

The News and Observer

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Morning Tonic

(Psalm xcii: 15.) HE SHALL call upon me, and I will answer him; I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honor him.

Uncle Walt's Way

By W. Frank Booker, of Apex, N. C.

WHO GAVE you the right to grumble about the things that go "dead wrong"? Who gave you the sour look if the road seems a bit weary and long?

GRUMBLING HABIT. admiring ways? That it's all a habit fostered by your grouchy disposition, while to sweeten the bitter of life is really your true mission?

But Villa declines to recognize Carranza. Hope on. Next year and another State Fair.

"I can't Serbia even for Cyprus" is the answer of Greece to England's call for help.

Count 'em. It's just sixty-two days to Christmas. So do your Christmas shopping early.

The State Fair has gone, but Raleigh is to have a circus this week.

The Republicans are now trying to settle upon a better up for the Presidential nomination. And in 1916 their choice will be all battered up.

New Jersey Has Spoken—Headline. But New Jersey must remember that the women always have the last word.

Speaking of Thanksgiving, we feel certain that Americans will give it to turkey in the neck.

To lead the procession we make the assertion boldly that it is not the brides who put the "No" in November.

Speaking of holidays North Carolina has a new one, presented by the last General Assembly. It is Arbor Day and it comes on the fifth of November.

The man who put the par in Parrish will now have to admit that it should be above par by reason of the administration of the State Fair of 1915 by Captain E. J. Parrish, of Durham.

The California Board of Education is going to start 'em in young for preparedness. It is going to provide military training as a part of the regular high school course.

The Durham Sun editorializes on the query of "Why is Water Tasteless?" The answer to the question should be given by the man who never tastes it.

The Kinston Daily News has just passed its first birthday anniversary and we send it our congratulations on its growth. It is a hustling youngster and seems in the finest sort of health.

We might as well be resigned to fate. Former Ambassador Dumba says he will make a statement. Perhaps he proposes to talk us dumb.

Mexico is to have another holiday on its calendar. October 19—the day of the recognition of the Carranza government by the United States—has been designated by General Carranza as Mexican Independence Day.

Raleigh received some advertising not of the complimentary sort when fair week visitors passed the old market house on Fayetteville street. How long, oh how long, will that old ark disclose the main street of this city?

They gave out little hammers among other souvenirs at the State Fair Grand Ball. But nobody wanted to knock Chief Marshal R. O. Everett, of Durham. It was a night of "boost" for him.

"A peach" is the way that the State Fair Marshals' Hall was designated by an observant onlooker. He might well have said "peaches," as he gazed upon the array of beautiful young North Carolina women.

One can't help thinking every now and then of the inconsistency of the Wilmington Star, which prints the name of its county New Hanover and then insists on Newbern. And there are others.

By word of mouth we learn that the Washington News was correct when it said: "There'll probably be an good haul at the Baby Show in Raleigh this week as there was during the week's series."

That "astute" number worked yesterday. It was "32" and it was out of Raleigh the rain, supplying it with glorious October sunshine. The only trouble with "32" was that it did not show up earlier in the week so as to put over the State Fair as a fair proposition.

THAT WE GO FORWARD.

There were many things for the thoughtful consideration of the people of North Carolina in the address of Governor Locke Craig in the opening of the State Fair. He has been for years a student of affairs of the State and in his address he urged upon the people a number of matters which if adopted would tend to material growth and the increase of wealth.

Notable among these things was what he had to say about grasses and cattle. There is in North Carolina a vast opportunity offered in the way of raising cattle, and in those parts of the State where there has been given attention to this industry the returns have been such as to show that it is a profitable field of enterprise.

There is always a market for cattle, and with attention it will be found that the prices are such as to make cattle raising a business which will pay. The conditions of soil and climate in North Carolina are such that there can be raised with ease grasses for the feeding of cattle, and with this a matter which can be well handled there is no reason why this State should not become one noted for its output of cattle.

As matters now stand we are not raising in North Carolina enough meat for our own use. Our smoke houses are in the far West, this making a condition which is not healthy for the progress along material lines. We send money—great sums of it—outside the State, and in many years we raise cotton and tobacco which are sold for low prices while we pay big money for the shipment of meats to us. We should raise cattle for home use and for export.

The agricultural organizations of the State are in the best position to urge upon the farmers the value of raising beef cattle. They will be doing a good part by the people of the State if they adopt a program which will increase the raising of cattle in this State. And in doing this they should make it plain to the farmers that the best stock is the kind in which to invest. There is a movement in the State to put within easy terms for the farmers the raising of high grade cattle, and we have the hope that the value of the program for this will be recognized, and that North Carolina will become one of the leading cattle raising States.

PELLAGRA AND RATIONS.

It used to be said that old remedies are the best and also the cheapest. But that does not seem so certain now. What prompts this remark is the fact that the Public Health Service has repeated its announcement made some months ago that the way to stave off pellagra is to eat eggs and meat, milk and butter instead of so much corn bread, grits and molasses.

Eggs and meat, milk and butters. Think of it! Remedies, preventives at any rate, are certainly not cheaper no matter how much more efficacious they are.

Nevertheless we have profound faith in the conclusions of the Public Health Service in this matter and we believe that the information should be spread as widely as possible for the good of those who have pellagra or who are in danger of contracting or developing it.

It is the most natural thing in the world for what a person eats to have much to do with his health and, if with his health, with his disease. Repeated errors of diet necessarily will have a harmful effect and if persisted in long enough will bring on death itself. The average person seems to proceed on the principle that so long as a food is "filling," there is no need to look any further for something more suitable or more nourishing. But the fact is that what a person ought to eat is really a matter of some complexity, depending often on personal peculiarities, one's calling and other conditions.

Time and thought, foresight and self-sacrifice in connection with one's diet, are well worth while. They mean a more comfortable existence and the warding off of disease. And the fact that the new idea about fighting pellagra calls for a costlier diet means that men can well afford to cut down on other expenses and provide their families with wholesome, nourishing food giving actual thought and study to the problem of arriving at the balanced ration.

COUNTIES SHOULD BE ALERT.

In the State Fair which featured the past week the great exhibit from Durham impressed itself upon all visitors, and the advertising which was received by the city and county of Durham was such as to indicate that there will be valuable returns.

We believe thoroughly in county fairs. We feel that it would be a splendid thing for North Carolina if there were a fair in every county every year. For county fairs are things which tend to create a spirit of rivalry in the doing of progressive things among the people of the counties in which there are fairs held.

But the State Fair should be the clearing house for all the agricultural and manufacturing enterprises of the State. The value of the advertising in a county fair is increased way above ten fold when there are exhibits at the State Fair which show what is going on in the various counties. A greater circle of people is reached in a State fair at which assemble people from all sections and from beyond the State, and those counties which send high class exhibits to the State Fair are going to get returns.

We hope to see the day at a State Fair when there will be exhibits from each of the one hundred counties of the State. In each county there are things which should be brought to the attention of our own people and the outside world. For the next State Fair the management should increase the efforts made for exhibits from the counties. The development of this program will help the counties, the State Fair, and the State.

HERE'S A SUGGESTION.

The rain during the past week is not the only season of rain against which the State Fair in the years has had to go up against. And when there is not rain the people who walk the fair grounds have found that they had to battle with an immense amount of dust.

It would be impracticable to provide shelter-ways for all parts of the fair grounds, and even if this were done there would still remain the dust with which to contend. Our suggestion is that there be constructed in all parts of the fair grounds where the people are to walk, roadways of bitulithic.

Granolithic walkways would not be necessary for the State Fair grounds, and our experience in

that walking on bitulithic roadways is far more agreeable than on the granolithic. Besides this it will be found necessary to use the walkways at the fair for vehicles, and bitulithic is better for these.

We believe that with walkways which will rid the fair grounds of mud and dust that the people will come in greater numbers in times of rain and in times of drought. The expense will not be great and we submit for the careful consideration of the executive committee of the State Fair the necessity for a system of walkways on the approaches to the fair grounds and on the grounds. Such a system would pay handsomely.

JOHN SPRUNT, HILL, DECLINES.

It will be with deep regret that the members of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and all who are interested in the State Fair learn that Mr. John Sprunt Hill, of Durham, takes the position that he cannot become the president of the society, to which place he was elected on Thursday night.

Mr. Hill's declination is based upon the matter of time which he finds at his disposal, his statement being that his purpose is to devote himself to the question of rural credits, a subject in which he is greatly interested. He was a member of the American commission which toured Europe making personal investigation of the working of the rural credits system in that country.

Mr. Hill would have made an able president for the State Fair organization, and there was hope that he would accept. Because of his declination of the position there will of necessity come the selection of another man, and we feel assured that there will be a man chosen who will measure up to the duties and become a force in the developing of the State through the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

Mr. North Carolina Farmer: Be certain that you have "hog and hominy" as a part of your next year program and you are certain not to miss it, no matter what the price of cotton may be.

Religion and Peace

Rev. Samuel Schulman, D. D., Rabbi Temple Beth-El, New York In New York Herald.

And many people shall go and say, Come ye and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways and we will walk in His paths... and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. Isaiah II: 2, 4.

The world is still not converted to the teachings of the Lord. It has not yet learned to walk in His paths. Therefore, the nation is still lifting up sword against nation and the art of war is still the most flourishing. Men are astonished, nay, amazed, that in the year 1915 the peoples that are standing on the height of so-called civilization are declaiming one another. Some have, accordingly, questioned the value of religion and have despaired of its influence, and have pessimistically given up hope that peace would ever come to the world.

There is an intimate connection between true religion and world peace. Religion seeks to convert the human heart. It aspires to turn the natural man into the spiritual man. The law of nature is the law of strife. And the law of the spirit, when it shall triumph and be written in men's hearts, will be the law of peace. The process must necessarily be slow. But slow as it is we must not lose hope.

So-called civilization has to a great extent to do with the mind and not the heart. The world grows in knowledge, in power over nature, in scientific use of nature's forces for man's purposes. But if the purposes be evil the knowledge only increases the power for evil.

Religion aims at teaching men that God is their Creator and Father, and, therefore, that the unity of their humanity should overshadow their differences of race and nationality. In a perfect democracy, made up of all sorts of races and based on the rights of men, this ideal will be realized.

Religion is an eminently practical thing. It plants the love of the alien in the hearts of men instead of hate and it makes justice superior to interest. The natural man, driven by his prejudices or his selfishness, fights. Though it must be said men also fight for great moral ideas, and there is even a worse thing than war, which is humanity's sin writ large. When a nation prefers the comfort of its skin and the integrity of its pocketbook to any consideration of freedom and justice, and would rather do anything than fight, it becomes cowardly and degenerate.

War will, therefore, not be ended because of the horrors of it and the softening of men. It should not be ended that way, because there are worse things than death. War will not be ended in the world merely by the stronger crushing the weak. The passion for justice will always revive the weak for renewed effort until it triumphs in human hearts.

Peace will come to the world when men will have learned of the ways of the Eternal and will walk in His paths; when every bit of race hatred and prejudice shall be destroyed, and when men will have become so morally cultured that it will be instinctive with them to prefer the right to their own profit. The world with all its present brutishness, is better than it ever was. The Kingdom of God is slowly, to be sure, but nevertheless certainly growing in the midst of men. Religion is the root of the tree that will eventually bear the fruit of peace.

Savoyard's Letter

A BULL MOOSE ON THE CASE.

M R JUDSON C. WELLIVER is one of the very capable newspaper men of this town and his editorials in The Washington Times would be a credit to any newspaper in the country. Mr. Welliver is a Bull Moose in politics—too honest to be a Republican, and too much of a Republican to be a Democrat. He came here from Iowa, lived in Maryland, and in an ornate to the cloth, a brilliant writer, and turns out as much work as any member of the National Press Club.

In a recent review of the political situation Mr. Welliver discussed three propositions that he lays down, as follows: "1. A general feeling that the course of world affairs is moving so rapidly that it is not only impossible to judge what issues will be at the front, but in a way dangerous to formulate any issues.

"2. The recognition among Democrats that their party must nominate President Wilson, despite that there is admittedly an utter lack of enthusiasm for him.

"3. The fact that the Republicans are thus far unable to gauge the sentiment as among the various possible nominees that have been discussed."



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been taking counsel with? It is not a loud, gasping, gasconading, bloatling, squalling, snarling, obstreperous enthusiasm that Woodrow Wilson commands. It is not suggestive of brass bands, gold lace, drum majors, and the pride, pomp, and circumstance of politics such as Mr. Welliver's favorite, Col. Roosevelt, provokes. But the genuine enthusiasm is there all right.

It is calm, sedate, serene confidence that Mr. Wilson inspires. The Democrats know that he is the first citizen of the Republic, not only in station, but in parts and in character, with the mind of Jefferson and the hand of Jackson. On the Democratic side of the hedge we do not see the use of shouting when the victory is so sure and so easy.

Mr. Welliver drops into speculation in this fashion: "That the German forces in the electorate are pretty definitely lost to them is generally admitted by most Democrats. But there is wide divergence of view as to the effect of this loss."

Just now a favorite Democratic speculation deals with the voting strength to be lost in this way. Some Democratic politicians who have been looking into the situation have declared that 85 per cent of the German vote has in recent years been Republican anyhow, therefore the proportion of it that the Democrats have a chance to lose is calculated as very small."

That German vote, at the North, that is Democratic is composed of the descendants of those Germans who were persecuted by the Know-Nothings. That fanatic party died three-score years ago when there were very few Germans in the United States. Then came the slavery question, the German influx, and every German who landed on our shores and settled at the North, as 95 per cent of them did, was an anti-slavery man and naturally attached himself to the Republican party. A very few subsequently became Democrats on the liquor question, for in those days Democrats were strong for "personal liberty". In 1894 the German vote was practically solid for McKinley. They were for the gold standard almost to a man.

Grant that 15 per cent of the German vote is Democratic and that it will oppose Wilson for his notes to Germany about the submarines. What stand do the Republicans take on that question? They are going to try to dodge it unless they have to nominate Teddy, as probably they will. And if they nominate Roosevelt every German vote in the land will be cast for Wilson.

Should they nominate Root or Burton, or Fairbanks, or anyone of the numerous other candidates we may depend on it that all the attention the G. O. P. platform will give to the war will be a condemnation of Wilson's policy relating to the war and let it go at that. Then your Republican will be a pro-German in Wisconsin and an anti-German in Massachusetts. In those days when the average voter's politics was inspired by the stump orator, James K. Polk ran as a free-trader in Illinois and as a protectionist in Pennsylvania and carried both States. But we have fallen on times when the average voter reads the newspapers, and the daily paper, at that, and such a game is become impossible.

No, the Republicans will have to toe the mark, come to the scratch on this German question, and I can tell my friend Welliver that the G. O. P. is doing more walking the floor at unreasonable and inauspicious hours of the early morn than the Democrats, cogitating about the German vote.

Mr. Welliver then speaks of the effect of the new rule adopted by the Republican National Committee disfranchising the negro of the South in party councils, but he fails to drop into prognostication of the result. I am at a loss to know whether my friend is a returned prodigal. Certainly he will not observe the order of Mr. Taft for the Bull Moose set to leave their principles behind as useless, burdensome and odious impediments to confuse and demoralize the elect when the G. O. P. shall fight at Armageddon in 1916. Welliver is going to fetch his baggage with him when he rejoins, though he may leave his kittin' behind and conclude not "to stay 'most all day."

It is going to be a halcyon and a vociferous time—the Republican National Convention. Somebody will feel like a steam roller has run over him after it is all over. Will it be a standpatter or a Bull Moose? That is the question. What say you, Welliver?

Washington, October 23.

Racy of the Soil

Beat This Beet. A beet weighing 1 1/2 pounds is on exhibit at Goodman & Frieze's drug store. It was grown by Frank Probst and belongs to the Early Blood Red variety.

Raising the Meat. Norlina Headlight. Mr. F. B. Newell was here Thursday selling fresh pork to one of our butchers. Mr. Newell tells us that he has already sold four hundred dollars worth of hogs from his farm this year and that he still has for sale fifty nice shoats that will weigh about one hundred pounds each.

Corn On the Yarkin. Carthage News. W. G. Jennings returned yesterday from a trip to Wilkes county and says he saw some of the largest corn up on the Yarkin river that he ever saw in his life and that there is plenty of it. Tobacco, he says, up there is nothing extra and some of the farmers say they are not going to plant any next year.

Fruit in Bertie. Winslow Ledger. We saw some good apples some from Mr. T. A. Southwick's farm in Cashoke as come from any northern market. And we also saw some peaches that were raised by Mr. E. Z. Daniels in Perriway that were better and larger than any we have ever seen come to Winslow—from anywhere.

NOT SO DESPERATE NOW. Miss Bonds told me you made separate love to her a year ago. I was desperate, but finally I had 't get a job.

NO COWARD. She: And you admit you ran away from your country to avoid fighting? You ought to be ashamed. He: Didn't I propose marriage just now.

VERY UNKIND. Some times I think, he began. But not often, I suppose, interrupted the rude girl.

MOBBED. I told you I wanted to see him the next time you called. What did he say? He said for you to come on, he wasn't afraid of you.

Go I Has A-Sayin'

"That the next Congress will submit the question of national prohibition to the States appears to me to be a foregone conclusion," said a prohibitionist and equal suffragist yesterday.

"This is not an unreasonable prediction if you will consider for a moment that there are now only four States in the Union under the license system. Nineteen now have prohibition, two rural prohibition and the others have local option, which is only one step removed from prohibition.

"New Jersey is one of the four wet States and its defeat of woman suffrage the other day was not on the merits of the question, but because the liquor interests feared the result against their business if woman was granted the ballot."

"Borrowing books is a profitable proceeding for the forgetful," says Samuel Hopkins Adams writing in the Boston Herald. "By this method," he continues, "if the borrower's friends are also slack of memory, a very respectable library can be achieved at surprisingly small cost. The drawback to the plan is that the lenders are likely at any time to assert the privilege of the recall. Thus, just as one has become comfortably habituated to some prized volume, it is abruptly snatched away and the sedulous collector is left mourning.

"For myself, I find that a book worth reading at all is usually worth owning. If it has any message or meaning or value for me, if it has invigorated me with the refreshment of laughter, or touched me with a sense of the pathos of the human struggle, it has thrown a gleam of light into some curious corner of life, or given me a new insight into the thoughts and passions of men; if I take from it one real, enduring thought or belief or emotion, then I want it by me, where I can turn to it, at need, or on the whim of the moment, to renew the tie. That kind of book is a friend. Who would willingly borrow his friends?"

Dr. Franklin Sherman, State Entomologist, was poking over a box of beetles yesterday as a News and Observer man dropped in. He was giving the various specimens close scrutiny with a magnifying glass in order to properly classify them.

The beetle occupies a large place in the insect life. There are 100 families, representing about 3,000 kinds. In North Carolina there are about 150 kinds of ground beetles and about 250 kinds are on record in Dr. Sherman's department.

There are some beetles that feed on crops, but most of them are beneficial. The latter class feed on the insects. The farmer, therefore, should know the beetle families and it is here that the department of entomology renders some of its valuable service to the agriculturists of the State.

The beetle has a shell on the back that splits perfectly straight down the back and these two sections fit snugly together without lapping. The shells protect the wings underneath. When the insect wants to fly he raises the shell covers and his wings come into play.

The subject of bees also came up and he said: "Do you know that North Carolina stands fourth among the States in its number of bees. Some people think of New York and other States as being ahead of this State, but not so according to the census report. Texas is first, Missouri is second, California third, and the Old North State fourth. Wilkes county leads in the State. Now as to the value of the bees the State ranks as eleventh. Why this is so I leave to you. Probably the matter of the tax assessor has something to do with it."