

OLD SERIES--VOL LXXII--NO 4,095

FAYETTEVILLE N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1908.

NEW SERIES--VOL. XXIV--NO. 2,326

Kodol is a combination of the natural digestive juices and digests all classes of food and every kind of food, so you see it will do the work that the stomach itself does. Sold by Armfield Drug Co.

**Woman Interrupts Political Speaker.**  
A well dressed woman interrupted a political speaker recently by continually coughing. If she had taken Foley's Honey and Tar it would have cured her cough and expelled the cold from her system. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates. (C. O. Saunders, Prop.).

**Cascarae**, the well known remedy for babies and children, will quiet the little one in a short time. The ingredients are printed on the bottle. Contains no opiates. Sold by Armfield Drug Co.

**DeWitt's Carbolic Witch Hazel Salve** is the best salve for piles. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by Armfield Drug Co.

**DeWitt's Little Early Risers**, the famous little liver pills. Sold by Armfield Drug Co.

**Sunnyside Floral Nursery**  
JAMES M. LAMB & SONS Prop'rs.  
Lock Box 86, Telephone 49.  
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CARNATIONS  
for the Fall. We have decided to offer Carnations at 50 cents per dozen, white or pink.  
BULBS  
are all here. We get them direct from Holland, and they are the best that are grown, and must not be confounded with cheap stock sent out on commission.

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Office in City Square,  
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Capital, \$100,000.  
We buy, sell and lease real estate, and guarantee the title. We also act as trustees in all cases. We have a large list of property for sale here.

Real Estate For Sale:  
small suburban farms;  
20 acres, 1 mile North of City.  
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Auditing of Partnerships, Corporations and Public Accounts a specialty. Would leave city for a few days at a time.  
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PROSECUTED AND DEFENDED.  
Free advice. We have a large list of property for sale here.

## THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We reproduce elsewhere an editorial from the Atlanta Journal entitled "The South's Duty to Democracy." It is a singularly able and interesting article in the first two-thirds of it, but in its latter part, most inconspicuously, our contemporary says that "the essential principles of the Democratic party are those on which the government was founded," and that "they are principles which must and will prevail if the republic is to endure." Most true, most true. But our contemporary's remedy for the repeated failure of the Democratic party to secure the opportunity to enforce those principles is wide of the mark. It declares that the Democracy of the South must organize and take the direction of the party into its own hands. That is, we must succeed again!

Our contemporary is evidently not heedful of the fact that the victory of the North in 1865 marked the triumph of the doctrine of force. Democratic principles, the corner-stone of which is the "consent of the governed," are the antithesis of the doctrine of force, the doctrine which triumphed. Secession gave the advocates of a strong government the opportunity which, under the lead eventually of Seward, they longed for. The Democratic party emerged from the war diminished in numbers and discredited. Without being willing to admit that the enforcement of the doctrine which the South fought for was, after all, only a hope for free government, many Republicans at the North were gradually turning to the Democrats, as in 1876, 1884 and 1892. But Mr. Cleveland's adhesion to the Eastern view (that of a strong government) in his second administration, repelled converts from the West—from the West where identity of interests with the South was fast turning Republicans to us in numbers sufficient to render the Democratic party the majority party for all time. The triumph of co-operation with the Populists in 1896 almost restored what Mr. Cleveland caused us to lose in 1894 (when, for the first time every Northern State went Republican); and rejection of co-operation with the Populists in 1893, after they had accepted our Chicago platform, put us in the minority again in 1900.

Each defeat of the Democracy's demands has strengthened the hands of those who favor a strong government—first, the tariff, put behind him by Mr. Cleveland (in 1884 as well as in 1893) under the Eastern pressure; then the demonization of silver, quadrupling the fortunes acquired by the tariff; and then the trusts, offspring of the tariff and the single monetary standard, controlling so much wealth that they buy the presidency as openly as the Roman bidders purchased that decadent empire. It is all clear enough; and the method simple enough; and the South should never cease to heap maledictions upon those of its sons who have sold its interests for office or for money—or both, as happened often. If we keep our eyes open, perhaps we may see the process going on even now.

No, our Georgia contemporary will never secure power for the doctrines of the Democratic party, which are those for which the South suffered defeat in bloody war, until it induces the party to turn its back forever on the East, the citadel of Federalism, and to make terms with the more congenial West.

**CALL FOR THE FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.**  
As our readers know, the call has been issued by the Board of Directors for the fifth convention of the "National Rivers and Harbors Congress," to be held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on December 9, 10 and 11. Responses already received from all over the country, give assurance of a larger and more influential convention than even the wonderful convention of last December, and all the pressure which such a great representative body can exercise will be directed towards inducing the United States Congress to pass at once, in the coming short session, a bill for entering upon a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of our waterways.

What is Fayetteville going to do about it? Fayetteville with its new brooding life, about to enter upon an advanced stage of progress now that its streets are to be paved?  
Two years ago we lost our opportunity for obtaining an appropriation for the vital scheme of securing eight feet of water to our docks throughout the year, by neglect to supply the trifling financing then required. Will we repeat that mistake, now that opportunity again knocks at our door?

We shall be glad to hear from our people in communications addressed to the Observer.  
The time is short. We must act at once, if at all.

**REPUBLICANS REPEATING THE FRAUDS OF 1896.**

Says "Zach McGee," the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing under date of November 19:  
For some reason or another the returns from the various congressional districts have been coming in exceedingly incomplete, and from some doubtful districts they have not come in at all; so that with all the tables being published in various newspapers, purporting to show the exact number of the Sixty-sixth Congress, there is no really reliable information at hand even now, a week after the election. Dispatches from Washing-

ton and New York have been enumerating the gains of the Republicans, and the losses of the Democrats. For instance, Mr. Kahn's secretary here has received a telegram from Kahn himself saying that both he and Hays have been defeated. Yet not one single dispatch from California has announced the result. There is an impression here that the returns have been held back to be "fixed." There are several instances of holding back returns, in Indiana, Ohio and other States which were doubtful, but where the election machinery was in the hands of Republicans, which are suspicious.

There are those hereabouts familiar with methods in those States when the G. O. P. has a bar of money who express a serious doubt as to Indiana's giving Marshall, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a plurality of 10,000 and Taft a plurality of 15,000. Indiana is a notoriously corrupt State politically, and the Republicans poured several hundred thousand dollars into it during the closing days of the election; and yet it has not been fully determined whether they bought up the voters themselves or some of the election managers. And it is the same as to other States. A Republican newspaper man here said to me the other day that it was his belief that the Ohio returns were held back because the Republican leaders were ashamed of Taft's small majority and that they would announce them at a time when they would not attract so much attention. It is still a matter of some considerable doubt throughout the country whether Taft's majority in Ohio was 75,000 or 25,000. And some doubt whether Taft carried Ohio at all, legitimately.

**THE SOUTH'S DUTY TO DEMOCRACY.**  
Atlanta Journal.]  
A sufficient time has now elapsed since the presidential election for the smoke of conflict to clear away and for thoughtful men to take an unimpassioned view of the situation. It exists today the inventory offers but little that is encouraging. We cannot delude ourselves into the belief that the result of the contest was anything less than an overwhelming defeat, although the campaign was not unimpassioned. The Democratic candidate was one of the most virile and aggressive in the history of American politics.

It is a time when the analytical student of politics seriously asks himself the question: How can our republican institutions fall? Does the result of the election indicate that henceforth we are to have a government of plurocracy and that the culmination of present tendencies will be to carry out the spirit of a despoticism? Time after time we have gone before the people with a platform embodying the fundamental principles on which the government was founded, and time after time we have met defeat. Must we therefore abandon its traditional policies and principles in order to meet new conditions, or shall we continue to pursue the course which leads us successfully to defeat?  
And if, in a spirit of desperation and despair, it seems necessary to adopt another policy, what shall that policy be?

We know that the essential principles of the Democratic party are those on which the government was founded. They are principles which must and will prevail if the republic is to endure. If this is to be a government for the benefit of the many and not of the few; if this is to be the rule of the people and not of the powers of wealth and privilege; taxation must be on the primitive principle that it is imposed not to enrich the privileged few, but in order to provide revenue for the expenses of the government. It was never intended by the fathers that the government should be great machinery of the tariff should be used except to raise revenue for the government and that at most the protection should be incidental.

The sentiment of the people as expressed at the polls under Republican influence would seem to have drifted far from this conception of the tariff, and yet no impartial student of economic history can deny that the Democratic contention represents the will of the men who built this government on foundations broad and deep.  
The sophistry and confusion of partisan advocacy cannot obscure the great truth that the constitution of our country was intended to be strictly construed and that the reserved powers of the States must be upheld. The danger of centralization was as thoroughly understood when we were first emerging into national life as it is today. Statesmanship and patriotism sought to guard against it. The battle was fought out in the period when the constitution itself was being shaped and it was decreed that the states alone could divest themselves of any portion of their sovereignty. There was to be no "willful zone" on the part of the federal government called it—the boundary between the state and federal authority becomes so vague and dim that "judicial constructions" may be found by which the states might be deprived of their prerogatives without their consent. The three departments of government must be kept separate, and especially the executive must not encroach upon the judicial or the legislative branch of the government. These and other elementary principles of the constitution have become so closely interwoven with the warp and woof of Democracy that the party cannot be destroyed without destroying the fabric of the government itself. We may discard minor issues with the shifting changes of time, but these essential principles of Democracy cannot suffer change.

And yet in one campaign after another we see them defeated at the polls. We see the policy of a high protective tariff endorsed, because the beneficiaries of that tariff have so entrenched themselves in power that it is impossible to accomplish their overthrow. They grow on what they feed upon, and become more powerful, more entrenched every year. Every new trust mothered by the tariff becomes a rival defender of the institution which gave it life and strength.

The radiating threads of executive encroachment, legislative usurpation and judicial construction are drawing us closer and closer year by year towards centralization. The right of a state to try its own case in its own courts is denied, and the attorney general who attempts it is fined by a federal court, for contempt. Federal judges paralyze the very machinery of a sovereign state, and the highest court of the land upholds the set of oppression.

Conditions like these are intolerable. The Democratic party as it exists seems powerless, and yet if its principles are allowed to die much of the best in the republic is lost. Grave men and public men here in the north are looking about for the answer.  
And it is from the men of the south that this answer must come, for more than two-thirds of the south has become that Ark of the Covenant which is being real Democracy finds its last refuge among the fastnesses.  
It is simple candor to say that the south has no one to blame but itself. The Democracy has fallen upon such evil days. The force of Democracy has the effective force of Democracy has rested with us. The "solid south" has become a commonplace. Our constancy was so well assured that it was held almost in contempt. We have been party platforms, and the party candidates. Even the spoils of office were not for us.

We say frankly that the answer to the momentous question which confronts us is that the Democracy of the south must organize and take the direction of the party into its own hands. We have been as a sleeping giant, ignorant of or indifferent to his strength. We must arouse ourselves, call our own convention and name our own delegates.  
We no longer allow ourselves to be held in contempt. We must write the platform, according to the principles of true Democracy, and name the candidate who is to go before the people. If the Democracy of the South is to have a future, we shall go alone. We can do nothing worse than meet defeat, and that has already been our portion so long that we know little else. As conditions exist today, we cannot but see the alien elements of the party, except the candida dicta to us by other sections of the country, permit ourselves to be led by the nose, and awake to disaster, as we have just done.  
How much further must we pass through the valley of the shadow before we awake to the duty we owe ourselves and to the country? How much longer must we perform a thankless and useless service, weighted down with the burdens which our petty matters impose upon us? If the events of the past twelve years have not been sufficient to demonstrate the hopelessness of the party under the domination of the east and the west, will we learn the important lesson?  
These are days of darkness, indeed, as we sit in the shadow of a fresh defeat. And yet a more splendid vision opens before the people of the South than is vouchsafed to the vision of any people on the globe. The course of events has made us the keeper of the palladium of popular government, for without Democracy our Republican institutions must fall. Before the people the Democracy can be found. An over-ruling Providence has placed it in our power to preserve the heritage left us by our fathers, and it becomes our high duty to rise to the obligations of the hour.  
We can do this by asserting our independence and supremacy. We can do this by declaring to the Democracy of the United States that henceforth we will write the platforms and and name the candidates for the south and the west. We will open their eyes for a time at the impudence of these life-long menials, but a moment's reflection will convince them that it is not only necessary but wise to accept our leadership and authority.  
We can do no more than fall, but we will have performed a patriotic service, and in our honest judgment we will carry the principles of Democracy to such a victory as this country has not known since the days of Andrew Jackson of Tennessee.

## FOREST CONDITIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The forests of North Carolina and the industries dependent upon them now produce material amounting in value to more than thirty-five million dollars a year, and give employment to 30,000 men.  
The forest area of North Carolina contains more than ten million acres, of which very large part of which is steep, rough or poor land which is not suitable for farming purposes.

**IMPORTANCE OF FOREST LANDS.**  
The importance of the forests of North Carolina is relatively greater than that of most of the other states. The sixths of timber and other forest products in Pennsylvania, with a forest acreage nearly equal to that of this state, and the forest products of which compare favorably with those of this state, the forest industries represent only one-fourth of the invested capital.

**PINE INDUSTRY.**  
Pine is the standard building timber. The cut of pine in North Carolina decreased between 1900 and 1907, more than seven million feet a year, entailing a loss of more than one million dollars to the state. This took place in spite of a large increase in the number of saw mills, chiefly small ones, however. The reason is that the old timber has been largely used. Our production of pine lumber must, in a few years, decrease until it reaches the point when it will be equal place each year.

**OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE PINE INDUSTRY.**  
The outlook for pine industry in the future is not encouraging. Large areas of cut over lands are poorly stocked, or growing absolutely nothing on account of fires. Lack of seed trees, and the presence of cattle and hogs also prevent full stocking of cut over lands. Cutting to too small a diameter decreases the yield.

**HARD WOOD INDUSTRY.**  
Oak, poplar and chestnut are the important hardwoods. There has been a decided decrease in the cut of poplar in North Carolina. The best oak has been cut. Most of the oak which is now being sawn is of inferior quality. The hardwood forests are formed of the virgin regular growth, and are valuable, less so. The less valuable kinds usually form the second growth. The value of the forest is consequently reduced—it is growing cheap kinds of wood in place of valuable hardwoods to present fires, and to Young poplar has largely been prevented from growing by fires, and fires are particularly destructive to chestnut sprout forests which have been cut for tannic acid wood.

In their virgin condition the hardwood forests contain a great many of inferior kinds. They can be developed however so as to be made extremely productive; it will be absolutely necessary however to prevent fires, and to instruct owners in methods of cutting so as to increase in place of destroying the earning value of their holdings. The permanent hardwood lands can be developed to produce twice their present yield.

**FURNITURE INDUSTRY.**  
This industry is absolutely dependent upon a permanent supply of hardwoods. If properly developed and furnished a suitable supply of raw material, the furniture industry can attain ten times its present proportions. The making of regular supply should become a permanent one. Its permanency is dependent upon a constant supply of tanning material.  
The paper industry in North Carolina can likewise be made permanent. A future supply of pulp wood is necessary to meet the demand.

**WHAT A REPUTATION FOR AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT.**

Says the Norfolk Virginian:  
President Roosevelt assures Mr. Meredith of Richmond, that there will be no attempt to force on the Southern States the alternative of restoring the suffrage to the vicious and illiterate elements of the citizen-ship or of having their representation in the lower House of Congress and the Electoral College reduced proportionately. For our part, we should feel easier in mind had the President made the statement, or one of the contrary effect. When he is most emphatic in saying that a thing will not be done, then is the time when he is most vigorously preparing to have done that very thing. This is our observation and it is fully borne out by the record.

## HEIGHT AND GENIUS.

New York Herald.]  
Dr. I. Popper, a well known German physician, has been making some interesting observations regarding the stature of individuals and the relation that exists between height and talent and genius. The doctor finds that not only persons with considerable talent, but also those of the world, all have been and are of medium size or less. Among statesmen he points out Attila, Cromwell, Frederick II, Napoleon, Gambetta, Thiers—all of whom were of very small stature. Jesus Christ, too, the doctor says, according to the Talmud, was built in small proportions; so was Paul. Among the great artists the short men were Raphael, Michelangelo, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci and Menzies; among the musicians, Richard Wagner, Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Brahms. Nearly all the poets were of small stature, particularly Dante, Horace, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Tasso, Victor Hugo and Helmer. So were Cervantes and Rousseau. Among the philosophers and scientists the list is a large one, and those whom the doctor particularly mentions are small men physically are Spinoza, Newton, Leibnitz, Schopenhauer, Hegel, Humboldt, Rankin and Homogen.

The results of Dr. Popper's research into this subject are very interesting. He has discovered that while most great, small men are small in stature because of the shortness of their legs, that is, they are shorter than they are taller than when standing up, as they have big bodies above the waist. This very fact, the doctor thinks, is perhaps the secret of talent and genius—a good stomach, big heart and lungs in a big body—as they have a direct effect on the intellect. These organs help to feed the brain properly and make big men mentally.

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## RELATION OF FOREST LANDS TO FARMING.

A very large part of the forest lands of North Carolina are associated with the farms. If these lands are well managed, they enable farm labor to keep busy during the bad weather in winter, and to produce a good crop of hay and other products. There are several hundred thousand acres of badly gullied, waste farm land which could profitably be planted during the winter in valuable crops.  
The forest industries, with their 25,000 employees and 100,000 dependents, furnish an excellent home market for farm products.

## CUT OVER LANDS.

The cut over lands are increasing at the rate of 200,000 acres a year. Two thirds of the cut over lands fall into the category of unproductive lands, adding annually to the already enormous area of unproductive idle land, and capital in the State.

## WASTE LANDS.

There are 2,000,000 acres of waste land in North Carolina, which has been lumbered and burned, or cleared and left to rot, or a product of ten billion dollars a year.  
**FORESTS AND WATER POWER.**  
The waste lands in the western part of the state have an injurious effect upon the water powers, tending by increasing the rapidity of the run off in heavy rains to add to the height of the flood, and through the absorption of rainfall to prolong the periods of low water. An enormous amount of silt from this waste land settles in the reservoirs and mill ponds, destroying their storage value. The water power is thus rendered almost worthless in furnishing cheap power and stimulating manufacturing, are one of the most valuable assets of the State.

## PLANT THE WASTE LAND IN TREES.

Owners should be assisted in replanting this waste land in trees to lessen the erosion from it, and to make it more absorptive of the heavy rains. They should be instructed in methods of raising seedlings and planting them, and seedlings should be furnished them at the cost of growing until commercial nurseries will take up the business.  
**FOREST LANDS IDEAL CAPITAL.**  
The forest lands represent an enormous amount of capital. Every factor is present for making it permanently productive, except knowledge on the part of the owners as to the methods of managing, and the means of protecting from fire. Under intelligent management the timber can be made

## THE BLIGHTING EFFECT OF REPUBLICAN RULE, INSTEAD OF THE PEOPLE'S RULE.

Rocky Mount Echo.]  
In the early days of this Republic were demonstrated perhaps stronger than ever before or since the higher and nobler principles of human nature. Then there was such a thing as patriotism, a love of country, and a willing disposition to make any sacrifices however great to sustain it. Men were willing and did dare, and were for it. The sentiment, and principles of honor, integrity, and truth were dominant. Men did right, and they did it because right was right. In their dealings with each other there was a disposition to be fair, to be just, but with a large class that day is past. In the mad race after money, people only hesitate when approaching a method of action where the law says stop.

Lying, misrepresentation, fraud and cheating with this class are the correct things, so long as there is no danger of a suit, or judgment. It is a deplorable condition, and one that has already developed a lot of shrewd, unscrupulous moderately respectable thieves. They take a hand in civic religion, and benevolent matters just as far as these things may act as a screen to hide their unscrupulous characters. They do not roar like a lion, or come with blast of trumpets, but they are ever seeking whom they may devour from a financial standpoint. Talk of honor, they have no such word in their vocabulary, speak of character, and they look up at us in amazement.

If there is enough salt of truth, salt of honesty left to save the people it will in time be used, for the nation has some money and, and its character and conscience is tainted to the core with corruption and dishonesty.  
There was a time when we sought the preacher of the gospel of God to fit him for the higher life hereafter, but the world has grown so desperately wicked, so fearfully dishonest, that it seems we need great moralists for the transition stage, preachers for a standard right between man and man to teach the vital truths of integrity, of honest living, in the shameless worship of money men are deceiving their fellow man, deceiving their preacher, and trying desperately to deceive their God, by making a respectable show in getting out of the world in a fine funeral car, followed to their graves with a fancy dress parade. When you kill the soul and strangle the conscience the balance is a sham.

## STATE FORESTRY POLICY.

The time element which confronts owners of timberlands deters many of them from attempting to develop their properties as it is necessary to make them profitable, even when it is evident that the land is suitable only for forest growth. Furthermore, forest lands at the present time are not so profitable as they were in the past, since the stumpage price of timber is still fixed by the old natural growth and not by the cost of growing it or replacing it.  
Owners of forest lands for these reasons have been encouraged to develop their properties.  
State aid in protection from fire is absolutely necessary. It is as necessary to protect young timber and cut over lands from fire as for the town to protect its property from fire. It is merely protecting another form of property, which can be protected more fully by the organization of the community than by the individual.

It is necessary also to instruct owners by demonstration in regard to the methods of cutting and managing property to make it productive. The profitable management of timberlands is a more difficult problem than producing a farm crop. The small land owner cannot develop the details of management. He can only execute plans developed by an engineer who has determined the methods of management.  
To assist in the planting of waste land, seeds and seedlings of valuable forest trees should be distributed at cost until local nurseries can be developed to supply the needs; and owners should be shown by demonstration the best methods of raising seedlings, planting them and caring for the young trees.

Any person interested in the reforestation of abandoned farm and other waste land; or who wishes to learn the best method for managing a tract of timber land should correspond with the State Geologist, Chapel Hill, N. C.

## THE FOLLY OF ROOSEVELT'S TRUST "BUSTING."

Norfolk Virginian.]  
The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at New York, has decided that the American Tobacco Company is an illegal combination of capital and labor, and that its violation of the Sherman law. The immediate effect of the decision is, of course, nil, as execution of judgment has been suspended pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. But, assuming that the decision of the lower tribunal should be affirmed by the highest court in the land, what then? Would a restraining order suffice to "bust" the Trust and restore competition among its constituent concerns? Such a course was issued against the Beef Trust several years ago. If it is any less a Trust today than before the issuance of that order, if it has changed its methods of operations one jot in any particular, the fact has escaped the attention of eighty millions of consumers who are forced to suffer its exactions, and today in greater degree than ever before.

What a glaring farce, what hypocritical pretense all this alleged "trust busting" by the Roosevelt administration has been and is! What do the Trusts and illegal combinations care about restraining orders and injunctions? They can't be effectively enforced no matter how bent upon enforcement the issuing court may be. What have such orders ever accomplished and what will or can they accomplish towards effecting the object to which they are presumably directed? Absolutely nothing. If combinations in restraint of trade is a crime, and the law says it is, there is only one way to break it up. That is to hold the responsible individuals amenable for the crime and to inflict upon them the punishment. A soulless corporation can of itself commit no wrong and it is with verbal castigation, as is useless and idle as trying to quag an idle sea by lashing it with chains. Likewise, to fine a monopoly is to punish the user of the monopolized article or the innocent stockholder who knows nothing of the offense and could not have prevented it if he had—none or both.

The remedy for illegal combinations is a few prominent trust officials behind prison bars.  
**CITIES AND SHADE TREES.**  
Petersburg Index-Appel.]  
One of the best attractions of Washington is the ornamentation of its streets and avenues by trees, almost every variety of tree for such purpose being found in some part or other of the city. Practically this good work was begun in 1873, thirty-five years ago, and it has been kept up continually. Nothing, it seems to us, adds more to the beauty of the residential portion of a city than this, and the comfort gained by pedestrians in work consideration. The expense need not be great, and may and should be divided between the city and the owners of the property directly benefited.

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**How We Look At Prescriptions.**  
We believe that when a person is sick enough to demand the attention of a physician, that his prescription is important enough to demand our most careful attention to every detail of its compounding. It is important enough to be filled with the BEST DRUGS and that no other drugs should be substituted for those indicated by the doctor. Such prescription work produces the effect the doctor seeks. It is the kind of prescription work you should insist upon having—IT IS THE KIND YOU GET HERE WITHOUT INSISTING.

**Difference Between a Newspaper and a Politician.**  
Durham Herald.]  
The explanation of the editor of the Manufacturer's Record is little better than no explanation at all. It may be all right for a politician to take money like this, but no decent newspaper can afford to do it.

**Curious Argument—If Correct, the Democratic Party Should Go Out of Business; For It Has Been Defeated Many Times Oftener Than Bryan—Our Norfolk Homer Nods.**  
Says the Norfolk Virginian Pilot:  
An Honorable Exit.  
That Mr. Bryan accepts his third defeat as a final quietus to his Presidential aspirations may be taken for granted. We assume it to be so because it manifestly should be so, and because we can not believe that the optimism of any sane man could fail to interpret rightly the lessons conveyed by a popular rejection emphatically impressed and twice reiterated