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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1910.

THE RACE QUESTION.

Savoyard, in Washington Post.] Shakespeare wrote as no other writer of profane letters has writ, and among his tens of thousands of grems of wisdom we find this: For there was never yet philoso-

That could endure the toothache pa-

And I believe you will find it in takespeare that we can hear the ills of our neighbor with more serenity than we will ever tote our own.

The World's Sunday School Convention lately convened in this town and the local committee very properly excluded the colored contingent from the parade, whereat and where-upon there was the devil to pay and not enough hot pitch handy. The colored hierarchy delivered itself of an indignant harangue that very an indignant narangue that thinly veiled the ambition of every cated negro-his aspiration to full cocial equality and the foreign contingent fell in, applauded, "washed their hands in invisible water with

What does an Englishman know of the race question as it exists with us? As a Pharisee, he smites his breast and exclaims, "We have no race pre-judice!" Certainly not. There is no raw material over there out of which to fashion such a thing; but you put as many negroes per thousand popu-lation in Great Britain as there are in the United States, and they will forge you a race prejudice that will make ours blush,

Put one of these gentry down in the black belt of the cotton Souta. keep him there a twolve-month, a citizen of any one of our Gulf States, and Ben Tillman will rebuke him for the intensity and uncharity of his race prejudice. Haven't we seen it in Yankees who have pitched their tents down there?

If it were only ill manners, for I am not strong on manners-if it were not a suggestion of the immoral. would ask these Sunday School kickers to read that grand English classic, "Tom Jones," by Henry Fielding, in which this admoninition is found He will discuss a subject with no less tellectual force who first informs himself as to the merits of the question. And that is true, as every one with a very little of the quality of ratiocination must soon discover.

These visitors from abroad are densely and defiantly ignorant of the race question in the United States. and it is impertinence for them to tells us what to do about a problem that involves caste, that is stronger than armies and navies and all the philosophies of the transcendental schools and all the foolishness of sentimental biatherskites as Wendell Phillips and his set. Let us not forget toat New England was a slave trader. Their pirates brought the savages here, and sold them to us down South, where we Christianized them. But why go into that, the most infamous chapter in all history have read about Caliguia and Nero Tamerlane and the Turkish empire of the heroic sultans, too.

But what made me mad and what responsible for this rather choleric letter is what two Yankee preachers had to say about it. One Hartmorn of Boston, and one Stroiber, of Brooklyn, voted themselves clear of race prejudice, and the paper says they emphasized the difference between the treatment the negro receives in the North and in the South.'

Well, let me put a plain tale that will show you how little more than an ovster these two know about it. I grant you they are perfectly honest perfectly sincere, and from their standpoint, God-fearing, if not Godloving, men. The latter I doubt, for we cannot love that we do not under

But what is the treatment of the negroat the North? Do you find ne gro barbers in Boston? No. Why? Because of a race prejudice that ould have the negro a statesman down South but not an artisan up North. Down South, when a bruta negro commits an unspeakable crime, we in orderly way, take him out and lynch him. It is the only way to preserve civilization. If there were better way, we would practice it. How is it in Springfield Ohio, or Springfield, Illinois. Why, they not only lynch the offending flegro, but they kill scores of innocent men, women and children of the race and their roofs off their heads. burn their roofs dered and robbed, set the fashion of burning "niggers" at the stake.

It was an immeasurable calamity that the South did not beed the ad-monitions of Washington and Jefferon. Clay and the Breckinridges, and emancipate the slaves, exgradually emancipate the slaves, exporting them as they were freed.
New Emgland refused to go into the
Union unless it was provided in the
constitution that until 1898 they were
not to be disturbed in the thrifty
work of turning molasses into rum,
which they swapped on the coast of
Guinea for black slaves, that they
weeksneed for theseen on the coast. exchanged for tobacco on the coas of Virginia. They carried the tobacco of Virginia. They carried the tobacco to Liverpool, and there exchanged it for goods, wares and merchandise that they took to Cubs and swapped for rum. And thus the elect of God and made "gaynefu

It was discovered that slavery was of profitable at the North. That was after 1808, and only then it was first revealed that slavery was wicked at the South. But for the meddling -long halred men who should have been born women and short-baired women, who should not have been born at all—slavery would have died a natural death at the South. Nearly all of the F. P. Va. were emandpationists. The very cream of Kentucky statesmanship of all parties, were emandpationists. North Carolina was pretty nearly an emancipa-tion State the middle of the past century, and Tennessee was little be-hind her. The South had numerous mancipation societies and the very oar the New England Emancipation ety was formed, representatives a eighty-five Southern anti-slav-societies met in Baltimore to de-ways and means to free the ne-

But when rude, impertment, un-mannerly, insolent meddling New Englanders set themselves up as the only exemplars on earth of political God and morality, every Southern anti-slavery society, except the Ochoch Clay and a few other fanatics in

Kentucky, dissolved and tur pro-slavery. That made the war. Nobody but a fool or a fanatic denies that slaves were recognized as property in the constitution. The South stood pat on the constitution. The North nullified it, and being the stronger her nullification went.

The South said, "Very well if you won't stand by the articles of co-partnership, let the firm be dissolved." Under the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, a Southern man had as much right to take into a territory his negro slave as the Northern man had to take his horse. But the North repudiated its own constitution, and that made the war,

Abraham Lincoln was no more what Henry Watterson Idealizes him than he was what Don Piatt paints him. He was a Southern poor white, and had no philanthropy to throw to the negro. But he had all the contempt in the world for the sentimental nonzense of Emerson, Sum-mer, Phillips and that set, who would have sent to the slaughter all the whites of the South, of all ages and imperceptible soap," and thanked God that they were better than their neighbors. both sexes, had that been the only way to free a "nigger."
In his debate with Douglas, Mr

Lincoln expressed his contempt for the negro, and all he sought was to emancipate the whites of the South from the ruin that slavery threatened to bring upon them, and as all now clearly see it would have resulted in Lincoln had more than the wisdom of Franklin and he was the most practical statesman of an epoch ou which American civilization, as by a miracle, emerged without destrucbeen no fourteenth and no fifteenth amendments. There would have

been none of those cruel and infamous reconstruction at the South, for every drop of his blood was Southern and every pulsation of his hear Southern. The man he admired most in all the world was the Vice-Presi dent of the Southern Confederacy,

such to learn. Lincoln did not wage war to free the slaves, but for the close of the nineteenth century Missiswould have 100 negroes to one white. He saw that every poor white would leave that State, that would be turned into plantations on which dwelt a dozen whites and a dozen hun That was what Lincoln fought the

war for, and his victory was a blessing to the South, though hideous disguised after his death.

I believe the race question will b composed by the inexorable hand of eath. In a race between superior and inferior, and that is the derby Charles Sumner entered the nigger in, the inferior will be left at the post, or fistanced in the stretch. Look at the Indian. The negro will disappear as

#### THE WEATHER SINCE JANUARY

There is nothing like statistics for correcting shortsighted human vision. Nature "evens up" things in the record that spans enough time to offset the the effect of transient causes. So with the weather and the rainfall-though the heat record will never be satisfactrument that will correctly represent he heat we feel, high temperature plus humidity, a cross between a ther nometer and a barometer.

Of the weather and rainfall record since January 1, the Charlotte Obser-

er of Sunday says: The types of weather that have been experienced in these regions since the first of January have occasioned, perhaps' more comment han any other subject, the comet not And more wild and un counded claims have been made with eference to it than could be enumer ited for some time. But, allowing for all the vain imaginings of the peo

ple, it is true that whatever history has been made during the last few In the way of temperature, January was warmer than usual, but presen ed no remarkable therma, conditions being exempt from severe freezes of cold waves. February was consider ably cooler than the average, but was by no means a severe month. March followed and fractured all weather bureau records for sustained heat so early in the season, having a mean temperature the highest for the month since the establishment of the local weather office thirty-two years ago. The same phenomenal conditions continued during the first half of April and vegetation was far in advance of the season and many people, as is usually the case took off heavy wearing apparel under the impression that summer was really here because of a number of unsea

sonable warm days. But Observer Martin of the local weather factory advised the public that nature has a way of evening up the score, and that poner or later a deficiency in heat would occur to offset the excess already received. He suggested that "one swallow does not make a sumner" and stated that he expected cold weather before the real advent of summer and did not doubt that more or ess frost would be seen. And true to an prophesy the cold set in shortly af-er the middle of April and since that date nature has been making the bal-ance sheet taily with a vengeance, for it was not long until a period of severe cold, with snow and sleet and ice over much of the cotton belt set in, and Chariotte was saved from a killing frost only by reason of clouds and high wind, the temperature reaching to 34 degrees, only two degrees above the freezing point. Conditions continued cool through May (though it was unusually warm for the first week or so) the month having only 8 days. of the 31 that were warmer than the average for the fime of the year. And the cool weather has continued during the first 11 days of June, with not a day with temperature above normal, a day with temperature above normal, so that, of the last 42 days, only 8 have

are that a big crop will yet be made barring future backsets for it is still quite early in the cotton season and there is pleuty of time for great develthe be opment.

The weather gods have been busy with rainfall history also. The first pour months of the year were unusually dry, in fact March, which also collect the took the prize for warmest month, solitical outhern beginning of May we were over 5.50 too in inches behind our average in rainfall of display and notoriety, the thirst for tensity of sleep slowly diminishes—

been unusually warm. Of course such conditions have retained the growth of cotton, but with the excellent start the plants had, and with the careful cultivation it has received the chances

more than the average amount both for May and the first 11 days of June so that we now lack only 5:39 inches of having the amount of moisture we are entitled to for this much of the year.

It is interesting to note, however, that we are still over 200 degrees, that we are still over 200 degrees.

that we are still over 200 degrees ahead on temperature since January 1, and if this is reduced soon we are likely to have more cool weather still. Of course it may not be, in fact we may have several months of unusually warm weather, according to Observer Martin, who makes a close study of such subjects. Yet he claims that sooner or later the excess will be reduced, for the averages are rather closely sustained, especially in temperature.

#### THE SPANISH WAR INFAMY.

Columbia State.] This question has been freshly stirred by the tardy determination of Congress to raise the hull of the Maine from the bottom of Havana harbor, where it has long obstructed both traffic and renewal of friendly relations with Spain.

The Hartford Courant seems to think that some light is thrown upon the moving causes of the war with Spain by former Congressman John E. Lamb, of Indiana. It is well known that there was hesitation and debate in Washington before the decisive stand was taken by this government which practically amounted to a declaration of war. There are various notions and "recollections" as to just what were the causes of that hesitancy and discussion, and Mr. Lamb thinks that he knows precisely what occurred and why. We quote from The Courant:

"Ex-Congressman John E. Lamb, of Indiana, thinks he remembers having a talk in the March of 1899, and at Palm Beach in the State of Florida, with the late Tom Reed and Amos Cummings about the war of 1898. he recollects it, Mr. Reed asked him whether anybody out in Indiana be lieved that the Spaniards blew up the Maine, and told him that they didn't. naval board of inquiry, the House's naval committee (of which Cummings was a member') Admiral Sampson and President McKinley all knew it was an internal explosion, not an external one which destroyed the Maine; that McKinley summoned him to the White House one Saturday to read a message advising assent Spain's request for arbitration; that the next day Mark Hanna, Elkins 'and a few others of that ilk,' twisted McKinley around, pursuading him that to send in this peace message would be to lose the fall elections; that thereupon he sent in the kind of message they desired, and the decla-tion of war followed." As to the question of whether it

was an internal or external explosion that destroyed the Maine, this will soon be determined. we hope, by the raising of the old hull; but the sinkof the Maine need not have caused the war. What seems queer about Mr. Lamb's recollection is that Mark urged McKinley to press war upon

It is rather generally known that dispatch from Madrid that would have settled the controversy in an tively refused amicable manner and to the full investigation. satisfaction of this country had it been sent by the Spanish government. But McKinley withheld the dispatch until it was too late to avert war. The people of this country knew nothing of the real attitude of Spain until after war had begun. It has, since the war became apparent that Mc Kinley wished war and had ambi tious schemes with respect to the Philippines, and these ideas and amoitions no doubt controlled him in his course throughout the days of discustion and hesitation in Washington It was in his power to avert war.

It is also well known that, no mat er who may have urged war, Mark Hanna was in favor of peace. He pleaded with McKinley to take a course that would insure peace, while procuring for Cuba absolute inde-pendance and for ourselves an honorable share in the work of redeeming bat island from oppression.

Mark Hanna had enough bad things charged against his memory; but the charge that he wished war and urged to upon the President common ba tained. History may decide that the real responsibility for the war rested President and upon him alene. There were many irritating problems and arcs, but the path to pence was open and clear, and the President chose not to follow it.

## THAT'S WHAT BRYAN SAID.

Government ownership of the railroads would at deast be better than railroad ownership of the government.

## JUDGE MANNING.

Concord Times.] Manning has, during the short time Not only the lawyers who have watch-ed him but his own associates on the bench are one in saying that he is an

Judge Manning was apointed by Gov. Kitchin to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Connor By every rule of politics he is entitle to a chance of endorsement by the people. It is a rule that an appointee who makes even a fairly good record is entitled to a renomination, and in Judge Manning's case there is no question as to the fine record he has made.

record he has made.

We have no word to say against Judge Allen. There is no abler lawyer in the State, and the Supreme Court would be honored by his election to it. He is already honored by a position on the Superior Court beach. To fail to get the nomination as Supreme Court instice would in no wise preme Court justice would in no wise reflect on him, while for Judge Man-ning to fall would be a serious reflec-tion on him, and a distinct slap in the

## A UNIFORM FOR THE PRESIDENT!

titles and tawdry badges is well nigh universal and the very symbols of re-publicanism are bedisened with the inthe ceremony of the Spanish court; all social customs were reversed so as to courtesy to the precedence of the tem-porary head of the government; and even the deference which American gentlemen are proud to pay to their women was laid aside that the President might ape a claim to that divini ty which doth hedge about a King It is to Mr. Taft's credit that he has done away with the most offensive of the mummeries in which his prede cessor delighted, and has restored to his residence the democratic atmos phere which had been banished to

taste involved in the suggestion of the organ of American militarism. It is no without good reason that for more than a century our Chief Magistrates though theoretically in chief command of the army and navy of the country have abjured the tinsel and buttons o the soldier's garb and confined then selves to the simple dress that distin-gulahes the citizen. This government is founded on the supremacy of the martial power, and it is meet that the highest agent of the law should emphasize that supremacy his costume as well as his conduct.

#### TURN THE SEARCH LIGHT ON PHILIPPINE LAND DEALS.

Baltimore Sun.] Bit by bit some facts in regard to are being brought to light. What lift information we have been lite ally dragged forth from the War De-partment. In February Congressman Martin, of Colorado, raised the ques-tion of the legality of the leases and siderable effort he did succeed in get ting through a mild resolution of in quiry. This brought forth an emphatic reply, from the War Department which sought to dismiss the subject a unworthy of serious consideration But even this brief reply confirmed the suspicion of Martin that thousands of acres had been sold for a nominal sum to interests closely allied with the Sugar Trust. With a few slender clues Mr. Martin set to work. He has disclosed the fact that the sale of these lands to the Sugar Trust representatives was made possible only by a special ruling of the Attorney-Gener al Wickersham; that the purchaser were so sure of the ruling that they had taken posvession of the lands be fore the ruling was made by Mr. Wickersham; that the firm of which Mr. Wickersham was the chief mem ber before he became Attorney-Gener eral and of which the President's own brother, Henry W. Taft is now a men ber has been attorney for the Sugar

The War Department and the Attor ney-General and the Philippine Government persisted in ignoring the whole matter. Mr. Martin resorted to the expedient of introducing in the Hanns is named among those that House each day a new resolution of inquiry into some phase of the case Congresman Covington, of Maryland also introduced a resolution calling for of war, since he held in his possesion | mands at last forced further questioning, though the House leaders nos tively refused to allow a genuin

The first report received from th een known that such a dispatch had Philippine Government discloses the and relatives of officials have dealing in these lands. Frank Carpenter, executive secretary to th Philippine Commission, leased for imself 5,000 acres at 8 cents a month an acre, Land Director Sleeper reports, and E. L. Worchester, nephew of Dean C. Worchester, the Philippin Commissioner, leased 3,000 acres for years at 20 cents an acre a year, E Poole is said to have bought the Same Jose estate for the Sugar and is buying other lands in Mindoro A. F. Thayer, another representative of sugar interests, has been making entensive purchases.

The Ballinger investigation has dison valuable Government lands in the United States and Alaska. The facts already known in regard to the Philippine transactions are sufficient to warrant a thorough inquiry in to every department of the Philippine Land Office and the bureau of the Government which has control of "Colonial affairs." General Edward, Chief of the Insular Bureau, owes it to himself, Mr. Wickrsham owes it to his own reputation, Presiden. Taft owes it to his adminis ration, to insist upon the disclosure of all the facts in regard to these ap-Friar lands. Until this is done a cloud of suspicion will rest upon all connected with these transactions. The at-President's own official circle, to own family, to be ignored.

## A NEW PARTY.

Atlanta Journal J At a banquet given in honor of Gif-Concord Times.] ford Pinchot and James R. Garfield It seems to be conceded that Judge at St. Paul, Minn, last Saturday evening' one of the speakers declared that that he has been on the Supreme a new political party is rapidly form-Court beach of the State, shown his gin in the United States. "That party ability and fitness for the position may be unnamed," said he, "but its Not only the lawyers who have watch leaders are Theodore Rousevelt, clifford Pincoot and James R. Garfield." The inspiration of the immediate ocasion and the stimulus of the col-

onel's prespective return no doubt led the speaker into undue enthusiasm. Yet his statement contains a germ of important truth. Unquestionably a new political party is maturing in this country. For years past it has been taking shape in the intelligence and the conscience of the whole peo-ple. Its growth is manifest, to an ex-tent in what Unels Les descents. tent, in what Uncle Joe denounces as insurgency. Even the Republican par-ty has not been able altogether to

withstand its influence.
In the Democratic ranks the effect of this new movement has been more rapid and conspicuous because in the

The new party has no name. It needs no name, for it is a principle, not an organization. Within its ranks are are to be found all those who believe in the good of the entire people as opposed to the special literests of a few men. This is the real new party which was hearalded at the Pinchot

hence the value of forty winks after dinner is quickly recuperating shat-tered powers. Temperature and vi-tality are lowest at about 2 a. m., so that two hours' sleep before midnight are worth four thereafter. Nature has no rule as to the amount of sleep it requires, except that man can get along with less than woman. Women are the more sensitive creatures of the two, and a woman's heart beats five times oftener per minute than a man's. Our sleep should be just so long that when we wake in the morning a stretch and a yawn only are essary to land us in a daytime of unding vigor. As to early rising, it is comforting to learn from an emi-nent physician that this habit has gone far to wreck the constitution of many a growing youth.

#### HAVEMEYER'S DOUBLE TOLL.

Baltimore Evening Sun.]
That the late H. O. Havemeyer was the moving spirit in the Sugar Trust's gigantic frauds is a conviction that has been growing since the beginning of the Government's prose-cutions. The men who actually manipulated the scales were lowly weighers and wharf laborers—poor wretches who got from \$12 to \$18 a week for their rascality-but the men who set them to the nefarious work were the gang bosses and superin-tendents immediately above them, and these rescals in their turn, took orders from Wall Street, where Have meyer sat in the midst of his mil-

Now comes evidence that he re-quired the systematic robbing, not only of the Government, but also of the sugar growers. The sugar that came in by ship from the East and West Indies was paid for, as such raw materials are commonly paid for, in proportion to its purity. Elaborate tests were made of each lot, and the prices varied with the results of those tests. According to Ernest W Gerbracht, one of the trust officials now on trial, Havemeyer insisted toat the figures be kept low. When it was impossible to do so in any other way, unfair and inaccurate tests were used. And when, even with such tests, it was impossible to satisfy Havemeyer's greed, the figures were

boldly changed. In other words, Havemeyer took double toll. On the one hand he defrauded the Government by forcing his employes to manipulate the scales on his wharves, and on the other hand he defrauded the sugar growers by forcing his employes to falsify the laboratory tests. A pleas ant story, certainly-and one leaving an agreeable aroma about the name of Havemeyer!

#### VANCE'S OLD REGIMENT.

Our friends, Messrs, Tolar, Hart & Co., of New York, send us the appended clipping from the New York Sun. The facts there recited concerning the losses at Gettysburg of the 26th Regiment North Carolina Troops, Pettigrew's Brigade, (formerly Vance's Regiment, and then commanded by Col. Harry Burgwin, who was killed at 16s head in Pettigrew's charge) appeared at the time in the Observer; President McKinley need not have a comprehensive inquiry into the en-pushed Spain to the dire alternative thre subject. These continuous de-ticles on this subject which the Obserer published when too much was claimed for Pickett's men. Again, they were published in Hale and Saund ers's Raleigh Observer in the eighteenseventies. And still again by Chief Justice Clark's committee, in reply to Judge Christian, of Virginia, in tue "Five Points" in North Carolina's War history. We have, by the way, some of this latter publication, which will be given, free, to any applicant. Here is the clipping referred to:

#### ighting Regiments-The Losses the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina at Gettysburg 85 Per Cent.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: ccounts of the losses in killed of some of the Union regiments have been read with renewed interest by old soldiers. The following, which closed the danger of an extensive raid has to do with the losses of a Confederate regiment, is taken from the Na onal Tribune of February 4, 1909: More interest is felt by the veteran

of the Army of the Potomac in the

Iwenty-sixth North Carolina than in any other regiment in the Confeder ate service, from the fact of this reg iment's unexampled loss in the battle of Gettysburg. The regiment was raised in the interior of North Caroline in July and August, 1861, and was made up of the descendants of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had migrated to this country at the time of the religious persecutions in England. The roster of the regiment shows that officers and men nearly all bore well known Scotch-Irish names. The regiment entered the battle of Gettysburg with 885 present for duty, and allowing 10 per cent. for extra duty and details, this left about 800 muskets. Of this number 708 were killed, wounded and missing, and thirty-four out of thirty-nine of the officers were killed or wounded. Company F of the regiment stands alone among all the companies in either army for the number of cas nalties. It entered the battle with three officers and eighty-seven enlist ed men, of whom every one was killed or wounded in the fight. Of these nineteen were actually killed, twelve portally wounded, and sixty wounded but recovered. The history of the reg iment has been published in a hand-some pamphlet by George C. Under assistant surgeon, at Golds

North Carolina's losses during the war, '61-'65, exceeded in percentage those of any other of the Southern

Company B, Ninety-ninth New York. New York, June 11. RIOSEVELT WOULD BE A CROM-WELL WITHOUT HIS RELIGION.

Raleigh News and Observer) Mr. Roosevelt, in so far as he is supposed to represent American senti-ment, by his speeches in Egypt and in England has caused the world to believe that America does not believe in self-government and does not sympathise with the nations struggling for freedom. The New York World, referring to Mr. Roosevelt's putting on "the whole armor of imperialism and vociferously urges power to strangle an Idea," says: In Khartoum he eulogized the Brit-

ish occupation of Egypt and advised the natives to cling to it and forever claim its protection. In cario, ad-dressing one of the oldest nations in the world, long in bondage, he said-that no people could be made fit for self-government by giving them a

two but of generations; that Egypt was incapable of self-government and that it should welcome and support British rule. In London he criticised the British government because it had been too considerate of the Egyptians and because its administration was not severe enough. necessary to remember," he said, "that weakness and sentimentality people than violence and injustice. Those enlightened subjects of the Crown who have done much to ame'iorate the condition of the Egyptians he characterized as "foolish" and "unwise." Great Britain had a duty in Egypt and he hoped it would perform it without filnehing. That

"duty" is to enslave the nation. One hundred and thirty-five years ago Tory orators were using the same words and sentiments with refence to the aspiring nationalists in America. In fact, Mr. Roosevelt has adopted the well-known Tory method of indicting a whole people and then condemning them.

The best witness to call against the American whose head appears to have been turned by the flattery archs and the pageantry of imperial-ism is Thomas Jefferson himself. He spoke the language of human liberty

We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are created equal. \* \* That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time; the hand of force may destroy but cannot disjoin them.

This ball of liberty is now so well in motion that it will roll around the globe, at least the enlightened part of it; for light and iberty go together. Every man and every body of

men on earth possess the right of

self government. They receive it with their being from the hand of nature. Individuals exercise it by their single will; collections of men by that of their majority. Mr. Roosevelt has always hated of his books Mr. Roosevelt refers to the author of the Declaration of Inde

pendence as "vacillating, timid, incompetent, ungrateful, a shifty doc trinaire, intriguing against Washington, secretly alding the French, dis-tinctly evil in influence, constitutionally unable to put the proper value on truthfulness, and the most incapable executive that ever filled the Presidential chair."

Why should not such a man close the door of hope upon the Egyptians, urge one of the greatest imperia istic taskmasters of history to chastise its victims hereafter not with whips but with scorpions? The elements of British society that applauded Mr. Roose velt's Guildhall speech belong to the very Tory classes that but for the triumph of the patriot arms would have hanged Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Adams at Newgate.

## AEROPLANES AND PEACE.

Manufacturers' Record.] In its issue of September 17, 1908, nearly two years ago, the Manufactur-

The man up a tree smiles when he standing armies and greater navies in spite of the practical accomplish ments of Count Zeppelin with his dir-igible balloon and of Orville Wright with his aeroplane. Successul aeronautics spells the scrap heap for ar

Glenn Curtiss' dramatic, but ver practical demonstration of the possi bilities of the aeroplane, in his flight of one hundred and fifty miles at speed greater than that of an express train, has fixed the attention of the world upon the part that aerial navigation is to play in war and, consequent ly, in peacemaking for the world. For if a flight of one hundred and fifty mile. can be made by an aeroplane, it is but a question of time when a flight o fifteen hundred miles or more can be made in the same way, and against that fact, together with the fact of the ability of an occupant of an air vesse to rise beyond the range of projectiles and yet to wield most effective kinds of explosives, up-to-date methods o

masses of men or mighty floating ighters become insignificant. Before the aeroplane internationa boundary lines fade and the laws of international relations based upon the display of force, no matter how veil d, must be radically modified. The aeroplane is to emphasize the truth that in this day no war is justified by morality or true economics, and it to become the terrible messenger of TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND

warfare involving the use of great

## COUNTY.

In making my announcement as a candidate for the office of Register of Carpenter Work of All KINGS Deeds for Cumberland County I did so with a full realization of the very great responsibilities that would devolve upon the successful candidate.

I have been the deputy in the office under Mr. Walker since May, 1908, and have had ample opportunity to learn its complicated duties. I have endeavored to be courteous and obliging to every one and have constantly tried to make good records, realizing that records once made are always made, whether good or bad and cannot be changed. If I am favored with your support and elected I pledge my faithful service to the people and shall strive at all times to be more efficient.

Will gladly show my work to anyone who may wish to judge of my efficiency, and believing that my experience has qualified me to give every citizen and patron of the office the very best service, and pledging every courtesy to one and all I ask your support in the coming primaries and con-

> Most cordially, FULTON R. HALL.

ARNOLD'S Warranted BALSAM **Bowel Complaints by** G. W. Stancill, Hope Mills, N. C.

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