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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE 14TH AND 15TH AMEND MENTS ATTACKED BY DEMO-CRATS IN THE SENATE, AND NO REPUBLICAN VENTURES TO

GAINSAY THEM.

day gives this highly interesting account of the clever, move of Southern Senators to bring before the country the historic invalidity of the 14th and

hieved a stroke in this week's detion of the income-tax read out any controversy statements of his-tory and public records indicating that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amend ts to the Consitution are of doubt-

ful validity.
Only one Republican ventured to upon this ground, and he treated precipitately as soon as he dis-

either "coming or going."

The Senate was debating the Bailey proposition to submit the income tax amendment to conventions instead of Legislatures of the States. The opfrom its supporters suggestions that Legislatures had been known to vote one way and then another on the same proposition which sought to amend the Constitution. Senator Heyburn ridiculed the idea

that Legislatures could go on voting pro and con on such propositions. He Legislatures Voted Both Ways.

"If that is so," said Senator Rayner, "then the Fourteenth Amendment is invalid, because they did exactly what the Senator from Idaho says they had

no right to do." Senator Bacon, no Republican venturing to dispute the Democratic con-tentions, called attention to the fact ratified by the requisite number of States and was proclaimed, and that ing those ratifying States were th Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia; that they were ne essary to the number required to se cure the ratification. Prior to that the Legislatures of the States had rejected the amendment; and it was after they had rejected it that subsequent Legislatures ratified it. It was only by means of counting those nt was declared ratified; and they

nt, each one of them. Senator Brown, who had yielded the oor for interruptions, upon resuming is speech gave no heed by word or sign to these excursions by Demo fields of the country's history. The rest of the Republicans were equally careful to refrain from comment. In the running debate later on Sen-

the war amendments as instances of the difficulty attending the adoption by Legislatures of constitutional amendments, "Both the Fourieenth and Fifteenth Amendments," he said, "today are of doubtful validity," in conoce of the action, and varying action, of the several States."

Senator Money's Version. Senator Money, of Mississippi, who ast session introduced a resolution. depending directing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to determine the question of the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, obtained the floor and reviewed the history of the adoption of the two amendments. In his illumi-nating style the Mississippi Senator committed himself to the convention form of ratifying the income-tax

amendment.

"The great difficulty that we had in passing the last two amendments," said Mr. Money, "which seemed to be so very necessary in our system of political economy as to fix the status if several million freedmen, would seem to argue the necessity of a ratification of the income-tax amendment; yet we know the difficulty. I am one of those who do not believe that either the Fourteenth or the Fifteenth. Fourteenth or the Pifteenth endment was ever validly made a

part of the Constitution.
"It has been said that when a State has voted to ratify or reject, it has ex-hausted its power. I do not believe hansted its power. I do not believe there is any authority in good common sense and sound reasoning for any such suggestion. There is no doubt that it has been acted upon; that is true, but the action was forced by the exigency of the political situation: As a matter of fact, four Southern States that had rejected the Fourteenth Amendment afterward assented to it. But in the meanwhile two States that had assented to it had withdrawn their assent and rejected it.

the Ohio and New Jersey Rejected it.

"One was Ohio and the other New Jersey. The paper that was then issued by the Legislature of New Jersey is one of such high statesmanship that it deserves to rank next only to the Declaration of Independence. The State of Oregon, it is true, rejected the amendment, but that was in October, and the promulgation of the Secretary of State, under the law of 1843, was made July 28, 1868. So the action of Oregon simply meant to express a change of sentiment in that State, and in no effect validated or invalidated the ratification. But it was held that four States had first rejected the

the ratification. But it was field that four States had first rejected the amondment and afterward ratified it; and they were counted, because they came in before the promulgation."

He pointed out that New Jersey and Diso changed; yet they were not permitted to make that change. Senator John Sherman introduced a resolution declaring that three-fourths of the States had ratifid the Fourteenth Amendment. But Mr. Money contended that the Senate had no right to take any such action. He discussed in detail the method provided for amending the Constitution. He will take up the question at the next nession of Congress.

COMMEMORATIVE PORTRAITS-A SUGGESTION FOR FAY. ETTEVILLE.

Chief Justice Clark's five volumes of orth Carolina Regimental Historie nd aspirations, and we find him tille, but week, making the fo

may play a notable part:

"North Carolina may well follow the example set here. Where counties and cities are as yet unable to creet statues they can surely place portraits. The city of Raleigh should carry to a successful conclusion its insiting effort to place a bronze statue of Sir Walter Raleigh in Nash square. Vance county should place a portrait of the 'Great Commoner' in its court house. Graham could do the same by Governor and Senator William A. Graham. Davie county should have a portrait of General William R. Davie. Rutherford, Cleveland, McDowell, Swaln, Clay, Jackson, Madison, Polk, Henderson, Yancey, Mitchell, Lincoln, Gaston, Ashe, Moore, Chatham, Pit, Pender, Nash, Wilson, Jones, Greene, Washington and other counties might well place portraits in their public buildings of the great men in whose honor they were named. Raleigh has

n its town hall a portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh and I believe Asheville has of those two great sons of Bur-combe Vance and Merrimon, but none of Samuel Ashe in whose honor trait in its town hall of Daniel Morgan, Winston has none of Joseph Winston and Greensboro none of Nathaniel Greene. The town hall of Fayetteville surely should have portraits of Flora McDonald and LaFayette. Both the city of Wilmington and the county of Harnett should have portraits of Cornelius Harnett. Wayne should thus honor Anthony Wayne and many counties could thus commemorate their distinguished sons who are dead. I will not enlarge the list for other names will occur to all.

iist for other names will occur to all.
The trophies of Miltiades would not allow the young Themistocies to sleep. The State, its counties and cities, may thus inspire our noble and aspiring youth to emulate the deeds of the great dead, whose services to their country have carned then

with this silent worship of the great of old.
The dead but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule Our spirits from their urns.

"What has been done here to hono the memory of one who served his State and people, faithfully and well, may well be followed elsewhere in North Carolina."

NEW THINGS FOR FAYETTEVILLE TO DO.

We published yesterday Judge Clark's suggestion that Fayetteville place portraits of Flora MacDonald and Lafayette in the old Town Hall. This should be done, and, we believe, will be done in the near future. But the paintings should be by painters of recognized standing-we mean recognised as painters out in "the great world." The English, whose portrait painters are held to be the best, do not look with favor upon American art in this direction, as a rule; and it must be confessed, if one is to judge from most of the portraits at our State capital, that they are right. Nevertheless, there are some first rate portrait painters in America, and we should do nothing until we are able to employ one of this kind.

As to the particular pictures of Plora and Lafayette which should be copied, a satisfactory one of Lafavetic loes not occur to the writer at this moment. That of Flora, however, which the Raleigh News and Observer's Commemorative edition of June 18, 1909, contained, is highly artistic It was an illustration in Miss Alloe Campbell's article, and was copied from the small picture brought over Banks about 1850, and presented by him to Mrs. Ferguson, as we under

The other new thing which we have in mind for Fayetteville is the securing of the route through this town of the great automobile highway, which is in contemplation by influential possessors of the new locomotive machines, which are destined to work such wonders in transportation in the

We have recovered the charter, and

we have secured waterworks, sewerage, lights and pavements. It is true that some of those who engaged in the charter and the paving movements have been severely punished for doing so. But we do not believe that a like fate awalts those who shall succeed in bringing the automobile highway through Fayetteville. We have reason to believe that a reaction has taken place very recently in oppoprogressive citizens for promoting great public works for the benefit of Payetteville, and we think we are safe in guaranteeing to the promoters of this new work nothing but praise and thanks. Who will undertake to induce the millionaire automobilists and their hundreds, perhaps thousands, of less

wealthy associates and sympathizers

along the route, to locate their road

through Fayetteville? Mr. Tufts, of Pineburst, who is interesting himself so much in this matter favors the "capital to capital" route, and wants that to pass through his properties. Why should not Payette ville join with him on the basis of advocating the "capital to capital" route with two roads from Raleigh to Camden-one by way of Pineliurat, and one by the old stage and telegraph line from Washington to New Orleans, which came from Raleigh through Payetteville to Camden? In fact, as ed upon, a glance at the map will denote Fayetteville as a necessary point on the shortest line between them. And, then, too, where would Mr. Tufts, whose highly interesting views on the subject we append, find a prettier and han Payetteville as an attraction for ourists? Camden is very quaint and interesting, and Chernw is said to have

By all means, let Fayetteville set to work to secure this great highway as one of her assets, without delay. That ecared the "resort" botels will follow

grown beautiful; but neither equals

Mr. Leonard Tufts' Argument. A dispatch from New York of July

No one man has done more for the cause of good roads in the south than H. Leonard Tufts, the president of the Capital Highways association and the proprietor of the Pineliurst, N. C., win-

heir long run from New York to At

the two cars have just returned to New York from the Gate City of the South, has prepared the following ar-ticle on that subject:

An Ambilitious Undertaking.

"The coming reliability competition of the New York Herald and Atlanta of the New York Herald and Atlanta Journal seem a very ambitious undertaking, but I have personally been over a large portion of the route, knows as the capital route, via Washington Richmond, Raleigh, and Columbia, and probably the worst piece of road in the whole section is between Washington and Richmond, or at least this will be the worst section unless greatly improved by October 1.

"The Herald and Journal could have no idea what excitement thay were

"The Herald and Journal could have no idea what excitement they were launching when they inaugurated this competition, and I doubt even now if they have the slightest conception of the interest or of the far-reaching effect of their idea. In going over the roads from Raieigh, N. C., to Camden, S. C., recently, I was astonished to find that in every little back country store it was the topic of conversation and to say that they wanted it to come their way, one and all, just gives a faint idea of the enthusiasm. In one small town where you would doubt their ability to raise \$5, they raised \$5,000 for the improvement of their road, and so it goes. road, and so it goes.

Good Stretches of Road . Mr. Gilbert N. McMillan of the Gor ham, N. H., who has been a guest at Pinehurst for many years, began to talk about a through route from New York to the south with me and others three years ago. His enthusiasm made possible a short sketch of road between Southern Pines and Pine-hurst, N. C., and the effect of this short stretch has been that by next fall the automobilists will find through Moore county as fine a stretch of road as will be found anywhere. Capt. W. I. Eve-rett, of Rockingham, in Richmond county, North Carolina, has built in the last two years by his enthusi-asm one hundred and fifty miles of roads, and has given his time as a civil engineer to laying them out and su-pervising their construction. The people of the south certainly appreciate what the route means; they know that it will be a profitable investment to them, and they know that the peo-ple along this road will progress and succeed as has been the case all over the world where good roads have been

"The Most Practical Route." "The route that seems to me me practical is from Washington to Richmond, to Warrenton, Henderson, Louisburg, Raleigh, Apex, Moncure, Lockville, Sanford, Lakeview, Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Jackson Springs, Eba Springs, Rockingham, Cheraw, Society Hill, Lydia, Bishopville, Camben and Columbia. Lakeview over the control of the control o den and Columbia. I have been over the section from Raleigh to Camden so can speak from experience of his section. The road from Warren-on to Raleigh to the Wake county ine, near Merry Oaks, is very good. The road from Merry Oaks to Lockville, a stretch of about ten miles, is pretty bad, but I believe it can be improved by fail. The road from Lock-ville through Lee county, a distance of about eighteen miles, is only fair now, but I feel assured it will be per-tected by fall. The road through Moore county will be perfect by the fall. There is a small section between Cameron and Vass that has not been completed, and another small section between Pinehurst and West End which has not been completed, but vey are now at work on these two

Big Private Subscriptions. The road from Jackson Springs to Sha Springs will be built by private subscriptions, and work has already started on this. The road from there through Rockingham to the line between North and South Carolina is good now, and the board of trade of Pockingham has taken a tremendolls interest in it and assures me that t will be made perfect. The road from South Carolina line to Cheraw is only fair, but is perfectly passable and will I think, without doubt be improved. The road from Cheraw to Society Hill is poor, but I understand this is also is poor, but I understand this is also being achieved rapidly. The road from Society Hill to Camden, with the exception of one bad ford between Bishopville and Camden, is good now, and the many sutomobilists along this line assure me that it will be perfected and that a bridge over the ford will be built before fall.

Many Motorists Interested. This leaves only two short stretches between Camden and Warrenton about which there is any doubt, and

about which there is any doubt, and I feel sure that these sections will be made good by fall. These roads are used in summer and winter for the most part by automobilists at Henderson, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Rockingham, Chersw, Society Hill, Lydis, Bishopville and Camden.

"There are probably between two hundred and three hundred machinus owned by the people along this route, and the most of the road is frequently traveled by them. The capital route has one great advantage over those west of H, and that is an automobile can go over the sandy, natural roads can go over the sandy, natural roads of this country in summer or winter, while I would dely any machine to go over the clay roads of the western routes unless they have been macadamized. It is a fact that it is all adamized. It is a fact that it is all-two horses can do to pull a man and a buggy over some of these roads in the winter time when they are at their worst, and which I will defy any automobilist to go through under those conditions, and I doubt if one could get mules enough to pull his ma-chane out if he once got into the mid.

The Western Route.

The Western Route.

"A large portion of the western route has been macadamized and there are more miles of thoronghly good roads by this route, but the gaps are deep red clay. The clay roads are perfectly passable and in fact very good in the summer time along the western route and often times even up to Christmas, but it seems to me that a road should be selected that would be practical at all seasons of the year. This work of the New York Herald and Atlanta Journal will not only do more towards building through roads in the south than anything that has yet been done, but the route selected will be the route that will become known to automobilists in the north and will be the route used by many thousands of tourists in the future going south. If a route is selected that is satisfactory in November but not in January and February, one of its greatest benefits will be lost.

Many Good Hotels.

"The Hotel Jefferson at Richm is far famed for its good managem and at Southern Pines there are reral fine hotels. At Pinehurst, property which I own, I have f hotels which cannot be surpassed it has been found the mecca for door sports. Jackson Springs in the south, with fine old estates and three modern hotels. Columbia boasts of one of the best resort hotels in the south and an interesting city, besides the fact that it is the capital

Small Cost Involved. "The greatest factor in inducing "The greatest factor in inducing the road to go by the capital route is the small cost by which it can be perfected. It costs only \$300 a mile to build a perfect road through the sandy country, whereas macadam is practically the only material that can be used for road building along the western routes and this, as everybody knows, will cost at least three thousand dollars a mile. Nature has blessand dollars a mile. Nature has bless-ed the sandy section with frequent pockets of a mixture of clay and gra-vel, and it is simply necessary to hold this into the well drained sand and roll it to make it a good road. It costs only about fifteen dollars a mile a year to keep such a road in repair. For the same amount of money in the same length of time, therefore, a ten mile road can be built by the capital oute, where only one mile can

"Again the grades are very much easier along the capital route, as where the country is not level it is only rolling, while along the western routes you are running through the foothills of the mountains

"All of the prominent middle south resorts lie in the line of the capital route and there are many bottle, that

are accustomed to catering to the most fastidious guests, whereas along the western routes there are no mercial patronage and, however, they may be as commercial h they are not places as a rule that a tourist enjoys."

EXTRA SESSIONS OF LEGISLA-TURES TO ACT ON INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

telegram from Lincoln, Nebraska; "Willam Jennings Bryan in a state-ment to-day regarding the amendment to the tariff bill adopted by the Unit-ed States Senate, submitting to the various States a constitutional amendment providing for an income tax, said: 'Democratic governors in States having Bemocratic legislatures ought to call extra sessions at once and de-cure immediate ratification of the income tax amendment. Now is th

to act. The action of Democratic legslatures, now while the Republican iron is hot, will be of incalculable service in forcing action by States which have Republican legislatures. Action NOW may turn the scales.

We are surprised that the Démocratic newspapers and public men have not seized the opportunity as Mr. Bryan has. But, after all, he is the only efficient watchman on the tower of Democracy.

DOES NOT LIKE MR. SIMMONS'S RECORD AS MEMBER OF THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE AT DEN-

The chances are that North Caro-ina will have something to say in making the next platform unless omebody packs the delegation.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

The Commoner.]
On another page will be found a letter written by Senator Bailey, of Texas, to Governor Beckham of Kentucky.
Governor Beckham's paper contained
a criticism of Senator Bailey's position, and as the senator has taken 'he tion, and as the senator has taken 'he trouble to write a somewhat lengthy defense of his position it may fairly be accepted as a bas's for discussion. If he had offered it as an individual position it would have had only such weight as one would desire to attach to the Senator's individual opinion, but he makes his position a matter of general discussion when he says: "My yore against placing iron ore on the free list was based upon the ancient creed of the democratic party, which requires all manufacturers to pay a duty on their raw material as long as a duty is levied on the finished product.

The senator admits that the doctrine of free raw material was adopted as a part of the democratic policy on the tariff question from 1892 to 1894, but insists that it was a wide departure "from our sacient and well established position." He also understands that some of his votes have been contrary to the specific demands of the last democratic national pistform. The senator contends that he has never uttered a single sentence, or cast a vote, that will warrant anyone

cast a vote, that will warrant anyone in supposing that he has any tolera-tion for the doctrine of protection and yet in the very letter in which and yet in the very letter in which this protestation appears—near the conclusion—be says: "But I shall never agree to discriminate, even within purely revenue duties, against the lumber mill and in favor of the factory." If that sentence means anything, it means that be insists that the lumber mill shall have its share of whatever incidental protection a purely revenue duty may give.

The issue raised by Senntor Bailey

a road should be selected that would be practical at all seasons of the year.

This work of the New York Herald and Atlanta Journal will not only do more towards bunding through roads in the south than anything that has yet been done, but the ronte selected will be the route that will become known to automobilists in the north and will be the route is selected will be the route is selected and ill be the route in the north and will be the route is selected that is antistactory in November but not in January and February, one of its greatest benefits will be best.

Connections at Capitats.

"The capital route not only connects the notional capital with the capitals of Virginia, North and South Carollea, but it goes through one of the south. It also goes through one of the south. It also goes through some of the finest tarming lands in the United States. Many of the farmers raise a thousand bales of cotton a year and own their automobiles. They are the important raw materials. A tariff on hides are three of the important raw materials.

as a matter of favor.

hides and lumber the duties are so low as to be represented as revenue duties, but the tariff on wool is higher.

The main difficulty with Senator Balley's position is that it rests upon the same fallacy that all other protective same fallacy that all other protective same fallacy that all other protective same fallacy that it

tive arguments do, namely, that overlooks the fact that the per-

the consumer through the operations of a compensatory duty.

If Senator Balley was in a position to frame a tariff law all by himself he would probably put a revenue duty of, say, ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five per cent on hidea and leather and then put a similar duty on shoes made from the leather, and he would treat wool and the manufacture of would and from the seater, and he would creat wool and the manufacture of wool, and himber and the manufacture of him-ber in the same way. He would de-fend it as a revenue duty but it would give incidental protection on hides, wool and lumber. others in the framing of a tariff bill and experience has shown that the

cure a compensatory duty whenever a duty is imposed upon the raw material used in manufacturing, and it is not ikely that this condition can be chang ed soon. As the tariff on raw material is transferred to the consumer, a vote in favor of a tariff on raw material is in effect, a vote to increase the tax upon the consumer and, as compara-tively few are benefited by the tax on tively few are benefited by the tax on raw material, as compared with the number burdened by the tariff on the manufactured article, a tariff on raw material can not be defended on the ground that it is a benefit to a majority of the people. The only people benefitted by a tariff on raw material are the people engaged in the production of the raw material, and the fact that they happen to live in the western states is no justification for the tax, because there is scarcely a western state in which a majority of the people are engaged in the production of any raw material that can be protected by a tariff. If a majority of the American people were in a position to be benefitted by a tax on raw material, it might be argued with more justice that a tax on raw material justice that a tax on raw material would, to some extent, off-set the tax which they have to pay on account of the tariff on manufactured articles but as comparatively few produce a rad material, the price of which can be increased by a tariff, the attempt to help them by a tax upon raw material results in increasing their burdens.

For every farmer benefitted by a tariff on hides or on wool many farm-ers are burdened because of the tariff on these raw materials, therefore a tariff on these articles can not be said to benefit the farmers.

As has been shown in former edi-

torials, the tariff collected on raw ma terial is but a small part of the increas ed price collected on domestic raw ma-terials by domestic producers through the operations of the tariff. From a purely revenue standpoint, therefore, fusion of ideas to defend as a revenue tariff a tariff which enables the pro-tected interests to collect many doltreasury department.

able to collect from twenty to thirty times as much from the people on do-mestic iron ore as the government will collect through the tariff on imported But there is another objection to

Senator Bailey's position which can not be overlooked by those who are seeking to relieve the people from the every attempt to extend the benefits of protection—even incidental protec-tion—increases the number of those who feel a pecuniary interest in the protective system. In the Fifty-secon protective system. In the Fifty-second congress an attempt was made to put wool upon the free list. The advocates of a high tariff became very much alarmed and warned the manufacturers that if they dared to favor free wool in the hope of getting cheaper raw material they would risk the overthrow of the control of the co raw material they would risk the over-throw of the entire system of protec-tion by allenating the wool growers. The warning was a logical one and it was effective. The beneficiaries of pro-tection must "hang together or they will hang separately." If there were no other reason for putting hides, lum-ber, wool and other raw material on the free list, a sufficient reason would be found in the fact that it would de-crease the number of persons who find be found in the fact that it would de-crease the number of persons who find a pecuniary interest in supporting the policy of protection. The sooner we can get the wool growers, the pro-ducers of hides, the producers of lum-ber, the producers of iron ore and other producers of raw material out other producers of raw material out from behind the protection breast-works, the sooner we may hope for effective tariff reform.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, in dis-cusing the duty on hides said recently that the old policy of free raw material, would, if adopted, be the death knell of the protective system and Senator Carter on the same day warned the eastern republicans that the farmers would not be willing to buy in a pro-tected market if they had to sell in a free trade market. Surely the demo-

tected market if they had to sell in a free trade market. Surely the democrats ought to be willing to have the "death knell of protection" sounded; surely they ought to be anxious to have the farmers admitted to the ranks of the tariff reformers.

If Senator Balley, instead of deairing reduction, desired to maintain the high tariff, he could not possibly find a more effective way to strengthen the high tariff system than by increasing the number of those who look to it for benefits, avowed or incidental. According to his estimate the tariff on lamber will yield a revenue of somebenefits, avowed or incidental. According to his estimate the tariff on imber will yield a revenue of something-less that one and three-quarter milions a year, and the tariff on iron ore, according to the estimate fernished by others, will yield a revenue of about one quarter of a million—less than two millions would be derived from these two items—and yet the democrata who voted for a tariff on humber and iron ore have injured the consumers to the extent of many millions, for their votes are belief that they sell.

I am awars, of course, that some of the democrata who voted for tariff on lumber, iron ore and other raw materials have paralyzed their usefulness as tariff reformers. By voting to retain rates which a number of prominent republican wanted to reduce, they have given the republicans entitle which will be used against our party in the coming campaign. It is "aparing at the spigot and wanting at the bung-hole" to hangle over the little revenue derived from the tariff on reducing the streampt of the proposition of the refusal to put time revenue derived from the tariff on raw material when the situmps—or relative to incompate the streampt of the hours are the streampt of the material aread in long and the spigot and wanting at the support of the partenage of the American people. There never was anything more fallacious than to suppose that the steel trust can be incompated to find that he artifus to justify the refusal to put tumber on the free list on the ground one is astonished to find that he artifus to justify the refusal to put tumber on the free list on the ground one is astonished to find that he artifus to justify the refusal to put tumber on the free list on the ground one is astonished to find that he artifus to justify the refusal to put tumber on the free list on the ground on the put their propagation of the list of the put tumber on the free list on the ground of the democratic and their propagation.

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nakes no difference to the steel trust whether tariff is levied on iron ore or not, but Senator, Smith of Maryland,

not, but Senator, Smith of Maryland, declares that the representatives of the steel trust expressed a desire to have the tariff on iron ore retained. It is safer to judge their interests by their request than to accept Senator Balley's opinion.

The dessocrate contend that the tariff is a tax and that a tax levied upon an imported article enables a manufacturer to collect a like amount upon all competing domestic articles. As the steel trust puroduces from twenty to thirty times as much iron ore as is imported, it is reasonably safe to conported, it is reasonably safe to con-clude that the steel trust will derive a great deal more profit from the iron ore tax than the government will de-

The democratic platfrom demanded tariff reduction and specified that the reduction should begin by putting upon the free list imports that come into competition with trust controlled products. Iron ore offered a splendid opportunity to apply the platform, but Senator Bailey and seventeen other democratic senators refused to do so.

Senator Bailey does not discuss the binding force of platforms, but he has been quoted as denying that a platform is binding upon congress—he has so declared, at least by his vote in favor declared, at least by his vote in favor of a tariff on lumber, for the platform specifically demanded free lumber.

-Mr. Bryan, in his acceptance speech last year, pointed out that a candidate if he objected to a platform should regulate it before an election, not afterward.

congressman may be willing to repu diate a platform after the election the masses of the people have acted upon the theory that a platform is binding, and the democrats in the house and senate have charged the republicans with indifference to their platform pledges. It is unfortunate that any democrat should follow the republi-can example and thus strike a blow at the fundamental doctrine of repre-sentative government, namely, that the representative shall give voice to the wishes of his constituents. It is unfortunate, also, that democrats in the senate and house should put them selves in a position where political opponents can accuse them of voting benefits to trusts for however guiltless the democrats may be, the party is sure to suffer if the votes so cast will actually benefit the trust, even though they were cast without any in-tention of benefiting the trusts. If the doctrine announced by Sena-

Balley becomes the doctrine the democratic party the of the democratic party the party might as well abondon its opposition to a protective policy First, if senators and members can not be bound by platforms, then there is no hope of resisting the influence that the protected interests bring to bear upon the public officials. Second, if, instead of lessening the number of those benefits by protection, we are to instead of lessening the number of those benefits by protection, we are to increase the number by extending protection to all industries, we will find it next to impossible to make any headway in the drection of tariff reform for those who derive a pecuniary benefit from the tariff—even though that benefit be incidental—will be active opponents of any reduction, while the pubnents of any reduction, while the pub-lic, feeling only a general interest, will be unable to cope with the special in-

er regrets that Senato Balley has felt it his duty to take the two positions above referred to. If the party joins him in the position that a platform is not binding, then the voters are left at sea and have no way of enforcing their wishes. If the party endorses the position taken by Senator Bailey in regard to raw mate-rials the day of tariff reform is more remote and the position of a tax-rid-den people more hopeless.

Writing to former Governor Beck-ham of Kentucky and defending his conduct on the tariff Senator Balley of Texas said:

of Texas said:
My vote against placing from ore on the free list was based upon the ancient creed of the democratic party, which requires all manufacturers to pay a duty on their raw material as long as a duty is levied on the finished

Of course, I am perfectly aware

Of course, I am perfectly aware that for a few years during Mr. Cleveland's domination of the democratic party the doctrine of free raw material was adopted as a part of the democratic policy in the tariff question, but that was a wide departure from our ancient and well-established position. Not only did the democratic party in the old time oppose it as an unfair advantage to the manufacturers, but the advocates of the protective system themselves advanced it as one method of protection.

They taught—and they properly taught—that the manufacturers should be protected as well by reducing the cost of producing their articles as by increasing the price which they received for them. Having always denounced protection in every form as a species of favoritism to the manufacturers, I am not now prepared to support it in the particular form of remitting the manufacturers' taxes on their raw material and still leaving them a duty on their finished products.

To do that is simply to give the manufacturers protection at both ends, which, of course, means double protection to them. In view of the fact that the whole system of protection was devised for and has been supported by the manufacturers, it

does not commend itself to my judg-ment; because it leaves the consum-ers of this country wholly out of

the calculation.

I have no doubt of the honesty of the men who think that they could in some way injure the steel trust by putting iron ore on the free list; but I do very gravely doubt their wisdom in that particular respect.

While the lumber question involves to some extent the theory of free raw material, it does not involve it to such an extent as to be decided according to it; and I voted against putting lumber on the free list for the very good ber on the free list for the very good and sufficient reason that the present duty on that article is less than 12 duty on that article is less than 12 per cent, and raises more than \$1,700,000 in revenues. I am not exactly able to see how a democrat who believes in a tariff for revenue only can justify himself in surrendering that \$1,700,000 collected under a duty of less than 12 per cent. While it sounds very well to declare that we are in favor of giving the people cheap homes, we should not mislead the public by anch a declaration.

Upon the average, lumber consti-tutes about 20 per cent of the cost of a building, and we could hardly be asked to take the duty off lumber, and still leave the duty on anything else that enters into the construction of a house. The average duty on every other material required in a building

other material required in a building is about 36 per cent as against 12 per cent on lumber; and surely a democrat must hesitate before he removes a 12 per cent duty from the product of the forest while leaving a 36 per cent duty on the products of the factory. When the government can dispense with the revenue, I shall be more than glad to put upon the free list every article which enters into the construction of a house; but I shall never agree to which enters into the construction of home; but I shall never agree to discriminate, even within purely revenue duties, against the lumber mill

As to very much the larger portion of this country, free lumber could not affect its price in the slightest degree, because freight charges make it impossible to sell Canadian lumber in eight-tenths of our country. It would doubt-less be of some benefit to the states which lie along the Canadian border, but I am not willing to surrender a revenue which the government needs in order to give free trade in lumber to those communities which support

GRAY'S CREEK ITEMS. Fayetteville, N. C., R. F. D. No. 8, in our columns.

nd will continue until Sunday. Mr. Carey Webster of Siler City

peat a few days in this community Misses Louis and Ethel Marsh, of Parkton, visited friends and relatives n this section last Saturday and Sun

Mr. Asa Holmes and Miss Nan Bullard, of Payetteville, attended the plo nic at the Hall Mill last Saturday, Mr. Joe Butler, of Sampson county spent a few days with his cousin, Mrs. leorge Breece, last week.

the Fayetteville military company to Morehead City. Mr. John Davis is spending a few days at White Lake this week.

Mr. Cleveland Pate has gone with

Miss Nettle Ray, of Rocky Mount, N. C., is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Miss Eula Phillips and Mr. Tom Williams of Rockingham, were mamrried on the 4th inst. Mrs. Williams is formerly of this place and on last Sunday she and Mr. Williams were at Hope Mills on a visit to see her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Phillips. At the Presbyterian church in this

of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning there was communion and preaching service. These meetings were well attended and a great deal of interest taken. Mr. J. C. Culbreth has entered his

place there was preaching each night

son, Archie, in the Carolina Business School for a course in bookkeeping. Mrs. A. D. McPhail, of Hope Mills R. F. D. No. 1, died on yesterday about 12 o'clock and will be buried at Long Street Presbyterian church today at 12 o'clock. We extend to the bereaved family our sympathy.

The - Littleton College catalogue which has recently come from the press is a most attractive one, containing 64 pages and 9 illustrations, and containing information of much importance to any young lady who may be considering the matter of going off to school. An advertisement appears elsewh

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

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At the Close of Business June 23, 1909,

\$1,022,964.09		\$1,022,964.0	
ans and Bonds	3,741,09 26,000,00	Capital. Circulation. Surplus and undivided profits. Deposits. Rediscounts U. S. Bond Acct	62,908.04 655,231.05 49,826.00 55,000.00
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