout the South and is proving a stimulus to better farming, to agricultural education, and to the training of farmers in good citizenship. It is not political but is helpful to farmers of all parties who are seeking nothing but justice and a fair chance.

In North Carolina the growth has been rapid during the past year and its membership includes many of the best farmers in North Carolina. Upon its organization in this State the Union was fortunate in securing as its president Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, who as farmer, physician and legislator, has shown his capacity, his usefulness and his patriotism. In every generation in the history of North Carolina an Alexander has always been found fighting for equality and justice, and this Alexander belongs to a family and comes from a county that have always been among the foremost in North Carolina. In addition to the presence of Dr. Alexander and other prominent officers of the North Carolina organization, who are welcomed to Raleigh, the city is glad to welcome Mr. Charles S. Barrett, the President of the National Union, who is here as an honored guest. Mr. Barrett is one of the strong men Georgia has got in the habit of giving to the country, and his progressive leadership of the Farmers' Union has won him first place among Southern farmers. He is a man of enterprise, progress and ideas. He sees the needs of Southern agriculture and is giving all of his time and talent to making the Union a mighty agency for the uplift and prosperity of the Southern farmer. North Carolina is glad to welcome him and it is not doubted that his presence and advice will be beneficial to the North Carolina branch of this strong and growing farmers' organization.

NEW BERN'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

New Bern is the mecca for North Carolinians this week. It has attracted many prominent citizens and drawn back to the old home scores of New Bernians who have won high place in other commonwealths and in other communities. It is an event of State-wide historical interest, and the addresses yesterday are of lasting value and interest, and fittingly opened the celebration. Both of these admirable addresses—that of Dr. Julius I. Goebel, of Chicago, and Dr. Hannis Taylor, a native of New Bern, now living in Washington, D. C.—will appear in the North Carolina Review in its next issue, which will appear as a supplement to the News and Observer on the first Sunday in August.

Every day this week will be a notable day in New Bern, having as the climax the annual State Firemen's Tournament.

The Piedmont Directory gives Charlotte a population of 50,000. That good city would feel better if the census would give it 35,000 straight.

RALEIGH'S UNION DEPOT

Argument will be heard tomorrow by the Corporation Commission upon the application of the whole city of Raleigh for a suitable and proper depot for the capital of the State of North Carolina. The railroads, seeing how inadequate is the accommodation, determined some time ago to make changes, and the people expected to see big improvements. When they ascertained the extent of the changes they expressed surprise and tried to induce the railroad officials to give Raleigh a modern and proper union depot. They took the proper course of at first going to the railroad officials and presenting the matter to them and urging them to do the handsome thing for Raleigh. But the railroad officials contended that the changes they were making would be sufficient and refused to accede to the reasonable request of the business men of Raleigh.

Then, and then only, did the business men appeal to the Corporation Commission to order the railroads to do what they should have voluntarily been happy to do. The evidence before the Corporation Commission has been ample to demonstrate the reasonableness of the petition of the people of Raleigh. Indeed, without evidence, the facts in the knowledge of the Commission itself should be sufficient to have caused an order to give Raleigh a modern depot. Tomorrow the Commission will hear argument for and against the petition, and will then determine whether the railroads shall give Raleigh an adequate depot or be permitted to put off on the capital city the small changes contemplated. The question of whether Raleigh moved too slowly has no place. What has been done at the depot must have been done in any event.

The papers tell us that the railroads are building a union depot in Norfolk to cost one million dollars. That is something like it, and Norfolk is not the capital of the State. In most States the railroads have been progressive and have given depots that would comport with the best State buildings. Why should Raleigh be an exception? And almost the only exception? Is there any good reason for it? If so, the railroads have not given it to the public.

There is more reason why Raleigh should have a handsome depot than why any capital city in the South should have one, and while all the railroads should co-operate the Southern Railway alone should be happy to put in not less than half a million dollars to give Raleigh a proper depot. In spending that amount, it would be but using the money of the people who travel on the North Carolina Railroad to provide them adequate passenger depot accommodations. Indeed, the Southern Railway should give Raleigh a beautiful depot in compliment to the fact that it is the home of Vice-President Andrews. It should not compel him and his fellow citizens to wait in the smallest and poorest union depot found in any capital city. But, if it claims that it cannot spend money even to compliment the city that has done so much for its able first vice-president, who in turn has made contracts that have enriched the Southern system beyond the dreams of avarice—if it cannot compliment Vice-President Andrews and his home city from sentimental reasons, there are other reasons why it should look with great favor upon Raleigh, the capital of the State of North Carolina.

In the year 1907 the North Carolina Railroad, operated under a lease by the Southern Railway, put into the treasury of the Southern Railway $837,603 in one year. In the previous year the Southern's net earnings, after paying rent, was $960,654.80. That road has in recent years spent large sums to build handsome depots at Durham, Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, the four biggest places except Raleigh, on the system. And when it comes to consider Raleigh, where other railroads will share the expense, it insists upon treating the State's capital to which it owes the most, like a red-headed step-child, and is demanding that only meagre changes be required at Raleigh!

Testimony has been introduced to show that the passenger earnings of all the railroads have increased greatly at Raleigh, and the coming of the Norfolk and Southern and the Raleigh and Southport show the need of much larger accommodations. The Norfolk Southern has spent $5,000,000 in one bridge and paid its share to build a nice union depot in Goldsboro, and is helping to build fine depots in Norfolk and New Berne. Why should it not do likewise for Raleigh, the western terminus? Raleigh gives big business to the Raleigh and Southport. Why should it not spend some of this money to help give Raleigh a proper station? The income of the Seaboard at Raleigh has steadily increased and that system owes more to Raleigh than any other city on its entire line. Why should it not pay out a large sum to help give Raleigh a station that would be an ornament to the city?

As to the Southern Railway, which gets the larger portion of the passenger traffic at Raleigh, its officials owe to Raleigh and North Carolina so large a debt that they could not repay it if alone they should decide to expend a million dollars on the station in the capital of the State that has poured ever-increasing wealth into the coffers of that railroad. Years ago, the State leased the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway, and in 1905 it re-leased that valuable road to the Southern for ninety-nine years for the mere bagatelle rent of seven per cent on the four million dollars of the capital in that road, which is worth nearer sixteen million than four million dollars, judged by its earnings. In 1906 it earned six per cent on sixteen million dollars. The foresight of Vice-President Andrews caused him to use the big influence he had gained to secure that gold mine for his system for a century, less one year. It was far-sighted and fortunate for the Southern Railway. It was unfortunate and near-sighted for the State, for it turned over to the owners of the Southern Railway the best piece of railroad property in the South for a song in lieu of rental, for the rental paid for the lease is so inadequate it does not deserve to be called "rental," a term that generally denotes a fair return on the value of the thing rented.

The big money the Southern Railway has made out of the lease of the North Carolina railroad is due to the ability and foresight of Vice-President Andrews and his residence in Raleigh. The net earnings on operating that road in 1900-1907 inclusive were $6,305,852.91. Of that sum the State and the private stockholders received $2,240,000 and the Southern Railway received $4,065,852.91. That is to say, North Carolina's generosity has given the Southern Railway six million dollars in eight years, and does not that put the Southern Railway under obligations to build a suitable depot for the capital of the State? What other State capital has been provided with such poor accommodations as Raleigh, and yet it was at Raleigh that the arrangements were made by which the 99-year lease of this valuable piece of property was made. Here is the Statement of the operation of the North Carolina railroad from 1900 to 1907, the latest figures the Corporation Commission could furnish:

YEAR.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings From Operation.
1900	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1902	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1903	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1904	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1906	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rental at $240,000 a year for eight years			$1,920,000 00
Net return to Southern Railway			$4,065,852 91

It will be noted that the earnings increase every year and they will continue to increase so that out of this lease that North Carolina gave to the Southern Railway for ninety-nine years, that road will probably put in its pockets, if the increase continues, ninety-nine million dollars!

And yet, when the capital of the State that has made the Southern Railway rich by this gift, asks for a depot in keeping with the depots of other capital cities, officials of this road say that the little changes proposed afford all the accommodations needed!

The government prefers men to women as stenographers because "they are more amenable to discipline," but, aptly comments the Columbia State, "if the women could vote perhaps the Republican bosses would find them equally 'amenable to discipline.'"

"Until the Republican party does something to show itself worthy of the respect and confidence of the people of the State that it should not get into power," said Judge Bynum, in the Radical convention in Greensboro. And then Bynum jumped good and hard on the Butler-Morehead wagon that has shown itself to be dominated by the same pie-eating desire that actuates the other gang.

The Republican voter is in trouble. If he follows Butler and Morehead, he is sure of "hell and damnation;" if he follows Duncan and Adams, he is sure of "death and destruction." With that alternative, many of those who are not office-crazy will vote the Democratic ticket this year.

When Harriman was dying, there was a Wall Street phophecy, "After Harriman, the deluge." The Washington Post says the slump in prices is the fulfillment of that prophecy, for it was Harriman's commanding influence that gave the bouyancy that sent values soaring.

TIGERS AND TIGRESSES.

Man and Woman Sent to Jail in Default of Bond—Case Against Another Alleged Tiger Postponed—Warrant Issued for Second Tigress.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Wilson, N. C., July 25.—Wilson's new police are getting right behind illicit retail dealers. For a week he has been getting his ducks in a row, and this morning he lined up before Mayor Briggs three on the charge of retailing; two men and one woman, and a warrant, after the trial of the woman—Mamie Harper—was issued against Maude Bishop, whose case will be heard tomorrow (Tuesday) morning.

The first case was against a one-eyed negro. He admitted his guilt and said that he had purchased the jag drops from the Harper woman, whereupon, a warrant was issued for her arrest. The evidence was sufficient against both and bonds of one hundred dollars each was required for their release, failing in which they were sent to jail. When the tigress was caged, she implicated another negro woman by the name of Maude Bishop. The case against Frank Hooker was continued until next Saturday morning, owing to the absence of a witness. In Frank's case, it looks as though they have the wrong tiger by the tail.

IN A GREAT WORK.

Engineer J. O. Wright is Taking Part In Eastern North Carolina Development.

In the city Saturday was Mr. J. O. Wright, who is taking part in the organizing of the drainage district in Hyde county, in which the State is interested in the Mattamuskeet drainage district. In this part of the lands of Mr. M. Makeley, of Edenton, have been included and he has appealed to the Supreme Court in the matter, the special term of the court to begin on July 25.

Mr. J. O. Wright, who is now the chief drainage engineer for Florida in charge of the Everglades, who has just let the contract for the largest amount of earth excavation ever given in the United States, this for twenty-five million cubic yards, 234 miles of canal 10 feet wide and eight to twelve feet deep, with one-fifth in rock excavation. Mr. Wright was formerly United States Government engineer, resigned his position to take charge of this work. He says that the project in Eastern North Carolina is a splendid one, and that he looks for great development in that section.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Editor J. H. Ricks, of the Carrier's Messenger, of Winston-Salem.

In the city at the Yarborough House yesterday was Mr. J. Hampton Rich, editor of the Carrier's Messenger, of Winston-Salem, who is on his way to the National Good Roads Congress at Niagara Falls, and to the International Good Roads Congress at Brussels, Belgium, being commissioned by Governor Kitchin to these meetings.

Mr. Rich will spend some time in Europe observing the roads of the continent. His paper, the Carrier's Messenger, of Winston-Salem, is the official organ for the rural carriers of the South, and it carries news that is of interest to all rural free delivery carriers, to all other postoffice carriers and to the public generally.

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TODAY IN HISTORY

DEATH OF A GAY COURTIER—July 26.

Today is the date of the death, in 1680, of one of the most interesting figures in the history of that period. Among all the gay courtiers who crowded around Charles II, none was more celebrated for his conviviality and wit than John Wilmot, the Earl of Rochester. He early displayed remarkable talent and was much distinguished at Oxford. Had he lived in better times, he would probably have graced his birth; but, after making the grand tour, as it was called, he came to court at the early age of eighteen, there quickly to become the leader of every excess.

As the companions of the young Earl found his wit was greater at the close of a long debauch than at the beginning, it was their amusement to make him drink deeply, and he himself confessed that for five years he was never sober. During these times he was writing satires and squibs upon all around him, and, as may be supposed, making himself many enemies.

In one instance he handed the king a paper which Charles opened in the expectation of finding a droll description of some ladies, but it proved to be a witticism upon the monarch himself. On another occasion he scribbled on Charles' bedroom door the well-known mock epitaph:—

"Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
Who never says a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one."

The Earl joined Charles in many of his wild pranks in the streets of London. At one time he disappeared from the court. Just then stories were circulated about a wonderful physician, necromancer, or Italian mountebank, who was practicing on Tower Hill. Those who consulted him were startled when they found he disclosed secrets which they hoped were known to none but their most intimate friends. The life of the court seemed to be laid bare by his wonderful powers, and nothing was talked of for some time, until the shrewder minds felt sure that only Rochester's talent could carry on such a gang, and so it proved. At other times he was inimitable as a porter or beggar; indeed, he could personate any character to perfection.

That he had a spirit for better things, had he been wisely directed, is evident from his volunteering to join the Earl of Sandwich when he went to sea in 1665. During the engagement that followed it was necessary that a dispatch should be carried from one ship to another in the very heat of the fight, and in an open boat. Rochester went on the mission at the great risk of his life; yet the ruffians of the court used to taunt him with cowardice in avoiding the duels which his satires brought upon him. Sir C. Scrope thus wrote of him:—

"Thou canst hurt no man's fame
with thy ill word,
Thy pen is full as harmless as they
sword."

His constitution was not strong enough to bear his excesses and he early broke up. Then, convinced of his past folly, he sent for Dr. Burnet, made confessions of his reckless life and negation of all religion, and entreated to have his doubts about Christianity dispelled.

Burnet has left a touching account of the unfortunate nobleman's last days. He desired that all his wicked writings should be destroyed and longed to undo the evil he had done by making his deep repentance known to all the world. Rochester died on July 26, 1680, at the early age of thirty-three.

July 26 is the birthday of Henry VII, of England, (1456); George Clinton, vice-president of the United States under Jefferson, (1739); Charles Morris, the distinguished naval officer of the war of 1812, (1784); Charles C. Coffin, journalist and author, (1823); William J. Florence, the actor, (1831); William R. Merriam, director of the Twelfth Census, (1849); and it is the date of the death of Thomas A'Kempis (1471), and Sam Houston (1863).

BUTLER BEATS OUT THE RADICAL ORGAN

Greensboro News Says It is Victim of Conspiracy

RADICAL RASCALITY OUT

Declares That Butler-Morehead Crowd Broke "Solemn Agreement," Were Guilty of "Rank Injustice," Talks About "Broken Faith," "Gag Rule," "Discord," and the Like.

The Greensboro News—sometimes called "Industrial," and sometimes "Subsidized"—is not at all pleased with the Republican State Convention that was held in Greensboro. Mr. Z. P. Smith, "Editor and Manager," was ignored and denied the privilege of being a delegate to the State Convention, and the Butler-Morehead steam-roller rushed over "Editor and Manager Z. P. Smith," and while the news columns of that paper Sunday morning were brief, The News and Observer gave the story of the disaster, and the leading editorial of the News showed that the blow was one that hit the News in a vital spot. The editorial is as follows:

"The Guilford County Convention.

"The result of the Republican county convention held here yesterday will prove a surprise to those Republicans in the county who had hoped and worked for harmony.

"The personnel of the ticket nominated is highly creditable to the convention and the party, but the gag rule adopted, by which the voice of the minority was stifled and some of the most loyal men in the party humiliated, was anything but creditable.

"This was done in the selection and instruction of delegates, and in the deliberate attempt to adop a resolution recommending Judge William P. Bynum for chief justice, in the face of his protest, and his statement that he was for Judge Douglas for that honorable position, and in failing to extend that courtesy due to the Hon. Robert M. Douglas, whose candidacy must have been and was well known to the convention.

"There had been a solemn agreement entered into between certain leaders that there was to be an equal recognition of all factions in the selection of delegates, and that there would be no attempt to instruct the delegates—furthermore, it was generally understood that in appointing or selecting delegates to the State convention, that an equal division of candidates to the State convention would be had, so there was absolutely no contest entered into at the primaries.

"Be it said to the credit of many delegates that they were not aware that they were the victims of a conspiracy, and that they were being used for an ulterior purpose.

"When the delegates constituting the convention have had time to reflect and inform themselves as to the inspiration of the glaring attempt to humiliate good men and true, they will regret their hasty action—there was never any necessity for rank injustice. A good ticket, yes, a first class ticket, was nominated, and there was no occasion for discord and broken faith.

"Mr. Morehead was endorsed for Congress and for State chairman. The minority refused to enter any protest against the motion to instruct after the adoption of gag rule.

"It remains to be seen what the result will be. The work of the convention has left wounds which will not heal in a day. It may result in joy to the victors, but it will add nothing to the strength of those who stay in the trenches and consitute the backbone of the party. Time and space forbid further comment at this late hour."

In Mr. Andrew Joyner's account of the Guilford County Convention, we were told that there was "a private caucus of delegates for three hours." That was a return to the old ways of controlling Republican Conventions in the days of "Red Strings," and the secret incendiary political organizations that resulted in the placing in the State Convention of North Carolina a section forbidding the existence of secret political organizations in North Carolina. Was not the secret two hour caucus second cousin to violating that constitutional inhibition?

There were other things in that "Broken Faith," "Gag Rule," and "Discord" Convention that the public will regard as passing strange. Ex-Superior Court Judge W. P. Bynum, Jr., who has been loud in his vociferation of Butler, was chairman of the convention, and yet he acted with the Butlerizing of his party through endorsing the Morehead-Butler combine.

And then the convention endorsed Bynum for chief justice—the place that ex-Supreme Court Justice Robert M. Douglas desired Bynum protested, but his convention gave him the endorsement, and the combinding seems now to be the Butler-Bynum-Morehead "conspiracy," to borrow the term "conspiracy" from the Greensboro News.

Who Will Distribute the Pie?

That is the only question in the contest that the Republican party's State Convention will settle. On that contest, many postmasterships, chief justice nominations, and other odd jobs will be on the trading counter.

Query: If the Radical convention in Guilford county adopted "gag rule," was guilty of "rank injustice," and was a "conspiracy," broke a "solemn agreement" and was full of "discord"—if these were so present in the Guilford county convention that the Radical organ, the Greensboro News, felt called upon to use these terms—if that is the way Radicals treat each other in Guilford, how long before the people will think they are "fitten" to be trusted with governing North Carolina?

The "So-Called Referees."

(Asheville Gazette-News.)

Congressman Morehead is mailing out from Spray, his home town, copies of an editorial taken from Harper's Weekly, critical of the South, and of Southern political conditions. Butler and Morehead are never quite so happy as when they find it possible to attract attention to themselves from the Northern press, Northern magazines and Northern politicians, who are always glad to avail themselves of the material which they delight to provide for attacks both upon Southern Republicans and Democrats. To quote from Harper's Weekly:

"It is a speech by Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, Republican, the cotton manufacturer who two years ago won a surprising victory by overcoming a big Democratic majority in the Greensboro-Durham district, which has many cotton mills. Clearly intended for campaign use, it is in the main a recital of the old high-protection arguments, with which we do not agree, but in part a very candid criticism of the Solid South, with which we do agree. It is candid because Mr. Morehead does not hesitate to hold his own party largely responsible for the state of things he is attacking. Two things, he said, are responsible for the Solid South. One is the old bogey of 'Nigger and Reconstruction'; the other is the Republican 'pie-counter machines,' headed by the so-called 'referees'."

Of course Harper's will agree with what Morehead says about the South; so will most of the Northern Republican leaders who derive their information concerning conditions in the South from Butler and Morehead. It is a detail that will hardly be considered as worthy of consideration by Morehead and Harper's, but it is a circumstance that may be considered noteworthy by some that three members of Congress, including John Motley Morehead, were elected in this State under the "so-called referees."

COTTON CROP WILL BE POOR

Commercial Appeal's Estimate is That It Can Not be More Than 75 Per Cent of Acreage.

Memphis, Tenn., July 25.—The Commercial Appeal will tomorrow print this summary of the cotton crop conditions:

"The week gives mixed and rather uncertain returns from the cotton fields. Considerable improvement attendant upon dry weather is shown in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, while northern Louisiana is rounding into a state of fair promise.

"The Carolinas and Georgia suffered from heavy rains early in the week, so that little cultivation was done on the latter days, while Texas and Oklahoma, without rain, are approaching a time when the crop may suffer. In fact, some loss has already been sustained in southern and southwestern Texas.

"In the central and eastern States the crop is being 'laid by' in a rather poor condition, some of the fields still being very grassy. Ten days without rain would permit of a rather considerable improvement, but the crop has received much less work than it would have gotten with normal weather. The plant remains small and seems late. It has put on little fruit, and in many places has not begun to bloom freely. Estimates on condition seldom run higher than 75 per cent, and are often below this. There are limited districts in all the Valley and Atlantic States, however, that give a good account."

IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT

State Committe Should Adjust Difference

It Is Unseemly for Two Democrats to Be Running for Congress in the Sixth District—State Committee Should Act As Arbitrators.

Editor Ganit, of the Whiteville News-Reporter, who was a delegate-at-large from the county of Columbus to the Congressional Convention in the Sixth District, urges both Clark and Godwin to refer their claims to the Democratic State Executive Committee for arbitration and adjustment.

Party Should Lay Corrective Finger.

The Charlotte Observer says that "each side claims to be regular," and adds editorially:

"It is stated that there is some talk of not allowing the State Executive Committee to arbitrate the difficulty, the consequence of which would be two Democratic candidates at the polls in November, with some possibility of a Republican victory. The primary and convention were matters for the sole concern of the Democrats of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Robeson and Harnett, and no outside interference would have been proper. This proposition of running two bitterly antagonistic candidates under the same Democratic banner for the same honorable office, is, on the other hand, a matter in which the party throughout the State should have a corrective finger. The entire campaign in the district from the first announcements months ago down to the present time has reflected small honor upon the Democratic name, and there should be little question of its having gone far enough. The Sixty-second Congress is likely to have a Democratic majority in the House, but the margin will hardly be large enough to make the throwing away of a district with a nomal majority of 6,000 a safe or even sane proceeding. If the Sixth District Democrats find themselves unable to reach an agreement, it will be the duty of the Executive Committee to bring at least a semblance of harmony by settling the matter finally as to who is the rightful Democratic nominee. After such a verdict has been rendered there need be no great fear that any considerable body of Democrats will dispute it."

Prompt Intervention of State Democratic Executive Committee Needed.

The Wilmington Star discusses the deplorable difference between Democrats in the Sixth District, and as its leading editorial on Sunday morning, says:

"It is indeed a most unfortunate situation which has developed in the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina, one which is vital to party success in November and one which should challenge the prompt intervention of the State Executive Committee, without regard to personal ambition or technicalities.

"As we understand it, the whole question hinges upon the manner of the selection of delegates to the convention from Cumberland and New Hanover counties, the Godwin forces contending that both counties should have been thrown out bodily, which would have ensured the nomination of their candidate without regard to the other gentlemen in the field, and the anti-Godwin forces replying that it would be manifestly unreasonable and unjust to deny representation to two of the largest and most important counties in the district, the only sins of which, certainly so far as New Hanover is concerned, were that they were unanimous for their "favorite sons," or were at least unanimous insofar as was concerned that proportion of their voters who took the trouble to respond to the call of their county executive committees and attend the various precinct meetings regularly held.

"As to the time-honored manner of selecting the delegates by appointment of the chairman, the counties pursued exactly the same course as they pursued without question in 1906 when Mr. Godwin was nominated in Fayetteville; as was pursued without question on divers occasions when Mr. George H. Bellamy was chosen as the nominee for the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Brunswick and New Hanover; as was recognized without question three weeks ago in the city of Wilmington when Hon. H. E. Shaw, of Lenoir, was nominated for Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, and which went through without a hitch in the great State convention a year ago when the Hon. William Walton Kitchin was nominated for Governor at Charlotte after one of the most strenuous political battles on record; yes, verily, in the very same manner as they were named without question, even by the same men, in the State Convention at Charlotte ten days ago when the lines were so sharply drawn between Allen and Manning and the wisest political leaders in North Carolina advantaged themselves of the strictest interpretations of the plan of organization and availed themselves of every legitimate technicality.

"The anti-Godwin men claimed in the convention that regardless of the merits of the question, the matter should be referred to the Credentials Committee for adjudication and also cited the gentleman from Harnett to that provision of the Democratic plan which says that no delegate from another county can challenge the vote of another county, but the chair ruled that the counties on the floor of the convention could not participate in an adjudication of their own status in the convention and this brought the action of the District Executive Committee as the only hope of preventing a bolt, which unhappily was not averted.

"The situation is one which requires broad statesmanship, the subordination of personal ambition and personal preference to the greater good of the party. No one can gainsay that Oscar L. Clark is not a fit leader; that his nomination did not come until every effort towards harmony had been exhausted. There are some very wise political leaders, friends of both Mr. Godwin and Mr. Clark, who say that but for the revolutionary tactics of the Harnett delegation, their man would have ultimately won anyway; but once the move was made, the feeling was so intensified that nothing short of another would have satisfied the majority of the convention. The responsibility for the situation is an onerous one; the situation itself is one which should be speedy of settlement. The State committee meets on August 1st. It is to be hoped for the benefit of the party in the Sixth District, that the members of the State committee from the Sixth District will at once call the attention of the State Chairman to the unfortunate predicament here and insist upon an adjudication at once."

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

A Most Interesting Meeting of Methodists—Some Interesting Sermons.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Rocky Point, N. C., July 25.—The District Conference at Burgaw, presided over by Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, was undoubtedly one of the best ever held in this district in more ways than one. It was well attended by both ministers and delegates, although there were counter attractions in the way of political pullings (such as disgraced Wrightsville Beach), Moore's Creek celebration, etc.

The attendance was extraordinary, and the results, therefore, will be permanent and enduring. The spiritual, educational and moral uplift of the entire district were reported as very good. Editor Massey, of the Raleigh Christian Advocate, Dr. Zollicoffer, of the Laymen's Movement, Orphanage Superintendent Cole, of the Methodist Orphanage, delivered addresses or sermons that will in after years bear fruit. Resolutions of respect were adopted. That our beloved Presiding Elder will, according to Methodist polity, be removed to another field of action by next Conference. There has been no Presiding Elder within my memory of fifty years better beloved by not only his own flock, but by all Christians (sinners, too) than Rev. W. L. Cunninggim.

Burgaw's entertainment of the Conference was superb. No denominational lines were known. Every door was open with a welcome for all. And here allow me to say—some day, ere long—Burgaw will not mind tackling an annual Conference. But the crowning event was that sermon by Bishop Kilgo. Your scribe had heard much of his mastery over the minds of the student body at Trinity. He no longer wonders at it. A magnetic spark, superb orator, a born actor, all rolled into one small body. He preached to the largest audience ever assembled in Burgaw. How he did score the sciences that in vain efforts are attempting to disprove the Book of books. His type of religion is the old time kind. The religion of our mothers and fathers. I can only say if an opportunity presents itself go and hear Dr. Kilgo.

INLAND WATERWAY.

Congressmen Small and Moore on Tour of Southern Cities in Interest of Project.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Washington, July 25.—Congressman Small left yesterday for Wilmington, N. C., where he will meet Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia. These gentlemen will visit the several Southern cities on the Atlantic Seaboard and address their commercial organizations in the interest of the intra-coastal waterway from Boston to Florida. They will visit Wilmington, Georgetown and Savannah, where appointments have already been made, and perhaps other cities.

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, of which Hon. J. Hampton Moore is president, will hold its next annual meeting in Providence, R. I., on August 31st, and will continue its sessions for four days. This meeting will have a large attendance from Maine to North Carolina inclusive, but the same degree of interest does not exist in the States further South, and the object of these gentlemen is to enlist more active co-operation. It may be of interest to state that it has been arranged for all the Southern delegates to mobolize at Norfolk, Va., on Monday, August 29th, and proceed from there to Providence on one of the ships of the Merchants and Miners Line. Reduced rates have been secured and no more delightful trip can be taken. This meeting at Providence will be a great occasion, and will serve further to direct the attention of the country to the vast economic and commercial importance of this ultra-coastal waterway.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.
Before the Clerk.

Susie V. Pollard, petitioner, against Theodore Pollard, George Crummell Pollard, John Magnus Pollard, Louis Folsom Pollard and Ernest Medley Pollard; and Edward Atkinson Pollard, Julia May Pollard and Ida McKinley Pollard, infants.

The defendants, Theodore Pollard, John Magnus Pollard, Louis Folsom Pollard, Ernest Medley Pollard, Julia May Pollard and Ida McKinley Pollard, will take notice that a Special Proceeding entitled as above has been instituted before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, wherein the petitioner prays the said Clerk to allot her dower interest in the proceeds of real estate in the city of Raleigh, N. C., seized by her late husband at the time of his death, and to make the residue assets; and the said defendants will take notice that they are required to appear before the said Clerk of the Superior Court in his office in said city on the 19th day of September, 1910, at 12 M., and answer or demur to the petition in said Special Proceeding, or the petitioner will ask the Court for the relief demanded in the petition.

This 25th day of July, 1910.

W. M. RUSS,
Clerk Superior Court.

7-26-1aw4w.