

THE RALEIGH TIMES

Published in The Times Building, 10-12 East Hargett Street.

J. V. SIMMS, Gen. Manager; G. H. FARABEE, City Editor; GEO. C. HALL, Adv. Mgr; J. O. BARRETT, Cir. Mgr.

The Times is the only afternoon paper between Richmond and Atlanta with full leased wire news reports, giving the full.

HEARST NEWS SERVICE

Western Representative, HUGHELT HOLLYDAY, Boyce Building, Chicago.

Bell Phone: Editor 178, Business Office 179, Raleigh Phone: Editor 173.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (In Advance.) One copy one year \$5.00, One copy three months 1.25, One copy one week .10.

Entered through Raleigh, N. C., postoffice as mail matter of the second class, in accordance with the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908.

If the scientists do not soon find out what is the matter with Mars, we are going to suggest that an investigation be made.

Again we would suggest to the president of Peru that there is a slight difference between a football game and a bull fight.

Scientists are still puzzling over the eccentricities of Mars, and yet nobody has yet said the president or rate legislation was the cause of that planet's troubles.

Stoessel might have surrendered Port Arthur before that stronghold had exhausted every resource, but when the world thinks of his defence, it reckons him among its heroes. No amount of explaining can make any sentence for the gray old soldier seem justifiable.

We would also like to know the names of those papers which our friend the Winston Sentinel says are intimating that they will bolt the ticket "should a so-called radical democrat be nominated for governor." A list of the papers that are intimating such a thing would make interesting reading. And who is a "so-called" radical—Mr. Craig, Mr. Kitchin or Mr. Horne?

A bit of news that will interest theatrical people, college athletic associations and baseball leagues was contained in the dispatches from Atlanta yesterday afternoon that the Seaboard Air Line would, beginning April 1, put on a flat two cents a mile rate for parties of ten or more. This will be just in time to help the eastern North Carolina Baseball League.

The employees of the Seaboard Air Line are indebted to Judge Pritchard for having the present scale of wages maintained. There is little doubt that an effort would have been made to cut the wages of the men but for the intervention of the federal judge. Now, if Judge Pritchard will step in and prevent the Waldon Shooey from being discontinued, we will extend him a vote of thanks.

The New York senate yesterday gave Governor Hughes the worst rebuff he has had since his administration as governor. So far as the New York republicans are concerned, he is practically eliminated from the presidency. The New York democrats in 1893 were not very strong for Mr. Cleveland, but he was nominated and elected, however. It may prove the case with Mr. Hughes.

For himself Representative Daisell does not believe there is a necessity for a general revision of the tariff laws, but he is willing to keep his views to himself since practically the entire country wants a revision. He thinks that it would be well to recognize the claims of those who think there should be some changes. The other republicans do not think so, and it will be left for the democratic party to revise.

The North Carolina corporation commission is gathering some interesting data to present before the interstate commerce commission relative to the discriminations in freight charges against North Carolina cities. This is the one thing that the people—the real people—have been concerned about, and the entire state will hope for a satisfactory adjustment of freight rates.

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AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

Another man has risen up to defend the American battleships. Admiral Capps says that ship for ship the American vessels are the equal of any in the world. Comparing the English battleship Dreadnaught, with ten heavy guns, and the American battleship South Carolina, with eight big guns, the admiral declares that in action he had rather command the South Carolina.

Admiral Capps found some faults with the United States warships, but his comparison of the whole was favorable to our ships. Everybody knows that our little brush with Spain was nothing more than a dress parade, and, in view of the unfavorable criticism of our navy by magazine writers, it is good to hear an old war dog say what he thinks. There may be flaws in our vessels, but like Admiral Capps, we would prefer to risk them. They have proved effective in the past, and will doubtless continue to take care of themselves.

THE DEATH OF A MARTYR.

The death of Father Leo Heinrichs in Denver was the death of a martyr, says the Charleston News and Courier, discussing the assassination of the priest. Generally, continues our Charleston contemporary, "the anarchist has struck against kings and other temporal powers. His desecration of the sanctuary to commit felony is a lesson that no restraint known to the human heart stands between him and his deadly enemy to humanity. No other illustration pointing so acutely to his essential satanism could be conceived. When the anarchist strikes the representative of human government there is the danger that the weak and morbid may be the victims of the illusion that he was moved by some remote, primal sense of injustice, but a blow aimed at a representative of the Almighty doing his holy office must reveal that anarchy is simply the blind rebellion of the fallen and hopeless.

Whatever may be the strength of infidelity and so-called liberal thinking in a materialistic age, the human race is as far today as it has ever been from the thought that it can survive without the acknowledgement of God."

Secretary Taft's manager has announced that the labor leaders of Tennessee are for the big secretary. They may be, but what good will it do the big secretary for Tennessee labor men to be for him? It might do him as much good, though, as it does Bryan democrats to hear that Maine will send a solid delegation.

The paragraph of the Charleston News and Courier says that "the Denver convention hall is said to be one mile from the nearest saloon, but that distance will not be a serious obstacle to the Georgia delegation.

"The Republican Party of the Doubtful South."

From the Charlotte Observer: In the last number of Harper's Weekly there is a contribution, under the above caption, by Edward Lissner, which is of more or less interest. Maryland and West Virginia are not considered, "but those states of the southern section which in the absence of party dissension have hitherto been looked upon as sure democratic." Mr. Lissner continues: "There are at the present time three southern states rated as doubtful and two debatable. Under the first head are placed Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri; under the second, Virginia and North Carolina. Democratic leaders may deny this, but it is mere

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whistling on their part to keep up courage.

"By the existence of a doubtful south in place of the hitherto solid one, four changes are the inevitable in the political situation of the future: "First, a diminishment of the prestige long enjoyed by New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana at national conventions is pivotal states. They will have to share this with some of the southern ones in the future.

"Second, the reply of that section to the solid south. "Third, greater influence of the southern states in the councils of both parties, one that ought to prove beneficial in character; and, "Finally, the breaking down of all barriers which since the close of the civil war have prevented men from the south being candidates on the national tickets of both parties.

"An answer to the question whether the solid south has really become the doubtful south involves a consideration of the republican party in that section, and more especially whether it has now made itself acceptable to the great mass of voters there who supported the democratic ticket at the polls in the past merely as a protest against the manner in which the opposition party was conducted. This is the purpose of the present article.

Continuing: "Presumably existing to dispute control with the democrats, the republican organizations in most of the sections of the south have been content to allow election after election to go by default. This perhaps was an instrumental in keeping the democrats in power as anything else. The local republican leaders were satisfied with the mere skeleton of a party, not designed to keep alive before the voters republican principles and policies, but rather as a basis to the claim for federal patronage in their sections. Small wonder, therefore, that Secretary Taft said in his Greensboro, North Carolina, speech, it would be better for the republican party in the south if federal offices were filled by democrats."

We are chiefly concerned, however, with what this writer has to say of republicans in North Carolina. "The situation mentioned exists in Virginia at the present day. The impression prevails there among the people of all parties that no real desire exists on part of a majority of the republican leaders to make a showing at the polls, excepting in the ninth congressional district. Their real object is to keep the republican party a close corporation for use in the distribution of federal offices. As one sums it up, the larger the coterie, the longer the division. Republicanism suffers in North Carolina from much the same cause. There are more voters in the western part of the state whose principles lean toward the party as they are understood than go to the polls. The claim is made that North Carolina has 87,000 white republicans, though at the last congressional election the party vote was but 67,000. The cause of this apathy is very simple: the dissensions among state and local leaders over the distribution of federal patronage. Their quarrels on the subject are constant. It is not to be inferred, however, that the entire republican leadership of that state is based on the foundation of federal patronage. This would be unjust to some of the men there who write and talk for the party principles, though they refuse to have anything to do with the organization so long as it means a squabble for office and nothing more."

After discussing conditions in Tennessee and Missouri the writer comes back to Virginia and North Carolina and is found saying: "The republican stronghold in Virginia is in the southwestern part, the mountainous section of the state, lying next to southern west Virginia, eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, and the western part of North Carolina, this territory forming the ninth congressional district. The better classes of the native population are overwhelmingly democratic. The republicans are mainly from the element which furnished Union soldiers during the civil war. This class has always been opposed to what it terms the aristocracy, especially of eastern Virginia, and hatred, it is charged, plays some part in its vote. The republican strength in North Carolina, the same as in Virginia, lies also in the mountainous section of the state. The union spirit prevailed here in 1860 because there were few negro slaves, and the people at that time were opposed to the dominant element of the state. The bulk of this vote is white. The republicans stand as well socially as the democrats, but in the east there is, practically speaking, no such thing as a decent white republican."

At this point Mr. Lissner is a little confusing. Does his last sentence refer to eastern Virginia or eastern North Carolina? The former, we hope. As a matter of fact there are quite a number of "decent" white republicans in eastern Carolina.

Here is a rather startling paragraph: "The character of republican leadership throughout the doubtful south is no better or worse than the democratic. It may be said that the old reconstruction type of leader has become extinct. For those unfamiliar with conditions in the south, it is only fair to add that the republican leaders of today are all white. The day of the negro boss has also passed." Mr. Lissner's reference here is to his "doubtful" south; if it were to his "debatable" we should feel constrained to enter an emphatic protest. To return: "Marion Butler, former United States senator, who now lives in Washington, claims to be boss of his party in North Carolina. His other leaders are Jeter C. Pritchard, United States district judge of the western district; his son-in-law, State Chairman Thomas R. Rollins, of Asheville; Judge A. Q. Adams, of Greensboro; Thomas W. Settle, a leading member of the Asheville bar, whose pamphlet on his party in the south attracted much attention some months ago, and Walter A. Hildebrand, editor of The Industrial News, Greensboro."

Judge Pritchard is not of the district court but of the United States circuit court. Three of the names above are

given correctly and three incorrectly, and Mr. Thomas S. Rollins is ex-chairman of the republican state executive committee and ex-Judge S. B. Adams chairman. Again:

"The president has favored both factions at different times in North Carolina, and each has set up the claim of his representative. Both have carried on a spirited contest to win his favor by shouting loudly for him. There is nothing, however, on which an opinion may be based as to whether Mr. Roosevelt has been a factor in the present condition of his party in that state. There is no doubt, though, that if the president had been inclined to lend more of his influence to those republicans already mentioned who are members of the party for the sake of principle," it would be better off."

"The negro is not a great factor in republican circles of North Carolina, though his vote is accepted on election day whenever he can qualify. The colored vote in the western counties is hardly enough to count. The only election carried for the republicans in recent years have been entirely through the white vote. There was a strong effort for the party to break away from the negro, and when the constitutional convention was called, mainly for the purpose of disfranchising him, the white republicans in the western part of the state declared their acquiescence on the ground that they wished to build up a white party in the state."

The statement that the only elections carried by the republicans in North Carolina has been by the white vote is erroneous. The period of Populist-republican fusion dominance was anterior to the adoption of the amendment. There was no convention to adopt it but it was submitted by the legislature to the people and by them ratified.

Mr. Lissner finds little tariff sentiment of any character in North Carolina—little either pro or anti.

His general conclusion, after a separate review of the field in each of the states named above is that "there is no doubt that the present occupant of the white house has failed to exert all the influence for good which he might have, and in consequence the solid south is not so near being broken up as it should be." In the opinion that it is not near being broken up he is quite correct.

Man's Inhumanity to Man:

Washington Post. That paroled convict who begged to be sent back to prison because he could not bear the jarring cries of "Jailbird!" with which the world greeted him has tasted the dregs in his cup of punishment. The brand of his crime was upon him, and he could not escape it. He was paroled to lead an honest life and given honest work to do—but the honest men about him, who had never been in prison, taunted him with his shame. He was given no peace by day or night, no rest from the barbed tongues of those who prided themselves on their godliness, while they called him "Thief!" till at last he was forced to run back to the shelter of a convict's cell for relief.

It is a regrettable marginal comment upon the pages of our modern history. The world is growing better, we say; it is becoming more virtuous. This is not worth much, unless it is growing more kindly also. History is full of the records of people whose virtues were their highest pride, but who burned heretics at the stake. Cultured, virtuous, moral and self-righteous those people might have been, but at heart they were savages none the less. Are the honest men who taunted the paroled convict with his prison stripes less savage?

It is cruel, it is merciless, to hold up to them the mirror of their crimes. We cannot blame them if they become only worse criminals, then, and prey like wild beasts upon the society which has scorned them. The dominant note of the twentieth century is co-operation in industries and in governments; it should be so with individual relations. But it is not the strong who need the help of the strong. It is the weak, the ex-convicts, the ex-drunkards, and those who will life themselves out of the gutter if only a helping hand is reached down to them.

Fat is An Offense.

"The female form being capable of expressing a supreme degree of grace, should be an inspiration in our daily lives and lead up to higher ideals of beauty," said the art lecturer. "Therefore the fat woman is an enemy to the artistic uplift, for she is entirely too heavy for any wings of fancy to raise. "I can't understand how any woman will remain fat when it is so easy to reduce one's flesh. In the Latin quarter of Paris one never sees a gross figure. Although the art models take things easy, sit around a great deal and eat just whatever they please, yet they keep their flesh firm and their figures beautiful. They have a simple fat reducer that takes the place of starving and gymnastics. It consists of a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime of this simple recipe: 1/2 ounce Marmola, 1/2 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 3/4 ounces Syrup Simplex. That's all. Why don't fat, pudgy American women try that? It's harmless—nay, very good for them—and will, I understand, take off as much as a pound of fat a day. Any one with a little small change and a drug store handy can have a decent figure."

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NOTICE OF SALE.

By authority given in a judgment of Wake Superior Court at January Term, 1908, in an action entitled W. C. Cram against N. W. Watkins, I will sell on

Thursday, March 12, 1908,

on the premises described below, the personal property described in said judgment, namely: One Saw-Mill Frame with Mandril, shafts, pulleys, and boxes complete attached thereto; also one thirty-foot Carriage, with Lane set-works on same and carriage wheels and boxes for same, all being the same property sold by said Cram to said Watkins on October 11th, 1906. The place where said property will be sold is on the land of Miss Eldora Ferrell, in Wake Forest Township, Wake County, N. C., adjoining the lands of A. Young, F. R. Freeman, the Clifton lands, and others, and at the place on said land where said Watkins has heretofore during the past year operated his saw-mill. The hour of said sale will be 12 o'clock noon. The terms of sale will be Cash. The property will be sold separately or all together, to suit purchasers. J. N. HOLDING, Commissioner. Feb. 18, 1908—Daily.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of the powers contained in a judgment of the Superior Court of Wake county, made and entered on the 18th day of February, 1908, in a Special Proceeding therein pending, entitled "W. H. Rogers and wife et als vs. Mary Johnson et als, being No. 1410 Special Proceeding Docket of said Court, I will on Monday the 23rd day of March, 1908, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in Wake county, North Carolina, in Middle Creek Township, on the head waters of Nell's Creek, adjoining the lands of H. B. Oliver, the heirs of Alexander Rogers, V. Smith and others, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a stake corner of lot No. 1, thence N. 155 poles to a stake in the Wood line, thence 24 2-3 poles to a stake, thence south 155 poles to a stake in the road, thence east 24 2-3 poles to the beginning, containing 24 acres more or less. W. B. JONES, Commissioner. Feb. 20—Daily 30'

NOTICE:

By virtue of a mortgage from Jacob Foster and Lethy Foster, recorded in Register's office of Wake county, in Book No. 167, page 490, we will sell on Wednesday, March 18th, 1908, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door of Wake county, in the city of Raleigh, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the tracts of land conveyed by said mortgage, the same being situated in Little River Township, Wake county, N. C. The first tract lies on the Hillsboro Road, adjoining the lands of W. W. Bunn, Richard Bottom and C. D. Pace, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a high wood stake on the Hillsboro Road, and in the line of said C. D. Pace, thence running with said line west ten degrees south twenty chains to a lightwood stake on said road; thence south fifteen chains and twenty-five links to another high wood stake; thence east ten degrees south twenty chains to another lightwood stake; thence north fifteen chains and twenty-five links to the beginning, containing eight acres. Second tract, near Wakefield, known as one part in the division of Willis High's (deceased) lands containing five acres, more or less, and more fully described in said mortgage.

HOLDING & BUNN, Attorneys for Mortgagee and Assignee of Mortgagee. Feb. 18th, 1908. Daily.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Having qualified as the administrator of Ruth Jeffreys, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 22nd day of January, 1909, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. CHAS. JEFFREYS, Administrator of Ruth Jeffreys, Deceased. ARMISTEAD JONES & SON, Attorneys. O S W 67

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