OLD SERIES --- VOL LXXIV --- NO. 4.18 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910. NEW SERIES_VOL. XXVI---NO. 2,413 THE END OF FREE LAND-THE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY "IN do not suffice to clothe her 400,000,000 rivers of Asia Minor are to have new LEAGUE WITH THE COR. been a complete reversal of the pol- the ten years 76 per cent, Gulf ports receive. Of course, if we can rake-off do not suffice to clothe her 400,000,000 people, nearly all of whom are clad in cotton. The cotton supply of. Egypt can be augmented only to the extent that the Nile can be made to afford water for irrigation, and for a similar reason the yield of Turkestain is bound to remain a limited one. Brazil, which ropean spinner, has wofully disap-pointed them. Although cotton is cul-tivated by the barbarous tribes in many parts of Africa, as yet there is practically none grown for export any-where in the continent outside of LEAGUE WITH THE COR-The ten years to per cent, Gull ports increased 240 per cent. "The total commerce of the South Atlantic ports now overtop total im-ports and exports at Boston or at Philadelphia. The Gulf ports exceed ARNOLD'S a little bit here and there-\$26,000 fo forestry in the South as against mor Mr. F. C. Howe says, in Scribner's than \$4,000,000 for the West; \$114,000 Baltimore Sur out of \$1,000,000 for good roads; \$48, nagazine. Cysentery by 000 out of the "general appropriation" The West is now inclosed. The fr by \$100,000,000 the total imports and of nearly \$5,500,000, and \$25,000 out of exports of all North Atlantic ports ex. \$947,000 for fisheries-should we not and Mr. Dollias been taken up. There is no Bland Lows, stand in the forefront mestend to be had for the asking. Noth as regards ability and aggressive cept New York; the Gulf imports and be thankful, instead of moping arou The frontier has only a historical aig- ness. Their speeches in Des Moines exports now equal 33 1-3 per cent of-the total imports and exports of New The monter has only a matchain is a nificance. The national domain is a thing of the past. "The public lands which now remain are chiefly and in which now remain are chiefly and in that we haven't got our feet in the trough along with the hogs? York. 'is Life Worth Living?" "In the year 1909 the domestic ex-Mrs. Mollie McRaney, Prentiss Miss., writes that she had a severe character," says the public land comagainst the influences which dominate ports of the United States show that cotton, unmanufactured, alone repremission. The opportunity for a home, where in the continent outside of who have a habit of attacking steamthe act of Congress to bring about the the Republican party and against the which for three centuries has been open to all has finally been closed by case of kidney and bladder trouble and that four bottles of Foley's Kid policies for which these influences are responsible. Mr. Do'liver character-In spite of the anxiety of the Eufailure of the law; that before the an-Egypt Strictly sented 25.48 per cent of the total; nouncement was made that the transwhich is more than two and a half title deeds or fraudulently appropriated by individuals and corporations in co-**First-class** ney Remedy cured her sound and well She closes her letter by saying: "I ized President Taft as "a good man surrounded by men who know exactly totion would be legal the Mindanao Company had been cultivating the times the value of the next mo opean manufacturers to shake off bring down upon them a staggering heir dependence on America and ed punishment. their dependence on America, and ail puni the schemes that have been evolved In in recent times for effecting this ob-Work. The inclosure of the free public do-main terminates the greatest epoch in what they want"-that is to say, the President is surrounded by men who want legislation in their special internent. portant export, Viz., meat and dairy In Constantinople itself an effort is heartily recommend Foley's Kidney land for several months in anticipa-tion of a favorable decision. roducts Remedy to any sufferer of kidney dis being made to clear up the muck of In the light of these statistics, it is centuries, and as a first step toward that end the famous pariah dogs of the town are being captured and taken away. The Koran, as is well known, ject, it will probably be many years before the aggregate product of new ease. It saved my life," Souders PRICES. RESPECTFULLY, The Sugar Trust raid on the public not at all astonishing that confidence American history. In a big perspec-tive it may be likened to the fall of regardless of the rights and waltantage Pharmacy. in the South's future should be so firm omain in the Philippines, the alleged cotton regions in any part of the globe will afford them substantial relief. regardless of the rights and welfare acquisition of public lands by officials and so universal. If these conditions Rome, the opening up of a new route to India by Vasco da Gama, or the dis-covery of America by Columbus. It of the Philippine government, the at-torney general's opinion ignoring the the people. And Mr. Dolliver and Mr. prevall now, what may we not expect PROFESSIONAL CARDS Under the stimulus of the extraordiprohibits the killing of dogs, and in consequence it is impossible to estab-lish a lethal chamber for the vato happen in Dixle once the . anama Cummins declared unqualifiedly that if act of Congress, the benevolent atti-fude toward the trust of officials in canal is opened to the commerce of the world? Absolute commercial suthe Republican party continued to pro nary prices created by the Civil war. large quantities of cotton were ex-torted from the soil of many regions that had hitherto been reluctant to L I. ARMORY. marks the end of the westward drift of mote the policies advocated by the re-actionary leaders its subservience would spell ruin to the party. Mr. Dolcivilization, a drift which with occagrants, like that out at Calverton. So Washington are matters upon which the full lig... of publicity ought to be turned. Mr. Martin claims that he has premacy in the nation is no idle dream sional interruptions, has been going on since the beginning of history. Ever snce the seventeenth century the Old a refuge for them has been establish-**Q. K. NIMOCKS**, down that way; absolute commercial yield the staple, or at least, to part with it, and for a while it almost ed on Bulwer's Island, in the Sea of Marmora, and there about 3,000 of liver denounced the men who are shap ing the policies of the Republican par supremacy on earth may not irrational-Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. roofs to establish the truth of every ly peep above the horizon of Dixle's seemed as if the world might get them are now starving to death, for the Koran does not require canine charge he has made. A very great re-sponsibility rests upon the committee of inquiry. It should probe this scan-OFFICE in K. of P. BUILDING. World has had a vent in America. ty in the interests of trusts and monop During these centuries Europe has been relieved of discontentment by the long, in a fashion, without the Ameroiles as "pirates," while Mr. Cummins asserted that the present leaders of the Republican party are in league with the corporations and have "scant Long before the nation at large came ican crop. But when the cotion of the South was once set free, even while the price was still far above the while the price was still far above the Fayetteville, N. C. prise mers to be regularly fed. How to appreciate the tremendous thing 'Phone 229. broad, bospitable prairies of the west. America has been a hospital for all of many stray dogs there are in Constandal to the bottom, without fear and going on in the South, the South itself had come to appreciate them, and had tinople and its suburbs no one knows. without favor, no matter who may be Powders. V. C. BULLARD, hurt by the truth. the world. The opportunity which it time to consider the needs and desires of the great mass of humanity." normal, the rest of the globe began to The common estimate is \$0,000. Par learned to govern itself accordingly. withhold its supply. liament recently appropriated \$25,000 As The Washington Herald has reoffered has relieved the explosive ele-Attorney and Counsellor **Toilet Waters**, ments of other lands and brought them Now, this is the language of revolu

back into harmony with life. An undertow is now setting back upon the East. Population is crowding in upon our cities. The energetic wage-carner, who formerly followed westward trail, is now entering the trade union. Here he will find expression for the energy which formerfound an outlet in the West. It is this that explains the present industrial unrest. It is this that accounts for the political ferment. No longer can the discontented hope to improve his fortunes in another longitude. He must remain at home, become a tenant or a wage-earner. It is this, too, that explains the com-

Representatives

who

ing of poverty and distress. The alternative of a homestead in the West, which for three centuries has relieved the dispossessed of the world is now closed forever. It is this that explains the change which has come over the spirit of America during the past ten ears. And as time goes on this spirt of unrest must of necessity increase In this sense, as has been said, America is the mirror of all history. An understanding of the evolution of our own land offers a key to an undernasses, through class legislation. standing of the evolution of the West ern world, from the beginning of the migration of the Greek colonist out of the Peloponnesus into the Western

Under the triumph of the doctrine of force in 1861-5, the public lands, which should have been sold for the benefit of their owners, were, as Mr. Howe says, "faudulently appropriated by individuals and corporations in colusion with the government."

Now that is an awful charge, but it has been repeatedly made and never denied.

The-beneficiaries of this act of leaders who sacrificed the interests grand larceny, and malfeasance inof the people in their zeal in behalf of crea ed the value of their stolen propthe beneficiaries of the tariff are no erty by a high tariff; and then they less zealous now in serving the interincreased that by demonstizing sliver With the enormous power thus acquired, they have bought Congresses and makes itself responsible for railroad

to the public resentment aroused by the tariff law, the Republican party gislation which the neo find in are assortions they did not make jurious to their welfare, that party may find itself doubly handicapped in the Congressional elections this year. and satisfaction. The Virginian-Pilot The progressive and independent ele did not say that the use of "Yes, ments of the Republican party are no ma'am" and "No. sir" indicated a onger disposed to submit to the con-tinuance of the alliance between their "sense of servitude." say is that their use is so considered party and the corporate interests. among the "gentle folk" of England, Senators Dolliver and Cummins made and it is. his perfectly clear in their outspoken

The combination of soil, climate, and abor in the Southern States is such tion, not of perfunctory protest. Mr that they possess a sort of natural mo-nopoly, and will continue to enjoy it-Dolliver and Mr. Cummins speak not only for themselves, but for many oth-er Republicans Senators classed as nopoly which has no parallel, and

which may almost be said to assure insurgents, and for a great number of the economic future of that entire sec ndependent Republican voters. tion. The cotton crop is expanding at a more rapid rate than the population is a tremendous indictment of the leaders of the Republican party and of the Senators and of the region in which the staple is raised. The average annual product submit Representatives who submit to their dictation to say that they are out of sympathy with the masses of the people, that their first thought, when legislation is proposed, is not to per capita is about half a bale, whereas in the palmy days of the Cotton was only a little more than a quarter of a bale. Taking the negro populawhether the measure will help the tion, on whose labor the cotton growpeople, but whether it has the sancing industry mainly rests, by itself, ion of the captains of industry, the

masters of high finance. This is the condition which prevails in the Reabout 25 per cent larger than it was no onger ago that 1890. publican party today, according to the lowa Senators. It is this condition But as the field for the investment of which, in their judgment, will result in the South becomes more and more dithe destruction of that party unless it versified, it is not likely that an in- be its agent in this exchange. erves the people and ceases to be an crease in the cotton production cominstrument for the strengthening of mensurate with the increasing demand nonopoly, for swelling the profits of can be realized without the induceorporate interests, for the further enment offered by higher prices. The South is at the parting of the ways, ichment of multi-millionaires who have prospered, at the expense of the passing from an abundance of cheap

labor to a dearth of it. Expanding The independent and progressive elmanufactures and mining industries, ament among Republican Senators and high prices for corn, meat, and forest tepresentatives have taken their products, profitable Northern markets stand inflexibly against the surrender for Southern produce, a higher stand-ard of living-all this is cutting down of their party to the corporate interests, not only as respects the tariff systhe relative supply of labor available tem which the Sixty-first Congress has for cotton culture. Dearer labor in the astened upon the country, but the palabsence of competition will mean enable purpose of the leaders of the hanced prices, and the history of the arty to give the railroads the benefit cotton industry teaches us that manf special legislation. There is a refacturers the world over will be ready volt throughout the land against the to pay them. That the world must tariff-a revolt against tariff favors have its cotton to meet pretty sharply or protected interests-as hot in Mas defined needs was strikingly exempliachusetts as in Iowa, Mr. Dolliver asfied at the time of the Civil war, when serted. The Wickersham railroad bill the price advanced from 10 cents to a uss been amended and passed, by the dollar a pound and the peoples of the globe still insisted on having a gen-House. What its fate will be in the Senate is doubtful. The Republican erous supply of cotton fabrics.

A COUPLE OF CORRECTIONS THAT ARE CORRECT.

ests of the railroads. If, in addition Says the Norfolk Virginian:

campaign of 1896, when it says:

for the war upon dem, but it seems likely that a good deal more money will be needed to get rid of them.

CHINA ADOPTS OUR DECIMAL COINAGE.

Baltimore Sun.1

China has just paid the United States the compliment of adopting bodily the American system of decimal coinage, with the dollar as the of value. An imperial decree, unit Kingdom just before the Civil war it date May 24, provides that, after one year, the old coins of the Empire shall be no longer legal tender for 't'axes, All stamps and telegraph charges.' holders of such coins may exchange we find that the per capita product is them, before May 24, 1911, for the new dollars and fractional currency, at a ratio to be determined by the market value of "sycee," or fine silver. The capital and the employment of labor in Ta Ching Bank, in which the government owns a 40 per cent interest, will The new coins will be made at one central mint and shipped to the various branches of the bank. All of the pro

vincial mints are to be abolished, and the coinage of money by private banks and individual is made unlawful. Hitherto the coins of China have been of fearful and wonderful diver-The standard tael of one province sity.

has seldom ben of exactly the same value as the tael of any other of the 18 provinces. For a long while, true enough, there has existed an official or customs tael of definite weight-to wit, 37.8 grams of fine silver-but its value has fluctuated with the price of silver, and in consequence the merchants of the ports have had to transact most of their business with trade dollars, British soyereigns or American gold. The fractional currency has been even more confusing. It has been issued in great volume from hundreds of mints, and, being without intrinsic value, its purchasing power has been purely a matter of local custom and

agreement. The new standard dollar, according to the decree of May 24, "will be temporarily of silver." which phrase seems

to give a hint that the authorities at One of the editorial writers of the Peking are thinking of putting the Richmond Times-Dispatch has the currency of the Empire, at some not bad habit of attributing to other news- distant date, upon a gold basis. It FIDO.

Atlanta Journal.] Among the statesmen and warriors the wise men and princes and crowns who followed King Edward to his tomb, went a betowsled little terrier named Gyp, led by a Highland soldier just behind the royal coffin. Nobody can say what Gyp was thinking as . e eyed the crowding forests of faces, but all knew he was a mourner and in the whole empire Edward had left no subject more loval no friend who knew him better or loved him more truly.

So it is with all the Gyps, the Fidos and Rovers in the world. Wherever men dwell, whatever they enjoy or suffer, the dog is there to share it with them, caring little whether his master is a blind beggar or England's king. Somewhere in one of the old story books is a picture that represents man emerging from the dark of arbarism; behind him comes the horse, the hen and the cow, and by his side walks a shaggy dog. It would be an interesting thing to trace that journey along the murky path of the ages up to the full light of the present time, and to learn if we could, how much these good animals have con tributed to what we call civilization Certain it is that man would be a very different creature today if there had never been a dog to keep him company on his pilgrimage through nature.

Cuvier has declared that the dog is the most complete, the most singular and useful conquest ever made by man. We might say as truly that man is the most singular, useful and com plete conquest ever made by the dog For, while it is true that man has nade Fido in his own image it is also evident that dogkind _as had a paw in numan history. And Fido's role has een particularly effective because he as touched the thought and affections of the race while other animals have worked mostly along utilitarian lines The horse has been the most mate ially useful of all animals, the mule the most philosophic, the cat the most subtle, the cow the most contemplative, the hen the most fortunate and the dog the most human. A horse en-

marked heretofore, the great factor in the South's splendid progress of late years dwells within its acquired knowledge of the importance of keeping its wealth at home to as great an extent as possible. It no longer goes abroad to buy a great bulk of its necessities, to borrow money, to get its manufac-tured products. It has developed from a purely agricultural section into a mercantile, manufacturing, banking life and fire insurance section, and it is striking forward in seven-league boots now, where once it did nothing much better than straggle.

The South has every reason to con gratulate itself on the business status assigned it by the Department of commerce and Labor. and exact.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S QUESTION.

H. McD. Rouinson.

(Notary Public)

Land Surveying and Municipal En-

gineering, over Shuford, & Rogers'

Richmond Times-Dispatch.] The Washington correspondent of The Times-Dispatch appears to be a little surprised that out of the billion dollars appropriated by the present Congress, less than twenty million dollars was voted to the South. We are not surprised, but on the contrary, we are inclined to rejoice that the South fared so sumptuously at the hands of those who mave been distributing the national bounty. "If we let the South go," Abraham

Lincoln is reported to have asked his advisers, "where shall we get our revenue?" That is as pertinent an inquiry now as it was half a century ago, and it is not to be wondered at in all the circumstances, that the South has gotten so little, but that the South has gotten so much Some time ago Mr. Tait's Secretary of War, an old Confederate soldier of Democratic inclinations, made a speech in which he expressed his satisfaction that the South had been defeated in its strug gle for independence, because if it had achieved a separate political exist ence it would have cost immense sums of money to fortify and protect its frontier. We did not sympathize with his view of the situation, because it could not have cost the South more in

Store, Favetteville, N. C. dollars and cents to be free than it is costing the South every year, and year after year, to belong to the Unon With the money that has been squeezed out of the south for the suport of the special industries of New England and for pensions to the sol diers of the victorious armies (who are worthy of honor), not to speak of bummers and sutlers and nonthe combatants who disgrace the pension colls of the government, it would have



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Legislatures; they unlawfully declared war (through their agent, the President) against the innocent Filipinos; they thus established Imperialism; and, then, under the plea of the necessity for sustaining imperialism, they have increased the army and the navy to such an extent that Imperialism and the Sword will outweigh The People and Justice when the trial of strength comes. No thoughtful person can doubt that they mean to make the trial when they are fully prepared for it By hoodwinking many well-meaning men, they have, in the past two decades, defeated the Democratic nominee for President, and have thus preserved, untouched, the effect of the Democratic administration's side tracking of the tariff in 1893.

Except for those wicked acts-the making of a protective tariff; the demonetization of silver; the violation of the Democratic platform by sidetracking tariff reform in 1893; the counting out of the Democratic presidential nominee in 1896; and the defeat of the alliance between the Western insurgents and the Democrats on the Democratic platform in 1898-1900-there would be no unrest of the people as a result of the end now of free land in the West. For, with the people in the saddle from 1896 to the present day, as they would have been except for the counting out of the Democrate in that year by the power acquired by the depnetization of silver in 1893, they would have made laws to benefit themselves instead of the trusts.

SANITORIUM AND SANITARIUM.

Tarboro Southerner.] There is quite a difference in the two words which have only an a to distinguish from one that has an o Yet is a marked difference.

To show, however, the difference be-tween the two words, we quote the fol-lowing from the Literary Digest: "The distinction between these lies in the wact that they are derived from two different Latin roots. 'Sani-torium' is derived from the late Latin sanatorius, meaning health-giving. The ierm relates specially to 'an institution for treatment of disease or care of in-valids; especially 'an establishment employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality. employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality, ar some specific treatment, or treating particular diseases." On the other hand, "senitarium" is derived from the Latin schitas, meaning whole, or bound. 'Sanitarium' relates more spe-cifically to a place where the hygicalic conditions are preservative of health, as distinguished from one where thera-peutic agencies are employed. Hance it is the province of a 'sanitarium' to presserve health, that of a 'sanitarium' to presserve health, that of a 'sanitarium' to restors it. Cars should be exercised in combining the proper vowels in these two words, in order to indicate correctly the derivation." to restore it. Care should be exercised in combining the proper vowels in these two words, in order to indicate correctly the derivation." 5 or 1 doses "005" will once any come at Chills and Faver. Price The.

and defiant speeches in Des Moines on Tuesday. A CENTURY OF KING COTTON.

N. Y. Evening Post] Cotton is always one of the main objects of economic concern in this country, but the recent concentration

form of 1896, and he was not an ad-mirer of the policies of William . of interest upon it, and the remarkable ourse both of speculative and normal prices, makes a survey of its past and its probable future particularly Bryan On the contrary, Senator Daniel was a pronounced advocate of the free and

timely. In 1810 the cotton crop of the United unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, was a promoter of the Bime-States was barely more than one per talic League, and at the national concent of what it is today. The world was using vast quantities of the sta-ple, but it was grown, spun, woven, and consumed mainly by the peoples vention was elected temporary chairman of that body over David B. Hill, who had been chosen by the national committee for that position because of of Asia and Africa. After 1810 the his uncompromising opposition to i e silver programme. He preferred Telcotton culture in the Southern States extended rapidly, and the spinners of er to Bryan as the nominee, but cor-Lancashire soon turned from India, Brazil, and the West Indies to the dially acquiesced in the leadership of the latter andd uring the canvass which followed earnestly and actively United States for their supply of raw material. In 1835-6 the crop reached a championed the ticket and the platmillion bales (present measurement). In the course of the next twenty years torm. But he accepted the popular verdict as final and in 1900 treated free In the course of the next twenty years she annual product, increased by no less than 150 per cant; in the twenty-five years, 1855-80, it doubled, and in the last thirty years it has doubled once more. If the last rate of in-crease should continue, there would be an advance within a couple of dec-dor form a normal orms of shout 12. coinage as a dead issue and opposed the candidacy of Bryan as impolitic, as also in 1904 and 1908.

THE DAWN IN TURKEY.

Baltimore Sun.] The young Turks, though they have ades from a normal crop of about 12, 500,000 bales, worth, taking the average price of the last few years (inclu-sive of cotton seed), about \$756,000, 000, to one of 20,000,000 bales, worth \$1,200,000,000. Is such an anticipation been in power in Constantinople lit-tle more than 14 montus, have already accomplished many important re-forms in the government. The consti-tution of 1876, which Abdul Hamid stified, or is the tide perhaps reach persistently disregarded, is now in full ng its climax?

force and effect, and its guarantees of There is every indication that the expeditious justice, of free speech and a free press, of religious toleration and world's consumption of cotton will continue to increase at a rapid rate of the equality of all citizens before the law are being observed scrupulousare added to the population of the globe every year, and the progress from a lower to a higher stage of civ-ilization or of affluence is marked everywhere by a larger use of textile fabrics. The way in which cotton has for an indefinite time. Many millions ly. There is still, of course, a good deal of disorder in Turkey. The common people remain ignorant and fanat-ical and all sorts of religious and ra-cia' feuda continue as in the past The Mohammediana prey upon the Armeeverywhere by a larger nee of texture fabrics. The way in which cotton has been supplanting flax and wool in the last hundred years is comparable only to the way in which iron has taken the place of wood, clay, and stone. Cotnians; the Syrians plot against the Turk; the Nestorians way with the Maronites; the adherents of the old regime seek the downfall of the new. ton has still vast realms to conquer, and new uses are being constantly in-vented for it. The United States fur-On the open street in Constantino not 10 days ago, the editor of a le ing newspaper was boldly assassinat-od. But all of these disturbances are hes about two-thirds of the cotto that finds its way into the markets of the world, and it will almost certainly decreasing. It will be a long while before Turkey is as secure as England and Germany, but a fair beginning be called upon to supply a steadily in be called upon to supply a vast cotton crop of India, supposed to amount to as much as one-half of all that the United States produces, is mainly con-sumed in minute quantities in the mahas been made.

has been made. The appearance of something like organized and civilized government in the empire has greatly stimulated public and private enterprise. 'A rep-resentative of Mohammed V is now in New York seeking American bids for the construction of a trolley system in tive handlooms or woven in the Indian lls, and the yield is not increasing at the construction of a toney system in Constantinople. New railways are be-ing planned in many parts of the terri-tory west of the Capital, and wireless telegraph stations are soon to be set up at Bagdad and other cities of Meso-potemia. The Euchrates and other

will contain seven mace and two can and then proceeding to refute the al- dareens of fine silver, which will make leged assertions to his own taste its intrinsic value, at the present price of silver, about 50 or 60 cents. The subsidiary coins will closely imitate those of the United States. That is to What we did say, the dollar will be divided into 100 cents, and there will be silver pieces of 50, 25 and 10 cents denominations. There will be, in addition, a nickel 5 ent piece, à copper 2-cent piece like

which the United States coined until The New York Evening Post in the a few years ago, and a copper cent. The cent win be divided into 10 cash, course of an appreciative and otherwise accurate sketch of Senator Danand coins representing 5 cash, or half el's public career is singularly in era cent, and 1 cash will be provided to his part in the memorable The latter will be almost twice as val uable as the present cash of China, which is worth from one-twentleth to "Senator Daniel opposed the free silver plank in the Democratic plat-

one-fifteenth of a cent. The Chinese government is certain to encounter a good deal of difficulty in forcing the new coins upon the peo ple. The provincial magnates will give up their minting privilege only under protest. It has been, in the

past, a potent means of enriching them. They have put into circulation ous numbers of debased coins, enormo both silver and copper. Behind their copper coins, in truth, there has been no value whatever, save the inflintes mal value of the copper. But the peo ple of China-that is to say, the peo ple remote from the great trading centres-have accepted this private flat money with little question. With the growth of communications, however, it has begun to depreciate, and se holders of it who are wise will quickly exchange it for coins bearing the government stamp.

THE SALE OF THE FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Haltimore Sun.] Representative Martin, of Colorado, whose charges of fraud, favoritism and lation of the law in the flagrant v sale of the Friar lands in the Philippines to Sugar Trust resulted in the appointment of a committee of Congress to investigate this scandalous ransaction, renews his charges in an elaborate statement published yester-day by the New York World. Mr. Martin fortifies his allegations with proofs which he considers convincing. The acquisition of large tracts of the public domain in the Philippines by the Sugar Trust is one of the most abameful scandals of the Taft administration, and it ought to be investi-gated searchingly and relentlessly and ill the facts laid before the people of the United States. To protect the Philippines from exploitation by Am-Philippines from exploitation by Am-erican trusts and monopolies Con-gress, in framing the organic law of the islands, decreed that individuals should be limited to 40 acres and cor-porations to 2,500 acres of the public domain in the Philippines. The Phil-ippine government bought from the Friars 400,000 acres of land at a cost of about \$18 an acre and issued bonds to the amount, approximately, of \$7.

to the amount, approximately, of \$7,-200,000 to pay for the lands. 200,000 to pay for the lands. The limitation imposed by Congress on the holdings of public lands in the Philippines by corporations has been flagranity impored. The opinion flagranity impored by Kitorney General Wicker-sham payed the way for purchases of enormous areas of fertile and valuable iand. It is alleged by Mr. Martin that the letter and spirit o, the law were violated grossly and that there has

ers into our commerce and become money. A cow enters our stomach and ecomes muscle. A cat enters our kitchen and becomes cursed. A dog enters our heart and beomes a por ion of our very soul. It is the fashion of late to despise all canines except those that come to us with a family tree betwixt their

No pedigree, no dog-that is eth. the mode of the day. This is to be deplored. We like to think of a dog ot as some miracle of scientific reeding, some pampered aristocrat of the kennel but simply as a dog, our century-old, unaffected companion, just such a frowzy headed democrat as he dog Patou, in "Chantecler."

"I am a horrible mixture," says he to the rooster, "I can feel barking within me the voices of every retriever, mastiff, poodle, hound. My soul is a whole pack sitting in a circle, nusing. I am all dogs. I have been every dog."

If our sentiments toward Fido are really honest and wholesome, we will eturn the greeting of every dog as he passes us on the road. will respect his rights in the universe, for in truth the lonesomest cur that even scratched has rights which not even an archangel should dare trample on. Robert Louis Stevenson was once sauntering in the north of Scotland when he came upon a peddler beating woebegone little terrier. Stevenso interfered and the discussion grew hot 'He is not your dog," the peddler fi nally yelled, "and I'll beat him all "No, but it's God's dog to." and I'm here to protect him," he answer and Robert Louis won.

THE SOUTHWARD SWING.

Washington Herald.] Southern commercial bodies are fell citating themselves, and righteously on the remarkable showing made by Dixie in the Annual Review of Foreign Commerce recently issued by the De partment of Commerce and Labor. Figures, usually, are dull and unin-teresting things, but the following are so significant and impressive that they are well worthy of serious study and analysis:

"Comparing the exports of 1899 and 1909, it is found that those from Gulf ports have increased 110 per cent in the ten years. The exports from Atlantic ports increased only 12 per cent during the same period. Of the seven teen Atlantic ports showing either large or small increases during the ten years, seven are Southern ports. The greatest increase in exports ma by any one of the seven was \$26,870, 584, at Savannah, Ga., showing i growth of more than 111 per cent over 1899. The greatest proportionate in crease was made by St. Johns, Fla. the district of Jacksonville) which showed an increase of over 700 per cent. The other noteworthy increase were Wilmington, N. C., 170 per cent Fernandina, Fia, 102 per cent, and Brunawick, Ga., 42 per cent. Another matter worthy of cheerful considera-

been possible for the South to build a continuous fort along its entire fron That, however, is going too far back, and we must consider ...e question from the present point of view-the necessities of the rest of the country.

We have miliions of acres of the most fertile lands in the world down South that ought to be reclaimed by drainage. As they stand today, they are a nenace to the public health, they can-

not be made productive; if they were dried out they would yield enormous crops, they would furnish homes for undreds of thousanos of desirable settlers; but we must remember that there are deserts out West to be reclaimed, dams to be built, irrigation plants to be established, "natural resources" to be conserved, and what could there be more natural than that

the South, which is rich and prosperous, should surrender any possible G. B. Patterson, D. D. S. claims it might have upon the Federal bounty for the redemption of the West and all other parts of this and

other countries into which the Federal activities have extended? Is it not enough that we are "back in the Un ion," and back to stay? Has not the Great White Father, alias "Uncle Sam," named a number of his fighting craft for Southern cities and States? Are not Southern young men suffered to enlist in the army and navy? Is not Captain Archie Butt, a native of Georgia and a Southern soldier of whom the South may well be proud near to the throne? Are not the

Southern railroads, which are princi pally owned up North, permitted to carry the United States mails. Has not the consular service been opened to Southern men who can pass the ex amination? Have not a great many millions of dollars been invested in

made

ad. \$1500.

ents.

\$1200. \$350.

treet.

\$300

\$150.

\$125.

\$250.

\$50.

Southern enterprises by New England and Northern and Western people who were enabled to make these millions because of the taxes paid by the

South? There is a reason for the apparent disparity between the appropriations made for the South and those made for the rest of the country. Our correspondent says that the West gets \$4. 414,400 of the money that is to be spent in the forestry service, while the South gets only \$26,000. It must be admitted that there is a considerable difference between these respect ive sums; but our correspondent ex plains that "everybody knows the for ests and timber lands of the south are of enormous area." That's it; in the exercise of its heaven-inspired mission of taking care of the world, the government is going to spend the South's money so that other parts of

round Park, River View, Normal An-ex, Normal Heights, Holt's Hill, arthwest Fayattaville, Fayhope.

114 Gillesple Street. Perry's Electric Pain Killer is a sure shot for pains.

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