FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25 1909.

NEW SERIES-VOL. XXV--NO. 2,340

ness, sick headache constipation. They to not gripe. Price 25c. Sold by Mac-Kethan & Co.

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The above is the name of a German chemical, which is one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kid-Remedy. Hexamethyleneteram is recognized by medical text book and authorities as a uric acid solven and authorities as a uric acid solvent and antiseptic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you notice any irregularities and avoid a serious malady. McDuffle Drug Store, (O. O. Souders, Mgr.)

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300. Small farm mile north city. \$75. lot Cool Spring street. \$150. Tenement lot Rowan street. \$400. House and lot Blue street. \$225. Tract 21 acres mile Victory

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60. lot Munchester street 300. Each 2 lots Arsenal Hay-15 each 10 lots Fayhope,

\$85. Share LaPayette Auditorium.

A pill in time that will save nine is CYRUS B. WATSON AND "THE Rings Little Liver Pills. For billous TOBACCO INTEREST"_WHAT WAS THAT ISSUE?

Webster's Weekly says:

We believe it was a Scotch paper which after suspending publication for several years, resumed with this statement: "Nothing of importance has transpired since our last issue." It covers the ground so far as legislation at Raleigh is concerned. A number of local bills have been acted on, such as forbidding the dumping of sawdust in Shailow creek, and the like, but no general law of importance has been enacted. More than half the session is gone and it is presumed the Legisla-ture will do but little outside of pass-ing the usual appropriations. The present Legislature will be notable more for what it didn't do than for what it did. It will not re-open the railroad rate question. It will not pass "Sub-section A." It will not do anything to prevent the full recovery of normal business conditions through

out the State.

These things were settled during the campaign and nobody knows the fact better than the gentlemen who are speaking to "Buncombe" on impossi-ble measures. No trust bill with teeth has ever stood any chance of passing the Legislature since the tobacco in-terest failed to come up to the help of Cyrus B. Watson in 1893. Since then the Trust has absorbed fully 80 per cent, of the business and holds the power of life and death over the remainder and no single State, acting by itself, can cope with this monster

What is the Difference Between the Lockhart Bill and the Manning Sub stitute?

In this connection, the appended elegram from Raleigh to the Char lotte Observer dated February 5, is interesting. We confess our ignorance of the subject, and are impressed with the feeling that there are some facts back of this contention which are not public property but should be.

Says the telegram: Sub-section "A," the proposed Lockhart amendment to the anti-trust act giving it "teeth," was further considered this afternoon by the Senate ju-diciary committee, E. J. Justice, of Greensboro, speaker of the 1907 House of Representatives, being heard in advocacy of the bill, and Senator Mannering, chairman of the committee, of fering at the close of Mr. Justice's speech a substitute that proposes merely to amend the present law, sec-tion 1, Chapter 218, Public Laws of tion 1, Chapter 218, Public Laws of 1907, by adding as sub-section "F" the

Manning's Substitute. "For any person, firm or corpora on or association to conspire with any other person, firm or corporation or association to put down the price of any article produced in this State by the labor of others, which said article the said person, firm, or corporation or association intends to buy. in his long argument for sub-sec-tion "A", Mr. Justice had insisted that party platform specifically rewith the platform cincations; that the Lockhart bill did not. The committee took the bill and substitute for

further executive consideration. Sub-section "A" advocated so zealously by ex-Speaker Justice, provides that it shall be unlawful "for any person, firm, corporation or association to make or have any agreement, expressed or implied, to lower or prevent the increase in price of any ar-ticle or thing of value, which any such firm, corporation or association may desire to purchase within the State of North Carolina."

Believes the Bill Right. In his argument demanding the en actment of the Lockhart bill, Mr. Justice reviewed the "rise and fall" of the section in the 1907 Legilature its passage in the House with only four votes recorded against it and its death in the Senate, 19 to 20, which, he said, was brought about by Senstor Buxton changing his vote. There he gave what he said was "inside his of the Charlotte convention as showing that the party is clearly committed to enact the Lockhart bill. He was for the bill because he believed it right without regard to expedlency. He believed it expedient, he said, and the party is pledged to its enactment and it would in no way hamper the legitimate cotton, furni-J, H. Judd, D. D. S. ture and other manufactories in the State. He declared that opposition to the platform pledge as to sub-section "A" "vanished from the Charlotte convention as miasma before the

rising sun."

Heard "Impudent Talk." He declared that the "most-impudent talk" he ever heard was by a 1907 crowd of lobbyists. He charged that there was a secret meeting in Raleigh at which it was determined to damn every man that did not get the praise of those in the meeting. raised the cry of "the wolf," the mill men came down and found no wolf, and this time they are not at all alarmed. Every Democratic member of the Legislature is pledged on and Public Accounts a specialty. to the platform and the right course Would leave city for a few days at is to follow it, he declared. If the Democrats of the Legislature do this right thing, the only harm the trusts can do is to "subsidize the newspapers and send men over the State who will lie like the devil and stick to it." In spite of even that, right would cer-tainly win. He had gone to Charlotte with this same speech but dadn't find it necessary to deliver it. He hoped this Logislature was ready to do the

party bidding. Following this speech, Mr. Manning matter went over for further con-

DRAINAGE PROJECTS.

A Washington letter to the Observ

aman Godwin is delighted at the success he has achieved with the drainage projects for his district. The drainage of swamp lands is a ques-tion in which many of his constituents are vitally interested, and it will be remembered on entering congress two years ago he commenced to work seal-ously for swamp drainage. He introduced a bill last year in the House of Representatives providing for exyears ago he commenced to work seatously for swamp drainage. He introduced a bill last year in the House
of Representatives providing for examinations and surveys of the swamp
lands of his district and the report
of the effect of swamp drainage on
agriculture and health. He also made
a speech in congress on the reclamation of swamp lands, which was considered strong and convincing, and

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These together with other reasons
when it comes to cheaper freight
as proper subject of consideration in
connection with a tariff bill which will
be confessedly constructed along high
protective lines.

These together with other reasons
when it comes to show the error of its
started a little daily edition, and, by
good management, backed by a pat
is resisted, the obligation is upon the
opponents to show the error of its
principle, or the injustice of its policy.

A mere statement of the proposition that a conspiracy by purchasers
to put down the price of an article
social report
to the effect of swamp drainage on
the started a little daily edition, and, by
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is resisted, the obligation is upon the
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to put down the price of

was heartily endorsed by all who are interested in this subject. He has secured an appropriation of \$600.00 for an object lesson project in his district and the drainage office of the Agricultural Department have been Agricultural Department here has tarted the work at Chadbourn, Columous County North Carolina. The re-port of C. G. Elliott, Chief of Drainage Investigations, upon this subject is

Mr. S. H. McCrery, Drainage Engin-eer assisted by Mr. J. V. Phillips, as level man, is assigned to the project. It is estimated that the field work will require three weeks time under fav-orable weather conditions. The project will be known as the Chadbourn project, Columbus County, N. C., and will be entered upon the list as No. 75. A sum of \$600.00 is appropriat-ed for the survey and completed re-

received from numerous constituents of Congressman Godwin's, of the Sixth District of North Carolina, asking that this office give attention to needed drainage investigations at the several points named by the correspondents. After considering the conditions deschibed in the several letters, it was decided that the first examination should be made at Chadbourn, Columbus County, N. C. It was reported by Congressman Godwin and particular ly by J. A. Brown of Chadbourn, N that the land at this point was mainly occupied by people from the west and northwest who had been attracted by the representations of the Sunny South Colony, which purcha ed a tract of land and in 1897 surveyed, plotted, and placed it upon the This land proved to be excellent for the production of strawberries, and Chadbourn has since that time become one of the largest straw-

berry shipping points in the State. General Conditions.

An examination of this tract shows that such portions of the land as are sufficiently drained are fertile and productive, that the people occupying these lands are principally from north-ern States and have introduced varions innovations in the cultivation of the land, but that some part of almost every strawberry farm is subject to injury from lack of drainage, and that though they have constructed ditches and, in a measure, greatly improved portions of the land, they are not able to perfect this work until a general system of improved outlets has been constructed. The town is located upon a table land at the head of small treams, a part of which flow easterly into the Waccamaw River, and a part westerly into the Lumber River. The branches as they are locally called are quite thickly covered with small timber and apparently have fairly good fall, but owing to lack of channel and obstructions in the natural depressions which should carry the water they are inadequate drain-

age channels Strawberry growing has been quite rofitable from the first, though during the last three years the crops of many of the farmers have been curtalled by reason of the wet seasons, which cause the crop from a portion of their lands to be small or entirely destroyed. Under ordinary conditions the party platform specifically re-quired this section to be enacted. On their owners about \$200.00 an acre. the other hand Schator Manning, in Large quantities of fertilizer are used presenting the substitute, declared and the lands are cultivated carefully. that it was carefully drawn to comply Owing to the water tables of the soil being so near the surface they are not, in many instnaces, able to grow deep rooting crops like cotton, corn or forage plants. The strawberry having shallow roots, produces a crop with greater certainty than those before named. The rotation of crops in this section is regarded as necessary in keeping up the fertility of the land, and for the convenience which attends the production of a variety of crops. It is believed that the area of cultivated land can not be extended farther until the main drainage streams are opened so as to permit the construction of deep farm drains upon the level table lands. Many of the leading cititens represent that as soon as a plan of drainage has been made they will organize themselves under the proisions of the State drainage law which it is expected will pass during the recent session and proceed at once construct the drains required.

The Soil. The top soil is a black sandy loam from six to ten inches deep, lying up-on a yellow clay which contains but little sand. The clay appears to be quite permeable to water and also sufficiently firm to maintain a perpendicular position where ditches have peen dug. It is what might be termed a soll which drains easily and furthermore retains moisture to such an ex tent that the farmers have but little ear of drough. In practice they find drains three or four feet deep more servicable than shallow ones. drains have been used successfully but the larger part of drainage by open lower parts of the land, seem togive fairly good drainage.

Having taken into consideration the general situation it is recommended that a survey and plan of drainage should be made of the lands which are under cultivation and a report and estimate of the cost of construct-ing outlet drains sufficient to serve these lands be made to the proper authorities at Chadbourn.

THE OLD CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY.

What a struggle it was to build the Western Railroad, and then the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, whose name more definitely represented the route of the former! And what a sad day for North Carolina when that wholly intra-State road was dismembered, and ville, rendering Fayetteville a "basing CONGRESSMAN GODWIN AND THE point for freight rates" and Wilmington a "gateway," will neutralize the effect of the dismemberment, and freight discrimination in favor of Virginia will cease.

We are reminded of these things by

for where there is competition there should be a better and cheaper service; it looks like a guarantee against gonging, but as stated it does not seem to work. The only explanation is that there is a trust or agreement between the competing lines so that the rate remains about the same. One thing is sure, however, where there are competing lines treight is handled with more celerity. When the old Cape Fear road ran into Greensboro (rates).

Would seem that the present duty, certainly as compared with probable duties upon articles of the same general classification, is not excessive, the duty upon lumber being as before stated, only about one-fourth of the language of the sporting men, had "a champagne appetite and a while present tariff law.

What Democrats Would Have Done.

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What Democrats Would Have Done.

"I am not unmindful of the deciantation, is not excessive, the consume, wutst suffer the opportune wills was one of those towns, which, in the language of the sporting men, had "a champagne appetite and a while will was one of those towns, which, in the language of the sporting men, had "a champagne appetite and a while will was one of those towns, which, in the language of the sporting men, had "a cham the old Cape Fear road ran into Greensboro freight from Richmond, subject of the tariff. That platform for illustration, arrived in ten hours after shipment. Eever since the Southern bought it, it takes from three days to a week. The Southern revenue basis. The declaration in that used to claim that the reason of the delay was too much prosperity, but for the past year the road has been mouthing about no work, yet the de-lay is about the same. Freight rates are bad enough, but procrastination is worse. During the year 1908 letters were

THE PANAMA CANAL HUMBUG.

The unfolding of the plot of that oaring farce called "The Panama Canal" goes on merrily. The government undertook to construct a lock canal for \$139,000,000 (in addition to the \$40,000,000 paid to Cromwell's syndicate). The government's engineers, who made the definite estimate of \$139,000,000, now say that the cost will be \$400,000,000! As the American people, who are taxed to pay these

government, they have to content themselves with laughing-which, by the way, is the proper thing for the audience to do. A Washington telegram of Tuesday's

huge sums, have no control of the

date says: The entire question of the type of canal that should be adopted in the construction of the Panama Canal, was before the Senate to-day, Senator Kittredge, chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, Senator Foraker and Senator Teller, all declaring that they believed a grave mistake has been made in adopting the lock pro-

The discussion grew out of a report by Mr. Kittredge on the bill increasing he limit of cost for the canal to \$500, 000,000, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to that mount. He said that his committee and decided that the measure should be considered by the Finance committee, and he reported it back with that recommendation

In making the report Mr. Kittredge took occasion to say that the canal committee disapproved of the proposed issue of bonds, and he read statement of the expenditures on account of the canal showing date they have been \$170,964,468. Senator Kittredge said that while he engineers of the canal zone had originally placed the cost of a lock anal at \$139,000,000 they had now increased their estimates to \$400,000. 00, whereas it had been estimated that a sea-level canal could have been built for \$247,000,000.

THE TARIFF ON LUMBER-EF-FECT OF THE TESTUDO.

A Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writes to that paper as follows:

Southern Congressmen are being urged to stand for the tariff on lumber. The members of the North Carolina delegation are hearing from is answering these requests by ex-plaining his position, and the following letter to Mr. J. A. Taylor, president of the Wilmington chamber of commerce, will prove interesting reading to Tar Heels:

"I have the honor to acknowledge eceipt of your esteemed favor of the ith instant, containing copy of resoutions adopted by the chamber of commerce of the City of Wilmington n opposition to the removal of the duty upon lumber, and giving the rea-

"During the last two or three weeks have received a large number of communications from various manu-facturers of lumber in and outside of North Carolina, all opposing the re-moval of the present duty on lumber. have answered these promptly and

frankly. "Replying to your letter and these esolutions, I repeat with some addiions the substance of my answer to the correspondents above referred to as defining my position with respect The duty on steel, to this question. The duty on steel, lron, cement and most other structural-and building materials that come n competition with lumber, some of which in the form of machinery enter largely into the cost of its manufacture, ranges under the present law from 25 to 60 per cent., ad valorem while the duty on lumber is only about 12 per cent. There is as much yea, more reason in my judgment why there should be a duty upon lumber as upon the articles with which it necessarily competes and which enter so largely as an element in the cost of its manufacture.

"The present duty upon lumber is upon a revenue basis,—that is to say, that notwithstanding that duty lun ber is imported into this country and the government derives considerable revenue therefrom, while the duty up-on fron, steel, etc., is protective al-most to the point of prohibition,—that is to say, under that duty gractically no iron or steel is imported into this country and the government realises no revenue from it. Doubtless there will be some slight reductions at the extra session of Congress of these highly protective or prohibitive du-ties, but even .. the reduction is large, and there is not much probability that it will be, they will still be highly the daily line of boats on the Cape protective and largely in excess of Fear disappeared! The eight foot that now upon umber, the present channel from Wilmington to Fayette duty upon lumber being only about one-fourth of the average rate of duty mposed by the Dingley act.
Should Protect All Industries.

"If we are to have a tariff for protection, treating the duty upon lumber as a protective duty, it would seem unjust to protect one industry and not another, or to protect the industries of one section of the country and not those of another.

the following reference to the old road in the Greenshoro Record:

Where a community has only one railroad there is dissatisfaction and grumbling all the time. Other places where there are two or more reads.

platform with reference to the duty upon lumber must be construed in onnection with this general promise with reference to the tariff. If we had been successful we would, sume, have revised the tariff along the lines indicated. Iron and steel and such other structural materials as either directly or indirectly compete with lumber, or as enter as an element of cost into its manufacture would either have been put upon the free list, or the duty upon them re-duced to revenue basis. But the election having eventuated against us, it is impossible for us to carry out our general declaration or promise with reference to the tariff and therefore the conditions upon which our declara-tion or promise with reference to the tariff and therefore the condition upon which our declaration or promise with reference to lumber was predicted do not exist. A new tariff bill will be framed by the Republican party, and while there may be some slight tion of duties, it will be like the Mc Kinley and Dingley tariffs—a highly protective measure. Did the Demo crats mean to promise free lumber without any regard to the character of the general measure of which it vas to be a part, or the discrimination that would result if that measure covered with highly protective or pro-hibitory duties other articles in the same general classification? To give the declaration in ques tion that construction would be hold ing to the letter of the promise while disregarding its spirit, at least that s my view of the matter, and with the lights before me I shall act upon "I wish to say in conclusion that the

esolutions you have sent me both in things, none of them could enjoy. their general statements with refer ence to the principles which should The Observer is happy to record ontrol in the construction of tariff laws and in the analysis of that ques tion as it affects lumber are exceedingly forceful and lucid and in the main coincide with my views." GREENVILLE.

The Eastern Training School-The Greenville Reflector And Reflections Thereon.

The writer had never been in Greenville until he went there on the oc casion of the inspection of the nearly completed Eastern Training School, the other day, at the invitation of his old friend, Governor Jarvis. To say that he was astonished by what he saw is a mild statement of his impressions. A bustling town, with over a mile of perfectly paved streets in the business quarter; with waterworks, sewerage, and electric lights; and with many beautiful residences, on lovely streets that run up and down hill in a most attractive wayto say nothing of the finely appointed their constituents. Senator Simmons and hospitable "Carolina Club," and a quaint old hotel that looks as if borrowed from rural Britain.

The Eastern Training School.

It would take a long time to tell the story of the establishment of the has been placed before the people in magnificent "Eastern Training School" which the public spirit of the people of Greenville and Pitt has so quickly brought into being. It seems but the difficulty exists, is largely in the maother day since Fayetteville, we be chinery for its enforcement. lieve, was named as a competitor for years ago, many able legislators thor its location. It is no wonder that Greenville secured it, over all com-state's coping with the evile against petitors, when the result is seen. With which their efforts were aimed. A bill Greenville secured it, over all comthe same spirit which, in the space ers was considered, which by its supporters was thought the best that could of two or three years, has converted the old-time Court House town into the attractive little city of to-day, the convention of the Democratic party. people of that commuity set about 'making good" its claims to the Legislature, incorporated in its plat-School. The State had appropriated \$15,000 for this purpose, but Greenville supplemented this small sum by in both Senate and House of Repre \$50,000 and the County of Pitt by another \$50,000. With this \$115,000 a beautiful site of some 50 acres has been purchased and four magnificent buildings, fitted with every modern appliance, have been erected thereon. These are practically finished, but they require furniture, and a central power house and an infirmary should be added. The cost of these additions, including the furniture, will be \$50,000. The State should supply this amount-along with the appropriations required for additional equipment at the University, at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and at the State Normal and Industrial College. As we have heretofore said, these needed investments, together with similar ones at the Charitable Institutions, should be provided for by a bond issue—a use of the State's credit which would be a wise economy for such investments, though not to be tolerated, except in the gravest emergencies, when applied to current expenses.

The Greenville Reflector, and Reflections Suggested By Its Career. We had occasion, some time ago, to cite Greenville as an example of progress. At that time we knew nothing of it except what it seemed to be as

it shone through that remarkable paper, the Greenville Daily Reflector. We call the Reflector a remarkable paper because, about 1893 or 1894, at a

dently the Reflector, like the Observer. staked its all on the venture, trusting that its enterprise would advertise the town and force it to a growth where income and appetite would meet. Most of the similar ventures in the smaller towns of the State, have, we are sorry to say, been failures; for the calculation among newspaper men is that dailies cannot be made to pay in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. By "pay" we mean pay the owner, for almost any sort of daily paper immeasely pays the community. That this newspaper men's calculation is correct, and that, in the case of Fayetteville at least, it is true also of weeklies, is ilustrated by the remarkable experience of Fayetteville. From 1890 to 1901, after which we ceased to keep files of Fayetteville papers other than the Observer, there had been established in Fayetteville 13 papers, 3 of them daily. All have gone out of existence, after a longer or shorter life, and for the reason that they did not pay. Since 1901 there have probably been quite as many more new papers started, and all suffering the same fate. Indeed, a paper was moved into Fayetteville from the country lately, published here five times and moved back again, before the editor of the Observer, who had just discovered it in his mail accumulations and written an editorial greet ing for it, was aware of its having come at all. And the Observer would have gone the way of the rest of them except for inherited sources of strength, which, in the nature of

its thanks to its Greenville contemporary for blazing the way for dailies in small towns-namely, by starting with a little sheet and feeling its way step to step. The fate of the Greensboro Industrial News, to say nothing of the scores of less pretentious ventures in other towns of the State in the past ten years, illustrates the folly of any other course.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON TRUSTS.

Following is the text of the mes sage by the Governor to the General Assembly on Wednesday, on the subject of private industrial monopolies: February 10, 1909. To the Honorable, the General As

It is needless to repeat at this time

sembly of North Carolina.

facts or arguments showing

of private industrial monopolies commonly called trusts. Few advocate them, and fewer perhaps, think them right. Probably the greatest legis lative and legal problem of this generation is how to repress them. There is ground for hope that with our present- anti-trust law properly amended, and effective machinery provided for protect our it senforcement, we can selves partially from trust evils, and perhaps so far as a State can protect her people from them. An opinion the press, that the present law cannot be enforced, though nothing was suggested to strengthen or render the law enforceable. I conceive that whatever oughly considered anti-trust legislation. All realized the difficulty of the be devised. It became a law in all its essential features save one. The last with knowledge of the action of the form, the following declaration, and on that platform the dominent party carried the State, securing a majority sentatives:

"Private monopolies should be de stroyed. Conspiracies by prospective purchasers to put down or keep down the prices of articles produced by the abor of others, should be made criminal, and all persons or corporations entering into such conspiracies should be nunished." The opportunity has come to make

súch conspiracies criminal and to prescribe punishment for such conpirators. You are face to face with the duty of obeying the mandate of the Democratic convention. Two alternatives confront you-one to perform that duty, and have the satisfaction of faithful execution of a party pledge: the other to ignore the instructions of the people, and shoulder the burden of justifying your failure to do their will. You should not, and will not be goaded int or deterred frm action. Threats and criticisms of legislative bodies rarely, if ever, ecomplish any desired purpose. Failure to make such conspiracies

riminal can be justified only in case t can be clearly demonstrated that the convention was wrong in adopting such a platform. While the enactment of a law making such conspiracies criminal, has been ordered by the peo-ple, it may be assumed that the peo-ple did not, and do not desire any-thing which is essentially wrong, or contrary to their interests. The proposition was not a new one. It had been the subject of controversy in the press, and generally by the people heard words of deep meaning, as they throughout the State. That plank was fell from the ilps of uncle Neill Camnot inadvertently included in the plater or or the supression of free speech form, but was deliberately inserted as a Democratic doctrine. The presump-tion should be, and is, that it is fundamentally right, as such presumption must attach to the well considered per because, about 1893 or 1894, at a judgment of a majority of the people. Therefore, if its enactment into law lage of some 1,500 inhabitants, it is resisted, the obligation is upon the started a little daily edition, and, by opponents to show the error of its and women we charge you, not to forprinciple, or the injustice of its policy. get the price that was paid by the

dustrial development, weakened in its I. armory, where I am prepared to cial life, by any conspiracy of men or corporations, which puts down the price of such article. The universally acknowledged principle of self-de-fense, applicable to State as to idividuals, would destroy a conspiracy so damaging in its effect and so general n its blight. The duty of repressing wrong and protecting those who can not protect themselves, requires the law makers to put the whole power of the State against such conspiracies, I therefore, recommend that the Gen-eral Assembly comply with that declaation, because it is right and ought to be the law, and because the dominant party is pledged to its enactment, and I also recommend that the putting down or keeping down by purchasers of the prices of articles the labor of others, in pursuance of such conspiracy, be made criminal. Fear of the wrath of those who violate the moral principle, and

State of North Carolina complies with the wish of her majority, to punish the communities which obey the laws, should not effect the judgment or paralyze the efforts, as it cannot nullify the duty of those whom the people have chosen to do their will. Assum ing, as I do assume, that the General Assembly will amend the law in ac-cordance with the specific platform utterance, I recommend that the Attor-ney General be given the power, and charged with the duty to institute action, civil or criminal, in the Superior Courts of this State in Wake county, or in any other county of his selectin, in any and all cases of violation of any of our anti-trust laws, or any amendments to them. Where such laws are violated most it may be difficult to have successful prosecutions on account of the fear and favor which the wrong-doers Inspire, and exert in the community. Local prosecuting officers are under great disadvantage not only from local prejudice and favor, but from lack of facilities and time for needful preparation. If the enforcement of this law is unfortunately left solely to solicitors, and they re main n the unfortunate fee basis, then the fee for convicition ought to be made large enough to partially compensate solicitors for the great work necessary in such cases. A district prosecutor naturally shrinks from so ardous a task as the admittedly most difficffiult one of enforcing a State anti trust law, and especially of enforcing t under local conditions most unfavor able to enforcement. Under such con ditions each hopes another will first test the law against the powerful violator. Nearly two years have elapsed since the enactment of our last antitrust law, and yet, so far as I can earn, no action has been instituted

under it. I am therefore, of the opinion that after perfecting as far as possible, our anti-trust laws, declaring the offenses and prescribing the penalties, it is important and even essential, to confer upon the Attorney General the duty of undertaking its enforcement, and of selecting the venue subject to the power of the court to removal in its discretion, for proper cause, and of giving him every proper authority of securing evidence, including the compulsory production of books and papers, the examination of witnesses prior to trial, and all other powers appropriate to the full discharge of duty in the fainful execution of the

Respectfully submitted, W. W. KITCHIN,

SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Mr Editor: We note the courts eem to not hesitate in ordering labor leaders to prison as they do the Captains of Industries who hold the oney bags. John D. and Andrew, J. Morgan, Jim Hill, and E. H. Harrinan are sometimes subjected to fines that are never collected. But not so with Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison -they are ordered to prison at once, although the charge against roups is doing things in restraint of rade. Is there one specific for capial and another for labor? Is it a greater crime to boycott The Buck tove Co., than to destroy a weak cometitor in oil, a little railroad, a small stock broker, or an independent nai maker?

The intelligence of the country wait the answer patiently. Will it be what the mighty Eagle told the king-fisher, viz: Thou must fall: I am great,

And thou art small? If so, then justice has gone glimmer-

ng. Roosevekt's effort to muzzle the World carries us back to ancient days. had an uncle who was known in our old county of Moore as Govern or Neill Cameron, though not because he governed anything outside of his own household. He took his dram, and invariably attended all county courts

Only once did stern old Justice Cald well attempt to muzzle the speech of Gov'r. Neill in the court room. Late one evening the Judge ordered the Sheriff to take the Gov'r, to the lock "One question, your honor, would ask," said uncle Neill, and, by permission, he said, "Judge, is it wrong to think?" "I presume not, sir." "Then," said uncle Neill, "I think you are a fool.". Then they proceeded to the jail. Uncle Neill insisted on the jailor's entering the dark corridor first, as he was superstitious in the dark. The Jailor complied, and, when he passed the portal, uncle Neill closed and locked the door, and told him where he could find the Sheriff in case of further disturbance in court. Court and the Bar were always in the audience of uncle Neill. He did the talking, and they listened and was very unpopular in those days. Sam Gompers would not be sent to

jail in those days. The source of our disquietude is the apprehension that the rising generation of plain people are selling them-

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