E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. Hale, Jr., Business Manager. L B. Hale, City Editor.

"WHAT TO DO WITH OUR EX-

No one can read the President's recent communications (to Senators and its issue, just as mortages. If any Congressmen), or consider his recent debt is incurred in the winning of actions, without being impressed with his natural fitness for the life and practices of a detective. Plainly, he is an underbred person, lacking the instincts and training of a gentleman He should be impeached, convicted, and then employed as a detective. He would revel in this work of the half world, which not even Hearstwho buys other people's agents with brutal frankness and is a number of lifts above the President-which not even Hearst would condescend to.

It has been a much-discussed question, ever since the war of 1861-65 brought a new class of persons into the presidential office what should be done with our ex-presidents. The situation removes all doubt as to what might be done with the one who will be thrown on our hands after the 4th

Roosevelt as Detective and "Sneak." In the course of his letter to Senator Hale, making the detective charges against Senator Tillman, the Presi-

specific frauds we sometimes come ac-ross wholly unexpected phases of mis-conduct. The frauds in the postal de-partment, which were unearthed some six years ago, for instance, offer a case in point. My suspicions were first aroused by a report made as to the ner of life of a certain postal employe this report being made by an officia of the secret service in connection with another transaction on which he was

the franking privilege. The postoffice never, of set purpose, inspects any package sent through the mails by a enator or congressman, but some times, through the accidental breaking franking privilege illegal, steps are taken by the postoffice authorities to collect the full postage. Some of these instances represent real abuses, but in other cases they are due to careless-ness or ignorance, and very often doubtless are entirely unknown to the congressmen themselves, and no good would be served by any pub-

"But, a case has just arisen of a lifferent kind, which, it seems to me. I should put before you as illustrating in striking fashion the way in which investigations begun by any of these various agents in the strict line of eir duty may develop facts of high importance, which the investigators would not in the first instance, have sought to discover, which, when discovered ought not to be hidden or suppressed, but the development of impression that the agents in ques-tion were being used for purposes not within the line of their lawful duty."

"In enclose the circular referred to,

as exhibit B, the report of the post-office inspectors, under date of July 27, 1908, as exhibit C. This is a con-27, 1908, as exhibit C. This is a confidential report of a type usually not furnished, but in this case the matter is so serious that I feel I should put it before you. I enclose you also, as exhibits D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4 and D-5, photographic fac similes of letters and envelopes and telegram from Senator Tillman and his agent, Wm. E. Lee.

A CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENT FOR

An extravagance in other direction has bankrupted the Treasury and left nothing for rivers and harbors, this and issue. Below we give a telegram which gives the substance of President Ransdell's conclusive argument why a bond issue for this purpose is justified by precedent as well as rea-

When the National Rivers and Har-ors Congress, at its recent national onvention in this city, accepted the general challenge that no concerte roposition had been submitted to the ongress of the United States for the elopment of the Nation's rivers, bors and canals, by unanimously bring a bond issue of \$500,000,000, or waterway improvements, and auth-rising the appointment of a commit-te by President Joseph E. Ranadell, if which he should be chairman, to raft a measure providing for such a pan, the issue became squarely join-

With regard to the step thus taken it is but fair to those who are opposed to such a loan to say that the most arnest advocate of a bond issue does not expect the money to be horrowed to once, nor to be expended at once, set instead, used as needed, covering period of years, the expenditure of he money to be provided by Congress.

At the close of the war, August 1865, the interest-bearing debt was \$2,380,00,000, the annual interest charge tereon being \$143,000,000. In 1892 its interest-bearing indebtedness of the Government was \$585,000,000 with a annual interest charge of \$23,000,

The principal of our interest-beardebt was increased during the
tra 1833-1897 by \$262,315,400, this
mg made necessary for the purchase
gold to redeem greenbacks and
sarry notes presented for redempwithin that period of time.

1898 the principal of the debt was
reased \$198,000,000 to secure funds
presente the Spanish-American
r and under the act authorising the
atrustion of the Panama Canai the
t has been increased by loans agcating \$84,215,340, making the total
rest-bearing debt on January 1,
\$1,912,500,500. This is all we have
in interest-bearing bonds alone jettaning of the Government, the flowment having refected the Interestring debt from \$2,380,000,000.000.

inland waterway improvements is that something shall be done to bring reduced transportation charges to the producing sections of the country. The burden or benefit of a bond issue must be ecided from the purpose of profits it may be regarded as a wise business policy. In this manner raliroads have been built, great manufacturing establishments have been erected and large business enterprises have made tentres of activity out of the wilderness and built cities. If in like manner the people of the United States can by a loan of \$500,000,000 open the inland waterways to safe and easy transportation thereby securing untold commercial benefits, it might with entire propriety be asked would not the end to be attained justify such a pledge in view of the comprehensive policy of waterway treatment so strongly urged by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress?

THE SPY SYSTEM.

government of this republic fir t advanced the doctrine that the mails were not sacred. It was then, if our memory serves us, that power was given to the postoffice department to exclude from the mails the sealed letters of the Louisiana Lottery Com pany. Such letters could only be identified by opening them. That opened Pandora's Box, and was the beginning of the clothing of the spy system with the garments of the law. The cloud then was "like a man's hand," but now the heaven is "black with clouds," Many newspapers, the Observer included, protested against this introduction into our free government of one of the most powerful of the agents of despotis this assumption of the right of the ters entrusted to it. They predicted the logical result of this doing of evil that good might be effected, and were laughed at for their pains. The literally awful results of the system are now before us. They are to be see in the contest between the Presiden and Congress over the misuse by the former of the powerful detective establishment which has grown up. It has grown with such amazing rapidity in the quarter of a century that has classed, that it has reached propor tions that would cause a revolution in the monarchies of western Europe

of Senator Foraker on this subject are worth reproducing. As collate Washington correspondent, they are

and it is quite abreast with the spy

systems of Russia and Turkey.

Senator Foraker charges that the President illegally diverted \$15,000 from the \$3,000,000 emergency war fund of 1839; that he directly violated the law prohibiting the employment of Piakertons or any other private detective agency by employing W. G. Baldwin and his agency; that the President has used every means in his power to hound down the discharged negro soldiers, and that he has done this through men who, in order to secure "testimony," have used "fraudulent impersonation, misrepresentation, lying deceit, liquor and intoxication, coupled with promise of immunity and the excitement of hope and fear, and the offer of employment and remunerative wages."

and remunerative wages."

"It will appear," said Senator Foraker, "from the President's message
and the exhibits thereto attached, showing the mode in which the de-tectives are operating, and the testi-mony in answer thereto, that fraudulent impersonation, misrepresenta-tion, lying, deceit, treachery, liquor and intoxication, coupled with prom-ises of immunity and the excitement of hope and fear and the offer of employment and remunerative wages, have been resorted to to secure the testimony sought for." He contends that the proof he presents show that the confessions the President presents are untruthful, and that "these facts make all such testimony trade."

sents are untruthful, and that "these facts make all such testimony utterly incompetent and worthless."
"It does not lessen the gravity of his offense," said Mr. Foraker, " that it appears to be imperceptible to him; or if not so, that he has become utterly oblivious to all the restraints of law decency and recordary to his med law, decency and propriety in his mad pursuit of these helpless victims of his ill-considered action.

oraker Represents the President as A Thief, "Moreover, all this has been done without authority of law and with pub-ilc money that has been filched from the public treasury in flat defiance of the Constitution and a statute in full the constitution and a statute in full force and effect, "No precedent for anything so shocking can be found in all the his-tory of American criminal jurispru-

"It is impossible to find language with which to fittingly characterize such precedure as this detective business has been from its incipiency down to the moustrous stages it has reached. It is atrocious, revolting, shocking to every sense of fairness, justice and even common decency."

that violate the natural rights of

States, cities and citizens! THE STUPID AMERICAN SLAVES OF "PROTECTION."

A correpondent of the New York This discussion of tariff changes re-ninds me of the following which I have adapted from the French of Bas-

and I will give you a hundred yards, for we Englishmen can make cheaper carpets than Americans can, for our wool is not taxed." But a customs house officer, standing by, said to the countryman: "ily good fellow, make your exchauge, if ou choose, with the American, but m, duty is to prevent your doing so with the Englishman." "What!" exclaimed the countryman, "do you wish me to take seventy-five yards of American carpets when I can have 100 yards from England?"

"Certainly. Do you not see that America would be a loser if your were to receive 100 yards instead of seventy-five." "I can scareely understand

this," said the laborer. "N or can i ex-plain it," said the customs house offi-cer. "But there is no doubt of the cer. "But there is no doubt of the fact, for congressmen and editors agree that a people is impoverished in proportion as it receives a large compensation for any given quantity of its produce." The countryman was obliged to conclude his bargain with the American. His wife carpated four the American. His wife carpeted four room. (Had they sold to the English-man she could have carpeted five.) These good people are still puzzling themselves to discover how it can heppen that people are ruined by receiv-ing four instead of there, and why they are richer with seventy-five yards

The next year the farmer voted for protection"—as usual. He wondered rhy he could not make ends meet.

THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Woodrow Wilson, in Raleigh News and

Observer.]

The question of the relation of the States to the Federal Government is the cardinal question of our constiti-tional system. At every turn of our ational development we have been brought face to face with it, and no lefinition either of statesmen or of edges has ever quieted or decided it. cannot, indeed, be settled by the pinion of any one generation, because it is a question of growth, and

every successive stage of our political and economic development gives it a new aspect, makes it a new question. The general lines of definition which were to run between the powers granted to Congress and the powers the Constitution were able to draw with their characteristic foresight and lucidity; but the subject-matter of that definition is constantly changing, for it is the life of the nation it-self. Our activities change alike their scope and their character with every eneration. The old measures of the constitution are every day to be filled with new grain as the varying crop of circumstances comes to maturity. It is clear enough that the general ercial financial economic erests of the country were meant to e brought under the regulation of the Federal Government, which acts for all; and it is equally clear that what are the general commercial, financial, economic interests of the

country is a question of fact, to be letermined by circumstances which change under our very eyes, and that, ase by case, we are inevitably drawn on to include under the establish definitions of the law matters new and inforeseen which seem in their magnitude to give to the powers of Con gress a sweep and vigor certainly never conceived possible by earlier generations of statesmen sometimes lmost revolutionary even in our own yes. The subject-matter of this roublesome definition is the living

ody of affairs.

It is difficult to discuss so critical and fundamental a question calmly and without party heat or blas when is has come once more, as it has it lies at the heart of our constitu-tional system, to decide it wrongly is to alter the whole structure and ope ration of our government, for good or for evil, and one would wish never to see the passion of party touch it to distort it. A sobering sense of re-sponsibility should fall upon every one who hardles it. No man should argue it this way or that for party advantage. Desire to bring the im-partial truth to light must in such case be the first dictate alike of true staleamanship and of true patriotism.
Every man should seek to think of it
and to speak of it in the true spirit
of the founders of the government.

Almost every great internal crisis in our affairs has turned upon the question of State and Federal rights. To take but two instances, it was the contral subject-matter of the great controversy over tariff legislation which led to attempted nullification and of the still greater controvers; over the extension of slavery which led to the War Between the States; and these two controversies did more han any others in our history to be

than any others in our history to be-termine the scope and character of the Federal Government.

The principle of the division of powers between State and Federal governments is a very simple one when stated in its most general terms. It is that the Legislature of the States shall have control of all the general is that the Legislature of the States shall have control of all the general subject-matter of law, of private rights of every kind, of local interests and of everything that directly concerns their people as communities—free choice with regard to all matters of local regulation and development, and that Congress shall have control only of such matters as lave control only of such matters as concern the peace and the commerce of the country as a whole. The op-ponents of the tariff of 1824 objected ponents of the tariff of 1824 objected to the tariff system which Congress was so rapidly building up that it went much beyond the simple and legitimate object of providing the Federal Government with revenues in such a way as to stimulate without too much disturbing the natural development of the country and was unmistakably intended to guide and determine the whole trend of the nation's economic evolution, preferring termine the whole frend of the nation's economic evolution, preferring the industries of one section of the country to those of another in its bestowal of protection and encouragement and so depriving the States as self-governing communities of all free economic choice in the development of their resources. Congress persisted in its course; nullification falled as even an effectual protest against the power of a government of which General Jackson was the head,—never so sure he was right as when he was opposed; and a critical matter, of lasting importance, was decided. The Federal Government was conceded the power to determine the economic opportunities of the States. It was suffered to become a general providence, to which each part of the country must look for its chance to make incretive use of its material resources.

And now the question has come upon us anew. It is no longer sectional, but it is all the more subtle and intricate, all the less obvious and tangible in its elements, on that account. It involves, first or last the whole economic movement of the age and necessitates an analysis which has not yet been even scriously attempted. Which parts of the many-sided processes of its nation's economic development shall be jet to the regulation of the States, which parts shall be given over to the regulation of the Federal Government? I do not propound this as a more question of

THE DOCTRINE OF MONARCHY.

Egan's with a great deal of pleasure, and fully concur in its statement. It is well worth the perusal of every one interested in one of the most interesting experiments in national altruis Mrs. Egan says, "Briefly stated, th

The old theory of the sovereignty of the States, which used so to engage our passions, has lost its vitality. The War Between the States established at least this principle, that the Federal Government la, through its courts, the final judge of its own powers. Since that stern arbitrament it would be idle, in any practical argument, to ask by what law of abstract principle the Federal Government is bound and restrained. Its power is "to regulate commerce between the States," and the attempts now made during every session of Congress to carry the im-plications of that nower beyond the plications of that power beyond the utmost boundries of reasonable and honest interference show that the only limits likely to be observed by politicians are those set by the good ense and conservative temper of the

or come to eventual abipwreck.

It is important, therefore to look at the facts and to understand the real character of the political and with a clear and statesmanlike vision derstood the conditions they deal with. If the jealousies of the colonies and of the little States which sprang out of them had not obliged the makers of the Constitution to leave the greater part of legal regulation in the hands of the States, it would have been wise, it would have been necessary, to invent such a division o fpowers as was actually agreed up-on. It is not, at bottom, a question of soverignity or of any other politi-cal abstraction; it is a question of vitality. Uniform regulation of the economic conditions of the vast territory and a various people like the United States would be mischievous. if not impossible. The statesmanship which really attempts it is premature and unwise. Undoubtedly the recent economic development of the country particularly the development of the last two decades, has obliterated many boundries, made many inter-ests national and common which until our own day were separate and disinct; but the lines of these great

hanges we have not yet clearly traced distinguish them and provide for statesmanship of our generation; and it is alread, plain tout, great as they are, these new combinations of inter-est have not yet gone so far as to make the States mere units of local government. Not our legal conscience merely, but our practical inter ests as well, call upon us to discrim nate and be careful, with the care of men who handle the vital stuff of a great constitutional system.

We are too apt to think that American political system is distinuished by its central structure, by its President and Congress and cour which the Constitution of the Uniset up. As a matter of fact, it is tinguished by its local structure, the extreme vitality of its parts.
would be an impossibility without
division of powers. From the first
has been a nation in the making. has come to maturity by the stimula tion of no central force or guidance, but by the abounding self-helping, self-sufficient energy of its parts, into existance and added themselves to the Union, pleasing first of all themselves in the framing of their laws and constitutions, not asking leave to exist, but existing first and

asking leave afterwards, self-originated, self-constituted, self-confident, self-sustaining, veritable communities, demanding only recognition. nities develop, not by external, but by internal forces. Else they do not live at all. Our commonwealths have not come into existance by invitation, like plants in a tended garden; they have sprung up of themselves, irrepressi-ble, a sturdy, spontaneous product of the nature of men nutured in a free The division of powers between the States and the Federal Government effected by our Federal Constitution

was the normal and natural divis for this purpose. Under it the States possess all the ordinary legal choices that shape a people's life. Theirs is the whole of the ordinary field of law; the regulation of domestic relainw; the regulation of domestic rela-tions and of the relations between employer and employee, the determi-nation of property rights and of the validity and enforcement of contracts, the difinition of crimes and their punishments, the definition of the many and subtle rights, and obligations which lies extracted. every argument with regard to the Federal Government is that it has no power not explicitly granted it by the Federal Constitution or reasonably to be inferred as the natural or necessary accomplishment. tion with regard to the powers of t States they have always held to be States they have always held to be of exactly the opposite kind. It is that the States of course possess every power that government has ever anywhere exercised, except only those powers which their own constitutions or the Constitution of the United States explicitly or by plain inference withholds. They are the ordinary governments of the country; the Federal Government is its instrument only for particular purposes.

Congress is, indeed, the legitimate government of the people. It does not govern the States, but acts discitly upon individuals, as directly as the governments of the States themselves. It does not stand at a distance and look on,—to be ready for an occasional interference,—but is the immediate and familiar instrument of the people in everything that it undertakes, as if there were no States. The States do not stand between it and the people. But the field of its action is distinct, restricted, definite.

We are not concerned in our present action is distinct, restricted, definite.

We are not concerned in our present discussion with its powers as representative of the people in requisiting the foreign affairs of the country. The discussion of the relation of the States to the Federal Government does not touch that field. About 't there has never been doubt or debate. Neither is the power of the Federal Government to tax, or to regulate the military establishments of the country any longer in dispute, even though the Federal Government mee its power to tax to accomplish many an indirect object of economic stimulation or control which touches the independent industrial choices of the States very nearly. The one source from which all debatable Federal powers of domestic regulation now spring is the power to regulate commerce between the States.

gation is equal to obey the law.

Such is the theory on which the American public was founded. The auvival of the republic depends on the fidelity with which that theory is applied in practice. What is called "The American policy with regard to the Philippine Islands is to govern them for the benefit and welfare and the aplifting of their people, gradually ex-tending to them, as they shall prove themselves fit to exercise it, a greater be easily understood, and as it is en-dorsed by the president-elect, it may be accepted as expressing the admin-istration's views on the subject. The policy is "to govern them (the Phili-ppine Islands) for the benefit and welfare and the uplifting of their peo-ple. This is plain statement of the monarchical theory of government. government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Un-til imperialism took hold upon imaginations of the republican leaders no American ever thought of defending any other theory of government. But

When those in high places plead emergency in public affairs as a ground for crossing the metes and bounds set by law upon their powers, the inevitable effect is to breed contempt for all law in the body of the citizenship. To every condition requires a theory to explain it and the only theory that will explain imperialism is the monarchi-cal theory—the theory that governsubstitute the personal judgment and inclination for that collective consciment rests upon force. The theory of a republic is that the government is made by the people for themselves; the monarchical theory is that the government is a thing separate and ence which is The Law is to enthron anarchy on the wreck of order, and there is no surer or quicker way of propagating license among the multi-tude than by the example of the man apart from the people—a thing which may be thrown over the people as a or men to whom the duty has been confided of governing and being gov-Everywhere in this country to-da

erly be administered over a week peo-ple by a stronger people, and there must be some excuse, the excuse al-ways is that endorsed by Mr. Taft, fare and the uplifting of the people The dominant government, however, is to decide what is for the benefit and welfare and uplifting of the peo-ple and if the people who are to be benefitted and uplifted object, they must be suppressed by force.

It is not necessary to inquire whether we can benefit the Filipinos by governng them without their con-sent. The first question is whether we can afford to give the lie to our heory of government and paralyzour influence as a teacher of the doc trine of self-government. The repub-lican position is that the Filipinos are unfit for self-government; this is the theory that Spain adopted when she fastened her colonial government upon them; it is the theory that Eng-land followed when she endeaveored to continue her colonial government in the United States, and it is the the ory upon which India is now governe by a viceroy and a council, in the choosing of which the Indians have no voice. The democratic theory is that the Filipinos are now capable of self-government and that our stay there should not be for the purpose of developing in them a capacity for self-government, but to help them to establish a republican form of govern-ment, the government to be then turned over to them. Capacity for self-government is not easily defined; it is a matter of degree, like self re-more self restraint than others, and dent can set aside the law or ome people are able to provide for selves a better government than others are. But the doctrine that some are fit for self-government and others the code than the other. If the Presupply this is the destrine of the code than the other. If the Presupply the code than the other is applied to the infor those who claim a monopoly of the capacity for self-government must al-

ways he is a position to make their caim good by the exercise of a force superior to any force that can be brought against them. if it were necessary to consider a means of benefiting the Filipinos, it might be easily shown that we could render them better service after recognizing their rights than we can be fore—that our example as a teacher of American principles would be of mo service to them than any service that we could render by a denial of the principles upon which our government is founded. But for the present let the readers of The Course the readers of The Commoner meditate upon the doctrine of imperialism briefly stated in the passage above quoted, namely, that the new American policy is to govern people with-out their consent and tax them with out representation "for the benefit and welfare and uplifting" of the people thus governed and taxed.

et is thrown over a bird. According this theory a government may prop

TAINTED EDITORIALS.

Senator Carter, of Montana, prese of the laws of incorporation and of the rules governing the conduct of every kind of business. The presumption insisted upon by the courts in every argument with regard to the release of the courts in every argument with regard to the release of the literature prepares by the Bankers' association to be used against the postal savings bank bill. He called attention to the fact that this illerature was being sent to local bankers with the release of the literature prepares by the Bankers' association to be used against the postal savings bank bill. Against the postal savings bank bill. He called attention to the fact that this illerature was being sent to local bankers with the request that it be inserted in the local papers, and those sending it out took the precaution to ask that the instructions sent with the ilterature should be removed before it was delivered to the press. Here is a deliberate attempt to manufacture opinion antagonistic to the postal savings bank, and those who are back of the movement are unfair enough to seek to make the arguments appear as if of local origin. It is bad enough to have a great central bureau supplying the ammunition for a fight against the people, but what shall we say when these eminently respectable men resort to deception and seek to give to their arguments a weight to which they are not entitled? What shall we say, too, of the local papers that are willing to print as editorial matter the stuff furnished by those who are back of this crusade.

The republican platform demanded the nextle assistement.

the stuff furnished by those who are back of this crusade.

The republican platform demanded the postal savings bank, and the democratic platform endorsed the postal savings bank conditionally, that is, if the guaranteed bank could not be secure. More than ninety per cent of the voters have supported the republican platform or the democratic platform, and a large majority of the people can be counted as favoring greater security to the depositor, and yet the Bankers' association does not hesitale to resist this demand and to begin a fight to defeat the verdict in favor of the postal savings bank. It the average voter knew how much of tainted news he reads and how many tainted editorials are accepted as genuine, we would have no difficulty in securing remedical deginistion, but the press has not yet awakened to its duty to the public.

orday caused the arrest of Scott Mc piracy to defame the Governor. The storney's rooms in the hotel were earched and papers believed to be extaining to the libel suit against fearat obtained.

THE CHIEF OUTLAW.

Said the President of a great versal size other day, "The be and the saving clause of our pol-system is that there is more und nor subject to the law." Con-must legislate in pursuance of the stitution, else its acts are vold. Courts must deal out their deci-and sentences in accordance with and sentences in accordance with the law. The Executive department has no authority except that conferred by the law, and from President to the humblest citizen in the land the obli-

This is a statement that ought to to the rules of conduct which, by con sent of the majority place restraints on the individual in the interest of the whole. And where this respect pre-vails in the popular mind it will not only manifest itself in the law abiding habit of the masses, but also in their jealous insistence that their offi-cials should confine themselves strict-ly to the fields of activity prescribed The crar could not have presented the to each by the law. There is no surer theory more bluntly. According to sign of the decadence of the spirit the Declaration of Independence the of liberty in a people than that they of liberty in a people than that they should accept with indifference the will of their elective servants as a substitute for the requirements of law.

the evidences abound that conditions in this respect have sadly changed for the worst within the last ten years. It is easy, but it is idle, for dreamers and demagogues to point to the unrest among the people as a sympton of that "noble discontent" which betokens a moral uplift. This is the jargon of the hour, made fash-ionable by the man to whom more sponsibility. In the presence of things as they are the note of optimism which proceeds from the White House and is echoed by the shallow and sycophantic in sanctum and pulpit, is a mockery. Where lawiessness was exceptional, before the President began to treat the Constitution as an obso lete fetich and the statutory code as a plastic agency of his caprices, it is now rampant and organized. A lax Chief Magistrate has indostrinated the that circumstances are superfor to written ordinances and that the ends of fancied fustice vindicate the means employed. It was in compliance with this creed that the night riders of Centucky took into their own hands the readjustment of the relations be-tween the tobacco planters and the Tobacco Trust. "It was in pursuit of he same doe!" rive that the Tennessee white-caps banded together to kill in truders on what they held to be the rights outside of and above the law Like Master, like man. If the Presi it to his own purpose, making his own mind, conscience and objects the arbiters, why not Nick Bud or Tom Goss do the same? One statute is no more sacred than the other. One citident can give royal assent to the li-legal absorption by the Steel Corpora-tion of the Tennessee Company why should not Harriman go shead and gobble up all the railroads in sight? It is all of a piece. The foremost outlaw of the era is he who is bound by oath to be the sleepless Guardia of the Law.

"SIDE LIGHTS ON CONCRETE."

The Cement Age.] "As everyone knows who has been led astray by the careless use of the word, concrete is a hard stonelike substance composed, in varying proportions as its uses may demand, of water broken research." water, broken stone or gravel, sand and cement. The nearest approach in nature to concrete is found in the old pudding stone, those round in the old pudding stone, those round tremendously hard boulders that we find so often forming the rugged stone walls of New England's farms.

"Crack the pudding stone and you will find it seemingly a mass of pebbles of varying size, from that of a

bles of varying size, from that of a grain of sand to an inch or so in diameter, all knit together into a compact mass by some cementitous substance. That is nature's concrete.

"When concrete is used for building construction it is almost invariably reinforced, and it is in the correct estimating of the size and placing of this reinforcing steel that the science of reinforced concrete construction comes in.

of reinforced concrete construction comes in.

"While the use of concrete goes so far back into history that its erigin is unknown, the utilization of steel as a reinforcement of concrete is a comparatively recent invention. This discovery is credited to a French gardener who conceived the happy idea of putting a wire reinforcement into his cast cement mortar flower pots in order to prevent them from cracking. He found that his experiment was so enormously successful that he gave up his work as a gardener to devote himself to the study of reinforced concrete. Many of the first reinforced concrete. Many of the first reinforced concrete structures were built from his designs.

concrete. Many of the first reinforced concrete structures were built from his designs.

"The reason for this reinforcement is easy for a layman to understand when it is explained that concrete, like granite, has enormous compressive strength, that is to say, a column of concrete will uphold a very great weight, but concrete is weak in tensile or pulling and bending strength. When steel rods are correctly placed and properly embedded in a concrete beam they will take up all the bending and shearing stresses and the concrete will safely carry all the compression stresses.

will safely carry all the compression streases.

"The reason why concrete is an economical building material aside from the fact that it fireproofs the steel reinforcement is, as one engineer well expressed it. One dollar will buy as much compressive strength in concrete as two dollars will fo steel."

"Thus this combination utilizing the economical concrete to support the economical concrete to support the compressive loads and the equally economical steel rods to withstand the tensile strains produces the cheapest and most servicable building material, so far discovered reinforced generete. Future of the Cement industry.

Edwin C. Bokel, one of the leading experts in the cement industry and until recently in charge of the coment work for the United States Geological Survey, recenity stated before the Association of American Portland Coment Manufacturers, according to Coment Manufacturers, according to Coment Age, New York, that whill the actual annual output of Portlanders are found for the product it can not be expected that this increase will not be expected that this increase will

the fact home to the coment manufacturese that henceforth the course of the trade will be marked by the successive periods of high and low output, corresponding to the condition of general business at the time. Mr. Hele also winted that prices will it left. kel also stated that prices will, if lef to absolutely unrestricted competi-tion, tend to fall to a point which will yield a fair profit only to the largest and best mills. The future decrease in prices, however, cannot be compar-able in amount to that which has glready been experienced, since manufacturing costs show little prospect of marked decrease.

NEWS FROM RAEFORD.

Raeford Institute has opened again after two weeks vacation, with a grati-fying enrollment, of about 250 pupils, with twelve additions to the boarding with twelve additions to the boarding department. The Community at large is loud in its praises of the school un-der the business-like management of the joint principals, Profs. McIntosh, and Holler. On Monday evening the seating capacity of the Auditorium was taxed to accomodate the audience assembled for the Expression Recital given by Miss Ida Norman Womack, from Greensboro Female College, assisted by Miss Rate Anderson of Reidsville, N. C.

Miss Womack has mastered her art, and exhibits rare talent and a high degree of culture, these combined with personal charms and a rich, mellovoice, perfectly trained and controlled, held her hearers for an hour, as she gave "The Spinner in the Sun," im-

personating six characters.

Miss Anderson's vocal solos met with warm appreciation, and encore after encore. She has an unusual soprano voice, clear and sweet, and her rendering of difficult numbers clearly attests the musical advantages of St. Mary's School at Raleigh, N. C. Public sentiment pronounces the enter-tainment, "the best we have ever

Miss Womack has accepted the place of expression teacher in Raeford Institute, and every one who enjoyed her recital is confident that no better selection could have been made.

Miss Daisy Reid, Primary teacher has returned to her work after spend-ing the Christmas holidays in Wil Mr. J. W. McLauchlin has returned

from a few days' visit to Cheraw. S. Mr. B. R. Gatlin has gone to Darl-

and the snuffling, hawking and offens ive breath, and the discharge of mucons and crusts in the nose will cease.

Then why should any catarrh sufferer hesitate, when Sedberry's Pharmacy has such faith in Hyomei that he offers to return your money if after a fair trial Hyomei does not cure catarrh.

the inhaler, costs \$1.00, and extra bot-tles, if afterwards needed, cost but 50 croup, sore throat, coughs, colds or

olgh.

Miss May Holler has resumed her studies at Raeford Institute. Miss Lottle Rhodes has returned to her work in the Henderson Graded School Mr. Herbert McLean has moved his grocery business into the new brick store, recently built for rent by Mr. J. W. McLauchlin.

M. J. M. MacPherson, from Fayette-ville was in town Wednesday on his way home from Laurinburg.

CATARRH CURED.

No Cure, No Pay, Is a Most Generous

Offer.
To get an antiseptic strong enough

To get an antiseptic strong enough to kill catarrh germs and not destroy the tissues of the membrane at the same time, has been a problem which was never solved until the discovery of Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me).

Hyomei is prepared from eucalyptus, the most powerful yet healing antiseptic known. Breathe it through the inhaler over the inflamed and germridden membrane four or five times a day and in a few days the reems will

Cures Dyspepsia

Your money back if it don't. Gives immediate relief from hearthurn, sour stomach, stomach distress and sick headache 50 cents a large box at-Sedberry's Pharmacy.

## HOGLESS LARD

The superlatively satisfactory Southern standard cooking-fat that has made the South famous. Pure cotton seed oil, super-refined by our exclusive Wesson process. The acme of purity, wholesomeness, and economy.

New York Savannah Mtlanta New Orleans Chicago 

## His Hands Are Tied



for the lack of a little needed money. A man often misses excellent opportunities in lacking the needed funds to secure them with. If you save some of your salary and let it accumu late yau will have a working capital to assist you to grasp present offer-

> WE PAY 4 PER CENT. INTEREST COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY ON

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

## CAPITAL \$100,000.00.

BURPLUS \$50,000.00.

## SCHOOL BOOKS!

School Books, Slates, Crayons, Tablets, Copy Books, &c., &c.

Price list of books furnished upon application.

A substantial BOOK COVER given away with each book purchased.

The New Book Store Company, Opposite Post Office, Payetteville, N. C.

CAROLINA C. S. RUSSELL, PROP'R. MANUFACTURE MACHINE WITH AXLES TRUCK WHEELS, MACHINE AND BOXES.

Por Baw Mills, Planing Mills, Dry COMPANY of Pipe and Pittings.