THE DAILY FREE PRESS.

DANIEL T EDWARDS. EDITOR Entered at the Postoffice as second class matter

THE HAY CROP.

One of the most valuable crops that Uncle Sam produces is one of the easiest to raise and harvest. It is the humble hay crop. It is not usually rated, as acrop, so highly as is cotton or tobacco. But in 1902 it was of more value than either.

The following table gives the comparative value of the great staple crops together with the value of exports and imports; and the figures deserve a careful perusal, because they

are significant.

Value of all grasses. Value of hay only 1992 Value of hay only, 1982. Value of wheat, 1962. Value of wheat, 1962. Value of onts, 1982. Value of all minerals, 1961. Value of exports, 1960 (*) Value of exports, 1960 (*) Value of exports, 1962 (*) Value of exports, 1962 (*) Value of exports 7 months 1983. (*)

"Breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils only, manufacturers and mineral products not included.

It will be seen from the above that corn and minerals alone exceeded in value the grass crop produced in 1902.

The government report for August gives some figures that show a very flattering prospect for the hay crop of 1903. The report says:

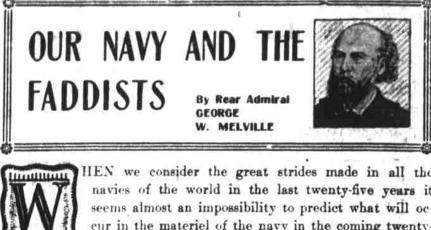
Preliminary returns indicate an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the hay acre-age; condition, 92.2, in 1902; 84.1 in 1901, and a nine-year average of 84.7; full crop of clover indicated well up to high medium grade.

This wonderfully abundant hay crop will more than compensate for any deficiency of value in corn and wheatso that it may be said with assurance that 1903 has been a year of unexampled prosperity to the farmers of the country

The United States might better afford to sacrifice its entire mineral and metal output, or its wheat and cotton crops, or its corn crop, than to lose its harvest of hay and the forage of its grazing lands. Coal and iron cannot make vitality, but the grasses are turned into flesh and blood, and that is the true wealth of any country.

The great wonder is that more com munities do not devote more attention to hay raising. In the eastern part of Carolina nature is prolific in respect to the hay crop. Yet we find carload after carload of hay from the west coming in and taking out a part of the spare cash realized from an uncertain cotton or tobacco crop.

You do not hear much of farmers who live up among the hills spending so very much of their savings on hay and other necessary products of the soil. They usually make their soil, although it be poor, produce their necessities. Then if there is a "money crop" and it is successful, the money is net gain.



navies of the world in the last twenty-five years it seems almost an impossibility to predict what will oc cur in the materiel of the navy in the coming twenty TRUTTIN five years. Yet WE CANNOT EXPECT GREAT-ER STRIDES than have been made in the last guar-

ter of a century, for the materiel of all navies from the beginning of time has been of SLOW, THOUGH CONSTANT, GROWTH. 542.(38).364 No great or sweeping change has been made in any navy in any 1.017.017.349 422.224.170 354.847.NON one vear. 14 13 544 HV2

1 086,529,821 832,395,156 964,269,702 IT IS THE STRONGHOLD OF THE NAVY DEPART MENT TODAY THAT NO PARTICULAR FADDIST CAN 132,167,141 RUIN THE NAVY BY THE INTRODUCTION OF ANY INDIVIDUAL FAD.

The ship of the hour is a "compromise," as it was in the beginning and ever will be where wise counsel shall prevail-a compromise with respect to the various elements involved, such as the "tonnage," "speed," "coal endurance," "armor" and "ordnance," as well as habitability of officers and men. This last, of course, means not only actual living quarters, but room for food, clothing and for many of the modern necessities or accessories of our present civilization-call them "luxuries" if you will. BUT MEN WILL NOT LIVE EITHER AFLOAT OR ASHORE IN THE MAN NER IN WHICH THEY DID FIFTY-NAY, TWENTY FIVE-YEARS AGO, AND WE MUST NOT EXPECT IT.

For these reasons our ships have grown in size to leviathans since we find that we cannot get the fight out of 13,000 tons that we can out of 16,000 or 18,000 tons, and this last figure seems to be the limit for readiness in handling, with a fair proportion of length, breadth and depth or draft of water, which is limited to the harbor bars of the nation building and handling the various sized ships.

Then, again, the resources of the nation are a great factor in the game of naval war. IT IS ONLY THE RICH NATIONS OF THE EARTH THAT CAN INDULGE IN THIS GIGAN. TIC GAME. No wonder that poor nations still build small ships or try to make the semblance of a naval defense with them or with torpedo boats, though all classes of ships have their SPECIAL SERVICE in all navies.

But man-the combative animal that he has been from the beginning of time, when he fought his battles or killed his game with a bludgeon-will today do what he can with the weapons which he has at hand, whether such be a battle ship or the grotesque attempt at defense of the "submarine" or of the flying machine, equally inefficacious.



AN INCIDENT WITH A MORAL.

Not long ago the whole State was shocked by the story of a foul murder committed over in Jones county. Some one had fiendishly put to death one of the most estimable citizens in the county, and the murdered man was no other than Mr. F. G. Simmons, father of our senator from this State.

The friends and neighbors of Mr. Simmons keenly felt their loss, and were enraged at the "deep damnation of his taking off." It would not have required much to fan the outraged sense of justice into a flame, and drive the neighbors to wreak summary vengeance upon the negro who was held to be accountable for the crime.

At this point the true nobility of character possessed by Senator Simmons asserted itself. He turned his face sternly against any infraction of tice is wont to pursue, and besought his neighbors to withhold their hand. The incident has been noted exten-State. The following is from the Louisville Herald. It is usinly and to the point:

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, is a southern gentleman who refuses to depart from the old-time dem ocratic regard for manhood and fair play, respect for law and reverence for authority. His father was recently murdered by "parties unknown." Sus-picion fell heavily upon a negro, who was avrested. There was danger of the prisoner's being lynched until Senator Simmons himself appealed to his neighbors to do no violence, but let the man have a fair trial. Such action on the part of a leading south-ern man, under the most painful cirern man, under the most painful cir-cumstances, deserves the warmest com-mendation. Lawless outrages are, the senator from North Carolins knows, the most deadly foes of security for the white man, and the white women and the white home of the south. Lynch-ing makes for anarchy and under an-archial conditions the ignorant black becomes an infuriated beast. It is only by rigid, uniform enforcement of the law that he can be made useful and obedient. Abolish law and he becomes a savage.

THE FREE PRESS had the pleasur of welcoming Hon. John A. Oates, ed. ltor of the North Carolina Baptist, while he was in Kinston on his recen mperance tour. Editor Ostes spoke in Newbern and

on his return trip spoke in Kiaston. His address here was highly appreci-ated, and undoubtedly will have great weight in the dispensary campaign in



By Dr. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, Literary Critic

RENCH literary art dominates the form of expression which, for want of a better name, we call the novel. The march of events and the complexity of modern life have become so sublime and amazing that Melchior de Vogue expresses a truth we all know when he says of the progress of Germany, "IT WOULD

REQUIRE A SHAKESPEARE, DOUBLED BY A MONTES-QUIEU, TO DESCRIBE THE LIFE OF THIS COUNTRY DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS."

. . .

Similarly the life of all civilized countries, as depicted in history-which, when not a mere collection of annals, is as personal as fiction-requires that the author should be SOMETHING MORE THAN A LYRICAL ROMANCER. There must be the legal and orderly course that jus- in him a stronger element than the mere desire to chant or to recite great events. As depicted in the novel, which is not only the history of the mind, but the essentials from which the historian sively both within and without the must in the future draw much of his material, LIFE IS NO LONGER A MERE SPECTACLE, with red fire flaming here and there and the torchbearing Hymen at the end. Whether it is well that a form of expression, which was gay at times, more often, at least cheerful and always exciting, should have become a vehicle for the consideration of all sorts of problems, is not the question at present. SC DIGC 「白沙」「白雪」

GIVIC ART AS AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE By WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE, Sculptor



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T would seem that the only way to appeal to the purely rich and to the civic authorities is to prove conclusively that the cultivation of beauty in public buildings and statues is AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE and that European states and municipalities regard

it as an essential matter of political economy to beautify their cities. When the American gets this thought firmly fastened in his mind he will surely use our iron and our granite to much better

advantage than at present.

There is certainly nothing "wonderful" in a building like the Flatiron, in New York. The mere clamping of one girder of steel to another and facing the whole structure with granite is telling an artistic lie in stone. But, on the other hand, a wonderful thing is wrought-aye, a miracle for civilization-whenever an artist, architect or sculptor is allowed to place in a public square a monument, building or statue which is a true product of the genius of this American people, and it behooves us to remember an adage as old as Athens-that THE BEAUTIFUL HAS ITS ORIGIN IN THE USEFUL.