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For Larger Advertisements Liberal Contracts will be made.

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

Grover Cleveland spend the day out hunting.

The German Emperor was delayed by fog on his arrival in England.

The third Douma will begin its sessions at St. Petersburg next Thursday.

Five new companies of the coast artillery are to be organized at Fort Monroe, Va.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw made an address advocating currency reform.

A member of the Russian Absolutist party announces that the plan is to destroy the Duma.

The steamer Minnetonka brought a stowaway, who traveled as a passenger, though without money.

The ferry sale made by Anthony N. Brady, in New York, is to be investigated by the grand jury.

Marconi is experimenting with the wireless system to find if power cannot be transmitted in the same way.

Henry Farman made a complete circle with his aeroplane, though the performance is not regarded as official.

President Roosevelt has invited Dewey, Brownson and other admirals to review the fleet on its departure for the Pacific.

A Baltimore firm has filed a proposed whiskeylabel, which Attorney General Bonaparte regards as in line with his decision.

President Gompers submitted an interesting report at the annual meeting of the Federation of Labor, which began at Jamestown.

William Davis, a negro criminal, is held by the Richmond police in the belief that he is the man who almost murdered and assaulted Miss Mamie Conners.

The People's Bank, of Portsmouth, is in the hands of receivers. It is said to be insolvent because of defalcations of the cashier.

Wholesale frauds on the part of distillers are said to have been unearthed by government agents at Danville.

The trial of Col. A. S. Hudson, on the charge of embezzlement was postponed by Judge Black at Charleston, W. Va.

Delaware liquor dealers are expected to contest the constitutionality of the law under which the recent local option election was held.

The appeal of the county of Philadelphia in the 2-cent rate case was argued before the Pennsylvania Supreme court.

William Jennings Bryan is to make another tour of New York State before deciding as to the Presidential nomination.

President Roosevelt, it is understood, is greatly disappointed at the results in Maryland, New Jersey and Ohio, and may change his attitude toward the Presidential nomination.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had a conference with Mr. Roosevelt.

Warning was issued to army officers that "round robins" or any form of criticism of officials or policies will be promptly punished.

Latest returns indicate that the Democrats have elected 117 members of the Virginia Legislature, while the Republicans elected 23.

Internal revenue officers have seized 16 distilleries in Lower Virginia for alleged revenue frauds.

Chicago will charge a 3 per cent. tax on the telephone company's gross receipts.

Bishop Ferguson, the negro prelate, is said to have attended Governor Swanson's reception at the Executive Mansion.

Latest returns in New Jersey reverse the earlier result, and give the State to the Republicans. Other results are practically as previously announced.

Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, reappeared in New York and was arraigned on one of the charges against him.

Official steps were taken to declare the telegraphers' strike off.

The arrival of gold shipments and the decision to stand by the trust companies eased things in Wall street.

The steamer Lusitania broke her best previous record for a day's run.

A plan is on foot to place Grover Cleveland at the head of a depositories' committee to aid in the rehabilitation of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Dr. J. Lewis Brown was arrested in Atlanta, on the charge of attempting to kill Father Gunn, priest in charge of the church of which he was organist.

Howard Galford was shot and instantly killed at Wantness, W. Va., and Amos Passell is in jail, charged with the crime.

Former Judge Wilbur J. Kilby, of Suffolk, is dead.

Pittsburg expects rail mills to resume within 30 days.

OUR FORTY-SIXTH STATE

New Star Added to American Flag by Admission of Oklahoma.

Washington, Special.—A new star was added to the American flag Saturday by the admission formally into the Union of the State of Oklahoma. President Roosevelt at 10:16 o'clock Saturday morning signed the proclamation admitting the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory jointly as one of the American States. Little formality attended the ceremony which meant so much to the people of the two territories. In appending his signature to the proclamation the President used a pen formed from a quill plucked from the wing of an American eagle. The pen will be deposited with the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Admission Marked by Jubilation.

Guthrie, Okla., Special.—The admission of Oklahoma to statehood was marked by jubilation throughout the two territories by the installation of Governor Charles N. Haskell and by a parade and barbecue in Guthrie.

Will Issue Panama Bonds.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Cortelyou has made the important announcement that, as a means of affording relief to the financial situation, the Treasury would issue \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds and \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run for one year and bear 3 per cent interest.

The Secretary's action in coming to the relief of the financial situation meets with President Roosevelt's hearty approval, and the plan is the outcome of the several White House conferences which have been held within the past few days when the financial situation was under consideration. Secretary Cortelyou says that the Panama bonds will afford most substantial relief, as the law provides that they may be used as a basis for additional national bank circulation. He also states that the proceeds from the sale of certificates can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent, and especially for the movement of the crops which, he says, "if properly accelerated will give the greatest relief and result in the most immediate financial returns." The Secretary calls attention to the attractiveness of the bonds and certificates as absolutely safe investments.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS

Tells Why "In God We Trust" Was Omitted From Coins

Washington, Special.—In answer to one of the numerous protests which have been received at the White House against the new gold coins which have been coined without the words "In God We Trust," President Roosevelt has written a letter which he has made public. The letter follows:

"When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting 'In God We Trust' on the coins as is the custom, although without legal warrant had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coin. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on. Of course the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of Congress and any direction of Congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present as I have said there is no warrant in law for the inscription.

Does No Good.

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence, which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit. Any use which tends to cheapen and above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted.

"It is a motto which it is indeed well to have inscribed on our great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point, and Annapolis—in short wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen such a motto by use on coins, just as it would be to cheapen it by use on postage stamps or in advertisements.

Source of Jest and Ridicule.

"As regards the use of coinage we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins or show any signs of its having appealed to any high emotion in him, but I have literally hundreds of times heard it used as an occasion of, and incident to the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite.

"For example throughout the long contest extending over several decades on the free coinage question the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule, and this was unavoidable. Every one must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like 'In God We Trust for the eight cents,' 'In God We Trust for the short weight,' 'In God We Trust for the thirty-seven cents we do not pay,' and so forth and so forth. Surely I am within bounds when I say that a use of the phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect, but I very sincerely hope that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country will prevent any such action being taken.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

BARNEY MAKES WILL

Mortally Wounded by His Own Hand He Called His Family Around Him and Dictated Will—Estate Valued at \$2,500,000—Will Be Incorporated and Managed by Former Associates.

New York, Special.—Mortally wounded by his own hand, Charles Tracy Barney summoned his family and lawyers to his bedside and after calmly reviewing his business and private affairs and giving minute expression of his wishes in certain matters, dictated and signed a will in which his wife was made the principal beneficiary. This matter disposed of the operation through which his physicians had hoped to save his life.

A half hour after the lawyers withdrew the former head of the Knickerbocker Trust company was dead.

This became known through a statement made by Albert S. Milbank of the law firm of Masten and Nichols, Mr. Barney's personal attorneys, and explains the presence at the house when the coroner arrived of Arthur H. Masten and George L. Nichols, the firm members. It was given out at the house following the death of Barney that the dying man had said nothing further than the remark, repeated later by Dr. George A. Dixon, "Doctor, this is an accident."

It is believed that the estate at present will net about \$2,500,000. Under the provisions of a previous will Barney made disposition of from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

In Friday's will the banker directed that his estate should be incorporated and administered by a board of trustees chosen from his former associates in the directorate of the now suspended Knickerbocker Trust company. Barney directed that his wife should be the chief beneficiary after his debts were paid.

Cortelyou Addresses Merchants.

New York, Special.—Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, the "savior of the business and financial interests of New York," was given a great reception upon his appearance at the tenth anniversary luncheon of the Merchants' Association of New York. Other speakers were James W. Wadsworth, Jr., speaker of the assembly; Patrick F. McGowan, president of the board of aldermen; John T. Griggs, counsel of the association, and the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn.

Combine Among Coal Dealers.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—State's Attorney Healy's attention has been called to a move inaugurated which it is charged may have something to do with the increases of from 25 to 50 cents on a ton in the price of coal. The three principal companies are said to be affected by the new consolidation. The scheme is that all the coal yards be brought under one management. This would be an economical method of supervising business and would prevent competition between rival agents.

Wounded in Shotgun Duel.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—In a duel with shotguns near Radford Thursday evening James Newby, custodian of Carpers' Lithia Springs, was fatally wounded by Hugh Peterman, and the latter was seriously wounded by Newby. The men were out hunting and when they met, turned their guns on each other and began shooting. The trouble is the result of an old grudge which grew out of jealousy on the part of Peterman, who imagined Newby was paying attention to his wife.

Norfolk Bank in Hands of Receiver.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The Peoples Bank, of Portsmouth, which suspended several days ago, went into the hands of a receiver Monday night upon petition of the directors who gave out a statement that the bank has been made insolvent through defalcations by the cashier.

Farmers' Convention.

Lake City, Fla., Special.—Three hundred delegates representing the Farmers' Unions of Georgia and Florida met here for a two days' session. At the morning session, presided over by National President Barrett, committees were named. The committee on financing the cotton crop reported a plan whereby the farmers and banks will be protected, the support of the national organization being pledged. Minimum prices of 15 cents for short staple and 42 cents for the best grades of Sea Island cotton were recommended.

For Peace in Central America.

Washington, Special.—The Central American Peace Conference which is expected to effect an important result in making wars between the five republics, in that part of the world impossible in the future, began its sessions Thursday afternoon. Secretary Root made the address of welcome. Ambassador Creel, of Mexico, also spoke.

BRYAN A CANDIDATE

Willing to Accept Democratic Nomination for President

THINKS CHANCES TO WIN GOOD

Mr. Bryan Oft-Repeated Question by Saying That He Will Accept Democratic Nomination in 1908—Does Not Seek Nomination and Will Not Assume to Decide Question of Availability.

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—William J. Bryan will accept the Democratic nomination for President in 1908, but he will neither ask nor make a fight for it. He says that for a year or more he has been pressed to answer the question "Will you accept the nomination?" and he believes the public is entitled to an answer and to know the position he occupies. The question that ought to weigh most, he says, is whether his nomination will strengthen the Democratic party more than the nomination of some one else. Not only will he not seek or ask for the nomination, but he will not assume to decide the question of availability, and if the prize falls to another he will neither be disappointed or disgruntled. At the same time, he denies that he has waited this long in a desire to see whom the Republicans are likely to nominate, or to ascertain the chances of victory.

Mr. Bryan says:

"Now that the election of 1907 is past and plans are being made for next year's campaign, Mr. Bryan feels that a statement is due to the public. Those who prefer another candidate are entitled to know his position and those who favor his nomination have a right to demand an answer to the question so often put 'Will you accept a nomination?' his refusal to answer the question has led to the circulation of many false reports and unfriendly newspapers have taken advantage of his silence to misrepresent his attitude.

Will Not Seek Nomination.

"Mr. Bryan will not ask for or seek a nomination and he will not assume to decide the question of his availability. He has been so amply recompensed by his party for what he has done and for what he has endeavored to do that he cannot claim a nomination as a reward; neither should his ambition be considered for he has had honors enough from his party to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The only question that ought to weigh with the party is whether the party can be strengthened and aided more by his nomination than by the nomination of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate, he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another, he will not be disappointed or disgruntled. His availability is a question to be decided not by him, nor by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party and to them, he entrusts the decision of the question—they are the Supreme Court in all matters concerning candidates, as they are in all matters concerning the platform.

Party Must Depend Upon Its Merits.

"He assumes that they will not select him unless they desire to make an aggressive fight for the application of Democratic principles to present conditions, and he also takes it for granted that the organization of the party will be in harmony with the platform, and will be composed of men who see political records and will invite confidence and give assurance that a victory, if won, will not be a barren victory.

"The Republicans must nominate either a reformer, a stand pater or one whose position on public questions is unknown, and the course of the Democratic party should be the same no matter which element controls the Republican convention. The Democratic party must make the fight for what it believes. While it may take advantage of Republican mistakes, it must depend upon its own merits for success and not upon the error of its opponents.

"The action of the Republican convention may have its influence in the determining of the relative availability of Democratic candidates, but it ought not to have any influence in determining the question whether the one chosen by the Democrats should accept the nomination. If the rank and file of the Democratic party desire Mr. Bryan to make the race, he will make it no matter who may be the Republican nominee."

WE SHOULD BE THANKFUL

In a Lengthy Document the State's Executive Enumerates the Prosperity of the State and Gives Reasons Why the People Should Be Thankful.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn's Thanksgiving proclamation is a long one. In part it says:

"To me this is a most beautiful and helpful custom, for if a State or an individual will only compare their many blessings with their few ills each will find that the good bestowed is far in excess of the evil and, therefore, a matter for profound rejoicing. While since the last proclamation some things have occurred in the State that are to be regretted and some feelings engendered that may have left a sting, still, when these disturbances and excitements are forgotten, or only remembered as having taught lessons of patriotism and wisdom, the peace, plenty and blessing of the past year will be remembered as cause for expressions of our deepest gratitude to the author of all good.

"No pestilence or great epidemic of sickness has visited our people, but unusual health and freedom from disease have been enjoyed throughout the entire State. The demand for laborer in every department of business has been so great that good wages for reasonable hours have been given all who toil; and there has been no excuse for any able-bodied persons eating the bread of idleness or being dependent on charity. Peace and good will have existed between capital and labor, and employers and employes have enjoyed closer relations than ever before. More miles of railroad have been built; more factories of every description erected; more looms, spindles, planes, saws and furnaces put in operation, until the year 1907 has become the greatest in our history in material development and in progressive upbuilding.

"Our farm products have commanded higher prices than heretofore, which, while entailing more expense on the consumer, has added greater gain to the producer, thus maintaining the parity of wealth. Money has been obtainable on easy terms and not even the stringency of Wall street has affected to any great extent our financial condition. Investments have declared good dividends and fine returns have been made on every class of work, both in the agricultural and industrial field. Never before in the history of the State has there been such interest taken in public education, while a temperance wave has swept over the entire Commonwealth, showing that, while our people have millions for investments, improvements and education, they are tired of seeing money squandered for strong drink that only brings ruin and shame for they have ascertained that the true worth of a nation or State is not always to be gauged by the amount of its finances, the strength of its army or the value of its products, but by the character of its men and women. Isaiah said: 'I will make a man more precious than fine gold.' In the hour of our great prosperity we must not forget we are mortal beings with souls, as well as progressive men, for soundness of heart and purity of life are the State's greatest bulwark of safety. Law and order have been maintained and no awful mobs assembled, but the people have been quiet and given up to deeds of industry and thrift.

"While trying to do full justice to all and protecting every class, high and low, during the year, the State has maintained that it is Supreme and that all, both great and small, must obey its law.

"The mercies thus shown us by a bountiful Creator have been so prodigious and the percentage of increase agriculturally, industrially, educationally and morally so wonderful that it has attracted not only the notice of our nation, but of the entire world, and made it our duty to magnify the name of Him who has thus given us the increase."

CONFERENCE CALLED

President Invites Governors to Meet With Him

MUST CONSERVE RESOURCES

The Subject For Consideration is the Question of Means to Conserve the Country's Natural Resources—We Are Prosperous Now, the Chief Executive Declares, But it is Time to Halt and Take a Reckoning.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has invited the Governors of the States and Territories to meet him at the White House May 13th, 14th and 15th next, to discuss the question of means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Invitations are to be extended to the members of both houses of Congress and to the inland waterways commission. The importance and manner in which the subject is to be considered are indicated in the President's letter to the Governors, which was made public at the White House. The letter follows:

"The natural resources of the territory of the United States were, at the time of settlement, richer, more varied and more available than those of any other equal area on the surface of the earth. The development of these resources has given us for more than a century a rate of increase in population and wealth undreamed of by the men who founded our government and without parallel in history. It is obvious that the prosperity which we now enjoy rests directly upon these resources. It is equally obvious that the vigor and success which we desire and foresee for this nation in the future must have this as its ultimate material basis.

"In view of these evident facts, it seems to me time for the country to take account of its natural resources, and to inquire how long they are likely to last. We are prosperous now; we should not forget that it will be just as important to our descendants to be prosperous in their time as it is to us to be prosperous in our time.

"Recently I expressed the opinion that there is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity to our natural resources; and I added that it is the plain duty of those of us who, for the moment, are responsible to make inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us; to forecast as well as we may the needs of the future, and so to handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants.

"It is evident that the abundant natural resources in which the welfare of this nation rests are becoming depleted, and in not a few cases are already exhausted. This is true of all portions of the United States; it is especially true of the east. The gravity of the situation must, I believe, appeal with special force to the Governors of the States because of their close relations to the people and their responsibility for the welfare of their communities. I have therefore decided, in accordance with the suggestion of the Governors of the States and Territories to meet at the White House on May 13th, 14th and 15th to confer with the President and with each other upon the conservation of natural resources.

"It gives me great pleasure to invite you to take part in this conference. I should be glad to have you select three citizens to accompany you and to attend the conference as your assistants or advisers. I shall also invite the Senators and Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress to be present at the sessions so far as their duties will permit.

"The matters to be considered at this conference are not confined to any region or group of States, but are of vital concern to the nation as a whole and to all the people. These subjects include the use and conservation of the mineral resources, the resources of the land and the resources of the waters in every part of our territory.

"In order to open discussion I shall invite a few recognized authorities to present brief descriptions of actual facts and conditions, without argument, leaving the conference to deal with each topic as it may elect. The members of the inland waterways commission will be present in order to share with me the benefit of information and suggestion, and if desired, to set forth their provisional plans and conclusions.

"Facts, which I cannot gainsay, force me to believe that the conservation of our natural resources is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States. This is the first of its kind, will be among the most important gatherings in our history in its effect upon the welfare of all our people.

"I earnestly hope, my dear Governor, that you will find it possible to be present.

"Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The Traffic in White Slaves.

Chicago, Special.—Miss Rose Johnson, the well-known mission worker of London, is on her way to Washington to lay before President Roosevelt proof of her charges that Chicago is the clearing house centre of the white slave traffic that extends into all the countries of the world. She says she will call particular attention to the inhumanities allowed in the Panama Canal zone.

Some Certificates Retired.

New York, Special.—It was learned that some of the Clearing House loan certificates issued during the recent financial crisis had been retired. No definite information as to the amount could be obtained, but Clearing House officials expressed high satisfaction at this concrete evidence of improvement in the general situation.