THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

L. B. Hale, City Editor.

DEMOCRATS CAN ALWAYS WIN ON THE TARIFF, BUT THOSE WHOM THEY ELECT BETRAY

We have written the above heading as an appropriate one for the follow

ing taken from a contemporary: "Not since 1876, except in 1892, have the manifestations been so strong of a popular discontent with the condiresulting from a purely protective tariff. In the first year, the Dem ocrats, standing squarely on their tra-ditional creed, elected Tilden to the had seemed practically hopeless. In 1892, the slogan of a tariff for revenue was raised again and again the ver-dict at the polls was against the party of protection. In view of these facts es seem remarkable that Democratic leaders should be weakening or that issue which has never failed to bring them into power when presented squarely. It will be brought to the front dominantly by the bill of abom-inations which Aldrich has perpetrated under the guise of revision, and there is small hazard in the prediction that two years will suffice to bring leisure for repentance to many politicians of both parties who have mis read the signs of the times and accepted the plea of selfish interests as expounding the sentiment of the pub-

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTA. TION.

At the "Good Roads Congress" at Baltimore, the other day, Senator Bankhead of Alabama said:

"The question of transportation has attracted the attention of our wisest statesmen for years. There are three mportant methods-railroads, boats and roads—and in my judgment roads are most important, as 90 per cent. of all freight must first be hauled over

"In the early days of the Govern nent it was decided that Congress had the right to appropriate money for pullding roads and canals, yet some say that it is unconstitutional. Why does the Government appropriate an nually large sums for harbors, canals Because of the clause in the Constitution which gives it this right for the general welfare of country. It is done to increase the advantages of transportation.

"The Government has been liberal inlending funds to aid in building railroads throughout the country to aid in its development and to increase its wealth, and consequently to increase its revenue. Everyone knows that the Government. Congress is spend The levees on the Mississippi river are not built for commerce, but ' protect a vast amount of property and It is absurd to talk about the counties and different communities building roads. The burden is too

of roads in the delivery of our mails. When the rural free delivery service was first discussed it was charged that its adoption would bankrupt the country. Eleven years ago Congress experiment on the system. Only \$10. 000 of this was spent by the Postoffic Department before its success was as red and last year Congress appro priated \$38,000,000 for the service. The deficit in the Postoffice Department is no greater now than it was before rvice was adopted. This is due to the increased revenue. City people are more benefitted by good roads than the country people. The city depends on the counties for its supdepends on the counties for its sup-plies and the quicker and cheap-r they can be brought to the city the better for city people.

Save Roads Bring Education With a system of good roads we have a better system of education. Good roads permit children to as-semble, and then good buildings will be erected and good teachers secured. Because of the poor highways in many sections of the country it is impossi-ble for the children to reach the schools during certain periods of the

"Goof roads are the only immigra-tion drawing cards. We cannot at-tract desirable foreigners unless we have good roads, as all desirable immigrants are invariably accustomed to such in their native countries. At present 70 per cent. of the expendi-tures of our Government is used in preparation for war. Last year \$10,000,000 was appropriated to foster the agricultural interests. This, in comparison, was insignificant.

"If you want to start this question nd get results stand your ground your States take a stand, and then your representatives in Congress will get in line. Governor Crothers is leading the way in Maryland, and the public will follow him. Your Rep-resentatives at Washington will take up the question, for they might fear that the Governor is after their job, and they will get in line. The proalleged constitutional barriers am gressmen when they realize that a large element in their Congressional constituency demand good roads from the Government."

FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

colk Virginian.]

Cummins, Dolliver, Clapp, Bristow, wford, Burkett, LaFollette, Suthert, Borah, Johnson and Jones, all a the Wild and Wolly West, are ators who are talking the way reconstituents feel. Can the Relican party affront them and still "—Memphis-Seimitar, on that is one way to look at it. Senators named are pleading for relief of the body of their peofrom unjust exactions and are wring the enmity of the represenves among them of the segregalinterests which have so long fated on the special bounties exist on the special bounties exist on the special bounties exist on the special bounties are deficiently, by the preferential exception tariff, in the Southern Congressmen elected Democratic districts or States are suing a diametrically opposite the. They are openly disclaming dorsement to that view of the case An arrangement through which the woolen mills can put their shoddy or the domestic market at a price double that which the Canadian manufacturer charges for the genuine article can scarcely be called advantageous to the millions of Uncle Sam's sons and and daughters who are thus doomed foreigner pays the tax, the above is one of the Protectionist sums that "don't prove."

atest good of the greatest number;

ery aggregation or group of producers in every State has had its missionary

romoter or lobbyist laboring to con

surely die out were it not grante

even a larger supply of the public

eech have beseiged the doors of the

committee rooms and importuned the schedule-makers not to disappoint the

appetite which has grown only more

fierce by what they have previously

gorged with. If this clamor has been

from, but the millions of consumers

have been conspicuous by their ab-

who do not share the feast spread

for the producers. The merchants

owners, the army of bookkeepers and

clerks, the salaried and wage-carners

of every description, the professional

es are producers in a certain sense but each of them is oppressed by the

system on which the preferred ela

are the pets of the government. What boots it to Tom, Dick and Harry that

others roll in riches by reason of high duties on the articles they pro-

duce? The tiller of the seil, the man with the hoe, the driver of the pea.

the salesman at the counter, get so

to pay higher prices for all they eat and wear. Do the latter realize this?

Wait and see! If they do not know

it then, they will learn the sad 'act

when the revision has been completed and they find that their condition has

een made worse instead of be ter

If their eyes are not opened now to

ed under the forms of law, that what

of taxation goes directly to the pock

ets of the monopolies, that the exten

sion of the system to new objects of

What punishment Republican voters

vill visit on the leaders who have

eason and out that the Democrats of

the South shall rally at the next elec-

who have wavered in their duty by

st, to the great silent multitude in-

stead of the noisy few. We will

enter into no truce or parley with that phase of Democracy which holds

hat a dishonest system can be made

esity of the producer does not come

om the starvation of the consumer.

It betokens moral obtuseness and eco-nomic ignorance, to claim that a pub-lic evil can be ameliorated by fore-

eing opposition to it and joining with

cracy for it creates a privileged class,

creation of an aristocracy of favor,

nd places A and B in an unequal re-

government by the people for the good of the people, not for the aggrandize-ment of a small fraction of the peo-

ple. Those who can not subscribe that definition should not hold Dem

cratic commissions to legislate for Democratic constituencies.

"Those persons who are making such a clamor in favor of reducing

the tariff in the interest of the con-sumers seem to forget that in this

untry nearly every consumer is als

country nearly every consumer is also a producer. Consequently a policy which will aid the producer is almost certain to be for the best interest of the consumer."—Harrisonburg Times. It may be to the interest of millions of consumers to pay the producers prices for the necessaries of life from eighty to one hundred and fits per cent above these which

afty per cent. above those which would constitute a generous profit on the cost of the products, but neither the pockets nor the common sense of those who are so mulcted give each of the common to that view of the common to the view of the common to that view of the common to the view of the view of the common to the view of the

FLIES: HOW TO REDUCE THEM.

Every one will admit that flies great nuisance in suppose

dies as carriers of disease germs an filth. I have often urged the in portance of getting the manure of on the fields as fast as made. Th

atter of even more importan winter, as the hot weath on, for the horse manure

sance in summer, but few

lation to the law. Democracy a

nds the powers of government to the

sophistry to say that the

honest by extension and diffusion.

tion to replace the representative

s filched from them under

stiver of the harvest, but are forced

iron for \$7.60 a ton including the c

the bulk of the farmers and land

say that this is because there

Senator Lodge ventures

pap than that heretofore furnished et

the way their constituents feel? Is it true that in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the Southern Democracy has become enamored of those moral and political theories in opposition to which it has moved and had its being for more than half a century? Have the many in this section succumbed to the heresy that their interests can be promoted by further subordination to the greed of the few? It has a her rapidly disposed of with one of the fine wire brushes now sold in the hardware stores. With one of the multitude clamoring for a condition and kill every fly on wall-

Is the multitude clamorirng for a continuation and increase in the pretended taxes which take toli of their necessities and swell the profits of a fractional number of their fellow citizens without adding appreciably to the revenues of the Government? We do not believe it. If we did, that would not alter the purpose of this paper to continue to champion the break of typhold at the State Normal. would not alter the purpose of this flies in the dining room caused the out-paper to continue to champion the break of typhoid at the State Normal College at Greensboro, and doubtless, to cling to the doctrine that no government is honestly administered which does not adhere strictly to the due to the flies. Hence it is not only Jeffersonian precept of "equal rights important for comfort to keep the flies Jeffersonian precept of "equal rights important for comfort to keep the files to all, special privileges to none." At out, but especially important as a pre-Washington for three months past ev-

With a farm-house isolated from other buildings, it should be easy to prevent many of the files that are usually found there, by keeping the that this or the other industry would stables and farm-yard clean of manure, and getting it out where it will do good and not harm. Remember that they have horse Every Oliver has been there, with his manure and filth to breed in, and you cup extended, greedily begging for do want these carried into your milk more. The daughters of the horse or other food.

SOME BALANCE-OF-TRADE RE-FLECTIONS.

Atlanta Journal.]

mistaken for vox populi, these who have so construed it have been egre-The department of commerce and abor has recently finished its calcuations of the international trade of giously mistaken. All the producers of a certain sort have been heard the world for the year 1907, in which the important part played therein by the United States is duly noted.

As indicating mere volume of trade these figures are indeed inspiring, but as indicating the magnitude of the no consumers who are not also producers. He sadly errs, if he means by this that there are no consumers scale on which the American people are plundered by means of a prote live tariff they only serve to make the judicious grieve.

We are told that our imports represented fourteen and fourtenths per ent of the import trade of the world. and our exports nine and two-tenths per cent of the export trade of the world:

Putting it in gross figures, our exports amounted to one billion eight nandred and thirty-five millions of dolars—second only to that of Great Britain—while our imports were one sells for nineteen to twenty-one dol-lars a ton through the grace of Probillion one hundred and ninety-four millions. This leaves a balance tection, but not a dollar of the ex-cess goes to swell the income of the orty-one millions. men who help to produce it. This is true in all the lines of industry which

darch Cosmopolitan, our exports of manufactured and then sold back t is, represents the entire value of this palance of trade, and we continue in adustrial vassalage to Manchester.

We have been protecting cotton goods for ninety-two years, and today naintain a tariff of practically fifty er cent on them, and yet we ship broad only fifty millions of cotton cods while Great Britain alone, after ouying the raw cotton from us, sells hree hundred million dollars' worth of cetton goods. Applying the figures o he two countries, we are selling to agiand less than two million dollars corth of manufactured cotton goods vitile she is selling to us more than wenty-three millions every year. Of the great volume of imports figired out by the department of com nerce and labor, at least six hundred and fifty million dollars' worth paid

sion of the system to are partial treatment only multiplies the number of licensed robbers and ac-contnates the helplessness of the centuates the helplessness of the plundered—it will not be the fault of But while we were importing dutiathe Virginian-Pilot if their blindness ble goods to this amount the internal and on a large proportion of this American consumer bad to pay an ext approximately equal to if of forty-five per cent. nullified their party pledges and dis-appointed their popular hope of sub-stantial relief, it is not our province: But we shall urge in government was colecting something ike three hundred millions from these oports, the protective machinery of he government was used to boost priforty-five per cent on a volu men who will be true to the people—io the masses of the people, to the general as against the special interof domestic trade thirty-five times as

ariff tax of fortyfive and a quarter per

arge as the imports. To put it succinctly, the American consumer was robbed of more than a bil lon dollars, in domestic trade, order for the government to collect three hundred millions of dollars and at the same time support the infant industries, many of which like the woolen and sotton industries, were, acco:ding to the pioneers of those dustries, self-sustaining before 1833,

It sounds our imports in 1907 were a billion one hundred and ninety-four millions of its foremost practitioners. We are opposed to such a tariff as the Diagley tact provided or as the Aldrich bill when he bitterly recalls that the ma foreshadows because it is wrong; beto the American consumer in that fact, chinery set up by the high protective cause it does not conduce to the gen-tariff is collecting thirty-five dollars eral prosperity of the country; be-cause it takes from one man to en-ment gets a dollar, and that this sys from the people every time the governrich another, and lastly because it is tem has become so thoroughly imbed un-Democratic. The Democracy which ded that even such earnest protests es such a tariff is not true Dem-for it creates a privileged class, leading Republican, find no sympathetic response from the rank and file of his party.

The tendency of the revision nor going on in Congress is apparent to the most casual observer. President Taft was elected on a pledge to redu measure reported by the finance com-mittee of the senate reduces the tar if on some three hundrd and odd ar-ticles, while it increases the tariff on feles, while it is

the tariff was being increased during the war to offset the internal revenue taxes required by the exigencies of that time, that the schedules, far in access of the "tariff of abomin as anything but a temporary measure. Before 1872 the last of those in rnal taxes had been repealed.

But the protection given the manu-acturer at that time to indemnify him lacturer at that time to indemnify him against those internal taxes, have gone on increasing year by year, until it is no longer pretended by honest men that the protective duties are anything more than a device by which the many are plundered to enrich the privileged few.

The bright hopes which had been inspired by the Taft administration, in regard to the tariff, have been disappointed, as they have always been dis

pointed, as they have always been dis-appointed during these forty-odd years. There is but one hope of relief from this burden of taxation, and that is for the Democratic party to wrest the reins of power from the Republican party and to revise the tariff, not as the manufacturers would have it re-vised, but as the advocates of a reve-

DEMOCRACY WAS OFFERED THE CHANGE OF WINNING IN 1896 AND 1800, WHEN THE SOUTH WAS SOLID AND THE WEALTH OF THE EAST HAD NOT BEEN BRAN TED.

The Norfolk Virginian contains this

small, who have been the mainstay of the party in recent years, meekly accept that arraignment? Will they submit to being put in the role of public oppressors, that the trusts, under the protection of an iniquitous tariff, iaw, may wax the greater and stronger? We do not believe it." Sounds reasonable, but such things have happened as people meekly submitting to a thing under the guise of party regularity.

party regularity.

Much specufation is rife over the charge that there is great opposition to the present tariff bill—that there is in fact a "great uprising," but The Herald confesses it does not see signs of it, for in the same article from which the above is taken that

"Assuming that the people, the great body of consumers, are taking a deep and burning interest in all that is transpiring at Washington, the warnings and prophecies now given out by Gov. Johnson, James J. Hill, and others seem to be abundant ly warranted. Certainly the Republi Congressional elections next year.

the people are aroused over the tariff warranted? Is it true? The consumers ought to be taking a deep and burning interest in the spectacle at the Capitol, for their welfare is deep-ly involved in it; but are they? Often we are moved to doubt it. Frankly speaking, evidence is lacking of a great public demand for honest tar-iff revision. People are aroused in spots-lowa, for example, is said to be literally on fire for tariff reduction—but taking the country as a whole, it is manifesting marked un-concern, an obvious indifference, respecting legislation vitally affecting

it. We do not undertake to explain it; we simply call attention to the fact, or what seems to us a fact.
"A consistent and persistent advo cate of revision downward, this pa-per is constantly hearing from the interests—the selfish interests—by way of protest or defense; but from consumer, the payer of the tax, rarely a word. He apparently is sub-missive, acquiescent, longsuffering, and reconciled to his fate.

"Does any rational being really be lieve that the Republican party, through the Congress which it controls, would dare disregard pledges, as it is proposing to disregard them, by raising tariff taxes in stead of lowering them, if the people of the country, the millions of con-sumers, were actually aroused as hey ought to be? No; the spectacle he Capitol would be quite a different thing."

As a result of all this tariff tinker ing it looks like there is going to be a new allignment soon, with the Solid ern States flopping over to the Dem-ocratic party. We of the South have stood for a reduction of the tariff until recently, but now we are being tinctured with protection in a more or less high degree, while some of the States of the West are giving visible signs of kicking out of the traces. New England and the East are running things to suit them selves and the sight is not pleasant to

We cannot say that we would welcome a shake-up of this kind, but it would be most interesting-at least if would be something new.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Our people are at last awake to the fact that in a far-reaching system of good roads lies the best hope of our future social, Agricultural and industrial development. For too long we moved along like Bunyan's Man with the Muck Rake, with eyes fixed the ground immediately at our feet. We have not taken a broad and comprehensive survey of our needs. The only aspect of transportation which has enlisted our attention has been the railroads. But in the development of a system of good public roads we would place ourselves very largely in a position of independence. The growing use of auton hicles of various kinds emphasize

this phase of the question. The value of good roads as a sup plement to, and largely as a substiute for railroads, is shown in France today, where the postal employes are on strike. Automobiles were promptly brought into play over those high-ways, which are the finest in the world. and they are making regular trips of his vote, as he voted under a misap-two hundred and five miles to carry prehension." the mails.

The importance of good roads is brought home to us when we realize that, according to a conservative estimate, the cost of transportation over the muddy public roads of Georgia is about fifteen millions of dollars a year, This is at the rate of twenty-five and thirty cents per ton mile. On a system of good roads this transportation charge should easily be reduced by two-thirds, thus effecting a saving t the people of Georgia, and particular ly to the farmers, of ten million dol lars per year.
Is not the saving of such a sur

worth striving for? If every state along the Atlantic seaboard is wasting ten million dollars a year by reason of bad roads, is it not the most elementary proposition of common sense that we can afford to spend at least a few millions in each tate in order to provide good roads?
And yet this saving on the cost of transportation is but the smallest item considered. The taxable value of the land will enhance in proportion as it is made more accessible to the market towns and cities. Every county and every municipality will receive a direct benefit from this increased value by securing a larger amount of

It is obvious that any amount of ney which may be invested in good

money which may be invested in good roads, particularly in a system of scientific and continuous good roads, will yield a return of from ten to a hundred fold every year.

The knitting together of neighborhoods and the strengthening of the social tie will contribute incalculably towards the education and culture of the people. The dreary isolation in which so many of our farmers have so many of our farmers have lived will give place to the conditions of country life which in a climate like ours, bleased with no many natural re-sources, would be ideal. The people of older countries have long since reached the stage where they are weary of the shut-in life of cities, and et their hearts upon a home in the country as the end and aim of their aspirations. They have begun by mak-ing transportation and communica-iton, by private conveyance, easy and ample, and everything else has follow-

virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia vould become as an earthly paradise if such conditions should ever prevail among our own people. We would blighted as cultar material prosperity beyond all measure.

This proposed lighway between New York and Atlanta has set the ma-chinery in motion and it is entitled to the warmest support of every pa-tiriotic, as well as of every thrifty, cit-izen in every state through which it is to pass

retire at the primaries every so-called Democrat in spite of the blandish-ments of special interests and the se-luctive persuasion of the Republican

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

Minneapolis Journal.]

Boston is no longer the second port of the country, but she remains the capital of New England, and perhaps that is glory enough. Boston is not even the third port, bot Galveston and New Orleans having passed her in the year 1908.

in the country, her percentage of loss in 1908 was 14.9 per cent. New York's lead, however, is so great that a relatively large loss does not alter er position. However, other Northern ports, in-

cluding Philadelphia, exhibit percent-ages of loss, whereas Galveston, New Orleans, and other Gulf ports, and Vorfolk-Newport News show increases, in some instances very large. Thus is demonstrated the shift toward the

The Boston Chamber of Commerce ascribes the Boston losses to "unjust railroad port differentials." The differentials have, however, received the endorsement of the interstate commerce commission. New England, as a matter of fact, has no quarrel with the railways, which by favorable disriminations preserve her industries. Boston is simply suffering in some what larger degree from the begin-nings of a movement that is ineviable. Exports originating West and Southwest especially will ot continue forever to flow ward over a long railway route, when they can reach salt water at Gulf at a longitude as far west as

Kansas City.
The loss of Boston and New York for 1908 was not only relative, but absolute. Much of the absolute loss s, of course, to be ascribed to busiless depression, and will be recovered in prosperous times. The more south-erly ports, nevertheless, are destined take a greater and greater percentage of the nation's exports and im

Mere excellence of harbor does vail to give a city predominance, or Boston with her superior harbor, the best perhaps on the Atlantic Coast, would have surpassed New York, Besides, the more southerly harbors are The estuary of the James river, in

which are Hampton Roads, Norfolk and Newport News, furnishes roadstead anchorage, safe havens and deep water up to the very shores in such manner as for twentieth cen-tury shipping make of it as commodious and convenient a harbor as exists in the world.

The Charleston harbor is, of course, lifficult for the new vessels, nor is the Savannah river any too advanta-geous, although out of it is carried the cotton of the South Atlantic

In the Gulf, however, there plenty of havens, Galveston, now that her sea wall protects her from hurricanes, is assured a commercial fu-ture, as her spit of sand fronts a natural harbor of the first quality.

JUST AS WE DID IN 1893.

Washington last week and who has peculiar opportunities for knowing the

entiment in and out of the Senate, in private letter, writes the "The Democrats are so badly moralized here, each trying to get omething for his own State, that it is humiliating in the extreme The eighteen Democrats who follower Balley in voting for the tariff on fron ore, eighty-five per cent of the ore of this country being owned by the trusts, have made the Democrati of the country sick, and some of the Senators tell me if they had it to do over again they would vote for free The newspapers of the country been roasting them, and letters telling them that their party has gone to the bow-wows, by reason of their action, etc., are being received. One Senator stated he was going to change

It is most disheartening and ouraging for Democrats all over the ountry to see so many Democratic Senators at Washington voting in manner that opens the party to the charge of inconsistency and will surely make it more difficult for the party to win the election next year. The Democratic party never had so fine a chance since 1892 to sweep the country and it will carry the House wo years hence without doubt unless the inconsistent votes of Democrats in Congress prevent. Just as the was coming into its own, it has damp ened the ardor of many to see that the eternal principles of the party are forgotten in an attempt by som resentatives of the party to get special duties on articles owned by perso of influence in their particular State The Senators have, in their desire get special rates for local interests nflicted a blow that is the only lio in the path of Democratic victory next year. Of course, they will fee differently but they have erred and erred grievously.

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT.

This is not an Aesop fable, although

There are two things in whose pres ence science stands wondering and abashed—the little glowworm (or the yet tinier firefly) and the mighty comet arching the sky with its glimmering train. Each of them holds the same secret—how to make light without heat. The may who with the same secret.

secret—how to make light without heat. The man who gets that secret will revolutionize the planet.

The late president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain referred to the value of the comet's secret in his retiring address. He thought that we do not sufficiently appropriate the wondroms speciale of a buggit that we do not subsciently appearance of a meet's tail. It shows us hundreds o llions of cubic miles of space simulations, and the subscient in the subscient of the subs

taneously glowing with luminosity whose origin is a mystery.

It is a gigantic experiment in a branch of physics of which we as yet know very little. The comet is immersed in what we may well regard as a vacuum; at least it is a far more perfect vacuum that we can produce. Yet the persistent glow of the comet's tall shows that there is no real vacuum thore, but a vast quantity of extremely attenuated paster which is

tremely attenuated paster which is use double cause of laminosity. We ought, Professor Newall thinks, to awake to the importance of this hint. "Who knows," he says, "whether, if we could discover a method of disropting gases and vapors in nitra vacuus spaces artificially maintained on earth, we should not have a method of artificial illumination as economical as that of the glowworm and as

the tendency of recent investigation is in that direction. As Sir John Her-schel said of another discovery which was just at the door, "We can feel it

There are not a few men, regarded by their harder headed scientific brethren as "dreamers," who ploture to themselves a fast coming time when we shall not only obtain light a as cheap a rate as the firefly has it but when we shall have tapped the ex all around us in nature.

We are like one in a dream sus pended in the midst of a vast work shop crowded with multitudinous ma-chines, all whirling and fluttering in a storm of energies, but which he can neither control nor understand. If we could see these things they might terrify us, as the dreamer is terrified by the whirring belts and spinning wheels of his vision, seeming to grasp at his life.

If the scientific investigator needs to establish a raison d'etre in the eyes of the public, which cannot followelther his processes or his results, he has only to point to the fact that the greatest practical discoveries of mod ern times have come out of the labora tories from things as incomprehensible South in the commercial routes, as well as the development of the particular region of the South behind each of the ports exhibiting in
might of Germany springs from her

devotion to "pure research." Referring again to the pregnant him of the comet, Professor Newall is clearly right in saying, "Here is a theme that should stir up the most commercial mind in the support of as tronomy."

THE LIBERTY POINT DECLARA-TION.

Some Local Incidents of the Revolu tion.

Capt. Jas. D. McNeill, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the 134 anniversary of Liberty Point Declaration of Inde pendence and to Mrs. S. G. Ayer, president of the Ladies Liberty Point Monument Association, Dear Sir, and Mad-

In compliance to the request of both of you, I herewith send you a few . f Gatlin and W. T. Covington decided the question, announcing that the afthe country related to me, when a small boy, by my great-grandmother, Mrs. Mary Gee, the then widow of James Gee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

church of Richland, N. C., preached the sermon to the graduating class Sunday morning, and Sunday evening to the James Gee, during the early part of the Revolution, was one of General Y. M. C. A and the Y. W. C. A Marion's men in South Carolina.

He hearing of the depredations the Tories in this part of the country. by the consent of his general, returned home and organized a compa ny to keep the Tories in subjection.

He was elected captain of his com pany. One of the most striking in stances that impressed itself upon my memory, was the skirmish fight between the Patriots (then called Whigs) and the Tories on the Wilmington road just below the Buxton's woods.

Signs of breastworks during that skirmish can be seen this day. Signs of graves of the Tories and

a British officer that commanded them In that battle Capt. Gee had hi three-cornered cocked hat shot to

pieces and a scalp wound. Some of his men wanted to take him off to Camp on account of his scalp-wound, but he said, no, he would not leave them, that time, and the

doctors would cure his head, but the rascals have destroyed my hat, and don't know where I will get another. The Tories were finally defeated and fled down to Bladen county and in Tory Hole on the banks of the Cape

Fear near Elizabethtown Mrs. Gee resided on Hay street .n house located about where Mr. Randall McMillan now lives.

Hay street was then not more than cart path and south of that was nuckleberry swamp, afterwards known as Mumford's swamp

The Tories had captured Mr. Theo philus Evans and Mr. Jno. Oliver (both were signers of independence) and tied their legs under a horse's belly and while on their way to headquar ters in the western part of this coun ty, stopped at Mrs. Gee's house for breakfast

They asked for liquor, but she refused unless they released their prisoners This proposition they rejected. But she finally thought she would play a trick on them to gain her wish to set the prisoners free, so she supplied them bountifully with Jamaica rum, until they became drunk. Then she went out and cut the cords that bound the prisoners and set them free. She furnished them with fresh horses and told them to fiee for home as fast as they could.

After the Tories had recovered from their drunken stupor they became very wrathful and threatened her, but she stood her ground and defied them.

Mrs. Gee moved just west of Payetteville on a large tract of land she had purchased and lived there until 1842 and died at the age of 88 years. She was buried in a coffin made of the lumber of a walnut tree, the seed of which she planted.

She was a devoted member of the Saptist church, and her funeral was preached by Rev. James McDaniel, a much loved pastor of the Baptist church of Fayetteville. His text was Rev. 14, 13 yerse, being selected by herself and is as follows: "And I heard a voice from heaven

saying unto me: Write, blessed are dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." Wishing you much success in your

audible and patriotic undertaking am, with kindest regards, Yours truly. G. W. LAWRENCE

Mr. L. Shaw is in town today from St. Paul, to see Mrs. J. B. Humphrey, in the Highsmith hospital. We are glad to learn her condition is much improved today. She has about recov ered from a very serious operat

Stedman, May 29 .- Mr. Alex Carvet of Fayetteville, and other points, ha

1-Dinner pic-nic fashion.

5-Singing by the choir. 6-Address by Rev. O. W. Dowd.

children, and life-long friends.

parents at Hope Mills.

low Cedar Creek. . .

in Stedman last Sunday.

to walk and talk again.

lumber be retained."

and Oscar Leach.

Stedman Sunday.

Mrs. R. S. Autry.

Sankey Bullard.

the congregation.

3-Singing by the choir, led by Mr

4-Prayer by Rev. N. M. McDonald

About seventy-five people were pr

sent; Mr. Gardner's children, grand

Rev. McDonald and family will go

oday on a visit to Mrs. McDonald's

Mrs. Mattie Ringgold and childre

home of her father, Mr. Johnson, be-

Miss Lela Horne was a visitor

Mr. Love Autry was also a visito

Misses Maria and Ethel Sessoms are

naking a week-end visit to Mr. and

Miss Clara Sessoms is able to be

out in a wheel chair, and her many

friends hope she will soon be able

Correspondence of the Observer.]
The exercises of the Fourteenth

nual Commencement of Raeford In-

stitute began on Friday evening, May

14, 1909, with a contest for a debater's

medal, awarded by the Literary Socie

tariff of two dollars per thousand on

Query: Resolved-"That the present

Affirmative-Ell Cole, David War

ner and Raymond Monroe. Negative-

Senton Thomas, Eldridge Chisholi

Rev. W. C. Brown and Messrs. B. R

firmative had won, but withholding the

name of the speaker until commence

ment day proper.

Rev. W. L. Britt, of the Baptist

Monday evening the primary and in

termediate departments under the di-rection of Miss Daisy Reid and Miss

Annie Barnes entertained delightfully

pabies drill," "alphabet children,"

large audience with a "sunbonne

dream of flowers" and "a May pole

test for the declaimer's medal was en-tered by Jonathan Eillett, Avon Eillett and Starr McMillan from the Eupheu-nion Society and Frank Cameron, George Fuller and James Currie from the Lee Society. The contest was very close and each contestant had a number of followers that would have awarded him the medal, but the judges decided that "The Hand of God in History" delivered by calling on other old friends. The Sist birthday of Mr. Owen Gard er was celebrated last Wednesday at Mr. George Fuller, was the winn

number.
Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 Mr. W Mr. Gardner is one of Bladen cou ty's most worthy citizens. The follow ing programme was carried out: 2-A social informal reception.

Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 Mr. W.
S. D. Dameron, a prominent attorney
of Burlington, N. C., and a one-time
student of Raeford Institute, addressed
the Literary Societies, speaking a very
brief hour on "The Place and Influence
of the Public Speaker."
Mr. Dameron is a man of ideals and
he imparted to his audience the fire
that was hurning in his audience

that was burning in his soul.

The arrival on the four o'clock train of the cornet band from Rockingham gave an impetus and enthusiasm to the remaining hours and days.

Bennettsville and Raeford crossed 7-Singing of the closing song by pats at 4:30. Score 4 to 2 in favor of Raeford.
Tuesday evening at 8:30 a very at

tractive programme was given by Miss Mary Atkinson's music pupils and Miss Ida Norman Womack's expression pu-pils. Too much cannot be said in lent work done in both departments. It is impossible to mention each parhave moved for the summer to the icipant and unjust to omit one Wednesday morning expectant hup dreds awaited the coming of Dr. Hen-ry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, who came from Fayetteville by a twenty-mile drive, reaching us at 11:20 to deliver the commencement address "The Age of Mind" was presented in Dr. Smith's own style, thought and

> good for the commencement of any in A steady rain prevented a second game between Bennettsville and Raeford Wednesday afternoon.

power, and this alone was sufficient

The debater's medal was presented to Mr. Raymond Monroe by Dr. Smith. Wednesday evening at 8:30 Misses Mary Currie, Mamie Blue, A- Gat-lin, Wilma McMillan, Susie Dickson and Ruth Townsend entered the lists for the elecution medal, given by the Athenian Literary Society. The hardwon honor was awarded to Miss Ruth Townsend, whose fine impersonation

provoked much applause.

Miss Susie Dickson brought down the house with "Christmas at the Quar-

Dr. A. P. Dixon in a few words expressed the sentiments of the trus-tees of the Institute and the community at large by saying that the clos ing year was the best in the history of the school and that each teacher had given work of such merit that tire faculty for the coming year. We regret to say that Prof. C. E.

McIntosh will not return, but will resume his work at the University of North Carolina. Prof. Zeb Holler al-so declined reelection. Mrs. Albert Pickett Dickson is attending the graduation of her son, Mr. Albert Dickson at Davidson College. Mr. Rufus Dickson is at home from Union Theological Seminary.

Miss Lizzie Lee Currie of Seventy-First, has been visiting Miss Ina Miss Bettie McIver from Ocala, Fla.,

Tuesday morning at 10:30 the conis with Miss Bessie Blue. M HOGLESS W

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

At the Close of Business April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES:
Bonds.....\$ 714,277.18 Capital Stock\$ 100,000.00 Overdrafts 2,659.41 Surplus 26,000.00 Undivided Profits Building and Fixtures ... Demand Loans \$132,112.71 3,755.65 Circulation 100,000.00 from banks.. 194,880.37 69,500.00 55,000.00 \$1,069,929.67

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