THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1909.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

L. B. Hale, City Editor.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AMERI-CAN ELECTIONS.

When Imperialism enables the par ty in power to perpetuate itself by making bargains with foreign powers which control American electors, the end of the republic is not far off unless the poison of this evil doctrine be expelled from the body politic. We trust that someone who knows the facts referred to in the appended quo tation will state them specifically. The menace to our liberties which they represent is too awful to permit their further concealment. A correspondent of the Indianapolis News (whose name, John T. Campbell of LaFayette, Indiana, is given) says:

"Since 1878 I have been an inde what party, as a party, is in power I read and hear much about continu ing 'Roosevelt's policies.' What are nite as the cry of the mob at Ephes us, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians. He has been a "bull in a china shop, orning and breaking everything in his reach, cheered by thoughtless boys who hear and enjoy the rattle. He roars like a goaded bull about insinuating charges in regard to the paws the ground and scatters his virslings: yet with almost the same es against congress, quite as ill found-ed as those made against him. Let the thieves investigate themselves and expel him who has stolen the least. As to the late election, I ask an analysis of the vote and an explanation why it was that Taft was carried high above the wave that drowned nearly all the republican candidates for congress in Indiana. Coun ty option was not an issue in their case. So far as the average voter, and average politician could see be-fore the election, there was no apparent reason why the republican candi dates for congress of the state should not have run along with Taft. Taft authority able to deliver it. He knew So did Roosevelt, Roosevelt was un-der as great political obligations to each of all other republican candidate for the presidential nomination as to Taft, and he should have given equal help to each, or kept hands off. But he forced the nomination of Taft. The people are getting on to the reason papers, who ignore the real influence The facts are scattering among the voters like thistle seed carried by the wind. Very few papers have the cour-age to declare the truth boldly. The vote or else it hopes to profit by it hereafter. I am afraid if it, therefore, I refer to it and describe if with-out naming it. It is a dangerous vote and bodes no good to this country. I have no fear of that vote which is cast from its own conviction, or even its own prejudice, but I dread that vote which gets its inspiration and

CLEVER HIT BY OHIO'S NEW DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

In his inaugural address, Governor

"We must make the state govern-ent more broadly useful. Why stand by and let the general govern-ment assume to regulate state corpor-ations because they engage in inter-state commerce? Citizens engage in that commerce, too, and congress has the same right concerning their per-sonal affairs as with those of state corporations, no more and no less. If ngress gets general jurisdiction over us, if we engage in commerce outside the state, we may as well turn over

Washington, of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. No one denies the imporative need of the adoption of a system of improvement for our waterways that will put us in the neighborhood of equality with the countries of Western Europe in this respect, and, by so doing, solve the question of railway freight discrimination. The extravagance of Congress bankrupted the treasury; but that did not prevent that body from voting a bond issue for a foreign waterway, the humbug Panama Canal. What potent influence restrains Congress and supplies them with backbone sufficient to defy almost the whole body of their constituents? Is it the railroads? Very likely; but it is the influence of the railroads exerted through the "foul-mouthed" Speaker, who controls congress as absolutely as the Shah of Persia recently d'd that Oriental country.

Millions for higher salaries, for holding the Philippines in subjection, and for the "gold brick" in Panama, but not a cent for relleving the people from high, useless and discriminationy freight rates!

That is a part of what the people of the rail support.

Liberty is a matter of right, not a continue of the administration from a population largely dependent upon the administration for first support.

Liberty is a matter of right, not a continue of the administration from a population largely dependent upon the administration for first support.

Liberty is a matter of right, not a continue of the administration for first, not a cent for relleving the people from high, useless and discrimination from a population largely dependent upon the administration for first support.

Liberty is a matter of right, not a continue of the administration from a population largely dependent upon the administration for first support. ter from the Publicity Bureau, at July, 1776.
Washington, of the National Rivers The law of criminal libel in the Dis-Washington, of the National Rivers

ple from high, uscless and discriminat-ory freight rates!

That is a part of what the people get for allowing the Republican grafters to bribe them into retaining the Republican party in power.

The letter referred to is as follows

riff is concerned but that generous propriations should be made for the vers, harbors and canals of the cou-

the opponents of a general River and Harbor bill was the growing deficiency in the treasury and second, that there

was not time enough to consider a large River and Harbor bill.

The first argument was met by the friends of a general bill by demonstrating that a deficiency in the treasury has not heretofore prevented appropriations for river and harbor improvements. Deficiencies in the treasury content of the content ury existed in 1894, 1895 and 1896 in the last named year a River and Harbor bill carrying \$72,000,000 was passed and vetoed by President Cleve-lats. The veto was over ruled by an

overwhelming majority in each House and the bill became a law. 1897, 1898 and 1899 deficiencies also existed; in the latter year a bill was passed carrying \$40,000,000. It should be remembered that a deficiency in the treasury existed for six consecu-tive years during which time the leg-

bills, 1905 and 1907 became laws du ing the short session of Congress, the last bill that of 1907, carrying the larg-est amount ever appropriated for river and harbor improvements was framed and harbor improvements was frame and enacted into law at the short see

sion of the 59th Congress.

The reasons therefore for delaying the consideration and report of a general River and Harbor bill do not in the light of the facts, seem well es-tablished to the friends of the water trary, on every side indignation is felt, not only by the friends on the Rivers and Harbors Committee but by Con gress generally at the methods used o defeat general waterway legislation and in consequence new adherents to the cause of improving the rivers, har bors and canals of the country are

The action of the Rivers and Har but a small bill authorizing survey and taking care of some pressing work, the whole appropriation to be less than \$10,000,000 has done much toward crystallizing a sentime of the country and it is confidently be most Congress must recognize the de river and harbor improvements

THE ASSAULT ON THE PRESS B ROOSEVELT.

Says the Atlanta Journal:

Star Chamber and the Press. gations can fathom and determin-the judicial proceedings which are no going forward in the District of Col-umbia in the prosecution of an American newspaper for alleged crimina libel, are based upon the proceedings of the infamous court of Star Cham

When at first there were dark hints as to these criminal proceed ings, to be brought nominally by the government, but, as everyone knows by the president himself, there was ead speculation as to wher he would find any federal law to cover the case. Since the common law of England has never been adopted by the federal government, one wonder ed where the president was to find his authority for the proposed prose

The New York Tribune, a stanch Republican paper, came into the dis-cussion with one of the most vigor ous editorials yet written upon this of the press and by the establishme of a precedent in case of conviction instruction from a foreign source. Let Mr. Taft carefully read the history of James II. of England if he wants of Columbia to be tried for criminal libel. We gladly comply with the re-quest that this editorial be given the

widest possible prominence:
The attempt furnishes some startling suggestions to all who are interested in the freedom of the press ested in the freedom of the press.
One of these is that the law of seditious libel, which is generally understood to be practically extinct in this country, still survives and may be capable of enforcement in the most arbitrary and oppressive form against the editors and publishers of every considerable newspaper in the United States.

States.

What is the law of libel in the District of Columbia? The United States attorney answered that he knew of no statute declaring or defining the crime of libel except the act of congress of February 27, 1801, which continued in the district the common law of Maximum. the capitol to a federal commission of Maryland as it then existed. He also conceded that he knew of no statute of Maryland prior to February 27, 1891, which declared or defined the crime of libel except the provisions of the Maryland constitution which adorded the common law of We have received the appended let England as it existed on the 4th of

ly dependent upon the administration for its support.

Liberty is a matter of right, not of administration. It matters little how harmless may be the action proposed in any case in which power is asserted, if the power asserted be arbitrary power. If its assertion under any circumstances would be inconsistent with liberty of the person or of the press, there is no ansety but in prompt and uncompromising denial of the right to exercise it in any case. Once yielded to and established upon the firm hooting of judicial precedent, it cannot well be lawfully disputed. It is liable to be made at any time an instrument of oppression.

The assertion now of the power to

The assertion now of the power to take the editor of a newspaper from his home to the District of Columbia to try him for an article in his newspaper which constituted a libel under the laws of that district is a threat against the liberty of the press in every state in the union. The establishment of that power would limit in

berty is now, when the power is as-erted, by a universal and indignant enial that such power exists in any

The men who left Europe to escape he oppression, of which the Star hamber was one of the most odious natruments, have left us a heritage oo rich to be destroyed by the impulrecontinent of one man, though e the president of the United States, and we are much mistaken if these very proceedings do not do more than anything within these hundred years to strengthen and confirm the liberty of the press.

Says the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot:

None Higher Than the Law. We agree entirely that, if the New York World and Indianapolis News have abused the freedom of the press to the malicious libeling of innocent itisens, the owners or editors respon sible for the outrage should be jecte dto legal penalties.

But the Federal Government cannot be libelled, nor the President as Pres-

ident, and it is neither lawful nor right that the machinery of the governdiction of the Courts of the District of Columbia bestretched in order to vindlcate the character of one set of indi-viduals from the assaults of another. Mr. Cromwell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Charles Taft, nay Mr. Theodore Roose veit himself, are without any status in the premises other than that which belong to any other person or persons who had been untruthfully charged with wrong doing in the columns of a newspaper. Each of the parties claiming to have been injured has a plain and simple remedy open to him either by the institution of a civil suit or the inauguration of crim-inal procedings, either in the State where the act was committed and the defendants reside, or that of which the alleged victim is a citizen. The Attorney-General of the Uni States has no legitimate concern in the affair. The Federal Departmen of Justice is not properly interested.

No statute of the United States has been violated. Even were suit to be brought or indictment laid in a Federal Court in New York or Indiana, it must be in the name or at the instance of the alleged victims of libel and there would be no valid reason why the authorities at Washington should intrude themselves on the regular progress of justice. In other words there is no more justification for the course pursued by Mr. Bonaparte at the in-stigation of the President than if the attacks of the World and News had been directed at Micajah Jones, Peter Brown and Jupiter Tonanans instead of at the brother-in-law of Roosevelt, the brother of Taft, and the man who happens at this particular time to be President of the United States. Mr. not only had his own name been loose y, and apparently maliciously, con nected with a grave scardal, but the other percons accused were each and all closely related to him by domestic or political bonds. Under the influence of righteous wrath he has fanc-ed a crime against himself to contitute an outrage upon the government and he has ordered his complaisant Attorney-General to "find a vay or make one" of wreaking exemlary punishment on the guilty par-iles. He has treated the case as one of treason against the United States instead of as one of reckless imputa-

A STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

We are glad to see that our rep-

esentative, Mr. Currie, has introduc-

ed a bill in the House for the creation

of a "State Highway Commission."

The North Carolina good roads as

sociation will urge the general assembly to establish a state high-

way commission. The commission shall consist of the state geologist

the commissioner of agriculture, professor of civil engineering in the University of North Carolina, profes-

eor of civil engineering in the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and one member of

the geological survey board.

The highway commission shall appoint a competent civil engineer and assistants whose duties shall be to make surveys and aid the various contiles.

property of all people of the State

the North Carolina Good Roads
Association, the Greensboro Good
Roads Congress, and the North Carolina geological and economic survey
have adopted resolutions recommending legislation relating to the estab-

the construction of good roads. It is believed by these organizations that the passage of such an act will do more for the construction of good roads in North Carolina than any

other measure that has ever surgested.

MEN STILL BLIND.

Of this the Winston Journal says:

that saved the democratic party from becoming the representative of the tion against his personal character and privileged classes. that of his intimate friends. Under the law his person borrows no sanctity ROOSEVELT'S ASSAULT ON TILL from the office he holds. He has the

the change would be sudden.

MAN. lection of the law that every other honest man in the country enjoys; and he is as much bound as any other cit-Senator Tillman replied to the pres ident January 11. He declared that he izen to seek that protection in accorhe had not sought to deceive any one, had broken no laws and is not guilty of immoral conduct. The Washing-ton correspondent for the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The South Carolina senator was the principal in dent so often challenges hostile criti-cism. He has yet to learn that the guif is broad and deep between his prerogative as an official and his a sensational day at the capitol. Readentitlements as a man. Perhaps the esson will be impressed on him before ing his remarks from manuscript, the he is through with the present attempt senator with deliberation and calmto create a system of jurisprudence to atisfy his desire to punish his assail-nts. Certainly it were better that a grong go unredressed than that ille-gal methods of correcting them should be sanctioned by the judiciary.

ness so unusual for him, denounced the president for his letter to Senator Hale, told of the 'glass house' in which the president resides by reason of his continued lawless acts, reciting of his continued lawless acts, rectting especially the steel trust absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and referring to the manner in which Mrs. Minor Morris was ejected from the White House. In addition to this Senator Tillman made the direct charge that papers of importance to the pending controversy had been to the pending controversy had been stolen from his desk 'probably by some of the secret service sleuths.'
He explained the seeming contradiction in the speech he made in the senate last Pebruary in which he had 'undertaken' to buy no western land and his letter uncovered by the inspectors of four days earlier, by say ing that everything hinged on his use of the word 'undertaken.' He ex-plained that he meant to convey the plained that he meant to convey the idea that he had contracted for no land and had made no preliminary payment on it. He admitted the authenticity of the letters quoted by the president; he admitted that he sought to get some of the military read land. to get some of the military road land grant lands but he stated that when he became satisfied of what he believed the doubtful nature of the proposition make surveys and aid the various counties in every way possible. The purposes of the commission are briefly set fourth in the introduction of the bill to be presented to the legislature; "Believing that public roads are public necessities, and that the industrial development of North Carolina is vitally dependent upon the construction of good roads throughout the state, and that they are the common property of all people of the State.

> THEY ALL DEMAND IT. Fayetteville, Like Every City and Town in the Union, Receives it.

desks. Senator Tillman was on hand

early and with the manuscript of his

speech sat at his deak on the centre

People with kidney ills want to be cured. When one suffers the fortures of an aching back, relief is cagerly There are many remedies sought for. There are many remedies to-day that relieve but do not cure Here is evidence to prove that Doan's Kidney Pills cure, and the cure is last

J. P. Spence, Cotton Mill District, Laurinburg, N. C., says: "For two years I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble. The kidney secretions were frequent and during passages an intense, burning sensation caused me great misery. My back would often become so lame and sore that I would be obliged to stop work and there was also a constant pain in my loins that kept me from resting well. I used several remedies but as soon as I stopped taking them, the trouble returned. I recently learned about Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box. I soon passed three large gravel stones and since then my kidneys have been in a healthy condition. I have been free from pain and have felt stronger and better than for years." The Commoner.]

The Atchison Giobe, in a recent issue, contained the following: "Of course you remember when Mr. Bryan boosted for the free and unlimited coinage of free silver and made a good race on that issue. Very likely you were among those who boosted and voted for the same thing. But the lides did not take very well in this country, and is less popular to-day than it has ever been. And this rule seems to apply the world over."

The editor of the Giobe is, on most subjects, an intelligent man. If he can be guilty of such misunderstanding of the subject, it is not strange that republicans who are less studious should be blind to the facts.

Now as to facts. During a period of more than twenty years the world—not the United States alone, but the world—had been disturbed by the appreciation of gold—largely a law made apprecia-

For sale by all dealers. Price 50-cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United

acon as the chaplain had finished his prayer; Mr. Tillman was on his feet and began his speech. Before the nenator had spoken long the people in the galleries began to show their

s suffered while the owners o

it. It was a burning issue for years, it. It was a burning issue for years. The remedy proposed was the restoration of silver—that being regarded as the most practical means of increasing the volume of money. Sometimes the senate was for free coinage and cometimes the beaus.

sometimes the house. The house once passed a free coinage bill, Mr. McKinley, then a member, voting for it. In 1888 the republican party de-nounced Mr. Cleveland for discrimin-

ation against silver, and elected its president; in 1892 both parties de

clared for himetallism and Mr. Cleve and won. In 1893 Mr. Cleveland call

ed a special session of congress and forced through the repeal of the pur-chase clause of the Sherman law, be-

ing supported by a larger percentage of the republican senators and mem bers than of the democrats. This

made the issue acute and the question

was taken up in the democratic party

and the democratic convention of 1896 declared for the free and unlimited

oinage of gold and silver at the pres tent ratio of sixteen to one, without

waiting for the aid or consent of an

help restore bimetallism and pledged itself to work for an international

is not necessary to discuss the means employed or the fact that there was

an enormus and still unexplained in

first thing that President McKinley

did was to send a commission to Eu

rope to get rid of the gold standard

England opposed doing anything, all though less than a year before parlia

ment had adopted a resolution look

ing to the restoration of bimetallism

Then, and not until then, the republi

can leaders openly declared the gold standard as fixed.

Since 1896 we have seen an increase

in the production of gold unparalleled

in history. This increase has not only checked the fall of prices and

the appreciation of the dollar, but it has actually led to a world-wide rise

in prices-aworld-wide fall in the par-

chasing power of the dollar. Thes

new discoveries of gold have brought the very thing that democrats were laboring for, namely, an increase in

the volume of money. The increas

has come from an unexpected source

but the increase has vindicated th

democratic position, and yet even sen like the editor of the Globe will

write as if the democratic contention

had been an unsound or foolish one

The democratic party was right; i

took the side of the people against

the privileges enjoyed by a few. Bu

for the unexpected discoveries of gold

the prosperity that we have enjoyed during the past decade would have been impossible. If the conditions of 1896 could be restored to-day; if one-

third of the money of the country

could be annihilated, we would return

to the same kind of a business de

pression that we had then, except

Let no democrat be ashamed of th

fight made in 1896. It was a fight

that it would be more acute because

crease in the vote that year. The

Commenting on the assault made by Mr. Roosevelt upon Senator Till-man, the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dis-patch says: "For a United States senator, in his official capacity, to urge the invalidation of certain land ator Tillman could not have benefited by any suit. If, on the other hand, the grants were illegal, they should have been invalidated in the public interest, and the fact that the senator pany "as expected to buy a small fraction of the lands released does not turn an The ste essentially moral act into an essentially immoral one. As for the senator's statement that he had not 'undertak-en' to buy any lands, made of his other nation.

The republican party did not dare to advocate the gold standard; it only asked for the retention of the gold standard until the other nations would own volition on the floor of the senate, the intent in his own mind alone can determine if that was false. It is in no sense a splitting of hairs to point out that the commonest mean-ing of 'undertake,' as the dictionary gives it, is to 'take formally or expressly on one's self,' 'to pledge one's self to;' and that in this use of the word the senator spoke the precise and ac-curate truth. Senator Tiliman's detractors will have to explain why, if ly the country to that business and should have himself recommended the onest men do not usually court the are inclined to criticise the senato nost sternly will hardly deny that his general sense of propriety throughout this transaction compares very favorably with that of the president of the United States.'

On the same subject the Times-Dis patch says: "The simple fact emerges from the present episode that the of the government to possess the pri-vate letters of his personal enemy, has, without any justification, given the widest publicity to these letters. No suit is threatened, as obviously no law has been broken. No longer ago than last week the president himself informed congress: "If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would be at once brought. He had, then, no actionable 'proof' against Senator Tillman. And he added that he did not conceive it to be his duty 'to report to the house alleged delinquencies' or 'the suppos ed corrupt action of a member.' sumably this latter theory, also, applies equally to the senate. Yet four days later we find 'alleged delinque cies' and 'supposed corrupt action' made the basis of what is virtually a message to the senate. There was no shadow of excuse for such a message The senate asked for an account of activities of the secret service. The men that sleuthed Tillman were postoffice inspectors. The Tillman case, in fact, had noting whatever to do with the senate inquiry, as it had nothing whatever to do with any proposed action. It is hard to escape the onclusion that the president largely clutched at a pretext to publish matter whose publication could serve no other possible purpose than to hurt a was very anxious to hurt. His official position gives him a ndous power in carrying out a 3 no reason why such conduct on the part of a president should be judged by standards in anywise different from hose obtaining among honorable private citizens."

AN UNEXAMPLED PERFORMANCE

The Commoner.1 when it declares that the president has confessed himself guilty of an unexampled performance in his letter to the senate in reply to the Culberson resolution. In one of his letters to Mr. Bryan during the campaign, Mr. Roosevelt admitted that the steel trust had secured his consent before swallowing up its rival, but the letter which the president sent the attorney general embodying this consent stands forth as one of the strangest public documents to be found in the nation's archives. Here is a president of the United States in conference with the managers of one of the greatest of the trusts. They represented to him that they did not care to gobble up their rival, but that they were so anxious to protect the business situation that they were constrained to do this if the president would permit. The president, accepting their representations and endorsing them, notifies the at-torney general that he does not feel it his "public duty " "to interpose an objection." This letter is republish-ed that the reader may carefully exmine the language:

"Washington, D. C.; November 4, 1997.—My Dear Attorney General: Judge E. H. Gary and Mr. H. C. Frick, on behalf of the steel corporation have just called upon me. They state that there is a certain business firm (the name of which it is a certain business firm (the name of which it is a certain business firm the company of which it is a certain business firm the company of which it is a certain business firm the company of which it is a certain business firm the company of which it is a certain business firm the company of which it is a certain business firm the company of the certain business firm the certai (the name of which I have not been told, but which is of yeal importance in New York business circles) which will undoubtedly fall this week If help will undoubtedly fall this week if help is not given. Among its assets are a majority of the securities of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Application has been urgently made to the steel corporation to purchase this stock as the only means of avoiding a failure. Judge Gary and Mr. Frick informed me that as a mere business transaction they do not care to purchase the stock, that under ordinary circamstances they would not conchase the stock, that under ordinary circumstances they would not consider purchasing the stock, but little benefit will come to the steel corporation from the purchase, that they are aware that the purchase will be used as a handle for attack on them on the ground that they are endeavoring to secure a monopoly of the business and prevent competition—not that this would represent what could honestly be said, but what might recklessly and untruthfully be said.

"They inform me that as a matter of fact the policy of the company has been to decline to acquire more than sixty per cent, of the steel properties and that this has been purservered in for several years past, with the object of received.

and that this has been parservered in for several years past, with the object of preventing these accusations and as a matter of fact their proportion of steel properties has alightly decreased, so that it is below this estay per cent, and the acqualtion of the property in question will not raise it above sixty per cent. But they feel that it is immensely to their interest, as to the interest of every responsible business man, to try to prevent a panic and general industrial smashup at this time and that they are willing to go into this transaction, which they

disappointment.

Are or snap of his usual speeches as livered on the spur of the moment.

For one hour to the minute, Benator Tillman continued the reading of his speech and upon its conclusion a number of the democratic senators came over to congratulate him."

I answered that while, of course, I could not advise them to take the action proposed, I felt it no public duty of mine to interpose an objection.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT. 'Hon, Charles J. Bonaparte,

certain business firm" (the name is withheld from the president- will fail within a week if help is not given these land grants were legal they could This business firm (unnamed) holds Tennessee Coal and Iron company Application has been "urgently made to the steel trust to purchase this controlling interest in the rival company "as the only means of avoiding

The steel trust magnates assure the president that "as a mere business chase the stock, that under ordinar circumstances they would not con sider the purchase (perish the thought!) and that little benefit would come to the steel trust from the purchase. They explain to him excuse for attacking them on the ground that they were endeavoring to on one's self, 'to pledge one's self secure a monopoly and to preven and that in this use of the word competition; of course this could no might be "recklessly and untruthful he was conscious of being in a dis-honest business, he should have in-vited the attention of the senate and the country to that business and properties (the reader will remember how shocked the republican leaders were at the democratic plan of limiting a corporation to fifty per cent) were a little below sixty per cent just then, however, and wer tle because they felt it "immensely to their interest" to try and preven a panic and a general industrial smashup. They had been advised by "those best fitted to express judg nent in New York" (names not given be an important factor in preventing a break, etc., and that the purchase had been urged upon them "by the combination of the most responsible bankers of New York." The president believed them and the presiden gave them assurance that they would not be disturbed. What precedent vance in regard to combinations, and thus tying himself up? The president made no investigation, so far as his letter shows, he simply took the word

> he has an attorney general whose business it is to report upon the law, but instead of asking advice from the attorney general, he told him what to do. The attorney general afterwards advised him orally that insufficient ground existed for legal proceedings We have a few trusts so large that they can, if necessary threaten a panic—they can even bring a panic—and if by threatening a par they can even bring they can prevent an enforcement of the law and coerce a president into ther control the business in which they are engaged, what remains to complete the subserviency of the government to corporate influence? for his part in producing this letter. It will stand upon the record as an evidence of the influence which great monopolist combines are able to exert. If they can scare a president, holding his commission from eight,

a bureau for the investigation of cor

porations, there is no letter from it:

millions of people, is it not time for leg-islation that will put a limit to the greed of monopolies.

The message which the president sent after this letter is important, because it sets forth his views of the executive office. He denies the right of the legislature to inquire why the law was not enforced. He assert in substance that the responsibility for the enforcement of the law rests upon the executive, and that no inquiry can properly be made as to his reasons for not enforcing the law, if for any reason he decides to consider the law a dead letter. In his message to congress on the secret service he felt free to guess at the reasons which influenced congressmen to vote gainst an appropriation, and following that precedent, the senators may fee free to guess at the reasons which led the president, and his attorney general to promise in advance that the law would not be enforced against the steel trust, or to interpret the law in advance as it applied to the steel

The executive is charged with the enforcement of the law, and congress has, under the constitution, the power of impeachment if the president fails to discharge his duties. Certainly a body which has the power to remove the president has the power to inquire into his inaction. The greater includes the less, and it would be a strange interpretation of constitutional strange interpretation of constitutional law if a body which could depose the executive could not make inquiry into

Mr. Hughes in New York,

Rev. I. W. Hughes, rector of St John's church, this city, is spending a week or two in New York city, en deavoring to raise a fund for rebuilding the Episcopal church at Red

Cured Sweeney and Removed a Spavin

Dr. Sloan's Liniment and Veterin-ary Remedies are well known all over the country. They have saved

over the country. They have saved the lives of many valuable horses and are a permanent institution in thousands of stables.

Mr. G. T. Roberts, of Resacs, Ga., R. F. D. No. 1, Box, 43, writes:—"I have used your Liniment on a horse for sweeney and effected a therough cure. I also removed a spavin on a muic. This spavin was as large as a guinea egg. I regard Sloan's Liniment as the most penetrating and effective Liniment I have ever known."

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, of Lawrence, Kans., R. F. D. No. 3, writes:—"Your Linment is the best that I have ever used. R. P. D. No. 3, writes; —"Your Linment is the best that I have ever used. I had a mare with an abcess on her neck and one 50c. bottle of Sioan's Liniment entirely cured her. I keep it around all the time for galls and small swellings and for everythink about the stock."

Dr. Sioan will send his Treatise on the horse free to any horseman. Address Dr. Earl S. Sioan, Boston Mass., Station A.

STEDMAN ITEMS.

Mrs. John R. Pussel and daughter re stopping with Mrs. L. A. Strickand for awhile. Miss Royal, of Salemburg, visited

Miss Minnie Bryant Saturday and Bessoms and Mr. Stacle Goddie nesbore Saturday with her mother and Alice T. and returned home Sun day afternoon. Her mother and Alice

will remain some time with Mrs. Joy-Miss Cornie Maxwell has returned

ome from a visit to Favetteville. Misses Carrie Sutton and Rena Ged went up to Mr. Joe Glddle's Sat urday. Miss Rena Geddle remains over to visit there and in Fayetreville

this week. Mr. Monroe, of Greensboro, made short visit here several days ago. Mr. J. K. Sessoms made a brief visit here last week. Miss Blanche Sessoms who has been at St. Luke's Hospital for treatment is reported be doing very well.

Mrs. J. R. Sessoms will visit Mrs. G. W. Starling this week at Kittrell, near Raleigh, and also at Fuquay Miss Lula Sessoms will come home this week to spend some time. Services were held at Coxecburg

last Sunday by the Preacher, N. M. McDonald and there will also be sen vices again next Sunday.

WADE GOSSIP.

News is rather scarce in this see don at present. Everybody seems to be enjoying the

eautiful spring days. Miss Elizabeth McCoy, left on the vening train Friday p. m. to spend a short time in Fayetteville. Mrs. H. R. McPhail visited at the

iome of Mr. J. R. Bowden last Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Maxwell spent the day with her sister, Mrs. H. F. Bain, last | visit.

Miss Sudie B. Maxwell is expecting to visit her uncle at Raeford in the We are sorry to state that Mr. Willie many friends at Wade.

Maxwell has gone to Spout Springs and he will be badly missed by his GOV. GLENN'S FUTURE.

Miss Avio May Lovick was in our town shopping last Monday afternoon. Mr. Curtle Geddle was a most wel-

ome visitor in this section last Sup-

Webster's Weekly.] "Ex-Governor Glenn, without taking

a lecture engagement which will emof the layman's movement in the Southern Presbyterian Church, to which he will devote the coming six months. His enery and endurance are simply marvelous. The wonder is that he has not burned himself out before this, taking into account the vast amount of nervous energy expended in his strenuous campaigns. "Goy. Glenn's lectures will embrace

the following subjects: 1. 'The South; Its Problems and

2. "The Race Problem, Viewed from a Southern Man's Standpoint." 3. "Sowing and Reaping," showing nation's dangers and the remedies for them His religious subjects are:

2. "The South's Need of Strong Christian Young Men." While Gov. Glenn announces that he will never seek office again, he will find it hard to keep his resolution

1. "Is the Young Man Safe."

Rev. Colin Hughes, of Chocowinity, arrived in the city yesterday on a



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