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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1910.

AND THE BUILDING BERNE

AN EARLY APPRECIATION OF THE the past forty-five years seem to al-GEOGRAPICAL DISABILITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA-EVEN N 1782 THE "LANDING PLACE" ON THE PORT OF THE UP COUNTRY BE-CAUSE IT WAS 200 MILES NEAR-ER THAN EDENTON.

We find the following in the Lexington Dispatch: The Moravian Settlement-Extracts

From the Colonial Rocords Reveal Interesting Facts About Salem

By J. R. McCRARY.
To the Editor of The Dispatch: Knowing that you have hundreds of readers who are of Moravian descent or connected by marriage with Mo-ravian families, I send you extracts from the state Colonial Records of the year 1752. This is only a small portion of a diary kept by Bishop Spangenberg, who was sent out by the Moravian church, of Pennsylvania to locate another settlement in North Carolina. Many Moravian deeds in Davidson county were executed by Bishop Spangenberg. The diary was written in German and was translatd by Rev. R. P. Lineback, of Salem. whose name is so well known throughout the entire state. The extract only relates to the final selection of the vicinity of Salem as the location of the settlement and it throws some interesting side lights on conditions as they existed at that time. A large portion of the survey extended down into Davidson county around and below Friedburg, which was one of the earliest churches established by the Moravians, who have given so much religion, morality and good citizenship to the community which they founded and whose churches today retain the simplicity of the founders and whose toward better and higher things.

Extract from Diary. Jany. 8th, 1768. From the Camp on the Three Forks of Muddy Creek. It is the middle of Winter & we have a "smart snow." We still camp out in the woods—sound, well and con-tented, in the care of our Heavenly Towards the close of the year we came here, and found a body of land wh., perhaps better than any other, answers the desired purpose Had we possessed correct information of this tract of land in the beginning -probably we would not have gone to the Waters of the Catawba, or New River. But the Lord had doubtless overruled this for wise purposes, so that the 100,000 acres were taken up there—wh., may be reserved for some special purpose. As regards this land upon which we have camped, I regard it as a Corner which the Lord has re served for the brethren. It lies in Anson Co., about 10 miles from the Yadkin, on the upper Pennsylvania road—some 20 miles from the Va. line. It is designed to construct a road from here to a "Landing," where goods bought on the Cape Fear may be brought, then conveyed, to their desti-From here it is 150 miles to said Landing Place-Edenton is 350the nearest mill is 19 miles distant The situation of this land is quite pe-culiar. It has countless springs and many creeks—so that as many mills can be built as may be desired. These streams make many and fine meadow lands-and they even may be carried to lands that do not lie so low.

The stock would have excellent pasturage and might be kept for a number of winters among the reeds on the creeks. There is a great deal of bottom—will is not too wet and may of Agriculture or from commercial be used for Indian corn, and other dealers. products of the farm.

Of the rest of the land, which is either quite level or somewhat inc.ined, there is a large quantity here wh., is good for wheat, corn, &c., &c A portion has but little timber, for hunters have so often ruined it with fire; but it is still not to be despised. A good manager will cultivate this first, as he will have less trouble and can spare the forests. There are barrens here too, and if a man would say it was half good—one-fourth bad-one-fourth middling it would be cor-

But all land in N. C. is so mixed and no 600 acres can be taken up without some barrens. There is no lack of stone for building-& bro. H. Antes thinks there are good mill stones to be found. Compared with Nazareth, (Pennsylvania) about equal-only that that has more meadow land than this.

The most of the land is level and plain. The air fresh and healthy-and water good-especially the springs, wh., are said not to fail in summer. According to the laws— the hunting and tishing privileges are exclusively ours. In the beginning a good forester and hunter be indispensable. The wolves and bears must be exterpated as soon as possible or stock-raising will be pur-sued under difficulties. The game in this region may also be very useful to the brethren in the first years of the colony. The whole piece as sur veyed comprises from 72 to 72000 acres. This we divide into 14 pieces -wh, will not be of the same size -but will not differ very much and are about 10 miles long and 11 wice according as the creek flows.

The plots of these tracts Mr. Chur ton will make on his return to Edenwood-water-meadow-and arable land. Every one who knows the land says it is the only piece where so much good land may be found to-gether, & among all the still vacant nds it is the best. And we rather elieve that way also.

I SPANGENBERG, L.H. ANTES.

Explanations: I. H. Antes and Mr. Churton were his traveling companions. Forsyth and Davidson, and in fact, all western North Carolina was then a part of Anson county. Asson county being cut off from New Hanover. The Landing Place referred to was af-terwards called Fayetteville. Many old people among us r member the old Payetteville pole road, over which thousands and tens of thousands of teams passed before railroads were Ilt. Fayetteville was then the mart nts to buy and where their teams were sent for goods.

JUSTICE LURTON SEEMS TO BE BETTER THAN WE THOUGHT.

Says the Richmond Times-Dispatch: The Eastern Shore Herald makes is comment on Justice Lurton's ad-

"Justice Lurton's speech at the Vir-nia Bar Association fell on grate-i ears in this part of the wor.d. The ful ears in this part of the wor.d. The Supreme Court of the United States has been the bulwark of Nationalism in contradistinction to the Federal idea. The majority of that court in

ways forget that it is as much their sworn duty to support the United State Constitution in what it inhibits or expressly reserves to the states, as UPPER CAPE FEAR WAS THE it is to uphold what is constitutionernment is one of limited powers never seems to have gotten through the noddle of Mr. Roosevelt and his ilk, even in his most serious mo-ments. It is surely time a halt were

called in this tendency." Justice Lurton's attitude has met with much approval throughout the Bout h.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

The N. C. Department of Agriculture sends us the following:

Use and Importance. The most urgent need of southern agriculture is the enrichment of the soil. To improve southern soils the principal additions needed are vegetable matter and nitrogen. Crimson clover adds both these to the soil on which it grows; in fact, this method of improving the soil, by the grow-ing of crimson clover, is the most gen-erally practicable method that can be put into immediate effect by southern farmers.

This plant is not being grown as extensively as it should be, but its culture is rapidly extending. It is an annual, making its growth between September and May; and, like all other soil-improving legumes, it is able, when properly grown, to take nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil It possesses decided advantages of covering and protecting the soil from washing and leaching during the winter and furnishing a green manure for spring crops or a succulent and nutritious feed at a time when such feed is likely to be scarce. It also makes good hay if cut when just coming into beautiful customs are an inspiration full bloom; but it should never be fed after the crop has ceased flowering. The straw of crimson clover raised and threshed as a seed crop should never be used to feed stock as the hairs in the ripe flowering heads become stiff and, when fed to horses and cattle, form hair balls in their stomachs and intestines.

The yield of cotton, sweet potatoes. sorghum, corn, potatoes, and other crops following the plowing under of rimson clover is much greater than where such fertilizing is not practiced. Soil and Inoculation.

Crimson clover is suited to a large range of soils and will grow well all over the State of North Carolina. It very hardy and thrives on soil too sandy for any other species of clover. It also grows well on loams, clays, and humus soils. Acid soils should be limed.

Inoculation is essential to success in growing crimson clover. This is best accomplished by sowing with the seed three or four bushels to an acre of soil from a field where crimson clover, white clover, or red clover has recently grown successfully. If there is an abundance of soil, it is only necessary to apply it immediately after seeding and harrow it in. Always cover the inoculating soil promptly.

If there is only a limited amount of

inoculation may be accomplished by the following method: Fill a pail three-fourths full of inoculating soil, fill to the top with water, stir thor-oughly, allow to settle, then pour off and use a pint of the clear water to a bushel of seed. Pour the seed on a clean floor and mix the water thoroughly with it. If no inoculating soil is available, cultures may be secured from the United States Department

Time to Sow and Amount of Seed to

crimson clover is sown too earl the hot weather sometimes kills the sprouting seeds and the young plants out if the sowing is delayed too late the stand is sometimes injured because the plants do not get a good start be fore the cold of winter. be sown in the Coastal Plain Region from the middle of September to the middle of October, in the Piedmont Region from the first of September to the miquie of October, in the Mountain Region from the first of August to the

It man be sown to good advantage on land where cowpeas have been har vested, in cotton after the first picking, in corn and similar crops, also in the stubble of grain fields, and in any land lying out. If the land i overrun with weeds it will be nece sary to plow it before planting the clover in order to get a good stand. well to sow the seed while the soll is moist from a recent rain.

From twelve to twenty pounds of cleaned seed should be planted to the acre: fifteen perhaps gives the bes results. Forty pounds of seed in the rough is equivalent to fifteen pounds of cleaned seed.

Good Seed Important. Good seed must be planted if a good tand is to be secured. The seed deteriorates rapidly with age, and consequently fresh seed only should be used. The fresh seed is highly polished and reddish in color, while the old seed is dull and of a reddish brown color. Dark seed should not be pur chased, as it is too old to grow.

All the European countries, with the exception of Spain and Turkey, have seed-testing stations varying in num ber from one in Italy to twenty-eight in Germany. Through the work of these stations the people have come to ap preciate the importance of good seed and as the greater part of that now used in Europe is sold on the basis of accurate tests for purity and ger mination, the sale of low-grade seed

has been greatly reduced.

A similar condition exists in Canada where there is a strict law governing the quality of seed sold. At present there are no Federal restrictions on the importation of low-grade and worthless seed. As a result, the United States has become the dumping ground for the poor seed of Canada

The stocks of crimson clover are about exhausted all over the country Seed dealers say that they have never known a season when stocks have bee so nearly exhausted as they have been during the past year, so that almos the entire supply of home-grown seed will be the crop of 1910; but there will be nothing like enough to supply the market and there will be a large importation. This imported seed may be good, but it very likely will not be; and to guard against loss of money from poor seed, and the still greater loss in the failure to obtain a crop, and the probable introduction of serious weed pests on the land, only good

eed should be purchased.

The usual price of crimson clover is from \$3 to \$4 a bushel of sixty pounds, but, due to the scarcity, the quotations now are from \$8 to 9.50 a bushel. This, however, should not keep farmof the states are of a more than ordi-

ers from planting crimson clover—only make them more careful to secure

good seed. That there is a great difference in the quality of seed sold in the State is | shown by the analyses made at the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. The tests ranged in purity from 20 per cent to 98 1-2 per cent, and in germination from 2 1-2 per cent to 90 per cent.

It is urged that farmers plant crim son clover this fall, and that they have the seed tested before purchasing it. As it takes from seven to ten days for a report to be made on a test, the seed should be sent in good time. Half an ounce is enough.

All samples sent for testing should

be addressed to the Seed Laboratory Department of Agriculture, Raleigh N. C., and should be accompanied by the following information: Name and address of seller, price, quantity offered for sale, and address of sender. Seed will be tested for any farmer

free of charge. O. I. TILLMAN. W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner. (State papers please copy.)

THE TRUTH WILL YET COME OUT ABOUT DR. COOK."

As our readers know, the Observe has never ceased to believe that Dr. Cook reached the North Pole, and that the braggard, Peary, did not. Accordingly, the following from the Richmond Times Dispatch does not sur prise us:

Another party that set out to ascend Mount McKinley has returned to Seattle with its enterprise unaccom plished. It was composed of repre sentatives of the New York Herald and the Portland Oregonian. The expedition failed because it was insufficiently provisioned, but another will be organized for the next spring. The party is called the Rusk expedition after C. E. Rusk, of Chelan, Washington, the head man, and he believes that the mountain can be climbed. Hir, party went up 7,500 feet, as it was end in telling about it. Mr. Rusk said

"We took the route followed by Dr Cook on the east side of the mountain to Ruth Glacier. On the route we saw abandoned camps and much of the scenery pictured in Dr. Cook's book That far Dr. Cook's statements were authentic. Further I would not say, but I do not believe he ascended the

meuntain to the top." Mr. Rusk does not believe that Dr. Cook got to the top of the mountain. but as far as he followed him he found that "Dr. Cook's statements were authentic." That is always the way: As far as the discoverers follow Dr. Cook they find that his statements "were authentic." It is so in what he has written about the Antarctic. It is so al-cut Mount McKinley, as far as any of them have gone. It is so as to the North Pole. When Matt Henson and Commander Peary reached the North Pole they found there precisely the conditions previously described by Dr. Cook-the open water, the purple ice, the easy travel, the bitter cold, the terrible desolation. The truth will yet

WHO WILL RESTRAIN POOR ALD-

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot 1 Mr. Aldrich says he is firm in the letermination to retire from the Sen ate next March. As the people of Rhode Island had little or no say in putting him there in the first instance t is but natural to leave them out of consideration when it comes to a question of whether or not he shall

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Washington Post 1 The immense increase of population in the past decade as shown by the census statistics relating to Texas astonishes everybody except Texans. Under the present ratio Texas is certain to gain eight additional members of congress, and some Texans claim they will get ten Nor is that all. Okiahoma and Texas will likely bring the center of population to some point on the bank of the Ohio river at or near its confluence with the

The great increase of population a the south evidences that the north is pouring into that section tens of thousands of its best citizens. This is especially true of Texas and Oklahoma. The movement is just begun and it is easy to imagine what it will

be a decade in the future. Some of the northern republican politicians seem to be agitated over the fact that the souts as a result of the census figures, will gain con siderable political power, and there are suggestions of a force bill, or an appeal to the letter of the fourteenth amendment. This is the unloaded gun the republican party fired with disastrous effect in the fifty-first congress, and it is likely that it is yet unloaded, precisely as it twenty years ago. The sectional question is now at rest, and it is doubtful if the party that shall again make

it active will get much applause. The south has rich lands that are cheap in the market, a climate unsurpassed for salubrity, a diversity of crops unknown to the north even, a waterpower that the world can scarcely match, and mineral resource simply limitless. All that is neede is capital, population, physical energy and business sagacity to make of that section all that the north is,

These will all come when half million northerners shall yearly cross Mason and Dixon's line and take up their abode in the south. No force bill, no appeal to the fourteenth amendment will stop it. North and south ere agreed that the sectional question is dead and hopeless of resnerection.

THIRTY-SIX STATES TO ELECT GOVERNORS AT THE AUTUMN ELECTION.

At the coming fall elections more states will elect governors than ever before in the history of the Union. For the first time Oregon is to join the list of common wealths electing their executive in November. Heretofore the Oregon state election has een held in June.

Thirty-six governors are to be ed this fail. Thirty-two will be voted for at the general elections in November. Three states—Vermont, Maine, and Arkansas—will vote for governor next month, and Georgia will elect its executive in October.

The gubernatorial contests in some

narily interesting character. The elec-tions in others will be of a pure'y per-functory character, the election of the and Warren Harding, whom the re-ment was merely making matters republican or the democratic candidate as the case may be, being a foregone conclusion. Socialists and pro- interest by the entire country, owing hibitionists will have candidates for to the bearing which the result may governor in a majority of the states, have on the next presidential cam-and in some of them they are expected paign. to poli a considerable vote.

Liquor in Alabama. The aquor question figures as the chief issue in the Alabama contest. Col. Emmet O'Neal, the democratic candidate, will undoubtedly be elected to succeed Governor Comer. The republican candidate for governor is J. O. Thomoson, of Birmingham,

in Arkansas. Governor George W. Danaghey, dem-ocrat, will be re-elected at the Arkansas e'ection, which will take place September 12. His opponent on the republican ticket is A. I. Roland. In California.

In California the successor of Gov James N. Gillett will probably be a repub ican. All parties will name their tickets at the general primaries next week. Theodore A. Bell, who was chairman of the last democratic national convention will be the democratic candidate for governor. Four aspirants are contesting for the republican nomination.

In Colorado.
In Colorado the democrats expect o elect the successor to Gov. John F. Shafroth. The nominating conventions will be held next month.

In Connecticut. In Connecticut the republicans hope to choose the successor to Gov. Weeks. There are two candidates for the republican nomination, chas. A. Goodwin and Everett Lake. The former is a prominent Yale graduate and the latter an old Harvard football player. All indications point to the nomina-tion of ex-Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin for governor on the democratic ticket

Warm Campaign in Delaware. Both parties in Delaware will work hard to elect the successor to Governor Simeon S. Pennewill. The nom nations are yet to be made. Gilchrist's Successor. In Florida Governor Albert W. Gil-

christ will be succeeded by another Little Joe and Hoke. In Georgia also the democrats are ssured of the governship. Governor Joseph M. Brown is opposed for an other term by former Governor Hoke

Smith. The choice will be made at the primaries August 23, and the election will follow in October. Re-election. The nominations have not yet been made in Idaho, but the republicans expect to have no difficulty in re-elect-

ng Governor James M. Brady. Insurgency in lowa. Iowa republicans expect to re-elect Governor B. F. Carroll, though the emocrats have had their hopes for success increased by the bitter factional contest between the republi can regulars and insurgents.

Also in Kansas. Governor Walter R. Stubbs, leader of the republuican insurgents in Kansas, has just been renominated at the state primaries. His opponent on the democratic ticket is George H. Hodges, a member of the state senate

The Maine Situation. The state election in Maine will be held September 12. Governor Bert M. Fernald is a candidate for re-election on the republican ticket. The democratic nominee is Frederick W Plaisted, mayor of Augusta. démocrats are working hard this year and expect to cut down the republi can majority even if they do not suc ceed in electing their own candidate.

In Massachusetts. Massachusetts, unless the unexpected happens, will re-elect Governor democrats will name either Congressman Eugene Foss or James .H Vahey, who was their standard bearer last

Republicans Hold Michigan.

The successor to Governor Frank Warner of Michigan will in all probabilty be another republican. Three republicans, Lieut. Gov. Kelley, Chase S. Osborn and Amos Musselman, of Grand Rapids are contesting for the nomination, which will be decided at the State primaries on September 6. Doesn't Wish Nomination.

Governor Adolph O. Eberhart is the epublican candidate for re-election in Minnesota. Former Governor John Lind has been named by democrats, but he has declined to accept the nomination and unless he is persuaded to reconsider his decision another candidate will have to be named.

Nebraska Spilt Over Liquor. Both parties in Nebraska are split ver the liquor question. Gov. A. C. Shallenberger, democrat, is a candidate for renomination. He will be opposed in the primaries by James H. Dahlman, the famous cowboy mayor of Omaha, and W. R. Patrick, a member of the state senate Democrats in Nevada.

In Nevada Governor D. S. Dickerson is slated for re-election on the demoeratic ticket.

In New Hampshire.

New Hampshire is counted upon to elect another republican to succeed B. Quinby. The selovernor Henry ection of a candidate will be made at the first state primary on September 6. At the present time Robert B. Bass, formerly well known as a war correspondent, appears to be the most probable choice of the republi-Mr. Bass is ailled with the progressive faction of his party in New Hampshire. Clarence E. Carr will in all probability be the demo cratic nominee. Woodrow Wilson.

Nothing has been decided definitely as to who shall lead the two tickets n New Jersey. Governor J. Franklin Fort, republican, is not a candidate for renomination. There is said to be a feeling that the democrats can

win if they pick the right man. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, is prominently mentioned for the nomination and is said to have consented to run. To Succeed Hughes.

The same feeling exists in regard to the successor Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York. Though both parties will soon hold their nominat-ing conventions, it is impossible at present to fortell the choice of either

for governor. The republican party is badly split, while the democrats are said to be more closely united than has been the case in many years. In North Dakota. The democrats in North Dakota confidently expect to elect Governor John Burke for a third term. Governor Burke's opponent on the republican side is C. A. Johnson, who is allied with the stalwart faction.

Harmon and Harding. The contest in Ohio between Gov

In Oklahoma. The democrats of Okishoma expect o elect the successor to Governor Charles N. Haskell. Their candidate is Lee Cruce, a banker of Ardmore. oseph O'Neal of Guthrie, is the re publican nominee.

In Oregon. The nominations in Oregon will be settled at the September primaries. For the gubernatorial nominations on both tickets there are numerous as-

In Pennsylvania. The situation in Pennsylvania Interesting and the result is anxiously awaited. Congressman John K. Tener has been nominated for governor by the republicans and Webster Grim by the democrats. In addition there is a strong third ticket in the field. nominated by the Keystone party, made up of independents from both the older parties. The gubernatorial candidate of the Keystone party is William H. Berry, former state treas-

In Rhode Island. In Rhode Island the republican and democratic candidates have not yet been named.

In South Carolina. Six democrats seek nomination to succeed Governor Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina, who is not a candidate for re-election. So certain is democratic victory that the republicans do not even think of putting The democratic forward a candidate. aspirants are: C. C. Featherstone, F. B. Hyatt, John G. Richards, Jr., Pro hibitionists; Thos. G. McLeod, Cole L. Blease and John T. Duncan, local optionists. Liquor is the chief issue. The first primary occurs August 30, be second a fortnight later. In South Dakota

Governor R. S. Vessey, republican, s a candidate for re-election in South Dakota and all indications point to his success. The democratic candidate is Chauncey L. Wood, of Rapid

Opposition to Patterson. Governor Malcolm R. Patterson emocrat, has been renominated in Tennessee and will be probably be successful, though he has many opponents within the ranks of his own party. In Texas.

Oscar B. Colquitt, democrat, will succeed Governor Thomas M. Camp-bell of Texas. J. O. Terrell, of San Antonio, is the republican choice for overnor.

Vermont republicans are confident of electing John A. Mead of Rutland at present lieutenant governor, to succeed Governor George H. Prouty The democratic nominee is Charles D. Watson of St. Albans. The election will take place September 6. In Wisconsin.

The coming primaries will decide the gubernatorial nominations in Wis waukee is the choice of the demoerats. For the republican nomina ion there are five aspirants in the

ALLURE OF THE REPUBLICAN SCHEME TO UNLOAD THEIR UNDESIRABLE LEADERS.

The insurgent movement within the Republican party has naturally suggested the necessity of unloading those adore whose radical not to say cor rupt, policies and acts have caused the revolt. Our news columns yesterday contained intelligence of the decisive deteat of Mr. Roosevelt, when he matched strength with the "Old Guard' as represented by the Republican State committee in session in New Vork city. By a vote of 20 to 15 the committee refused to recommend him for temporary chairman of the approaching State convention, and seected Vice-President Sherman.

This action would seem, surprising as it must have been to so astute a politician as the ex-President, to be indicative of the condition throughout the country. The Richmond Times Dispatch published yesterday a telegram from its special correspondent at Beverly, Massachusetts, the Presi dent's summer home, which reviews the situation generally and notes the failure of the President's efforts to readjust the leadership of the Republican party. The correspondent's statements and views are so important and pertinent that we give them in full Writing from Beverly on Tuesday night, the correspondent says:

It may be said tonight with every confidence that the great scheme for a readjustment of leadership in the Republican party, which has been fostered enthusiastically in the last few days by some of those close to President Taft, has gone on the rocks. It was a beautiful scheme, like that of Secretary Knox for the neutralization of the Manchurlan railways. But it has failed, for reasons very similar to those which defeated the Knox proponcerned to be neutralized. Senator Crane spent two hours this

afternoon talking politics with the President. At the conclusion of the conference he motored in to the execuive offices here with Secretary Noron, who had been present during the alk. Mr. Norton remarked cheerfully that the president had sent wor to the newspaper men that he was al-most afraid to let Senator Crane leave, lest he talk too garrulously Thereupon the senator blandly de clined to say a single word about his conference with Mr. Taft and even would not admit that politics had been the subject. Mr. Norton was equally reticent, and thus there was not a word of official report of the discus-

Situation Not Cheerful. But in spite of the cheerful tone in which earlier in the day had been said that things were going very well, and that the prospects were quite promising, it was evident all day that the promoters of the ambitious plan for saving the party at the approaching election had realized their close proximity to the rear. This was even more apparent after the conference

with the president.
Of course it did not need the report. nator Crane to inform the presi-

and Warren Harding, whom the re-publicans have just named after a bitter contest, will be watched with making it clearer every day that he intends to go down fighting and to do all the damage he can in the process, no matter who may be the sufferer. The blast of scorn with which he greeted the readjustment proposition in an interview at his home yesterday is only one more admonition to those who have been trying to bring about a better situation in the Republican

camp that Mr. Cannon will be respon sive neither to persuasion nor force. It is becoming evident also that Secretary Ballinger, on his side, will take the same position, as far as he is able. Being subject to the will of the president for his tenure of office, he is amenable to discipline by the President, where Speaker Cannon is not. But there has not been the slightest

indication as yet that he is even approaching the point where he would be willing to wield the axe on Balling-

Problems to be Faced. Despite the official uncommunica iveness of those present at the con ference this afternoon, there is substantial ground for saying that Senator Crane called the situation with reference to the speaker and Secretary Ballinger pointedly to the attention of the president. There was also some talk about Senator Aldrich. It was pointed out that many Republicans believe that Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon have borne the burdens of the party in legislative mat ters long enough to entitle them to greater consideration than some readjusters seem to be willing to give And the great difficulty of eliminating Secretary Ballinger from the adminis tration in the immediate future was not overlooked.

Senator Crane has demonstrated amply by his work in in Washington that he is an accurate judge o political situations and conditions, and there is no doubt that a great deal of weight attaches to the he made to the president today,

The fact is that the Republican par ty is in a very bad way in most, if not all, of the states in which it now has tion matters, collecting and conveyanccontrol. The use of the party whip to ing. Do a general practice. Prompt compel discipline in states where the Insurgent sentiment has been growing has resulted disastrously in practical ly every instance.

On Verge of Disruption. The old organization, which was so remendously successful for many years, is on the verge of disruption and there is no longer the political leadership at the centre that can bring back unity and discipline.

Nothing shows it more clearly than what happened in New York City today when Theodore Roosevelt made his first appearance as an Insurgent eader, and was defeated. The New York Republicans are riding for a fall as hard as they can go, and the upstate bosses seem to glory in the disruption they are helping along.

The same thing is observable all

over the country. New Jersey is ripe for it. Even in Pennsylvania there are signs of trouble for the Republicans, and the managers of affairs in the Republican congressional commit tee have been exerting themselves for weeks to get things straightened out there, so as to retain their present strength in the congressional desegation from New York, and the Republi cans are atraid that Pennsylvania will show a similar result.

Fears of Losses in New England. New Jersey is almost certain on the present showing to do the same thing. There are even Republican fears of losses in New England, the one section in the whole country which ought to be satisfied with the Payne-Aldrich

tariff law. As soon as the mid west is touched in the president's own State of Ohio even the pasteboard out of which the latest Republican organization was manufactured two years ago has come

In Illinois, where insurgency has been held pretty well in check up to now, the election of Senator Lorimer in the legislature and the rampan attitude of Speaker Cannon and some of his followers have all contributed to the disintegration of the organiza-

Wisconsin is in the throes of the keenest kind of a fight. The Regulars have proved that they will knife the insurgents to the utmost of their abinty.

There is trouble in Michigan, too The situation in lowa was shown thor oughly by the division at the recent state convention, where the Insurgents controlled by 800 odd to 500 odd In Nebraska the strife between Insurgents and Regulars is so bitter as to indicate the election of a solid Democratic delegation.

Kansas , with its Insurgent sweet at the primaries, offers a not much better outlook. The Regulars have a ready lost four members of the house there, and a great many of them can be counted on to see that the success ful Insurgents do not win the elec-

Recent reports from the Pacific slope have been to the effect that things look fairly well there for the Republicans but with the exception of California, where the insurgency is rampant and the hottest kind of strife is on, there are not enough Congress men from all the states put together to make up for the losses possible in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

That, in brief, is the situation which the readjusters here sought to relieve With the wrecking of their ambitious osition, the refusal of the parties most scheme there is almost nothing left in sight to afford hope of Republican victory, and very small indication of any intention or even willingness of the campaign managers to use the material that might be of active service From whatever point the view is taken, the outlook now is for Demo cratic success this fall.

> Asthma and summer bronchitis, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly relieves the discomfort and suffering and he annoying symptoms disappear. It soothes and heals the inflamed air pas sages of the head, throat and bronchial tubes. It contains no opiates and no harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes. Souders' Pharmacy.

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