E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

THE MONSTROUB ASSAULT BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

By the cunning fiction that the fed eral government has acquired juris diction of libel cases, because the District of Columbia-which is not a State but a mere "crown colony." so to speak, of the agent of the Statesthe District of Columbia is med to owe allegiance to the federal government as a sovereign entity, the Roosevelt government has made a tremendous stride towards autocracy. The Baltimore Sun, which changed from almost lifelong Democracy to Republicanism in the recent election, has become alarmed, and, in its leading editorial yesterday, says:

A Proceeding Which Is A Menace to Liberty.
The indictment in Washington of several newspaper men who live and transact their business in New York and Indianapolis is a matter of most serious import. If this proceeding is to go forward unchecked by the courts and without a general protest from the people, if a precedent is to be es-tablished in this case, then the Administration in all time to come will have the power to nulify that clause of the first amendment to the Constitution which guarantees the freedom of For the mere power to drag men a thousand miles away from their homes to be tried upon a crimin-al charge at the national capital by jury probably composed—partly at ast—of men subservient to the Govnment and looking to the Govern ment for their daily bread, is a pow er sufficient to injure seriously any newspaper in the land. Article III of provides that "the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes have been committed." The Intent of this provision and safeguard to the liberty of citizens is that the accused shall be tried among the people know him, where he can have advantage of the good character and ng men, and to save him from the great expense of a trial far away from his home and people. One of the facts set forth in the Declaration of ce to convict George III of being a tyrant was expressed in the fenses. The pretense that the edi-tor or publisher of a paper can be tried in every jurisdiction where his paper direction is an energity. A supporcirculates is an enormity. A nur of years ago Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, was indicted in the District of Columbia upon complaint of Mr. Noyes, of the Washington Star arguing against the proposition

York, where his paper was published, for trial in Washington, Mr. Ellhu Root, the former Secretary of State and a great lawyer, said: edom of the press in this co try to say that every editor in every city and State is liable to be taken to any part of the earth where his papers may happen to go and tried over and over again, hundreds of times perhaps,

Dana might be brought from New

ess if a power is lodged in the hands of the Government to crush any news paper which may venture to criticise

Upon the question of jurisdiction the Department of Justice in a state-ment which has been given out relies largely upon Maryland authorities and quotes from an opinion by Judge Mc-Sherry in the case of Barnes against the State (in 88 Md.). The clause ne State (in 88 Md.). The clause uoted from Judge McSherry by the bepartment of Justice, however, is of a decision, but merely an obiter leturn stating a proposition which no ne can dispute. In that case, Barnes, publisher, had been indicted for riminal libel upon the Mayor of Snow The Court of Appeals declared indictment was defective and hed it. But the Judge remarked. quasical It. But the Judge remarked, in discusing the general proposition, that the legitimate criticism of the acts and conduct of public officials by the press is not only permissable but it is one of the most effective methods to secure fidelity and to prevent the part of those intrustions on the part of those intrustions. s on the part of those intrust h authority. Still, he added, the of the press should not be al-to degenerate into wanton vit-

To make such a remark as this do remark as this do service in the present case requires reasoning of a carious circuitous character. Of course, all criminal proceedings have to be instituted in the name of the Government, whether State or eral. A person who has been de-ed has two remedles. He can sue ges in a civil suit or he can the grand jury and make his and institute criminal probefore the grand jury and make his implaint and inatitute criminal prodings to punish his defamer and in ing so establish his own innocence the charges pade. The theory upwhich the Government takes misance of libel is that libelous pubations tend to provoke breaches of a peace and so should be prevented. It we are not award that any such possedings have ever been inatituted. to posse and so should be prevented. It we are not sware that any such occedings have ever been instituted ace the expiration of the Bedition we except upon the complaint of the diridual who claims to have been inred. The State's Attorney does not at the paper every morning to see some one has been libeled and then port the case to the grand jury. But this proceeding against the aditors the New York World and the indispoils News, Mr. Roosevelt has inade clear that this prosecution is different from any other prosecution for minal libel which has been instited since the repeal of the Sedition w. a century upo. In his special measure to Congress he declared that the overtunent itself should do it. The dilion law of 1798 prescribed punishment for any who should write print publish any fains, reundalous and allocus writings against Congress or Freedent. This set was allowed.

ane has been instituted and pressed, and the central figure behind it give t its real significance. There is but a step between these methods and the methods of the arbitrary and despotic ruler who recognizes no law but his

The President Unlawfully Employs
The "Most Boundless Resources in
Sovereign People's Advocate.

The World" Against the Press, the Says the Richmond Times-Dispatch: Now the government's fibel suit Now the government's ibel suit against two newspapers has actually taken definite form with the indictment of the publishers and the issuance of bench warrants requiring their presence in Washington. Both newspapers announce, a was expected, that they will resist extradition To argue from this that they are made timid by conscious guilt is to prejudge the case with a vengeance. * * * These men are asked to face in court a complainant backed by the most bound-less resources in the world. They are quite right to fight every inch of the way that lies between them and the sarned court ruling on what criminal

If these two papers, which Mr. Roosevelt has his own reason for dis liking-the New York World and the Indianapolis News-have really libe anybody, they should be punished, and doubtless they will be. But the question whether or not they committe this offense has long since become minor consideration. The overshado ing issue now is as to whether the United States government is justified in bringing suit in the name of of-fended individuals, at its own option, against newspapers which are sup-posed to have injured these indi-viduals.

it has been evident enough that the government has had difficulties in finding even legal justification for such a theory of procedure. In his first shower of angry language, Mr. Roosevelt referred to the "libel on the United States government," a mis-apprehension which Atorney-General Bonaparte doubtless promptly cor rected. The warrants now issued men ion certain individuals as the parties libeled. It was necessary, too, to go to rather desperate straits to provide the United States with proper jurisdiction in the matter. This was finally accomplished with the aid of tion in the case of crimes committed on Federal ground. Federal ground includes the District of Columbia and 2,809 separate governmental reserva ions. There are few newspapers of any consequence in the country which do not find their way to some of this "ground," and which, consequently, are not liable to Federal prosect tion at the discretion of any Presiden who may be offended by their critisisms of him and his friends.

This is the situation, and it is in this sense that these newspapers are fighting a battle for the freedom of the press. It is not, as some appear to imagine, a liberty to utter slan derous statements with impunity that is here defended. It is the libe newspapers to be responsible for what they say about individuals to those in-dividuals, and not to the United States government. It is the liberty from whimisical Federal oppressi Theodore Roosevelt, C. P. To slandered they may take their casto court and fight it out at their own expense, as the two defendants are now compelled to do. Why should the government undertake to clear the names of these gentlemen for them Why should the people of the United States pay the expenses of balming the feelings and salving the pride of William Nelson Cromwell? We in-William Nelson Cromwell? quire to know. If the powerful resources of the government are to be exerted in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt's ly at the disposal of humble John Jones of Richmond or Norfolk?

It may be argued that it is of im portance to the people of the United ent, or the men who make it up, shall not be sub ject to slanderous accusations. We may well reply that it is of far more Importance to the people that their newspapers shall not be intimidated and browbeaten from speaking their minds. Few newspapers are financially able to stand a long drawn ou suit with the United States govern ment. The fear of being drawn in such litigation at the option of a President, will inevitably tend to sience them. If Mr. Room lerested in doing what is of most im portance to the people, rather than gratifying his own wounded vanity and that of his friends and relatives, has he not taken the wrong side in reasonably have thrown the vast powers of the government behind the liberty of the two newspapers and against the individual suits of Messra. C. P. Taft, Robinson, Cromwell and

THE ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

the others?

We have expressed our ignorance of the particular point of difference among Democrats over the manner in cratic platform concerning trusts should be carried out. We published some account of the proceedings of the committee having the matter in charge, in Saturday's issue. In Friday's issue of the Raleigh News and Observer, since come to hand, we find the appended report of the proceed ings of the Senate Judiciary Con tee, which throws more light on the subject than anything which we have

The Democratic majority of the Senate (Judiciary Committee will recommend to the Senate the passage of the Lockhart anti-trust bill with amendments that so strengthen it as to make it reach the fertilizer and other trusts as well as the American other trusts as well as the American Tobacco Company. But the Democratic majority will report as a minority of the committee. The Democratic minority of the committee having received the votes of the two Republican members which gave it a majority, and the majority's report will recommend the passage of what was designated as the Blow substitute. recommend the passage of was designated as the Blow su was designated as the Blow substitute. This bill was prepared by Senators Blow and Bassett, the majority members of the sub-committee appointed by Chairman Manning to consider the Lockhart bill, and the Manning substitute. Mr. Lockhart having been the third member of the sub-committee. Mr. Lockhart in his report, as the sub-committee minority recomthe sub-committee minority, recom-mended the adoption of important amendments to his bill, all of which will be embodied in the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee. The Blow-Bassett substitute was adopted by a majority of the commitort submitted by Sena

committee by Ar. Saming, peng and able to agree upon said substitute, and the undersigned being agreed between themselves as to a substitute for both bills, do hereby recommend the enclosed as a substitute for the Lockhart bill and the Manning sub-

"L. V. BASSETT."
The substitute bill submitted nators Blow and Bassett is as fol-

entitled an amend Chapter 218 of the Public Laws of 1907, cutitled an act denouncing conduct within the State of North

The General Assembly of North Car-

ter 218 of the Public Laws of 1907, be amended by adding at the end of said section the following sub-section as sub-section (f): "For any person, firm, corporation or association to conspire with any other person, firm. corporation or association to put down or keep down the price of any article produced in this State by the labor of others, which said article the said peron, firm, corporation or associati

Sec. 2. That sectin 6 of said chapter be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: 'That if it ney General by satisfactory affidavit (which affidavit may be made upon information and belief, and when so made shall state the ground thereof) that any corporation is violating any of the provisions of this act within the State it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to apply to a judge Superior court for an order cause such corporation, its officers and agents or any of them to appear before such judge at a time and place to be named by him, which time shall not be less than five days from the service of such order to show cause why such corporation, its officers and agents or any of them, should not roduce before such judge, at a time and place to be named, all the papers, books and records of such cor-poration; and if the judge shall be satisfied that such books, papers and records should be so produced he shall make an order requiring such corporation, its officers and agents, or of them, to produce all or any of its papers, books and records, to be a mined by the Attorney Genegal in the presence of such judge. If any the presence of such judge. If any corporation, its officers or agents shall fail to appear, or shall fail to produce such papers, books or records as may be required, it or he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause such corporation or person to be prosecuted therefor. When it be made to appear that the papers, books or records of any such corporation, or any of them, are without the limits of the State, or that they can not conveniently be produced before the judge for examination as hereinbefore provided, such judge may issue a commission for the examina-tion of such papers, books and records before a commissioner amed by him.

"Sec. 3. That this act shall be in arce from and after its ratification." Mr. Lockhart's Report.

The report of the minority of the

nb-committee was read by Senator ockhart as follows: To the Chairman and Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee: "I, the minority of the sub-com nittee appointed to consider Senate bill No. 116, and the substitutes there

Senate bill No. 116, Senate bill No. be the State.

2 was pending, and should it have "Shouldn't enacted there would have afficient machinery in Senate bill No. shall prosecute in the name of the 116 for its enforcement. Senate bill No. 32 seems to have entered upon eternal sleep, I therefore recommend hat to insure the enforcement of bill 116 ,the annexed amendment No. 1, thereto, be adopted. This amendment would insure the enforcement of the bill and could not hurrass or destroy any person or cor poration engaged in any honest or

mmendable business.
"The objection has been raised to he bill as introduced that it does not rohibit every form of monopoly. I, herefore, recommend that the sec nd annexed amendment be adopted. very line and prevent any monopoly from operating within the State. The bill, with the adoption of the two iments recomm imilar to the provisions which obsimilar to the provisions which obtain in Texas and Missouri, and which have there proved that States can where they desire, prevent the operation of trusts within their borders.

"I recommend that the substitute offered by the Senator from Durham, do not pass, while it compiles in part with the letter of the Democratic platform, it does not comply with the spirit nor with that provision which declares that private monopoly is not declares that private monopoly is not to be tolerated and should be destroy-ed. I recommend that the bill, with the amendments which are here sug-gested, do pass. I have no objection to any amendment to strengthen or extend the scope of the bill, or to make it more effective; but every obection to any amendment which will n any manner, impair its effective-

ness or remove its strength."

Since writing the above I have seen the majority report, and dissent there-

"I. Any lawyer knows the difficulty of proving a conspiracy.

"2. In section 2 there is to examine an officer and this is es-sential. No immunity is granted the person compelled to produce books, papers and records, therefore the sec-tion would be absolutely void and un-

"J. A. LOCKHART." Mr. Leckhart's Amendment. Mr. Lockbart in his minority repor

are as follows:

"Amend by inserting between Section six and seven the following Sec "It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, when it shall be made to appear, upon affidavit to him, that there is reasonable grounds for belief that any corporation has violated or is violating any of the provisions of this act within the State, to apply to some Judge of the Superior Court within the State of North Carolina for an order to came such corporation its appear, upon addayf to him, that ere is resulted by companying the price of thace of or six months; the price of thace of or six months; the price of the survey of soits in Robeson County, which has been secured by Congressman Godwin:

Mr. Lockhart replied that should the American Tobacco Company do the Mr. Lockhart replied that should the American Tobacco Company do the the price of order to cause such corporation in the parties of reduce the company do the the price of the parties of the partie within the State of North Carolina for an order to cause such corporation, its officers or ageuts or any of them to appear before such judge at a time and place to be named by him which time shall not be less than five days from the time of issuing said order, to show cause why the corporation, its officers and agents or either of them should not produce before such Judge or a Commission named by him, at the time and place to be named, all such papers, books and records of such corporation, and if the Judge shall be satisfied that such production should be made, he shall make an order requiring such corporation, its officers

required shall be made upon informa-tion and bellef it must state the sources of information and the grounds for bellef: Provided, further, grounds for belief: Provided, further, that any person who is subpoemed and required by the State to testify under the provisions of this act shall not be prosecuted or convicted on account of matters disclosed by his testimony, nor shall his testimony be received or used in any court in any prosecution against him, and he shall be altogether pardoned for all participation in any offense in regard to which he may be required to testify. which he may be required to testify.

Amendment 2. "Add at the end of Section one as Sub-Section "e" For any person, firm, or corporation or association which has any agreement, express or implied, with any other person, firm, corporation or association not to sell or in any manner dispose of for gain any article or thing of value for less than a certain price or except upon certain terms, to sell or in any lispose for gain of such article or thing of value in the State of North

Mr. Lockhart moved that his bill as amended, be reported favorably and the motion was seconded by Mr The ayes and noes demanded by Mr. Nimocks, the deave were: Senators Kluttz, Nimocks Ormond, Lockhart, Long of Ire dell Holden and Gay-8. These voting no were: Senators

Manning Barringer, Pharr, Means, Travis, Bassett, Blow, Starbuck, and Mr. Lockhart gave notice of a nority report.

The vote was next taken on the

Blow substitute for the Lockhart and Manning bills, which was adopted, the motion to report it favorably carrying by a majority of one.

Those voting aye were: Senators

Travis, Bassett, Blow, Starbuck and Those voting no were: Senators question, in the Senate on Thursday, Klutts, Nimocks, Fry, Ormond, Lockhart, Long, of Iredell; Holden and a law which was free from the fatal

was on motion of Mr. Bassett that the Blow substitute was adonted. and it will re reported to the Senate by Mr. Blow. Republicans Explain Votes.

Messrs. Starbuck and Britt, the Re publican members of the committee Mr. Starbuck said that in voting aye he reserved the right to vote wainst it on the floor of the Senate declared it to be his belief that no legislation like that contemplated in the bill was needed in the State

Mr. Britt stated that he voted aye on the floor of the Senate. Before the Votes. Before the voting commenced sev-

Mr. Fry desired to know of Mr. Blow who the plaintiff in a suft would be if the Blow substitute should be-

e made by the Attorney General, and he reckoned the plaintiff would

State? asked Mr. Fry. Mr. Barringer asked Mr. Lockhart if all conspiracies are not now indictable at common law.

Mr. Lockhart replied that he had ever heard of the conviction of a trust under common law. Barringer asked Mr. Lockhart how his bill was better than what

the State has now. Mr. Lockhart explained that his bill, providing a statute, took the matter of unlawful agreements and conspiracies to control and reduce prices out of doubt and made it the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute ersons, firms or corporations guilty of them.

Mr. Barringer stated that all conspiracies are not indictable by statute, but are indictable by common

Mr. Lockhart contrasted the operations of statute law to common law with regard to trust prosecution. Certain of these operations of the com mon law and statute law against trusts have been very different. common law obtained in Kansas but o trust was prosecuted in that State until there was statute law. When that State got a statute law against trust something was done. The Har-vester trust was successfully prose-cuted, and finally asked the State of should sell its machines. Missouri had the common law but nothing was done until it enacted a statute law. Then the Standard Oil Company was successfully prosecuted. Mr. Lockhart also referred to the efficacy of statute law in Texas, whose anti-trust law has been declared to be consti-tutional by the United States Supreme court, and under which there has been a successful prosecution of a big trust. He stated that his bill emodied some of the provisions of the Texas anti-trust law, Mr. Barringer asked that if prices

should decline because of competi-tion, or the poor quality of the pro-duct, and the Attorney General should

Mr. Lockhart answered that he had never heard of a prosecution of the kind, and had no idea anything of the kind would ever happen. The Attorney General would not prosecute a concern because there was a

poor crop, he said.

Suppose, said Br. Barringer, the American Tobacco Company should agree with another corporation to fix the price of thacco for six months; would it be indictable?

We have received the following report, prepared by the Bureau of Soils at Washington, of the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Bureau of Soils at Washington, of the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Bureau of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Bureau of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Bureau of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been supported by the Survey of Soils in Roberton County which has been suppo

ments or books of a corporation are out of the State or are not convenient to be produced before the judge, he may appoint a commissioner to make the investigation of such books, etc. One of the provisions of the Lock-hart bill, he said, was that a trust once having lowered the price of a commodity to kill a rival may never thereafter sell at an increase. Mr. Bassett said that would mean with the lowest price on record of the manufacbablilty of any increase in the price of the raw material. The substitute bill, he said, did not provide an immunity both for the officers and corporations to be prosecuted. The substitute used the word "conspiracy, which, he stated, had a more defi-nite legal meaning than the word

Mr. Barringer asked if the substitute would free from prosecution offi-cers producing the books of corpor-ations. Mr. Bassett replied that it would not. Then, said Mr. Barringer, they could refuse to

CURRENT COMMENT.

We had occasion, during the extra saion of the Legislature, in 1908, to point out that, contrary to the relterated statement of many persons and newspapers ,the railroads and the Legislature had made no agreement. The agreement of the railroads with the Governor-which it was shown would be disastrons to the State on accoun of the provision for bringing the relation of the State and the railroads directly within the jurisdiction of the federal courts, viz: the provision that the business of regulating the railroad rates should be turned over to the Corneration Commission-the agreement of the railroads with the Governor was rejected by the Legislature. Manning, Barringer, Pharr. Means, This fact came out very plainly in a debate on the railway-mileage-book question, in the Senate on Thursday. a law which was free from-the fatal defect, referred to above, of the agree ment with the Governor. Of course, as we said at the time, the Governor's part in this was due to inadvertence, for he was doing his best for the State as it seemed to him. But the fact remains that the agreement with the Governor was repudiated by the Leg-Islature

THE FAST EUROPEANS.

note the fastness of the English in comparison with their commercial rivals of New England. It seems that the English spirit of enterprise has eral questions were asked and an invaded the continental countries, also. How many aeons will it be before the New Englander-who, by reason of his tariff privileges, must be held to be responsible for commercial Mr. Blow said the prosecution would and mechanical progress in the United States-how many acons must elapse before we shall enjoy what the "Shouldn't there be in the bill a mediaeval Hungarian already enjoys, that they, as well as others had insular Reports?

Says this government publication: Budapest News-Telephone - Varied

Service by A Private Concern in Hungary.
In reply to a Missouri inquiry in regard to the Budapest news-telephone ystem, Consul-General Paul Nash writes as follows:

This system, which has been in suc

sessful operation in the capital of Hungary for several years past, is owned and managed by a private corporation, whereas the regular telephone system is owned by the Government and ad-ministered by the ministry of posts and telegraphs. The annual subscription, \$7.31, paid quarterly in advance entitles the subscriber to two receivetc., the subscriber to pay the expens of installation and removal, generally about \$8.50. The service begins at 8.55 a.m., when a buzzing noise, loud enough to be heard across a large room and lasting for fifteen sec ounces the correct time. At 9,30 the day's programme of important events is announced; that is to say, etc. At 10 and 11 o'clock stock quota-

comes a second announce cuted, and finally asked the State of ment of the correct time, followed by Kansas to name the price at which it of interest. At 12.45 stock quotations from the local, Vienna and Berlin exchanges and general news. At 2 o'clock more parliamentary and general news, and at 3 p. m. the closing prices of stocks, meteorological forecast, lo-cal personals and small items, and in winter the condition of the various skating places. At 4 p. m. court and miscellaneous news. From 4.30 to 6.30 military music from one of the great cafes or gardens. In the even ing the subscriber may choose be tween the royal opera of one of the theatres, and later music by one of the taigane orchestras. This programme is sufficiently vari-

ed to satisfy the desires of all classes prosecute, would that not be a hard of subscribers, and in general the same vice seems to give the utmost satisfaction. Its advantages are so manifest that no comment appears neces-

> SOIL SURVEY OF ROBESON COUNTY.

or five months. Several thousand copies of this will be given to the people of Robeson County. If the cunty had made this map for the people it would have cost them \$2,000 or \$3,000 to the people it.

der the direction of Mr. W. E. Hears, who has had charge of the work in North Carolina for the past three years. The maps shows all the roads, many of the private roans, mill-ponds, roads, streams, swamps, mill-ponds, houses, churches, school houses, post offices, towns, and township boundry of the map will be published. lines, and the map will be published on a scale of one inch to a mile so that any one can readily understand it and find the distance from one place to another in the county by simply measuring the map. On this accurate base map have

types of soils and the areas of each accurately outlined. These different types will be represented by different the kind of soil there is in any part of the county without making a visit over the County. All the areas of swamp have been accurately outlined Some of these would be the most pro-ductive soil in the county if they report describing these soil types will accompany the map. In addition to the description of soil types there will be a chapter on the location, topograpy, drainage, transportation facilities, markets, etc., in Robeson County.

There will be another full chapter on agriculture, tracing its history from the time the county was first settled until now. In this chapter will be given crops grown and yields, values of the land, methods of farming, condition of settlement and everything else bearing on the agriculture of the

work is the basis for all future investigations of the soils. It will show the soils which are best adopted to cotton, tobacco, truck crops, and any new crops which might profitably be introduced. It will lead to the selection of the variety of each of these crops which is best and particularly suited to each type of soil. This work will be followed up by the State De-partment of Agriculture, which will study the different types of soil and ascertain what brand or brands of ertilizers will give the largest increas s in vields on each of these soils, and n this way it will eventually save the farmers and land owners of Robeson County several thousand dollars anfor their fertilizer bills. These maps and reports will be sent over different parts of the United States and will, in a large measure, advertise the lands of Robeson County and will be a guiding light to prospective set-

Congressman Godwin has not only given support to soil survey work but e has been working earnestly for any hing that would be of value in this district and to his constituents, es-pecially the farming class and land The Farmers' Institute work carried on last summer was highly appreciated by his people and considerable benefit was derived from it. He has made request for soil surveys of other counties in his district.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAMS.

Contributed)

Dr. E. P. Williams was known to be man of kindly and helpful disposition toward the poor. The Bible says, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

Upon hearing of his death, ther were many, no doubt, whom he had helped in times of affliction, who fell will miss him sadly.

Besides being a true and perfect gentleman in his professsional life, his home life was also characterized by kindness and consideration for those around him. Those who have been in mates of his home know best of his hospitable and kindly nature. In many noble souls we find a deep vein of the keenest humortras, so with his own character.

In practical life he followed the true religion-useful effort for self: im provement and helpfuliness to others, and we trust that he has received his welcome to a brighter sphere, "Faith ful servant, well done."

Cumberland in the Legislature. Representative Underwood yester day made the report of the legislative committee which visited the State San atorium for treating tuberculosis in western Cumberland and commended highly the location and showed there is a two-story building with capacity of forty patients, who live most of the time and sleep out of doors. He rec ommends an appropriation for s farm and several improvements need

Mr. Underwood after the reading of the report introduced a resolution of thanks to Mr. Blue and Mr. Tuft of Pinehurst for courtesies extender the special committee.

Among the bills introduced yesterday was Mr. Morton's bill to regulate fishing in the Cape Fear river and stationary nets to take effect January 1, 1910, passed with an amendment by Smith, of Harnett, that no nets or traps obstructing the passage of fish be allowed in the river in Harnet county. It was agreed to by Mr. Moton and passed third reading.

The Senate Judiciary Committee de eides to report on no more appoint

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