

NORTH CAROLINA NEEDS IMMIGRATION.

Extrac from Address of Clarence Poe, Editor of The Progressive Farmer and Gazette, Before the North Carolina Press Association, Wrightsville, N. C. June 9, 1910.

On the very same principle, however, immigration of a normal or high standard of intelligence and efficiency is desirable. Such immigration can be had and ought to be had in some measure perhaps from our English, Scotch, Dutch, and Irish kinsfolk across the sea—but chiefly from our Northern and Western States. For years now hundreds of thousands of the most enterprising and progressive farmers in the middle West have been going to Canada with its long hard winters and bitter climate, not only giving up American citizenship and going to live on the Canadian side, but also bringing with them three times as much for land of the same fertility, commands in the South. We ought to have brought these men to the South. They know our institutions, our language, they are and many of them are of Southern ancestry who should naturally come back home. Let's bring them back.

If there were no other reason from the North and West, I should favor it as our surest deliverance from our race problem. The proportion of negroes to whites is too large in each Southern State, and my idea of migration and immigration will equalize population until the proportion of negroes in no state will exceed 20 per cent. We must train the negro—the more ignorant he is the greater the burden on the South but at best, the process will be slow and at present it would probably not be too much to say that in considering our great constructive leaders and captains of industry, the average negro in North Carolina in economic worth and efficiency is one-half as useful as the average white man. In other words, in rating average of efficiency we should put the white man at 100 and the negro at 50, so that a country half white and half negro would have an average efficiency of 75 or a handicap of 25 per cent as compared with a county with an exclusive white population of an equal degree of efficiency.

Whether or not the difference is certain it is that the larger the proportion of whites, the more prosperous will be our every industry and the better it will be for every individual citizen, including the negroes themselves.

Two Ways to Build up North Carolina. There are just two ways to build up North Carolina. First and of paramount importance is the way which Governor Aycock emphasized incessantly in his administration—the education of all our people; and I should only supplement this by putting more earnest emphasis upon practical education, education suited to the great urban centers of Europe and the North, but education suited to the needs of a great awakening agricultural Commonwealth such as ours is and must be.

And second only to education which Governor Aycock emphasized is immigration which Governor Glenn set out to further, but to which the state did not respond because it was not made clear that the immigration was to be of the right sort, 4,000,000 instead of 1,200,000 White People.

Now let us start right not by seeking from Southern Europe, but by advertising our resources to thrifty farmers of the North and West men of our own stock who only need an invitation to make them come. Emerson was right when he said that ever man who comes into a city with any purchasable talent or skill in him gives to every man's labor in the city a new worth, and if an ignorant negro slave in the old days was worth \$1,000, certainly we may assume that a thrifty and intelligent white Westerner, bringing not only himself, but in most cases substantial accumulations as well, should be worth many times as much as an asset to the State. 1,200,000 white people. It should have 4,000,000 Consider for a moment how much more active would be our schools and roads and railroads, much more attractive would be country life in our thickly settled places and how much easier it would be to get telephones and waterworks and trolley lines and local libraries and all the advantages of twentieth century life.

Let us take as our watch word Education and immigration—Both of the right sort.

A Dream of North Carolina's Future.

For seventy years now North Carolinians have been going West to build up the new States of that great empire. Now let us welcome their children and neighbors to help us build here a great prosperous and populous Commonwealth, where the masses of the people trained to as high standards of efficiency as anywhere in the world, shall develop a nation; a splendid and forceful democracy of trained, intelligent and thrifty homeowners from among whom shall come not only a Jefferson, a Marshall not only a James J. Hill and a Thomas A. Edison and a Seaman A. Knapp, not only men whom all the nation know as leaders in imports and seers, sculptors and artists—if not a Titian at least a Reynolds or a Millet, if not a Michael Angelo at least a St. Guadens or a Ward, if not a Shakespeare at least a Browning or a Tennyson if not a Savonarola, at least some great church into vital relation to modern thought and give it a new baptism of spiritual power—all these untill North Carolina shall stand forth as having developed the best rounded civilization of which any American State can boast.

Do not wait until the last day to buy your new vehicles for the 24th. (St. John's Day at the Orphanage). WE HAVE ANYTHING you want in the WAY OF A BUGGY OR SURRY, and can please you. See us. HORNER BROS. CO.

REVIEW OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS

How He Won the Honor of Being the Most Distinguished Private Citizen on Earth.

Where He Has Been and What He Has Done. Kings Met on Terms of Equality.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON. (Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.)



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THE fact seems to be pretty well established that during his fifteen months abroad Colonel Roosevelt has bagged several lions and other big game in Africa and most of the royal lions and other big people in Europe. His trip filled the Smithsonian Institution with specimens and the newspapers with scare heads. Of a truth he has been the most talked about traveler who has visited the monarchs of Europe since Napoleon Bonaparte made social calls at the head of the French army.

On the stage of the old world the

nationalists and spoke for the British government. In Rome he refused to meet the pope unless he could retain his entire freedom. In Austria he met on equal terms the emperor and Kossuth, the friend of liberty. In France he spoke vigorously against race suicide and in favor of the homely virtues. In Christiania he lifted his voice, already hoarse and frayed, in favor of peace, provided it be the peace of righteousness. In Denmark he walked the ground that Hamlet walked and would have talked with the ghost as a brother if the apparition had dared put in an appearance. In Germany he spent long hours with the kaiser, witnessed a sham battle and discoursed on the fighting edge. In Holland he greeted the burghers as fellow Dutchmen, and in England he accepted the sad duty of representing his country at the funeral of the king. Everywhere he was the same Roosevelt we had known at home, as keen in his pleasures, as untiring, as democratic and as full of information on all possible subjects.



SNAPSHOTS AT MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR. 1. The start. 2. Colonel Roosevelt reviewing Norway's fleet. 3. Riding a camel in Egypt. 4. Kermit and Colonel Roosevelt with African buffalo.

colonel has played many star parts—mighty hunter, faunal naturalist, college lecturer and the most distinguished private citizen on earth. He has met kings on terms of equality. He has preached the good old gospel of manly endeavor with nations as his congregations.

In Africa he became a child of the forest and the veldt, kept going for

He made the name of private citizen a badge of distinction.

As to the number of kings he gathered in his collection of specimens it is impossible to be numerically exact, but to the best of my recollection he bagged them all except Nicholas of Russia and Alfonso of Spain. Perhaps he overlooked them in the rush. But with these two possible exceptions he saw everything and everybody worth seeing, went through Europe with an express train force that gave the effete monarchies nervous prostration, took the degree of LL. D. at Cambridge, propelled words of advice like a human Gatling gun and made John Bull apoplectic by advising him either to govern Egypt or get out.

Cannot Escape Publicity.

It is a great thing to be president of the United States. It is greater to be as big a man outside the presidency as in it. Some ex-presidents have raised chickens, some have become college lecturers or business men, some have been elected to congress, and some have gone into innocuous desuetude. Only one has become a faunal naturalist and the big noise of two hemispheres. There is none like him; none ever was or ever will be. It is impossible that there should be another like him in this land or any other beside the seven seas.

Colonel Roosevelt went to Africa to escape publicity. Did he escape it? Is it possible that he should escape it anywhere? When he is absent people wonder what he is doing. When he is present they wonder what he will do next. There is no keeping such a man out of the newspapers. If he were to hunt for the south pole his every move would be chronicled. If he were to live in Zululand, in China or in Hoboken it would be the same. The reporters would find him out, and if they did not find him out they would write about him anyway. Roosevelt is a front page character. Tidings of him run as naturally to display type as the river flows to the ocean or the sparks fly upward.

Nobody knows how far he has traveled since he left us, but he has covered a considerable portion of two continents. He has not been as great a traveler as his successor, but has probably enjoyed it more. He has been over the least civilized and most civilized parts of the globe and has been equally at home in both. He has gone from the virgin jungle to the ancient pyramids where Napoleon said "forty centuries look down upon us." He has

ridden a camel in Egypt, listened to the riddle of the sphinx and been met by racing boat loads of American reporters on the waters of the Nile. He has talked volubly, explosively and enthusiastically from Mombasa to Christiania and from Cairo to London.

It was on March 23, 1899, that Colonel Roosevelt left New York by the steamer Hamburg bound for the dark continent. On board he made himself most popular with the other passengers by his democratic and unassuming demeanor and friendliness. He touched at Gibraltar and Messina on the way, but requested that all formal receptions be eliminated, as he traveled only as a private citizen. In Messina he was greeted in person by the king of Italy and was touched by the warm welcome of the people.



Photo by American Press Association. COLONEL ROOSEVELT AFTER RECEIVING HIS DEGREE FROM CAMBRIDGE.

which he accepted as a token of their thankfulness for the American relief work following the great earthquake. The one thought he expressed at this demonstration was pride in being an American and in standing for the time as the symbol of the country that had helped these people in their calamity.

The Game Bag in Africa.

The expedition landed on the coast of Africa at Mombasa and proceeded inland to Nairobi, where it established its base. On the trip up it is narrated that the colonel rode on the pilot of the engine. Riding on the pilot is no uncommon occurrence in Africa, though not practiced much in America, for the reason that it causes one to collide too violently with the atmosphere. In the Roosevelt party were Kermit, the son and ostensible photographer, although in the end he proved a better rifle shot than his father; R. J. Cunningham, a mighty English hunter, who went along because of his knowledge of the game and of the country; Major Edgar A. Mearns, J. Alden Loring and Edmund Heller, representing the Smithsonian Institution, and a small army of natives. The party took several trips out from Nairobi and shot enough game to make the Smithsonian Institution look like a petrified section of Africa transplanted to the banks of the Potomac.

After making the game scarce in all the available hunting grounds about Nairobi the expedition proceeded by rail to Port Florence, on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, over which it took passage, then traversed Uganda, threaded its way down the Nile, emerged with a great beating of native tomtoms at Gondokoro, took passage by boat to Khartoum and was soon on its way by rail to Cairo and Alexandria, making stops en route. The hunting was continued till the arrival at Gondokoro.

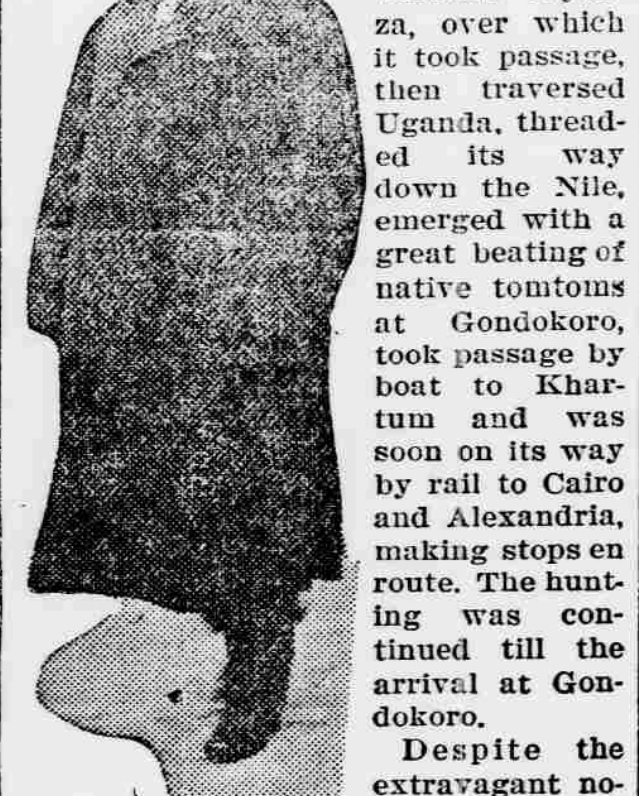


Photo by American Press Association. MR. ROOSEVELT IN FRANCE.

Despite the extravagant notions of the number of animals killed by Colonel Roosevelt, the size of the game bag was comparatively modest, the colonel's bag containing only seventy-six specimens. Of course this represented but a small part of the kill by the entire expedition, but the other members were chiefly concerned with birds and smaller game. Colonel Roosevelt has the following to his credit: Rhinoceroses, including three white specimens, 18; elephants, 9; lions, 7; giraffes, 10; wildebeests, 4; Thompson's gazelle, 1; hippopotamuses, 4; buffaloes, 8; topi, 5; elands, 4; pythons, ostriches, leopards, hartebeests, bohors, impallas, water bucks, 3 each; zebra, oryx, bush buck, oriblia and kob, 1 each.

IN FASHIONLAND.

The Odd Bodice Cool For Summer Days.



SIMPLE LINGERIE BLOUSE.

Though by no means occupying the first place of interest, the odd bodice is still a very important adjunct to a comfortable wardrobe.

It is absolutely required for the street suit of coat and skirt, and fashion requires that the smart bodice match the gown material in color and be made with the utmost care.

White waists are plentiful, materials in these ranging from the coarsest linen to the most diaphanous nets, laces and gauzes, yet even these charming garments, while gaining prestige, fail in the elegance that the gown colored waist will give.

Thin stuffs are the favorite for this waist, such fragile textures as chiffon, crepe de chine and net being used, the garment showing what may be dubbed a tailored finish.

A decided feature with the new waists on shirt waist lines is the horizontal trimming, this being shaped with bands of lace or embroidery between tucks.

Such up and down lines replace the yoke effects to a great degree, and as they induce the slim look still required for all raiment these trimmings are likely to have great vogue.

For all waists, whether practical or fine, the belt is a needed detail, and since the beaded and plain rubber ones fit any figure and hold the waist snugly they are in great demand, exquisite ones in evening shades appearing as frequently as the graver day effects.

The wide, soft ribbon or bias of velvet that fastens with a jaunty bow or rich buckle of some sort is the species of girthing most used, however, for the dressier waist, and there is no end to the pretty possibilities of this style.

Extreme Fashions.

It is to be hoped girls who belong to the business world will not adopt extreme styles of clothes for wear during office hours. For example, however pretty the square or round "Dutch" necks may be, they are entirely inappropriate for wear in an office. And if Lane Grundy does not approve of these for working hours how much more sternly must she frown upon the exaggerations of the style that are sometimes seen, when the Dutch becomes almost decollete, so much below the throat line as it can be. To tell the truth, no girl of refinement would wear one of these extreme models in the street. She knows that such an exposure of neck is suitable only for the house, and her sense of fitness of things would be sadly jarred at appearing so gowned elsewhere.

The girl who goes downtown to business must dress conservatively unless she wishes to be seriously misjudged, for, though she may only be called silly because of the fashions that she adopts, it is far wiser to be treated with dignified consideration than to be the butt for office jests.

It must not be thought that because girls work in offices they are not to have the pleasure of wearing soft and dainty articles. The fact that they do work should make it possible for them to buy pretty dress accessories, but the time to wear them is not in office hours. They have evenings and Sunday days to wear fripperies and to "dress."

Conservatism in dress for business hours does not mean unattractiveness or dowdiness. On the contrary, nothing is more becoming and smarter than a plain frock immaculately clean, well put together and worn with distinction. A girl so attired attracts desirable attention by her air of good breeding and style.

The Sunbonnet Babies.

The newest in china dishes for children's use are the sunbonnet designs. The pictures of the little sunbonnets are familiar to us, though no one has ever caught a glimpse of the faces beneath. Neither are they revealed on the cups, plates, etc., but the pictures are there in all their bright colorings, and the little figures will, I am sure, be pleasing to the youngsters using them.

An oatmeal set is only 25 cents, cups and saucers, also mugs the same price. Sugar and cream sets are 50 cents, plates 35 cents and large bread and butter plates 50 cents each.

TAKE IT IN TIME

Just as Scores of Oxford People Have Waiting doesn't pay.

If you neglect the aching back, Urinary troubles, diabetes, surely follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve back-ache.

Cure every kidney ill. Oxford citizens endorse them.

J. U. Patterson, Hillsboro St., Oxford, N. C., says: "I cannot say too much in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills as since using them my health has greatly improved. I was a victim of kidney trouble a long time and was unable to obtain relief, despite the fact that I used every remedy that was brought to my attention. The principal symptom of my complaint was a lameness across the small of my back and upon arising in the morning, I could hardly commence my day's work. The kidney secretions passed too frequently and obliged me to get up several times during the night. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills and being impressed in their favor, I procured a box at R. L. Hamilton's Drug Store and began their use. I was cured and at the present time I have no backache, my kidneys are normal and my health is good."

For Sale by All Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Time of Lodge Meetings.

Oxford Lodge No. 102, I. O. O. F. Tuesday night.

Granville Camp No. 49 1st and 3rd Friday nights.

Junior O. U. A. M. 2nd and 4th Friday night.

Masonic Lodge A. F. & A. M. 1st Monday night.

W. O. W. No. 17 Thursday night.

What a Summer Cold May Do.

A summer cold if neglected is just as apt to develop into bronchitis or pneumonia as at any other season. Do not neglect it. Take Foley's Honey and Tar promptly. It loosens the cough, soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, and expels the cold from the system.—Sold by All Druggists.

A Dreadful Wound

from a knife, gun, tin can, rusty nail, fireworks, or of any other nature, demands prompt attention with Bucklen's Arnica Salve to prevent blood poison or gangrene. It's the quickest, surest healer for all such wounds as also for Burns, Blisters, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Chapped Hands, Corns or Piles. 25c. at J. G. Hall's.

A PLAIN CONTRACT.

Go to J. G. Hall and buy a bottle of Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic on this plain contract. Buy it with this understanding that it will cure:

- 1st. Fever. 2nd. Chills. 3rd. Bad Colds. 4th. Neuralgia. 5th. Biliousness. 6th. Hemorrhagic Fever. 7th. La Grippe. 8th. Measles. 9th. Typhoid. 10th. Dengue Fever.

Pay 50 cents for a bottle of it with the distinct understanding that if it does not cure you, that your money will be promptly handed back to you.

Make no written statement. Your simple words will do. No questions will be asked. It's the best.

Made by The Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Co., Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE—One Second Hand Wheat Drill. One Second Hand number 2, Gieser Separator, apply to J. F. EDWARDS.

Advertisement for Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. Includes text: 'Facts YOU LOSE MONEY when you allow any of your stock or poultry to remain sick a day. They give you less results in beef, pork, or eggs, when they are not in perfect health. Take a little interest in your own pocket book and doctor them up with Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. It will pay you to do this. It has paid thousands of other successful farmers and stock and poultry raisers. This famous remedy is not a food, but a genuine, scientific medicine prepared from medicinal herbs and roots, acting on the liver, kidneys, bowels and digestive organs. Sold by all druggists, price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. per can. Write for valuable book: "Success with Stock and Poultry." Sent free for a postal. Address: Black-Draught Stock Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.'