

TIMETRUTH WAS TOLD

Revelations of New York Street Railway Investigation.

BECOME A NATIONAL ISSUE.

Corporation Contributions to Campaign Funds an Abuse to Be Corrected—A Plan to End the Evil—Mr. Bryan on the Influence of the Country Press.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

The public service corporations of the city of New York are having troubles of their own. I use the word troubles in the plural purposely. The unfortunate stockholders in the Metropolitan Traction company and in the Metropolitan Securities company are troubled because they found the managers of their properties becoming incredibly rich while the dividends vanished. The other trouble seems to be coming to eminent defenders of the national honor and bitter opponents of Democratic success in either state or nation. The investigation shows Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, who used to think he'd like to be a Democratic candidate for the presidency or for the senatorship from Virginia, hand in glove with Mr. Quigg, a former Republican congressman, later the chairman of the Republican county committee and now a lobbyist. Mr. Quigg, who used to be a newspaper reporter, received in four years \$271,000 from the traction company.

Now, let us be fair. One of the most successful jugglers of Metropolitan Traction was William C. Whitney, Grover Cleveland's sponsor and manager in politics and President Cleveland's secretary of the navy. Mr. Whitney engineered the nomination of Cleveland in 1892. He did it with a strong hand and a heavy purse, and the demands he or the people back of him made upon the Cleveland administration wrecked the Democratic party for many years. Bryan made it a fighting organization, but even his wide popularity and vigorous leadership were not able to overcome the burden of Clevelandism.

Mr. Whitney was strong for national honor in 1890, and yet at that very time he was doing things in connection with a corporation that he controlled amounting to personal dishonesty. It may be urged that one should say nothing but good of the dead. Personally I think the maxim should be changed. When the dead has done much to debauch the government of the country, to encourage the idea that the mere lavish use of money can make a president and that then the power thus obtained can be used to enrich those engaged in the job, it is time that truth was told. Today the name of William C. Whitney, whom I knew and who was personally a lovable man, figures in every dubious operation of the Metropolitan company up to the time of his death. He was the shrewd schemer, and perhaps to him the distinguished secretary of state, Elihu Root, was next. Secretary Root has the excuse that all lawyers use—namely, that he acted only as attorney. Some day the people in this country, who in the end are its lawmaking authority, will enact some sort of legislation to prevent this subterfuge.

Why This is a National Issue. The mere fact of the overcapitalization and the impending bankruptcy of New York traction companies is not a matter of national concern except for the truth that a good deal of the money which has reduced these corporations to the point at which they are unable to pay even the interest of their bonds has gone to hungry politicians—in practically every case very prominent politicians—alleged with the Republican organization. There is a mysterious check for \$250,000, drawn in the campaign year of 1900, which nobody connected with Metropolitan Traction either can or will explain. Mr. William M. Ivins, who is investigating the matter, makes no bones about asserting that it went to the Republican national committee. Then there was the \$200,000 fund raised by Mr. Harriman, largely from men who were interested in the local street railways, and turned over to Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, and by him to the present secretary of the treasury, George B. Cortelyou. Much of the money raised by Mr. Harriman came from life insurance companies, some from the street railways.

If national political committees are going to be permitted to raise campaign funds in enormous figures from the street railways of any city, it becomes immediately apparent that these corporations are interfering in national affairs and therefore subject to national attention. Nobody believes that the United States government should interfere with the collapse of the various traction companies in New York. But if a Whitney on the bygone Democratic side, or a Quigg on the present Republican side, or a Harriman, or a Cortelyou, or a Ryan, or a Bliss can use the treasuries of these companies to procure funds to debauch the electoral machinery of state or nation it is about time that either state or nation took cognizance of what is doing. When the investigation now being made by the public service commission of New York is finished, there will be many great financial and political reputations ruined. There may not be a perfectly clear and plain path toward the ending of such evils suggested, but enough will have been done to show that a wider system of national and state

publicity for all contributions made by a corporation for political purposes will do much to finally correct this abuse.

City and Country Newspapers. A New York newspaper, the World, is very much distressed or possibly very indignant because, according to its assertion, Mr. Bryan said at Richmond that "the great metropolitan families are controlled by the trusts and their columns are open to the highest bidder." The World's quotation is not accurate. I heard Mr. Bryan's speech and recall that he said as he has telegraphed to the World, "many great metropolitan families." Nobody who knows anything of either New York or Chicago journalism will question the justice of the statement so qualified. The World, which showed the utmost irritation about it, has done great work in exposing certain trusts. It has fought hard and well against the insurance infamies, the Harriman methods of finance and the Metropolitan Traction. But, after all, when an antimonopoly and antitrust candidate appears in either the Democratic or the Republican party we do not find the World enthusiastic or even friendly. For Mr. Bryan it has nothing but ridicule and malice; for President Roosevelt, who has done much and tried to do more, nothing but hostility; for Senator La Follette who on the Republican side is emphatically antitrust, the World has little except silence or a semioccasional sneer.

Now, what Mr. Bryan really said at Richmond was of more importance to the part not quoted by the metropolitan papers than that which they attacked. He said that the fight for real popular government, for the representation of the people in both the state and the national government, must be and would be taken up by the country papers. He believed that the country press was free from the influences which affect, sometimes insensibly, many great metropolitan papers. The country editor, it is safe to say, does not live in Paris and edit his New York newspaper alternately from Monte Carlo and from his yacht. He does not hold the most honorable position of ambassador to England or to St. Petersburg and conduct his New York or Chicago paper from either point, so far removed from any touch with the feeling of the common people of the United States.

The great papers do a great work. Of that there is no doubt. But they are not wholly free from the charge of constituting in themselves a trust, and, as it now has come to pass that their owners are multimillionaires and must hold investments in trust securities, so beyond doubt they are insensibly influenced by the trust sentiment. Mr. Bryan was not first to say that the country press was the one to which representatives of the common people must look for aid. The rage and indignation of the metropolitan press over his statement go far to prove its truth.

The Trusts Against the Trusts. There are some students of public affairs, some public men and economists who hold that the operation of natural law will ultimately destroy monopolies and by so doing break down the conditions which have created the swollen fortunes which both President Roosevelt and the leader of the Democratic party regard as a menace to the continued well being of the republic. I am frank to view that I have not agreed with this view. It seems to me that legislation by both state and nation, and very drastic legislation at that, is necessary. As the president himself said in effect, one of these millionaire monopolists and stock jugglers in jail would be worth a hundred fines imposed upon the corporation.

Yet it is worth while considering whether the trusts are not going to break themselves or, rather, whether the men who have got control of them, in their eagerness to get rich and their personal jealousies, will not bring down the whole artificial fabric in one grand crash upon their own heads. All of the men concerned in the traction trust of New York city have turned against each other, and the revelations that they make about each other have made the stock practically unsalable and promise to engage the attention of the courts for a decade at least. Only last week the effort of one magnate of a copper trust to beat his rivals in Wall street resulted in his being driven out of the banks he controlled and his practical, though possibly temporary, elimination from the ranks of trust promoters. The fall of Helms carried with him to a certain extent Charles W. Morse, who promoted and controls the ice trust and the steamship trust. He, too, has been forced to resign from the directorate of every bank and trust company with which he was connected. E. H. Thomas, also widely engaged in schemes for monopolizing different industries, has likewise been driven from any connection with the string of banks that he controls. Fish and Harriman are now emulating the Kilkenny cats at Chicago. Perhaps it is true that as these men go others quite as eager for power and for self will replace them. But there is an all-overer as to what happens when a group of a certain class fall out among themselves.

The matters to consider in the financial revelations of recent years are first, that the men whose fortunes are swollen beyond any reasonable limits have secured them by the accumulation of small savings of the people in savings banks and insurance companies; second, that at no time have they hesitated to evade or to bend the law for their own profit; third, that they thought was never for the benefit of the holders, but always for themselves. Washington, D. C.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 10, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. xxiv, 14-28. Memory Verses, 22-24—Golden Text, Josh. xxiv, 15—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1907, by American Press Association.)

The Lord had given rest unto Israel from all their enemies (xxiii, 1); the tabernacle had been set up at Shiloh and was still there when Samuel was brought as a little lad to minister to the Lord in the days of Eli (xxvii, 1; xli, 5; I Sam. I, 3, 24); Joshua was old and felt that his sojourn on earth would soon be over, so he called together the elders and officers of Israel and rehearsed to them all that the Lord their God had done for them and how He had fought for them as He had promised, bringing the record down from the days of Abraham to the time when he was speaking. He reminded them that it was "the Lord their God" who had done it all, using that particular phrase about fourteen times in chapter xxiii, and in chapter xxiv, 1-13, the Lord Himself, through Joshua, spoke of more than twenty things he had done for them. Joshua testified to the faithfulness of God in these words: "Not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you. All are come to pass unto you, and not one thing hath failed thereof" (xxiii, 14). Solomon at the dedication of the temple used almost identical words (I Kings viii, 56), and it is our privilege to this day and always to live in the faithfulness of God, remembering such assurances as I Cor. I, 9; II Thess. iii, 3. Now, in our lesson we have the burden of Joshua's heart for this people whom he was about to leave, "Fear the Lord and serve Him in sincerity and truth" (verse 14), and three times the people reply that they will serve the Lord (verses 18, 21, 24), emphasizing it in verse 24 in these words: "The Lord our God will we serve, and His voice will we obey." Joshua's declared determination, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord" (verse 15), and his very strong plea had a grand result, for we read that "Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua and all the days of the elders that overtook Joshua, which had known all the works of the Lord that He had done for Israel (verse 31). The people considered the Lord's mercies to them, saying, "The Lord our God brought us up out of the land of Egypt and did those great signs and preserved us in all the way and drove out from before us all the people; therefore will we also serve the Lord, for He is our God" (verses 17, 18).

Joshua warned them that the Lord is holy and jealous (verse 19), that He will not tolerate other gods, but the people insisted that they would serve Him. Note the other six places where he is called jealous—in Ex. xx, 5; xxxiv, 14; Deut. iv, 24; v, 9; vi, 15; Nah. I, 2—indicating that He will zealously care for and defend His own, but He covets His own all for Himself that He may do His utmost for them. In verse 22 we learn that to serve the Lord means a very decided stand against ourselves, a denial and renunciation of self (Matt. xvi, 24; Phil. iii, 3), knowing that in us—that is, in our flesh—there dwelleth no good thing (Rom. vii, 18). As was the custom, a stone was set up for a witness, as if it had heard all the words (verses 26, 27). See also xxii, 28, 27; Gen. xxviii, 18, 22; xxxi, 45-49. May it not suggest to us that "the stone of Israel" (Gen. xlii, 24), "the tried stone, the sure foundation, the precious cornerstone" (Isa. xxviii, 16) is a witness always to every word and act and thought of ours? May we lay it to heart that our God is a jealous God and that we cannot serve God and Mammon (Luke xvi, 13).

Israel was redeemed from the bondage of Egypt that they might serve the Lord who redeemed them (Ex. iv, 23; x, 20), and to do this they needed all that they possessed. Not a hoof was to be left behind. Samuel's great plea was, "Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart, for consider how great things He hath done for you" (I Sam. xii, 24). One of our Lord's replies to the devil was, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve" (Matt. iv, 10). The height of future bliss for many is described in the words, "The throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it, and His servants shall serve Him, and they shall see His face, and His name shall be in their foreheads" (Rev. xxii, 3, 4). Paul, who testified of his relation to the Lord Jesus in these words, "Whom I and whom I serve," and who delighted to call himself a bond slave of Jesus Christ, wrote to the Thessalonians, "Ye turned to God from idols to serve the living God and to wait for His Son from heaven" (Acts xvii, 23; I Thess. I, 9, 10). Of himself he said elsewhere, "Serving the Lord with all humility of mind and with many tears and temptations which befell me by the lying in wait of the Jews" (Acts ix, 16). If the Jews of Thessalonica was constrained to any extent to serve the Lord, "Happy are the servants which stand constant in these things, and hear the voice of the Lord, and how much more shall they who have heard the voice of the Lord, and have believed in His name, and have been baptized into His name, and have received the Holy Spirit, and have been sealed with the Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance, until we receive the redemption of our bodies, that we may have the glory of His kingdom forever and ever. Amen" (Eph. i, 13, 14).



\$2.50 Fountain Pen Offered Free

—14 KARAT, SOLID GOLD—

To Every Reader of The Courier.

A Fountain Pen

is something every one needs. You cannot well get along without one. We offer you, practically free, a 14-k. solid gold pen, fancy carved, hard rubber, air-tight barrel. Your dealer would charge you at least \$2.50 for this pen. They come in a neat box, together with a glass filler and complete instructions for immediate use. The pen is fully guaranteed, and if not satisfactory will be replaced.

Special Offer

To any person who will send a club of twelve new subscriptions to The Asheboro Courier, from now until Jan. 1st, at 15c. each, remitting the total amount of \$1.80 we send the above described Fountain Pen free by registered mail, postage prepaid. Remit by money order or registered letter at our risk. The twelve trial subscriptions must be sent in at same time. Any one can secure twelve new trial subscriptions at 15 cents each in less than one hour's time.

SEND IN YOUR CLUB TO THE

Asheboro Courier,
Circulation Department,
Asheboro, N. C.

O. R. COX, President. W. J. ARMFIELD, V. Pres.
W. J. ARMFIELD, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of Randolph, Asheboro, N. C.

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00
Total Assets, over \$200,000.00

With ample assets, experience and protection, clear the business of the banking public and safe deposit boxes are prepared and willing also to loan customers every facility and are in full compliance with safe banking.

DIRECTORS:
W. J. Armfield, W. F. Wood, F. J. McAllister, F. M. Armfield, O. R. Cox, J. B. Haffell, Thos. J. Redding, W. H. Haffell, Thos. H. Redding, Dr. J. W. Haffell.

First President J. B. Cole, Cashier

The Bank of Randleman, Randleman, N. C.

4 per cent Interest Paid
On Time Deposits

Capital \$12,000. Surplus, \$5,000.

60 SHARES OF STOCK IN MT. AIR APL. FOR H. ORHARDT OR SLE.

At par, payable in four years \$75.00. Shares will put an interest in bearing. Shares are selling from \$100.00 to \$300.00 here on the trees.

Address JOHN A. YOUNG, Greensboro Nurseries, Greensboro, N. C. F. C. BOYLES, Cashier Greensboro Commercial Savings Bank, Greensboro, N. C. & Treasurer.

Pain Pills

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Relieve Headache

Almost instantly and leave no bad effects. They also relieve every other pain, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pain, Sciatica, Backache, Stomach ache, Ague Pains, Pains from Injury, Bearing-down pains, Indigestion, Dizziness, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

Pain Pills

Relieve Pain Quickly

By taking one or two Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when you feel an attack coming on. You not only avoid suffering, but the weakening influence of pain upon the system. If nervous, irritable and cannot sleep take a tablet on retiring or when you awaken. This soothing influence upon the nerves brings refreshing sleep.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Crescent Furniture Co.

MAKE YOUR HOME ATTRACTIVE.

Reception Chairs
In Mahogany, Reed and Upholstered.

Pictures, Moldings, Easels, Parlor Suits
3 and 5 pieces, Couches, Bed Lounges, Bed Room Suites \$10 up, Odd Dressers, \$4.50 up.

FURNISH WITH THE LATEST STYLES

In fact we keep almost everything usually kept in a first-class Furniture Store. You will do well to see us before buying. Thanking you for past favors, we are your friends

Ramseur, - - N. C.