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Morning Tonic
 (Emerson)
THE characteristic of genuine heroism is its persistency. All men have wandering impulses, fits and starts of generosity, but when you have resolved to be great, abide by yourself, and do not weakly try to reconcile yourself with the world.

Uncle Walt Mason
ONCE more the baseball season's ended, the fans dispersed—it seems a shame; the magnates sit in grandeur splendid, and wonder what has quered the game. And for their trouble they have reason, the grand old game has seen a slump; it's been a dark and dreary season, with all **END OF THE SEASON.** things headed for the dump. I long have been among the stayers, the fans who never missed a game; but I've grown tired of cheap players who hanker less for honest fame, than for the spend big and bulky, who haggle for all coin in sight, and failing that, get sour and sulky, and break their contracts left and right. I'm weary of the famous pitcher, who puts a fortune in his jeans, and then, to make himself still richer, writes twaddle for the magazines. I'm tired of all the human factors who constitute our baseball teams, and at off times are tin-horn actors, with monologues which give bad dreams. They all seem crazy for the shilling, the pound, the kroner and the yen, and baseball won't be gay and thrilling till we get back old ways again. I care not for self-advertisers, who sing their glory till it's stale, nor care to see a squad of misers performing for a roll of kale.

Pennsylvania simply won't reform. It is joined to its Republican idols.

Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, appears to be the champion comeback candidate.

"Democratic Senators in the South were rescued without difficulty." What a great country this would be if it were all South.

Now that it is all over it becomes plainer that many of the rosy predictions were based on nothing stronger than the principle that the wish is father to the thought.

"Germany estimates the cost of the war at only four and a half million dollars a day." Only is good as showing that Germany doesn't care a hurrah about the cost.

Cotton is still on the upward climb, further indicating the contention of those loyal subjects of King Cotton that war would not permanently put His Royal Highness out of business.

Have to give Turkey credit for an honest effort to keep out of the war, and it is not certain that all the other countries concerned did that much. The Unspeakable Turk has set an example in moderation that is creditable.

One of the best things about the election was the action of Tennessee in coming back into the Democratic fold. Rye was elected over Hooper, the Republican candidate, by a good-sized majority. It has always seemed odd for Tennessee to have a Republican Governor.

North Carolina's county fairs are getting more numerous all the time and now we have the community fair. They are all good, for they all help to the getting acquainted condition that will make for more happiness and wealth in the State. The county fair stimulates county pride and the community fair local pride, and both are eminently worthy.

There are indications that Sir John French is going to figure some more in the cables telling of the war in Europe. Newspaper readers have been noting with dissatisfaction the absence of the illuminating discussions of the various battles of the war from the pen of the British commander, who could have secured a job as a managing editor had he not chosen the military life.

New England bankers are said not to be enthusiastic over the St. Louis bankers' plan to help relieve cotton in the South. Holding that it is largely a Southern problem and the South ought to have the job of solving it. The South says from all over the country and is a large user of New England shoes and machinery of all sorts. In consideration of the business the South has been giving New England for many years, New England ought to jump at the chance to aid the South.

One of the mysteries of the election returns was how New Orleans could send out a dispatch saying that the Solid South was broken when there was nothing more in base that assumption than the fact that a Progressive was elected to Congress from a Louisiana district. This had had a Republican in Congress for years. North Carolina has been represented, from some districts, by Republicans on numerous occasions. But that had no effect on the South being called solid. The way to break the solid South is for a Southern State to give a majority for the Republican national ticket and it is too well satisfied with the national democracy for that to happen.

THE ELECTION RESULT AND OUTLOOK.
 That there would be a decreased Democratic majority in the United States House of Representatives was a fact fully recognized before the election, the forecasts made by papers throughout the country after a canvass of the States showing that this was to be expected. There was a mix-up of conditions which brought this to pass, but the net result shows that the Democracy is still in control of the House and the reports are that the Democratic majority in the Senate is increased by four, making this fourteen.
 The vote, as Speaker Champ Clark well puts it, cannot be considered a rebuke to the Wilson administration, but just one more thing which could happen during this European war. It is very evident that the war conditions in Europe, which have demoralized and disturbed trade greatly in America, caused many voters to cast their ballots against the administration in power. When this war began nobody supposed it possible that it would be so wide-reaching in its effects. In all parts of the country, except the wheat section, business has been seriously impaired. There is no doubt that the country has every faith in President Wilson and gratitude for the wise policy he has pursued, but the lack of employment in many lines of business, this caused by the war, had its effect on the voters on Tuesday. But there is this to be considered: that a situation influenced by the war can of course be only temporary and will have no permanent effect upon the party.
 The Democrats have control of the Senate and the House and therefore can continue their policies. The wisdom of the measures put into effect by the administration is being more and more recognized, and with time the beneficial effect of these things will be clearly shown. The administration has radically and wisely changed the currency system, but unfortunately because of the delay in confirming the nominees for the Federal Reserve Board this system is not yet in operation and the people could not see the good effects which are certain to come from it. But within two years these effects will be seen, the people will appreciate this and thousands who on Tuesday voted against the Democratic party will then vote with it.
 The matter of the tariff is also to be considered. That law, which is to prove a blessing to the people of this country, would have produced full revenue with the income tax for the needs of the government. The war shut off in a vast degree the imports and hence the tariff has not been given an opportunity to show its true worth and what it can do. When trade relations with foreign nations is renewed the tariff law will take care of itself, and business will adjust itself to meet conditions which are for the interest of all the people. And with the cessation of war in Europe the necessity for the war revenue tax will be removed.
 The usual has happened to this administration in that it has a decreased majority in Congress in the midst of its term. This has been the case with all administrations, for ever since the war, at any time when there was a real contest between the political parties, the party out of power has carried the House in an off-year. The fact that, with the depression caused by the war and the upsetting of business, the Democrats continue to hold every branch of government shows the great strength of the party.
 There are of course other causes to which may be ascribed in part the reduction of a majority of the Democrats in the House. The fact that with the long session the Democratic members have not been able to leave Washington to canvass their districts has given a wide open opportunity to the Republicans who were at their homes hard at work among the people to press their campaigns, and to pull back into Republican lines many Republicans who two years ago voted the opposition ticket. And it is not to be forgotten that two years ago the Progressive candidates split up the Republican vote, while this year the Progressives "cut no ice" to speak of many of them reuniting with the Republicans in many districts with victories to the Republicans as the result. The election was a clear fight between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Progressive vote having collapsed, and the success of the Democrats in retaining control of the House is a matter to give satisfaction to the Democracy.

The election of Tuesday sets the scene for the election of 1916, and the fact that Democracy is in control, that the program of the party is being put into effect, that further measures which will prove of value to the people are to be made into law, is such as to give confidence to the party, that with diligent work done in presenting these things to the people, with Democratic activity all along the line, the Democracy will be returned to power in Washington. That certainly is the outlook as matters now stand, and our decided opinion is that affairs are to wonderfully improve in the next two years.

BRITAIN'S NEW SEA LORD.
 Newspaper readers have been wondering what was the matter with the British navy. It is possible that now that there is a new first sea lord of the admiralty the English fleet will give a better account of itself.
 Admiral Baron Fisher has been in charge only a few days, but he seems already to have accomplished substantial preliminary results and he has taken hold of his task in a way that gives promise that he is going to rank along with Kitchener of Khartoum as a spectacular war figure.
 The first significant thing Lord Fisher has done is to close the North Sea to shipping by the planting of submarine mines. This is taking the bull by the horns, and in making this move the new admiral of the British fleet shows that he is not afraid to apply radical remedies when the disease is serious.
 Under the instructions of the Admiral all cargoes destined for German or Austrian consumption must run the gauntlet of British inspection in the English Channel, and it is said that this action by Great Britain means that the possibility of delivering anything in the nature of contraband of war to Germany is made very remote.
 The English nation looks upon Lord Fisher, it is said, as one of the indispensable men to save the naval situation just as it looked upon Kitchener as the man needed at the head of the war department. Fisher like Kitchener is of the masterful type and he will not be surprised if his coming back into power, for he has been first sea lord of the admiralty before, will mean that Winston Churchill will give up his

post as head of the admiralty and be transferred to some other post or be laid on the shelf altogether. Anyhow the war students will find in the new British naval sea lord a figure of absorbing interest.

A WISE LAW.
 One of the greatest achievements of the Wilson administration and the Democratic Congress was the enactment into law of the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act. Under it funds are given to the State agricultural colleges to enable them to employ men and women as county agents and experts who will move about among the farming people and assist them in the adoption of better methods on their farms and in their homes.
 The act was in answer to the plea of the Department of Agriculture for the women of the farm. Secretary Houston saw the needs of the farm women for a broader and a happier life and he insisted that efforts be made to point the way to the attainment of these desirable ends.
 It is said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. In this country our leading men are men born and reared on the farm. Too much could hardly be done for the mothers of the men who are to shape the destinies of the nation and the Democratic administration's concern for the noble women in the rural districts of the land is not only beautiful as a matter of chivalrous sentiment, it is commendable as a wise conservation of the best type of life in the nation.

Spirit of the Pruss
Rockefeller War Relief.
 New York Sun.
 The bitter cry of stricken Belgium has been heard and active measures of instant relief are well advanced. On Tuesday the great steamship Massachusetts will sail from New York for Rotterdam deeply laden with flour and rice and beans and bacon, consigned to the American Consul for distribution among the acutely suffering victims of the war who are innocent of any responsibility for it. When the ship arrives at her destination all arrangements will be complete for rushing the cargo to the starving people of the ruined Belgian towns and villages and wasted fields. This immediate relief is the first fruit of the splendid enterprise of charity in which the Rockefeller Foundation has embarked. It is only one episode in a comprehensive work of rehabilitation such as has never before been attempted—indeed, has never before been possible. No words of praise or endorsement are too strong for this project of beneficence it is as wise as it is humane.

Savoyard's Letter
TAFT AND LEWIS.
 I T was a glorious October morning this week, when we were congregated on the steps of the elegant building in this town, a little west of south of the White House, erected by the D. A. R., a group of eminent lawyers, members of the American Bar Association, conspicuous among them was William H. Taft, former President of the United States. Every one was enjoying the splendor of the day rather than go within where the association was holding a meeting in the handsome auditorium. James Hamilton Lewis, successor of Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate, approached Mr. Taft and there was hearty greeting between the two. As they cordially shook hands, Lewis, addressing the crowd, remarked: "This is the gentleman who introduced me to the Justice when I was admitted to practice law at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States."
 Taft, his face lovable with a resplendent smile of good humor and good fellowship, responded: "And it was not the only bad thing they charged me with in 1912."
 There was a spontaneous burst of hearty laughter from the crowd that was infected with the delicious amiability of the ex-President.

Mr. Taft was not a great President. His administration was a failure, may so by the leaders of his party, but William Howard Taft is a good man, and what a beautiful world it would be if every one was as upright and as happy as Taft would have him be. He was dismastedly beaten for re-election, but the man is no egotist and it never cost him a wink of peaceful sleep. Personally his defeat was a blessing to himself. There is no sign of care on his brow, no evidence of corroding regret on his heart. And it can be said of him, as can be said of so few public men—he loves his fellow-man without an interested motive.
 He was the one Republican President who treated the South as a fair sister in the household of the Republic. Lincoln would have so treated that section had he lived, but all the other Republican Presidents—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt—administered the government so as to make it a step-dame to the South. Taft appointed Lurton, an ex-Confederate soldier, to the Supreme bench, he made White, another ex-Confederate soldier, Chief Justice of that tribunal. Every Southern State has had as much of his affection as any Northern State. He is a patriot, but his proper place is the bar, or the bench of the jurist, rather than the forum or the cabinet of the statesman. There are many years of usefulness before this man and may he be long spared to our people.

James Hamilton Lewis has had an adventurous career. Born in Virginia, he has lived in Georgia, the State of Washington, and Chicago. Had he been an ordinary man the ridicule that was sought to be heaped upon him would have crushed him. Like Disraeli he is a dandy; but he is no Brummel. He is gifted with very considerable talents and is a student. His is a tenacious will and he is a skillful politician.
 Those who had a superficial estimate of the man were stupefied with astonishment when Lewis was elected congressman-at-large from the Republican State of Washington, and their amazement was intensified when he took his place in the front ranks of the representatives in that Congress. Not a great orator, but a fluent, ready, captivating public speaker, he is formidable in debate. His vocabulary is too exuberant, however, and it subtracts from the strength of his argument, and some folks think his manners too elaborate and his politeness too luxuriant, but he would be intolerable if he were a bore and a ruffian. A long time ago Joseph B. Underwood, grandeur of the present leader of the House of Representatives, admonished me that politeness cost less and paid more and better than any other capital. I could possibly give. How often have I reflected that the good seed that great men then sought to plant for me fell in stony place.

I never see Lewis that I do not recall the eulogy the Regent Orjeans passed upon himself: "Foy I am Philippe le Debonnaire, Philippe le Debonnaire."
 One day in Congress I saw him give old Joe Cannon a bad half-hour. Cannon was chairman of Appropriations and Lewis wanted something for his constituents that Cannon was very much averse to granting, and Lewis would have succeeded if Cannon had not talked to the



Ray of the Soil
Cotton and Ham.
 Lumberton Tribune.
 It now takes about three pounds of cotton to buy one pound of North Carolina ham. Moral: Next year raise your own meat and let the other fellow raise cotton.

Will Raise Only Chickens and Pigs.
 Cleveland Star.
 Mr. John J. Wilkins is building a concrete home out West of Shelby on the River road. He will raise chickens and pigs exclusively, calling his country place a chicken farm. Material is already on the ground and the building will commence at once.

Editor Goes the Limit.
 Milton News.
 The News printer believes in helping a good thing along, so he took The News and Observer's advice to "Buy Cotton" and he invested 5 cents in a pair of blue Sox and 5 cents in a red handkerchief last Saturday night, and still The News and Observer and the cotton farmers don't seem to be satisfied, because they keep yelling "Buy Cotton." Now what puzzles the printer is: How much more cotton do they want him to buy? He still has a dime and a postage stamp left and if that will only satisfy them and stop the yell, he will spend every cent of that hard-earned money for a yard of gingham and send it to somebody by parcel post.

Who Was A-Sayin'
 "Our memories are very treacherous," says Mr. M. J. Battle of Whiteaker's in a letter to the News and Observer. "In July 1865, I hauled cotton by wagon to Petersburg, crossing the Roanoke river in a flat. It was baled in wooden flats and it brought me sixty cents a pound. The world cannot get on without cotton. But it is equally true that its production must be—will be—reduced."
 Mr. W. R. Crow, of Goldsboro, was a Raleigh visitor yesterday. He says the farmers of Wayne county are holding their cotton in the hope that the price will be better later on. "I think the banks are doing all they can to help out the situation," added Mr. Crow. "In my judgment the people hardest hit by the low price of cotton are the supply people. The farmers' holding their cotton means that the supply men can make but few collections and are therefore not in shape to meet their bills."
 Mr. Crow was interested in the election returns. "The Democrats had in the election just passed. That they saved the House was, all things considered, a very good showing. Unsettled business conditions resulting from the war in Europe were attributed by many to the fact that the Democratic party was in power and the result was that many of the Democrats stayed at home and some, who voted the Democratic ticket two years voted Republican this time."

Smile and Be Happy
ADDED ATTRACTIONS.
 Miss Jones is an attractive girl, isn't she?
 Yes, and she's getting more so every day. They say her father's just coined money.
FATE OF THE SCAPEGOAT.
 Dobbins is always grumbling against fate.
 Yes, he has to blame his incompetency on something.
INCONSISTENT.
 That man made a hole in your ticket, ma.
 What of it?
 Why didn't you soild him the way you do me when I make a hole in my trousers?

THEN THE RAT-TLE BEGAN.
 Wife—Here's an article on "How to Avoid War."
 Hubby—What does it say—remain single!

Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell "Why Sherridan Removed Gen. Warren."

old Joe Sayers of Texas, a Democrat, at the head of the minority of the Committee of Appropriations. Allen G. Thurman one day called James G. Blaine "that damned harlequin," and that was what Cannon called Lewis when he flew his signal of distress to which Sayers responded.

Lewis is a man of letters as well as a statesman. He is the author of some works on the law and a history, "The Two Great Republics, Rome and the United States." The world was even more astonished when he became Senator from Illinois than it was when he, a Democrat, was returned to Congress from the State of Washington. In the Senate he has taken rank above the average. His knowledge of history and his industry, supported by his urbanity, amenity and courtly grace of manners, renders him formidable and respected.

New News of Yesterday
 (By E. J. Edwards.)

HOW COL. ROOSEVELT BENEFICENT A PRESIDENT'S SON.
 A FEW days after the Fourteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers for the war with Spain went into camp on Long Island, the Colonel, who was Frederick D. Grant, spent an afternoon in New York City and after he had finished the business which brought him to town he dropped in at a place where he was accustomed when in private life occasionally to meet his friends and entered into conversation with two or three whom he met there. Col. Grant was in uniform and seemed to be in excellent spirits.

I ventured to say to him that the war with Spain had offered to him an opportunity for seeking for some years he had been vainly seeking.
 "Yes," he replied, "it has given me a chance to get back into the army. It would have been better for me if I had not resigned when I did."
 "After I finished my term as Minister to Austria and returned to New York you will remember I had a chat with you and told you frankly that I was looking around for something to do. I had some little business associated with my father's estate and the management of my mother's affairs, but I wanted to get into active business life if I could. I hoped there would be an opening for me in the banking business, and I think I told you, as I did some of my friends, that I was almost ready to accept the position of messenger in a bank provided that offered me a chance for promotion in case I made good."
 "Well, time hung rather heavy on my hands until last Col. William L. Strong was, in 1894, elected mayor of New York City. Without any solicitation on my part, Col. Strong appointed me a member of the New York police board. Theodore Roosevelt, as you know, was chairman of that board. He was impulsive, and I was, I am afraid, a little obstinate, so that there was considerable friction developed between us. I often found myself wondering why Roosevelt was willing to accept appointment as head of the police board of New York City and I made up my mind when McKinley was elected President that Roosevelt was likely to be transferred from New York to some important position in Washington.
 "Well, he is now Assistant Secretary of the Navy. And I know he will make good in that office."
 "When the war with Spain began, I realized that an opportunity which I had been waiting for had come. I could get back into the army. I am certain that if I live through the war I shall be reinstated in the regular army, and when I get back there I shall stay there as long as I live. And I hope to live long enough to be promoted when I reach the age of retirement."
 "After Col. Grant became Brigadier General in the regular army he spoke again to me of his relations with Theodore Roosevelt. He said: "No man could have been more considerate or more friendly than Roosevelt was. He had forgotten completely our little irritation when we were members of the police court and I owe to his kindly offices my present position in the army."
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