

Raleigh Daily Times

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United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, close personal friend of President Taft and former owner of the celebrated white house cow, is still in hot water. His admitted expenditures of \$107,000 to occupy a seat in the senate may yet result in an investigation by the senate. The Lorimer and the Stephenson cases are connected, inasmuch as the lumber interests are known to have been active in accomplishing the election of both men. Stephenson spent his salary as senator for 14 years, according to the account of his election expenses filed by himself, which includes the following items: Printing bill, \$7,347.69; postage, \$11,339; services of organizers outside of Milwaukee county (five names only given), \$53,729.56; traveling expenses, cigars, etc., \$1,420.63; advertising in newspapers, \$16,485.24; Milwaukee county organization, \$8,417.86; signatures to nomination papers, \$235.06; office rent and employes, \$4,970; telephone, telegraph, and express, \$735.10; advertising and other bills received after primary closed, \$3,188.65.

BELIEVES IN NEWSPAPERS.

Judge Blair, of Adams county, Ohio, who has been fined vote-sellers by the hundred, believes publicity is the most effective antidote for graft. "I am a great believer," said Judge Adams, "in those newspapers which print the facts concerning their government, whether it be municipal, county, state, or national. I believe we are getting too big a nation to allow the politicians to run us, to think for us, and to run our government for us. And just so long as we have any newspapers who will print the truth, regardless of whom it affects, we may have this freedom. If such papers should pass away we would have a terrible reign of corruption and fraud."

A NEW DELICACY (?)

The Waxhaw Enterprise is experiencing ecstasies of delight because of a new dish it has gotten hold of to tickle its palate. Hear it rave: The people living in Wilkes county, Ga., are making rabbit sausage. One of the Georgia newspapers says this news will be relished by everyone who has ever tasted the joys of either rabbit or sausage. And who, pray, is so benighted as not to appreciate one or both of these zesty dishes? In the cooked rabbit there is a certain elusive tang, a sort of whimsical flavor not to be found in any other offspring of the kitchen. In sausage there is a bold, almost pompous richness combined with an infinite variety that takes the appetite by storm. What, then, must be the potency of these two great dishes together? Any land would be blessed by sausage alone. Any people should be content with fried rabbit alone. It has been left to Wilkes county to

enter upon the double delight of rabbit sausage.

The news dispatches, which are all too meager, in detail, do not inform us as to the inventor of this rare dish. Whoever he may be, greetings and godspeed to him. He deserves a place in "Who's Who in America", and had he lived in the days of the old kings he would have been knighted for his accomplishment.

BRING IT TO RALEIGH.

The Southern Power Company, with headquarters at Charlotte, and headed by the Dukes, of Durham, is planning the biggest Interurban Electric Railway in the south to extend from Greenville, S. C., by Spartanburg, Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, and on to Durham. Charlotte is to be the center of this big Interurban Railway and some days ago the business men of Charlotte called a meeting and subscribed for \$200,000 worth of the stock of the company, to show the Dukes their good faith, and that they would support the new road with their business. The business men of Spartanburg, Greenville, Salisbury, Greensboro, and Durham are going to do likewise. The business men of these great cities see what this Interurban Railway is going to do for all this section of the Piedmont country and they are willing to show the Dukes that they will receive their glad hand if they will spend their money in developing the wonderful resources of this vast section from Greenville to Durham.

Now why is it that the business men of Raleigh cannot get together and take a large block of stock in this Interurban Railway with the Dukes and get this electric line continued from Durham on to the state capital. Raleigh now has one of the most modern and best-equipped street railways in the south, and it would make a good feeder to such a line. As a matter of business for the Southern Power Company it will be a good move for them to continue their line on to Raleigh, but the thing for the business men to do is to get together and act NOW, so that they will have some assurance that they will bring the road here. Such a great electric railway connecting up all the big Piedmont cities will mean much to the people in many ways, and as the Capital City of the state we cannot afford to let such a road come to Durham and stop. We should make a strong effort to get it continued on to Raleigh. The Dukes are going to spend millions in the development of this Piedmont section, and we should give them the glad hand and invite them to our Capital City, and not only invite them, but do as other business centers are doing: take stock in their railways and help them develop the state.

THE CANADIAN TREATY.

As the full significance of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, proposed by President Taft, is understood, stand-pat republicans are dazed at the proposed inroad upon the protective principle, while republicans from the northwest, who have been crying for six months or more for a downward revision of the tariff, and a relief from the high cost of living, are raising their hands in horror and trying to explain that they have not meant tariff reductions of this character. The democrats are about the only ones who can tell just how they stand on the proposed agreement. With exceptions, they seem to be pleased with it. The disorganization of the republicans over the agreement makes it certain what its fate will be in congress. Members of state delegations are differing among themselves as to the advisability or inadvisability of supporting the proposed legislation.

senators themselves are changing their minds almost from hour to hour, and there is every evidence of a mix-up, regardless of partisan lines, such as congress has not seen in many a day. The treaty is doomed. It will be rejected.

As a matter of procedure, the senate will not consider it until the house has acted. The subject comes before the senate not in the shape of a treaty upon which that body alone may sit in judgment, but as a legislative proposition requiring the joint action of the two houses. It is a revenue question, and action must originate in the house of representatives. Whether the agreement be disposed of or not in that body, it is the practically unanimous opinion of the leaders of the senate, among both republicans and democrats, that it would be a waste of time to attempt to consider it before March 4.

Whether the president may deem this a subject of such vital importance as to suggest the advisability of an extra session of the next congress is a question the executive may answer.

Some public men believe if the president could receive assurances that the agreement could be put through without amendment and further agitation of the tariff question would not be precipitated he might be willing to call congress in extraordinary session. The fact that the democrats would not be prepared for a general revision of the tariff early this spring might induce them to give a pledge to the executive. Still the expressions relative to an extra session are vague and hint at it only as a mere possibility.

A dispassionate survey of the whole situation may be summed up: no reciprocity with Canada, at least until another and totally different basis of agreement is made.

Press Comment.

Made a Good Start.

The democrats made a good start in their caucus in Washington last week. Instead of waiting until next fall on the eve of the assembling of the congress in which they are to have control of the house, they got together in Washington Thursday night, nominated the speaker selected the ways and means committee and authorized that committee to select the other committees. Of the democrats elected to the next house 229 out of 257 were present and this attendance is surprising when it is remembered that all those not members of the present congress had to go to Washington at their own expense. The speaker was selected without division and there was practical unanimity in selecting the ways and means committee and authorizing that committee to select the other committees. The democrats had gone on record in favor of taking the selection of committees out of the hands of the speaker, and it is to their credit that they did not repudiate their own proposition when they found themselves in power.

The matter of the organization of the next house is practically out of the way and the ways and means committee can arrange its programme for tariff revision and be ready for business when the new congress meets next December. There will of course be some disappointments when the committees are announced, but if the democrats show the same spirit of conciliation in which they have begun they will make a good impression on the country and will have a fine opportunity to elect the next president—Statesville Landmark.

The Other Side—At Last.

Our friends of the northern magazines have a fashion of sending out to publishers advance notices of the leading features of their current issues. In the February number of McClure's, Edith Wyatt and Sue Ansley Clark have an article on the tough times the women employed in the New York laundries have. It is pretty much an offset to the stock stuff the magazines have been running about southern cotton mills, and reading it, we came to the conclusion that the advance slips would save us from mutilating the magazine itself, with the scissors. But behold! The editor of the advance slips had many other things of over-dense the whole laundry story in a few lines of small type under the heading: "Working From Seven in the Morning Until Midnight Without Overtime Pay." One has to dig into it to learn that it does not refer to southern cotton mills, but to New York laundries and it skips the matter of the fabulous wages paid, altogether. The Magazine article, itself, is full, grown women get from \$3 to \$8 a week as a general run, the more skillful operators making higher wages during certain seasons of the year. The magazine article, itself, is full, fair and candid. It tells of laundries where the best conditions prevail and where the worst conditions prevail, and there is not a cotton mill woman in the south who on reading it, will not thank God that she earns her living in a southern cotton mill, instead of in the best New York laundry.

But we will throw our printed slip



Admiral George Dewey, who has made a statement advocating the fortification of the Panama Canal. The statement repudiates the magazine article by Rear Admiral Evans, retired, who declared that no amount of fortifying will render the canal of real value for the passage of a fleet after war had been declared or when war is known to be inevitable.

away and go deeper into the matter, for we want the poorest cotton mill community in the south to compare its condition with that of the wage earners in the north—the laundries. This article in McClure's is based on the report of Miss Coraia Walrisher, who secured employment in a number of laundries and who writes from personal experience. It is a pretty hard life the workers in those laundries lead. Here is a case relating to wages. "One of the ill-paid girls who had four dollars and a half a week," says Miss Walrisher, "gave \$2.50 a week board to an aunt. She had only \$1 a week left for every other expense. This girl was keeping company with a 'long-hornman' who had as much as \$25 in good weeks. She had been engaged to him, but had broken her engagement because he drank—the got so 'terribly drunk' that I saw her she was in such terrible despair with her low wages, her long hours of standing that she was considering whether she should not swallow her well-founded terror of the misery his dissipation might bring upon them and marry him after all."

The air and light conditions are necessarily bad, but how about food and drink? At one laundry, the story goes, "the women at first kept bottles of soda water. Some old women had beer. But on a series of hot days, with hours from half past seven to twelve, and from one to any time up to ten at night, ten cents worth of beer or soda water did not go far to alleviate thirst and soon drank a big hole in a wage of \$5 a week." This was an account of emulsinated water and for weeks the women, not able to pay for their beer or soda water, had to drink this bad water. When the women work over time at night they cannot go home for supper, but buy it at neighboring stores. Their average supper costs seven cents. Four girls have been known to "dine" on a one-cent piece of cake. The favorite supper is bread and sausage, cheese or meat.

How is it about living quarters? The general public has an idea of what life in a New York tenement is. Some of the hotels and hospitals conduct their own laundries, which are generally located in the basement. They have dormitories up under the roof for the help. In one room in the dormitory of an expensive hotel, there were twenty-seven beds in tiers, aired only by three windows on an inner court. The room looked fresh and pleasant because of the white paint and blue bed-spreads; but it was badly ventilated, both by condition and because the girls would keep the windows closed for warmth. The scenes in these dormitories and laundries may be imagined from the comment of Miss Walrisher: "It looks impossible it could have been true. Watching these women has been like seeing animals tortured."

Then there is a feature of wage earning in the north unknown to the south. It is discrimination. The writer of the story says: "Mangle work, as a rule, is done by Italians. In two laundries I found, working side by side, with American and Irish girls, Italians, who were doing exactly the same work, and were paid less, solely because they were Italians. The employer said he never paid the Italians more than \$4 a week."

There is much more to the same effect, but the Chronicle does not like to deal in human misery. It has given so much substantiation of its claim, often repeated that there is enough of the labor problem, so called, at the doors of the north to keep the philanthropists up there, busy at home. The south is fast solving its own problem in a satisfactory way, and it is time for the north to begin the work of cleaning up its own backyard.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Nursing Mothers and Malaria. The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria, and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 60c.

IN THE MAIL BAG.

The Times will accept for publication in its Mail Bag columns, short, vigorous letters on questions of public interest. It cannot undertake to publish letters exceeding 250 words, and reserves the right rigidly to condense communications which are of greater length. Letters should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer, but these will not be published if request to that effect is made.

Does Raleigh Need a New Market House?

During the legislative session of 1909 a commission was appointed for the purpose of selling the old market house and selecting a site for the erection of a new building. It appears that the commission was not able to agree and things remain at present as they were prior to the act of the legislature.

In considering the subject, it has occurred to me that we could very well afford to do without a central market house. In the near future we are to have a municipal building which will include the guard house and executive offices. This will leave the present market house available only for the selling of produce, meats, fish, etc. The minimum price fixed by the bill passed by the legislature for the sale of the market house property was to be \$60,000.00. Many, however, appraise its value much higher, from \$75,000.00 to \$80,000.00 being suggested as its true value. If after removing the municipal offices and the guard house from the present market house, which old building will represent from \$60,000.00 to \$80,000.00 of capital, it then appears that this amount is entirely too much for the revenue which may reasonably be expected from the rental of the stalls in the market.

There have been suggestions by those who favor retaining the present market house building, that by the expenditure of a sum of money, ranging from \$10,000.00 to \$25,000.00, the building might be so remodelled that it would be available for an office building. However, should this improvement be made there would be the additional investment of that amount by the city in this property, which would total from \$70,000.00 to \$100,000.00 as the cost of the improved building, and it does not appear that revenue sufficient can

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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be realized to make the investment a profitable one.

The tendency is towards scattered stores for the sale of meat and vegetables. The central market idea was originated during the village period of our people, for at that time the residents were situated within a very short distance of the market, and it was, therefore, accessible to all the citizens of the town. As the town expanded the population was further removed from the market and it thus became less accessible. It is generally admitted that the average housewife cannot make the visit to the market and make her purchases without the expenditure of a considerable amount of time, and more so, since the market is situated on the principal thoroughfare of the city, the ladies are required to attire themselves as if they were making a social call.

Some of the most progressive cities have no market house, and you will find in these cities stores devoted to the sale of meats, fish, oysters, etc., which stores present the ideal sanitary conditions. My idea is that the city shall go out of the market business and let individuals conduct it along the same line as do other merchants, subject, however, to such sanitary rules and regulations as may be laid down by the board of aldermen and require further, that each individual who is desirous of keeping a store for the purpose of selling meat and fish, etc., shall obtain a license from the sanitary department of this city. Make it the duty of the sanitary officer to visit those places daily and give him such control of the method of conducting these stores as will insure their absolutely good sanitary condition. Distributed around the city and meat stalls and vegetable stalls can be brought into close touch with the housekeeper and she who cannot take time to dress herself fitting to appear through the principal streets, would not hesitate to walk a block or two in her own neighborhood in her ordinary home attire. She is thus enabled to examine her meats and vegetables personally and to know just what she is getting for the price she pays.

The present market house should be sold and the proceeds of the sale should be applied to improving the streets of Raleigh or to the payment of the auditorium bonds. If the building is sold (the value of which is conceded to be between \$60,000.00 and \$80,000.00) that amount will be put upon the tax books of the city

of Raleigh and produce revenue to the city. The question of locating the market is one that calls for almost the power of divination. If it is located at exactly the right place it may pay its expenses, but if it is located at a point not accessible or agreeable to the citizens, it will become a burden upon the city. Several towns in the state have had this experience—a market house with practically no tenants.

Having in mind the feeling aroused among our citizens at the various public hearings of the committee, it seems impossible to reconcile the different factions and we have no prospects of a united front in selecting a suitable site for a new market house. There is another phase of the question to be considered, namely: that of realizing sufficient funds from the sale of the present market house to buy the land and erect such a building and site as will meet with the approval of this or any other committee having the matter in charge. The minimum price estimated for the land and building of a new market vary from \$70,000.00 to \$80,000.00, from which the city can only realize the income derived from the rental of the stalls. If the market is sold the price named will guarantee that the present buildings will be torn down and a substantial edifice will replace it, which will be ornamental and imposing. The money derived from the sale can be used to retire the old market house bonds which will cut down our interest rate between \$3,000.00 and \$4,000.00—the property having passed into private hands will be subject to taxation and add from \$600.00 to \$800.00 to the city treasury. As we have provided an ornate municipal building, providing a city guard house, commodious offices for our city officials, and the finest auditorium in the state, may we not take plenty of time to consider our future action towards a market house?

The city of Charlotte, the largest city in our state, has no market house. Atlanta, the biggest city in the south, has none. Birmingham, Ala., a very large city, has none, and it does appear that if these cities are not inconvenienced by the lack of a market house that we should not.

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Pastor Called.

(Special to The Times.) Burlington, N. C., Jan. 28.—Rev. G. I. Lenker, of Pittsburg, Pa., but temporarily located at Southern Pines, has been extended a call to the pastorate of Macedonia Evangelical Lutheran Church of Burlington.

MEN WANTED.

Wages \$25. to \$50. a Week in Automobile Work—Thousands of Jobs Waiting For Competent Men in All Parts of the Country. In addition to the immense number now in operation about 300,000 Automobiles will be manufactured this year and this means work for thousands of men qualified to Sell, Repair, Drive and Demonstrate Automobiles and Trucks. The Rochester Automobile School will fit any man in a few weeks to fill any of these positions, without interfering with his present employment, get him a job and give him an opportunity to make \$10 weekly while learning. For information write Rochester Automobile School, 299 Church St., Rochester, N. Y.

