THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1918

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L. J. Hale, Jr., Business Manager.

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OUR FARMS LOOK SLOVENLY.

New York Commercial.] Professor William Somerville, arrived at the Holland House recently to finish his second visit to the United States, the present one having been undertaken, according to Professor Somerville, mainly that he might get a chance to study a virgin fore 2 beove such a thing had ceased to exlut. Professor Semerville, who occupies the chair of rural seconomy in Oxford knows authorities in England on mat ters agricultural. He is a fellow of the Linnaeau society, of the Royal society of Edinburgh and of the Royal Statistical society. By birth he is a Scotchman. He is in his 19th year

government service when called to Ox-tord four years ago, from the charge of the department of intelligence and of the board of education. After the awakening in agriculture recent years the university of Oxford determined to provide a full cur riculum in agricultural ecience," said gaged in endeavoring to build up a trong department of agriculture. In Oxford we undertake the training of all probationers for the English forest in giving instruction in the anatomy

and had just served five years in the

"I have had the opportunity of inspecting forests on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada and I have just returned from a week's campine ern sppsischian mountains, on the boundary between North Carolina and

physiology and pathology of ligeneous

"Agricultural colleges in England are simply overwhelmed with admiration and envy of the magnificent op portunities your government places at the disposal of your scientific workers and at the beneficial results that are mplished," said Professor Some ville. "Of course your colleges and experiment stations are not all ailke, efficient and distinguished, and I dans say that is the result of the difficulty satisfy the demands. But there is no doubt it is partly due to the fact that where the American state subsidizes an agricultural college or experiment two reports shall be issued annually and when the pace is forced in this way it is unavoidable that a good deal of padding must be introduced.

"In comparison with the agriculture of England a British visitor is very so iously impressed by the sloveni; character of the agriculture of the Un ited States-slovenly, I mean, from the English point of view. The farm household is generally untidy and somewhat confused. The fences and ditches are frequently in some dirre pair, and even in the case of drilled corps, like Indian corn and cabbages, which, of course, permit of summer been made to keep down weeds, which are too often as rank as the crops nselves. Doubtless this result is due to the cost and scarcity of labor but from our standpoint we should consider it impossible to secure profits under such a system of manage-

"I have had the opportunity of seeing something of the livestock industry, and I think in this direction the ed States has made great pro gross in recent years. In Virginia North Carolina and Tennessee I saw many excellent herds of shorthorns. polled Angus and Jersey cattle, and in point of fact I was agreeably sur-prised to find the condition of the an-imals much better than the apparent quality of the pasture would have led one to expect. But here, as in many other directions, it is very unfor a foreigner to attempt to ge, because he may be led to erroneous judgments upon standards that are evolved under different cli-

## A CRISIS FOR THE NEGRO.

Charlotte Observer.] Noting that the contractor who is sbuilding the Atlantic Coast Line lailroad between Wadesboro and Cheraw has just brought on a large number of Italian laborers to take lace of the negroes heretofor-yed, The Wadesboro Ansonia: omployed. The Wadesboro Ansonian says "in the first place, negro labor is scarce in this section and largely so by reason of the fact that many are unwilling to work, Italian labor is better than negro labor as regards doping and drinking. The average solored laborer will drink whisky and dope himself on cocaine if he can secure these demoralising agents. This cure these demoralizing agents. This fact works against him as a laborer."

it is a fact that many people be-lieve the negro as a laborer to be de-teriorating. There are plenty of ne-groes in the South—with perhaps ex-ceptions in some localities—to do the work conditions require of them, but ney neglect their opportunities and ence foreign labor has to be brought in. If the South could utilise to its full capacity the labor here, there would be no occasion to bring in for-sign labor, either for work on farms or for extra occasions such as rail-road building.

The South is progressing with

o one can toll; however, one f'et ands out. There is werk, over-ta-rending work, to do at the South, of if the negro will not do his share into men will be brought in who

is an address in St. Louis on Sunday isst Mr. Van Else, the president of the University of Wisconsin, said: "The name of Gifford Pinchot will be remembered and honored for thousands of years to come, when many men will be forgotten." To the cynical and temporating politicism this decal and temportaing politician this de-claration of the distinguished Wiscon-sin educator may seem to be the chmax of extravagant adulation. Mr. Pinchot has been dismissed from the service of the Government by order of the President. In the view of the average politician of practical ten-dencies he is now merely a reformer out of a job. But this is not the judgment of thoughtful and discriminating men. Mr. Pinchot stands for a principle of vast and vital importance ifis separation from the service of the lovernment does not impair in the slightest degree the strength of that principle. It must prevail in the end I this is to be a Government for the people, administered primarily to pro-mote the general welfare.

devoted courageously and systematic-ally to the conservation of the natural his labors on these lines he is entitled ple. He is an honest and fearless thampion of the policy of protecting he public domain from the land-grab bers, corporations and individuals, who have sought and are now seeking to eritage. But Mr. Pinehot stands not only for the conservation of the for ests and waterpower sites and coal but also for the conservation of the rights of the people-for the conservation of honesty and square tealing on the part of officials of the Sovernment-for the maintenance of in attitude of uncompromising resisance to fraud, chicanery and greed by would-be despotlers of the public dothe confidence and esteem of all men who appreciate his inflexible champlouship of right-his unbending hosility to corruption or sharp practice either on the part of complacent serrants of the people or of unscrupu-ous invaders of the people's domain. The moral effect of Mr. Pinchot's activities in behalf of the people will be wholesome, and, it is to be hoped, ermanent. The principle which s championing applies not only to the protection of the people from the andgrabbers, but to every other reation in which the policies of the Govrnment affect the welfare of the pub-

The people of the United States have been exploited shamelessly trusts and monopolies, which derive their powers from the people's serv-ants in Congress. Mr. Pinchot's proest against the despoliation of the public domain by selfish and greed; nterests applies equally to the des of the people by the privileged beneficiaries of tariff The nation is the rictim of a stupendous game of grab and it is high time that a nait should be called on the operations of the zamesters. Mr. Pinchot has alliened timself with the people in the fight against the land robbers. The spirit which animates him is worthy of all commendation. It is the spirit of de votion to the general welfare, of imlacable enmity to the men and influ mees which would override the rights of the people. It is the spirit which makes for just and honest government people and defends them from enroachments and aggrandizement of

organized greed. This is the true significance of Mr Pinchot's revolt against the public and policy of the Government. He has sounded the keynote of fair play, the square deal and the conservation people's rights. He has planted himself squarely on the principle of honesty and right, and, therefore, he has made a powerful impression on the minds of right-thinking men who be leve that the advancement of the interests of the people should be the paramount purpose and policy of the Government of this republic.

## DANGER, PINCHOT SAYS

Says a Washington telegram: sources and the conservation of popular government are both at stake. The

This statement epitomizes the for mal announcement made public to-night by Gifford Pinchot, who was reently removed as Chief of the Forest Service. The former official declares the great moral issue that now faces the country is not the loss of natural resources so much as whether specia interests or the people shall rule. The statement, in part, is as follows:
"At this time I have no comment to make on recent events. Whether in or out of the Govern ent service, I propose to stay in the fight for conservation and equal opportunity. Every movement and measure, from whatever source, that tends to advance conservation and promote government by men for human welfare I shall try to help. Every movement and in asure, from whatever source. that hinders conservation and pro notes government by money for it I shall endeavor to oppose. The supreme test of movements and mea-sures is the welfare of the plain peo-ple. I am as ready to support the Administration when it moves toward this paramount end as I am to oppose t when it moves away."

Growth of Conservation Cutt. Mr. Pinchot expresses his profound regret at leaving the Porest Service, and pays a tribute to the faithfulness and high quality of service rendered by the men with whom he worked. Out of the work of the Porest Berhe proceeds, grew the conserva-

one of our deepest national convic-tions," he says "and the principles for which it stands are received as axiomatic. It is only the execution of them which remains in doubt.

Fought By Its Enemies. Mr. Pinchot then traced the recommendations of the conference, appleing and indexing them all. "It word," he said, "the report of the o

ration in Congress not only sucin preventing an appropriation with which to pursue the work, but attempted to forbid its progress by the Tawary amendment to the last Sundry Civil bill. Thereupon the work of the National Conservation Commission

mission still wait for action. All wise men agree that the situation is ser-ous. The Tawney amendment was nore than a mistake—it was a delibe ste betrayal of the future. Then dan gers which confront the conservation novement today must be met by por tive action in Congress. No action will be equivalent to bad action and will have the same results.

Vast Interests At Stake "Unless Congress acts the water owers will pass into the hands of pecial interests without charge and without limit of time. So with the phosphate deposits on public lands, when the withdrawais which now pro-

ect them are removed. So with the normously valuable coal deposits n Alaska, which the present The danger of bad legislation is no eas serious. The special interests must no longer be allowed to take what the choose out of the great pro-perty of all the people. Those who steal public lands steal homes from nen and women who need them. Congress can stop the pillage, or Congress

an let it go on. "In the absence of proper action two great conservation plans for the pub-lic welfare may fall. The first is the control of water powers on navigable streams in the public interest. The second is the construction of the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to

#### Asks the People to Act.

Mr. Pinchot then calls upon every man of good will" to make clear to is Representatives in Congress his irm intention to hold them personal y responsible for safeguarding the rights and property of the people." n such action, says Mr. Pinchot, lies he remedy.

The first great immediate dange s that the water powers will be lost; he second that the coal lands will be lost," the statement concludes "But these specific dangers of publi oss are merely parts of the great is sue between the special interests and the rest of us. That issue is whether his country shall be managed by men for human welfare or by money

"It is a tremendeus moral issue, far treater than any man's personal feel-ngs or personal fortunes. It lies beween the people and their represents ives on one side and the interest and their representatives on the other: stween progress and reaction; be ween special privilege and a square deal. I repeat that the supreme the welfare of the plain people. It is time to apply it."

Government officials tonight declined to make any reply to the stat aned by Mr. Pinchot

#### TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1899-

Trade between Canada and the United States made its highest record in the calendar year just ended, and has more than doubled in the last ten years. In no earlier year have either imports from, or exports to that coun try equaled the record of 1909. Imports from Canada have increased from 35 1-2 million dollars in 1899 to approximately 88 million in 1909, and exports thereto, from 86 million to about 190 million, the estimate for about 190 million, the 1909 being based upon official figures of eleven months, recently presented by the Bureau of Statiatics of the De-No other important country takes the United States as does Canada. The official figures of that Governmen how that of its total imports in the

fiscal year 1909, 60.4 percent were from the United States compared with 46.08 per cent in 1889. The ten largest items imported from Canada in the calendar year 1909, so far as shoyn by the monthly statements of the Bureau of Statistics, are: lumber, 18 million dollars; copper pigs, etc., 4 million; wood pulp, near-ly 4 million; hides of cattle, 3 1-2 milon; furs and fur skins, undressed 1 1-2 million; ten 1 million; coppe ore and matte 900 thousand dollars

distilled spirits, 725 thousand; and horses, 700 thousand dollars. The ten leading articles exported to the Dominion were, in the same year: bitumin ous coal, 17 million dollars; anthra cite coal, 14 million; cotton 8 million fruits and nuts, 5 million; boards, etc million; books, maps, etc., 3 million agricultural implements, nearly 2 mil-lion; and automobiles and wheat, each

Nearly all important articles of ex-ortation to Canada have increase when compared with 1968 or with 1899 notable exceptions with respect to a ten-year comparison being however, locomotives, wheat, wheat flour, lea-ther, steel rails, and cotton manufactures. Exports of bituminous and anthracite coal, valued at about 31 million dollars in the calendar year 1909 represent a gain of 1 million dollars over those of the preceding year, and of 20 million over those of a decade ago; cotton in 1909, 8 million dollars a gain of 1 million dollars compared with 1908, and of 4 million compared with 1899; fruits and nuts, valued at 5 million dollars in 1909, indicate an advance of 1 million dollars over those of the preceding year, and of 3 million over those of 1899; and books, maps, etc., valued at 3 million dollars in 1909, represent a growth of a half million dollars when compared with 1908 and of nearly 2 million dollars when compared with 1908 Many compared with 1898 M in the White House in May, 1908, led to the appointment of the National Conservation Commission, whose report gave us a new conception of the value of our natural resources. It told us what is needed for their prompt and orderly development and for their safety and perpetuation.

"Together with President Roosevelt's message transmitting its report, the recommendations of the commission furnished a complete statement of the conservation policy, mot our needs squarely and prescribed the remedy. They included definite, practical recommendations for the protection of foresit against fire and for equitable forest taxation.

"The classification of the public de
"The classification of the public de-

Over 98 per cent of the entire exports of anthracite coal from the United States in the calendar year 1905,
went to British North America (almost exclusively Canada); about 65
per cent of the exports of bituminous
coal, 45 per cent of the books, maps
and engravings; 65 per cent of the
structural iron and steel, 35 per cent
of the automobiles, 30 per cent of the
fruits and nuts; 25 per cent of the
telegraph, telephone and other elec-

steel raffs.

Of the imports into the United States from Canada, about 70 per cent are credited to Quebec, Ontario, Manttoba and the Northwest Provinces, and about 15 per cent each to British Columbia and the northeastern provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Of the exports to Canada from the United States, about 90 per cent are credited to Quecent each to the other sections name

#### HOW CARNEGIE AND HILL MADE MILLIONS.

Manufacturers' Record.1

Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill have probably made more money by skillful advertising than any other men in America. In the line of shrewd advertising, as well as in knowing how to accumulate millions, they are ex-perts of the highest order. For years Mr. Carnegie kept himself and the Carnegie Company before the p so effectually that the American ple believed that by all odds his con cern was far and away the gree the country. Very few knew that formed another iron and steel company in Pittsburg had an output al-most as great as Carnegie's. The world knew all about the Carnegie Company, but it didn't know about

Carnegie capitalized his reputation and sold to the Steel Corporation for two or three hundred million dollars more than he could have made had h not for years known and practiced the The Steel Corporation's issue of se curities, based in part on the owner ship of the Carnegie plant, had less water than many had supposed. It was merely the turning into securities of the tremendous asset of the world wide reputation of the Carnegie Company, and Mr. Carnegie thus capital zed and sold for some hundreds of millions the publicity work which he had carried on for years. This was equaled only by Mr. James J. Hill when he was getting ready to sell his fron-ore properties in the Lake region. an opportunity to keep before the pub lic the increasing value of iron ore and the vast quantity which he owned in the Lake region. There were man; could not be duplicated at any price and that they would be very cheap at a dollar a ton in the ground, as they might furnish the basis for some knew very much about these prope ties, but the public finally came to believe that they were so immensely valuable that they were almost neces-sary to the existence of the Steel Corporation. When the Steel Corpora tion decided to make the purchase of the properties on the basis of about \$1 per ton in the ground, thus assun

000, it was regarded as a master stroke by the general public, who knew nothing in the world about ores or about these particular ore proper-ties. Like Carnegie, Mr. Hill had cap-italized his publicity work to the ex-tent of several hundred million dollars. The Steel Corporation could never have been floated without taking in the Carnegie plant, not so much because of its magnitude as because of the repu-tation won by Carnegie's publicity campaign running over many years The Steel Corporation could never have met public approval in paying such a price for the Hill ore proper-ties if Hill hadn't made the public by the most skillful work, believe that they were really essential to its wel-

And so, after all, the great fortune of Carnegie and Hill are largely due to the advertising which made possi-ble the capitalization of the public sentiment that they created about their own enterprises. The creation of such widespread knowledge about any sec-tion of any business is one of its assets often more improtant than the natural resources of the country or the immediate direct results that follow a broad advertising campaign.

# THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT THE

nterview with C. C. Barber, the Watch Trust Multimillionaire.]
"Why is the cost of living higher?"

was asked Barber.

"The railroads art extorting from the people. The trusts are extorting from the people. The politicians are hoodwinking the people.

"The railroads are making millions with one hand, while with the other they are flooding the country with claims that rates on commodities cannot be lowered.

not be lowered. "The literature that they send out

grounds of fraud.

"Look at the spectacle of railroad presidents visiting President Taft. They came to pull the wool over his eyes," continued Mr. Barber.

"On what de you base your opinion?" Barber was asked.

"That's easy," he quickly replied. I studied the higher cost of living and these facts come to me pat. The voter newadays has little chance to assert his rights. How can he? Look at the men in our Senate and in the House or Representatives!

or Representatives!

"Most of them are empty-headed. They report to Cannon and Aldrich for their orders—that is, most of them do. There are some great and able men in Congress, but they are in the

of does it cont more to Hee? a Christian gentleman. Mr. Misson include his residence within the boundary get from their invendors: its survived by eight children as following the contract of the second sec at from their inwanters; is survived by eight children as fold daries to increas approach, its crowd down in Wash-lows: Mrs. R. F. Hair, of Greenshoro; the most accessible route to the present of the contract of the contra

Henry Clay.

"Standing pat. Such talk by the in his various churches as follows: tariff framers is nonsense. We don't pirst Sunday—Hone Mills No. 1, 11 a tariff framers is nonsense. We don't hear of downward revision. Here in this State there is a Sensor up for re-election who isn't competent to represent the people. He is too friendly with the railroads."

The downward revision. Here in this subject the people with the railroads. The downward revision with the railroads. The down the railroads are the subject to the railroads. The down the railroads are the railroads. The railroads are the railroads. The railroad the railroads are the railroads are the railroads. The railroad the railroads are the railroads are the railroads. The railroad the railroads are the railroads are the railroads are the railroads. The railroad the railroads are the railroads are the railroads. The railroads are the railroads are the railroads are the railroads.

Cameron, N. C., Dec. 15, 1919. fruits and nuts; 25 per cent of the telegraph, telephone and other electrical apparatus; 20 per cent of the builders' hardware, and from 16 to 15 per cent of the entire exports from the United States of agricultural implements, corn, cars and carriages, and steel rails.

Of the inserts test carriages, and a heavy snow. It snowed more or less every week until March. The ground was covered with snow for nine weeks, and it was extremely ars was about the average daily at-tendance. Our teacher was a young Dutchman, from Randolph county, Wil-liam Elder by name. Good boy, was a log cabin about twenty feet square. at one end was our fire place. the The window to admit light was in the opposite end of the house, made by cutting out a log about four feet above the floor. We could throw a house cat through the crevices between the logs. We could not all get next to the fire at once, but we chee fully exchanged places. It was a merry-go-round, and kept our blood circulating. Healthy, happy, carefree, but now we are scattered. Most o those with whom we played have gon over the river, and we hope they are resting under the shade of the istening to Celestial warblers.

Their graves are scattered, Yer mount and stream and sea. Those that gathered around

Our parents' knee I those who played beneath the There is a nest plank house standing in the place where our log cabin stood, a brick chimney flue carries the moke skyward; the sun light peeps through glass windows into the room. But there is less oxygen admitted than we had in the old log cabin, and the step of the youngster is not so elastic as were those of the long ago. If the eye of school-mate or teacher traces these lines they may remember the writer, the little boy that could run aster, jump higher, bat a ball farther, throw it truer, and never had his back sanded by falling on the under

side, and could spell every word in the Blueback in those days. We saw a glimpse of Taft's message; Postal banks are alright; and his view as to the cause of lynching, attributed to the civil law's delay, is all that we can endorse. We denounce and pro-test against his artificial island sug-gestion. Let us have peace with God, and our fellow men. Let the islands grow and sink beneath the wave, according to nature's plan. Let earthquakes come and go, until sinners no more stand on slippery ground. Combatting the laws of nature is not n the province of mankind. He is a little old man now, not much worse for wear; does not float con-tentedly with the modern current, but spends much time buffeting the waves t the wicked tide that is hurrying the ship towards the hidden rocks, nany a bonny boat has been. The light house keeper is sleeping or else he is bribed to hide the signal of dan-The looters are on the watch with argus eyes; and no minstrel strain can hall those hundred eyes to sleep; but to put his shoulder to the wheel, and by combined effort, aid and abate the purifying process. Be ye therefore temperate in all things. If the "Carrie Nations" had heeded the exhortation of the great apostle, the world would be the better for it; but the devil is ever ready with his suggestions, and the world of men and women inherited the disposition to heed them, from mother Eve. The suggestion of the Apostle Paul is not approved of. This brings us to our free trade theory, in which we are preceded by the great Apostle, "Where there is no law there can be no transgression." If we had no tariff, no cus-tom house officials, no fraud would have been perpetrated upon the govrnment; no smuggling process wo be carried on anywhere in this fair land. Wee unto you Scribes and Phar-

sees, who for a pretense make long prayers for the sake of the Almighty Dollar. You can't hide these things from the truth. God knows your black art. He searches the heart, self-con-As ever,

# HOPE MILLS ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.) Hope Mills N. C., Jan. 18.-Mr. Gus Phillips has returned to Hope Mills with his family. We are glad to wel-

come this excellent family to our town. The Stock Law election held in the Guard House in this place last Saturday passed off quietly. The result of the election was eighty-seven votes in favor of the Stock Law and one hundred and thirty-two against it. Mrs. Jannett McLood, wife of M

McLeod, and daughter of the late S. L. Thagard, died here Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in her fortyecond year. The funeral services conducted by Rev. P. T. Britt from the residence and interment was made in the Rockfish cemetary Wedsenday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. McLeod was for long a faithful member of the Baptist church, and is survived by her husband and six child-

Afternoon, Jan. 15, at 3:30 o'clock. The funeral services were conducted from the Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. J. M. Gibbs, and men in Congress, but they are in the minority.

Trusts have changed since I organized the first great trust.

They now scheme instead of build up. The evils in our commercial system are not due to the trusts alone. I tell you why. If everything were in a trust or trusts, the cost of living ought to be reduced.

Because if the bad trusts would violate the law, the good ones would tell on them. They would tell on each other. They would tell on the why are they not presequied sow?

But why are they not presequied some in the consequence and the grave were beautiful. Roy. Mr. Gibbs, is also a member of both orders, and his surplies of the second properties and wolf rendered. The church was filed and the consequence in the consequence of both orders, and his surplies of the independent order of Odd Fellows. The two orders united in one body to beatow their last tribute of respect on their deceased brother, and the coremonies from the residence and the grave were beautiful. Roy. Mr. Gibbs, is also a member of both orders, also of the Independent order of Odd Fellows. The two orders united in one body to beatow their last tribute of respect on their deceased brother, and the coremonies from the residence and the grave were beautiful. Roy. Mr. Gibbs, is also a member of both orders, also of the Independent order of Odd Fellows. The two orders united in one body to beatow.

Because if the bad trusts would their last tribute of respect on their deceased brother, and the coremonies or their last tribute of respect on their deceased brother, and the coremonies or their last tribute of respect on their deceased brother, and the coremonies or their last tribute of respect on their last tribute of respect on their deceased brother, and the coremonies or their last tribute of respect on their deceased brother, and the coremonies or their deceased brother, and the coremonies or their deceased brother, and the coremonies or their d

tagen waves the American Ping at Eddie, Andrew, Rachel, Gertrude, Danthon a couple of times, says something above 'standing pat' and ends with talk of George Washington and of this place. nie, Little and Mrs. A. E. Morcer, all of Little Cruss Creek.

Rev. P. T. Britt conducts service Third Sunday-Sharos, II a. m. and Hope Mills No. 1, 7:30 p. m., and Hope Mills No. 2, 7:38 p. m.

Correspondence of the Observer.1 Parkton, N. C., Jan. 17 .- Mr. Walte Ray and wife and J. B. McCormick and wife, and little Virginia and Sarah, left this afternoon for Leroy, Fla. Mr. E. R. Daniel is on his annual racation and has gone to his home in

Georgia to visit home folks. Mr. M. L. McLean of Maxton, N. C. is filling Mr. Daniel's position as cashier of the Parkton bank, during his

Mr. L. E. Hughes and family have

moved from Quitman, Ga., to this place, and are occupying the Dr. Hughes' house. Every house in town is occupied and more if the houses were here. The farmers' institute that met here last Wednesday was one of the best and most profitable gatherings to the farmers that ever met in this town.

The programme was fully carried out and the speeches were of high ideals and very edifying. They were greatly enfored by all who were fortunate enough to be present. The Farmers' Union of this section is the talk of the farmers now. There

will be an organization here at an ear

ly date. The sale stables at this place have sold more mules and horses already this season than they did all last year and another car load of mules will arrive tomorrow. So you see there is something doing all the time. Our farmers are getting very busy. No railroads to argue or fuss over; nothing of the kinds to mar the morals of our people.

Our fox hunters have been success tal, Last Saturday morning they came n with one of the largest foxes that ever was seen in this section, and again this morning with another onetwo of the best races of the season One of the veteran fox hunters of Robeson lives here now and he thoroughly understands the business and when he hunts there is something doing; in fact, Parkton has a champion pack at present.

### SATURDAY'S STOCK LAW ELEC. TIONS IN CUMBERLAND

Seventy First Only One That Carried.

From Monday's Daily. question of stock law, or no st law in Cumberland County Saturday. There were to have been four, but the one ordered by the Commissioners to be held at Rockfish, with A. D. McGill as Registrar and D. G. Blue and J. R. Pope as Judges, was called off at the

Only one of the three voting went for the stock law, that held at Currie's mill; embracing parts of Seventy First. Here the vote was 71 for the stock law, and 52 against it; giving a majority of 19 for the petitioners and thus adding another large slice of territory to Seventy First's stock law district. Mr. W. C. Blue was Reg. strar, and Mesers D. S. Owen, and Neil A. McGill were Judges.

The election held at Hope Mills, on he question of adding practically all of Rockfish township to the stock law territory, went against the petitioners by a vote of 132 against stock law, to 87 for stock law, out of a registered vote of 275. Mr. O. C. Rogers was Registrar, and Messrs S. G. Rollins and M. T. McArthur were Judges. Hope Mills and Cumberland were for the stock law, while Cotton, (Hope Mills No. 2) went almost solidly

In Carvers Creek, the election held at Eureka, resulted in a tie, 10 for and 10 against. The question now is does that yote mean the defeat of the stock law, or does it require a new el-

The Seventy Piret Territory. The following is the territory which the voters of Seventy First, by their vote Saturday, added to the stock law district:

Beginning in Cross Creek Stock lay fence at the Seventy First Township ine and running with the said line to Beaver Creek, crossing said cheek with said line to Strickland's bridge on Little Rockfish; then with the North edge of the road to or near Galatia Church; then with the Church road Northwest side of and by N. B. Lindsay's residence to first bridge on said road; then about South including Dr. Ray's farm to the A. & R. R. R.; then with the North-west edge of said road to the Raeford Stock Law fence; then with the said stock law fence to or near Parger's gate or further so as to include D. J. and N. D. Ray, crossing the Plank Road near the 16mile post; then North crossing Puppy Creek to the South edge of the Morganton road; then with said road East to the Cross Creek Stock Law fence at Charles Odum's; then with

The following is the territory in Carver's Creek, embraced in the election Raleigh Plank Road, at the present stock law fence, and running on the West side of said Raleigh Plank Road mon was very appropriate and well to the North Corner of the John P. rendered. The church was filed and McLean fonce; thence along the line "They don't want to see the trusts the consegnation was attentive. The of Mrs. Gilmore's line Westwardly to

#### BLADEN UNION ITEMS

tteville, R. D. S. Jan. 18 .-- Winer is really with us now and every-The Star Society of Vernon School met Friday afternoon and rendered a very nice programme. The song "A Little Bit of Love," sung by Miss Kate Monroe and Miss Janie McMillan was

597,499,47

697,454.74

Her. J. D. Clark of Chirkton, N. C., preached to a small but attentive con-pregation at Bladen Union Sunday

The Edonia baseball teem have already organized for this year, and everything blds fair for a fively time with the baseball pisyers.

Mr. Odum of St. Pauls, has taken charge of the store at Edonia and moved his family into the house recently vacated by Mr. G. A. Tyson.

The Union Meeting will be held at Bladen Union church Friday and Saturday before the fifth Sunday this month.

21,784.74

22,446,66

Success to the Observer.

### Uncle Sam Looks After Our Business Methods and We Keep Pace With Him.

THE FIGURES BELOW ARE INTERESTING: Yearly P. O. Receipts Deposits Jan'y 1st. 7,824,47 198,276,83 1961 1902 9,499,18 214,659,16 295,759.03 1903 10,671,79 256 521 56 1904 11,746.10 318,780.09 1905 12 550 50 15,570.38 389,807.60 484,711,17 1907 17,767,12

These figures speak for themselves and show that our large line of stomers are well pleased and satisfied with our methods of handling their

1908

# FOURTH NATIONAL BANT

(Formerly Bank of Fayetteville.) CAPITAL .....\$100,000,00. SURPLUS .....\$60,000,00 H. W. LILLY, President; JON. O. ELLINGTON, V.-Pres. and Cashier; L H HIGHTOWFR, Assistant Cashier

A CLEARANCE SALE bing and Heating Stoves,

McMILLAN BROS.

Both Coal and Wood. Oil Heaters and Oil Cooking Stoves Basket Grates Deep Well, and Pitcher Pumps. Tin-Ware, Agate-Ware, Etc , Etc We especially desire to close out all Heaters before the cold weather iover, but will give big values for anything we have for CASH We want to repair our building and make a general change all around and must ret

these goods out of the way. COME AT ONCE, AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

# In Our Shops

We are well equipped, and prepared to do any kind of Copper, Sheet stove Repairing, Etc. And for such work charges will be reasonable. Thanking our friends for all past business and promising our best services and attention in the future for anything wanted, We are, gratefully,

McMILLAN BROS.

# SCHOOL BOOKS!

AND ALL SCHOOL SUPPLIES AT

The New Book Store Company,

Opposite Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

257 Head

Mules

-and-Horses



# -TWO BARNS FULL.

OUR MR. BEVILL HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE WEST WHERE HE BOUGHT THE BIGGEST LOT OF MULES AND HORSES EVER SHIPPED TO PAYETTEVILLE.

WE WILL HAVE ON HAND BY JAN'Y 5th

# 257 Head of the Best Mules and Horses Ever Shipped to Fayetteville

AT ONE TIME. ANYBODY WANTING STOCK WILL DO WELL TO CALL AND SEE THEM AT ONCE BEFORE THEY ARE PICKED OVER AS WE CAN SUIT ANYBODY AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE

BEVILL & VANSTORY, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fifty Cents.

Buys Choice of any \$1.50 and \$2 Hand Bag.

25c. Buys Choice of any \$1 Hand Bag.

15c. Buys Choice of any 25 and 50c. Belt.

Hollingsworth & Co.

Rubber Shoes All Kinds.