

# SALISBURY GLOBE

GLOBE PUBLISHING CO., proprietors.



Published Weekly at No. 211 No. Main street, Salisbury, N. C. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

We offer no apology for the space we devote to the closing of Salisbury's city schools. This paper, under its present management, is to be the ever willing factor in promoting just such influences as this school is designed to inspire. To promote the happiness of our homes, the efficiency of our schools and the sacred influences of our churches, is the prime mission of The Sun's existence.

## "RED BUCK" PROMOTED

We join with the best friends of "Red Buck" in extending him our best wishes in the new relation he assumes as city editor of the Charlotte Observer. His previous experience and his good equipment generally, fit him for any place on the Observer's staff. But the Observer has reached a point when the coming or going of no individual will be very marked, in its appearance, we say this because we can pay the promoters of the enterprise no greater compliment.

The torpedo boat which has well nigh revolutionized naval tactics, has found its greatest usefulness and most effective service when manned by the Japanese soldiers. It is pretty well understood that the crew in charge of the torpedo boat, have their lives in their hands. The stolid indifference to death which seems to possess the Japanese soldiers does much to fit him for his branch of naval service.

Mr. Hoch, the Chicago Bluebeard, says he will die like a gentleman. It seems this is to be about the only opportunity the gentleman is to have for a display of his valor. It takes a rather hard experience in his case, to bring out his gentlemanly qualities. We have no doubt that he will preserve the record of his predecessors, in that he will have a triumphant passage and a safe landing into the happy hunting ground where all the good folks go, and where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage.

The cotton acreage in the South will never be reduced much while the lint brings eight cents a pound in the market. Why should it be? The most reliable statistics show that cotton can be made for less than four cents per pound. If this be so, and we have no doubt of it; the farmer has a cool hundred per cent on his cotton crop. With this prospect the farmers will not reduce, and what's more, they will give Jordan a hard road to travel before he gets them to do so.

It looks now that President Roosevelt is to be the umpire between Japan and Russia.

Where could they get a better one? Both countries could well lay the situation before him and abide his decision.

This would, of course, be made in consultation with his trusted advisers. The President has given no better proof of his own ability, than by selecting men of high order for cabinet places.

The last men on earth who ought to attempt to make a daily newspaper are a lot of politicians and office-seekers. If a paper is not to be a business enterprise, then its a failure to start with.

Chairman Rollins passed through Salisbury this morning and when asked concerning the paper row in Greensboro, said the two factions are just as far apart as ever.

This is probably a mistake. There will hardly be more than one paper launched, which will probably be devoted to fighting the faction which is out. This will be a nice mission for any paper to have.

A foolish utterance often makes its author notorious.

John Jasper became famous by his senseless declaration that the "Sun do move." Of course, people of sense and education know it does no such thing. But every man is more or less respected according to the honesty of his belief. Not that this changes the truth or falsity of the proposition, but people respect honesty, though it may be based upon error.

Old John Jasper was an honest negro, and so people respected his declaration when in the fervor and simplicity of his native eloquence, he declared what would be a physical impossibility.



If you have wool to sell for cash, exchange for goods or to be manufactured, ship it to Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N. C. They pay highest market price and guarantee satisfaction.

Write them for terms and samples.

## OUR CONTEST IS LIVELY

The Sun is adding new subscribers to its list every day. This is no attempt at horn blowing, if anybody who is interested from a business point of view, would like to examine the "stubs" to our receipt book, he can do so at any hour he may come.

The Sun's great voting contest is already a success and really it has just begun. It will be a lively contest before it is over. This is the most liberal proposition ever made by a newspaper in the State. If your friend gets the votes, she will certainly get the trip. A year's subscription to the Sun gets 200 votes, that counts.

## HARDLY A CLERK DID IT

The giving out of the crop report by the clerks in Washington only shows how impossible it is to make anybody truthful and honest, who are not so from principle. The reports ought to be required to be sent out every month in the year so the whole country might know just as much as is known at Washington. That the present system of getting all reports in from every State and giving it out at once will always be used by some one for his own advantage is a foregone conclusion. Its all very well to put it on the clerks in the departments, but that is altogether too nice a snap to turn over to a clerk. A man who is determined to speculate regards the law against it in about the same light that a professional thief would a common padlock.

## FIREMEN MEET

We print to-day the program of the State Firemen's association which is to meet in Winston, N. C. There is no organization in the country which deserves better consideration of the people than those who belong to this association. It is really inspiring to see with what energy and enthusiasm these men labor, often risking their lives to protect and save the property of others. And, too, they are poorly paid, and often not paid at all. They ought to be liberally paid; in the average city they will save enough property at one fire to give them a respectable salary.

The average citizen hardly gets out of bed, when he hears the alarm of fire, because he feels that the fire company will see to it that as little harm as possible is done. We congratulate Winston upon the presence in her midst of these good citizens; these savers of property, and promoters of wealth in our State.

## FAR FROM INCONSISTENCY

The Republican-Populist papers of the State are wonderfully exercised over what they call the inconsistency of the Democrats. They say that the Democratic speakers went up and down the State in the last campaign heaping abuse upon the president, and that now these same Democrats are standing with open arms to give the president a hearty welcome when he visits us in October.—Raleigh Times.

The papers referred to have escaped our notice, we have seen nothing so small from any source.

The most we have seen is the race between Raleigh and Charlotte to see which shall first touch the hem of his garment. There is no entry from Salisbury. We are getting ready, well the truth is we are ready for the old Sheriff who, it is understood, will stop here as he passes. The day of his coming has not yet been announced, but we'll be ready.

## HOW IS IT

It is a noticeable fact that in all the graduating classes of our graded schools, there are from three to five girls to one boy. We wonder how this is. In town where there is a high school for boys, disconnected with the public schools, the matter might be accounted for. But there are very few of such schools in the State. Its a pity it is so. For in giving them up we are parting with one of the most substantial factors in our educational system. This graduating business has been greatly overworked in both schools and colleges of late years. It is perfectly plain that too great a per cent of the students at our colleges appear from year to year in the graduating classes.

Take a college that enrolls 300 students during the year. There is never more than 250 at college at any one time in the scholastic year. And yet about forty of these will be gowned and capped on commencement day. Its nothing more nor less than a concession on the part of the college authority to a clamor for special elective courses, which palm off a lot of men as college graduates with only a smattering of a limited number of studies.

And colleges feel compelled to do this, in order to hold their students. However, there is some sign of getting back to older and better methods among leading college men.

A step in that direction will be a wise one.

## DEATH OF A GREAT EDITOR

The editor of the best newspaper in America is dead. He was the editor and the owner of the Washington Post. And while he has only come into the possession of the common lot of us all, yet it does seem a pity it had to come to this man so soon. For he was yet under sixty, and had just reached the high noon of his intellectual strength.

The conception a man has of his work determines largely its scope, its character, and its success. Mr. Wil-

kins never experienced any difficulty in making his views known to his readers. He first decided what was true, what was right, and what was fair and then delivered his message accordingly. Nobody who reads the Washington Post needs to be told that its editor was a man of the most positive and decided convictions; for paradoxical as it may appear, that is the only sort of a man, who could make a broad, liberal, fair, honest, independent newspaper. The Washington Post is all of this, and what more remains to be said? Others may declare for a "square deal, nothing more, nothing less," but the editor of the Washington Post lived up to it, without let or hindrance. If in our editorial work, we could have but one exchange, we would with no sort of hesitation take the Washington Post. His Policy was that of an original, courageous, independent thinker. And though called in his best manhood, yet he lived to reach his ideal of a newspaper, and has left a pattern worthy of the emulation of the craft. His policy can be easily preserved, because it was founded on truth, justice and fair-dealing.

And this is our hope, that while he sleeps, the sleep that knows no waking, yet he may still speak through him, upon whom his worthy mantle may fall.

## THE MERGENTHALER

The typesetting machine is probably the greatest invention of the 19th century. We say, of the 19th century, for while there have been some sort of machine to set type for the last hundred years or more, yet the present Mergenthaler machine is the only real successful type setting apparatus. That is so far as we know, in universal use. It is certainly so in America, where the greatest newspapers in the world are made.

This machine is improperly called a typesetting machine, we suppose, for want of a better or more suggestive name. For really it sets no type, as everybody knows, but casts an entire line of type from melted metal. However, what we want to say, is that in twenty years the whole business of printing papers has been revolutionized. One machine now will do the same amount of work which twenty years ago it required a half dozen men to perform. And if such a thing were possible as the destruction of these machines in a single day, the world would be in practical darkness, and it would be almost equivalent to the complete destruction, by fire, of all the great newspaper offices in the country. These machines are now absolutely essential to the great newspaper interests of the world. A few of the smaller weeklies are now "set up" by hand, but it is as impossible to make a daily newspaper now without a machine, as it was for the Egyptians to make brick without straw.

The machine is not yet complete, but improvements are being made every few months on his wonderful invention. An attachment is now forthcoming that will do the most elaborate and intricate rule and figure work. This class of work has not heretofore been done, but will be in the most perfect manner in the course of a few months.

## WANTED IMMIGRANTS

AT \$2.00 AHEAD

The proposition of the board of agriculture to the farmers of the State to pay so much ahead for immigrants will test the interest the farmers have in the matter. Two dollars ahead will be a good price for those who will come. The fact is, no such proposition will amount to a row of pins. This very idea presumes they are paupers to start with, and we have plenty of that sort in this country now. If we can show we have any special advantages to offer to people in other States, and in other countries, they will come and engage in business, but till we can, they will be slow to come.

We note that the argument before the board was; that great numbers of our young men were leaving the State and going elsewhere. With all deference to the judgment of the men who made it, but the fact remains it is a very skillful argument. If our own people will not stay here, how can we hope to induce others to rush in and take their places.

The fact of the business is, no general effort for immigration to the State will ever amount to anything, at least not till poor land is more in demand than it is now.

We have some specific and special interest in the State which have and will continue to attract people from elsewhere. But the farming interest in this State will hardly attract many people who are seeking a State in which money can be made. The glory of our State is, not that it offers any special inducements to other people to come here in order to make fortunes, but that we have sent thousands of our best young men to other states who have become leaders in every profession, calling and industry in their new homes.

No State in the Union has done so much along this line as our own. And the world is better off as a consequence.

## BUTTING A ROCK WALL

A gentleman said to us yesterday, "No use to butt against a rock wall." That is true, from one point of view. But the improper understanding of such a declaration, may teach a most pernicious and impotent doctrine. The fact is, no man can do anything, except by accident, who has not some

sense. This world does not afford good grazing for fools.

The reasonableness or impossibility, of almost every proposition depends upon the point of view one takes and the interpretation given to it.

Most achievements which are valuable, are accomplished through difficulties. Sometimes these seem to be as formidable as the literal rock wall. The very fact that these difficulties are great and apparently insurmountable, makes the triumph more striking and more valuable. Religious and political liberty came to this country by "butting against a rock wall." The discovery of the country itself came because one man had the hardihood to put his head against a rock wall. Martin Luther first butted a rock wall and then "butted" into a foreign country and gave his life for the conversion of the heathen. There has been no great triumph in the political, social, or religious world, that has not been preceded by butting a wall, by somebody. All scientific research, and the rich results which have followed, have come to us because some man with a thought, with an idea, that had not yet gotten to the average man, faced the storm and ridicule of the rabble, and reached his goal often in poverty and in rags. No, there is no use to butt against a wall, simply for the sake of the performance; that would be the act of an idiot. But if the wall ought to be removed, and the best interests of the world and of humanity demand that it should come down, then every true man ought to take his turn and do his part to butt it down.

There is nothing in the universe infallible, except God and his laws, these are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. But whatever man has constructed, however formidable it may appear, is to perish with the using, and may and ought to be changed or done away with, when the good of humanity demands it.

## HE HAS STAKED IT OFF

Col. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is early in getting on his gubernatorial platform. Its enunciation, however, completely crowds Tom Watson, off the Populist front bench, and he must make new declarations, or have a fuss with Col. Smith. It looks like when a Populist makes a discovery, some Democrat beats him to it, and has the claim all staked off before the Populist gets ready to register his claim. Col. Smith did not have to puzzle his brain long to get his proposed chart, for the guidance of the Democratic ship. There is certainly nothing new or striking in its present form. Here is a sample of what he gives out:

"I favor the enlargement of the power of railroad commissioners so as to give to them all the authority of the State to protect the rights of the public in connection with transportation companies.

"I favor placing the whole power of the State behind a commission devoted to the interests of the people of the State to obtain for the people of the State reasonable and just treatment by the transportation companies."

That's the genuine stuff. And the Democratic party has been hearing about just that thing ever since the presence of Ben Terrell, of Texas, and Marion Butler, of Samson county, came into public notice in our State. In Mr. Smith's slate for the government of railroads, there is only one class of men who are not illegible to a place on the commission, and who have no voice in the administration of their own property, that is the class of men who know something about the practical workings of a railroad. These men can have nothing to do with the administration of the roads, any farther than to meet the expense of operation. Such legislation would be an outrage upon public decency, to say nothing of justice. It would be confiscation of the worst type, because it tends to destroy by a slow and expensive process. But there is nothing surer than the "rot" of this sort is to constitute the next Democratic platform, which is to be born by Col.'s Smith, Bryan, Tom Johnson Dunne, and some lesser lights, who are to play short stop during the game.

If such men had their way, and we ought to be thankful to God they have not, and never will have, the railroad interests in this country would go to the dogs and to the devil, just as it has in other countries, where the government has with an iron hand, usurped the rightful prerogatives of the individual citizen. Nobody would object to reasonable restraints being placed around the operation of railroads, they ought not to be allowed to discriminate against towns, nor against individual shippers, and ought not to be allowed to give rebates to anybody. Against all of this, we have the most ample security, that is if the enactment of law can provide such security.

If these laws are unavailing now, how much better will they become by any authority which can be conferred upon an Inter-State commission. The whole object and aim in this matter, is, to form a sort of political auxiliary in order to strengthen and perpetuate political parties in power and such enunciations of Col. Smith, thus early in the season, are nothing more than musty stock-arguments of a political demagogue.

## OUR SUNDAY THOUGHT

"I am persuaded that the sufferings of this present time is not worthy to be compared to the glory which shall be revealed in us."

The Apostle Paul knew more: saw more and heard more than any of his contemporaries of which history, in any way speaks. He was in his early career what would be termed, a hardened sinner, for it was late in life before he was attracted by divine things. The Lord knew he was not the sort of game to be taken, with light shot, so he laid him out with one stunning blow, which made him throw on the back gear and set a new schedule for the balance of his run through his earthly pilgrimage.

The other disciples quit their fishing and money changing and followed the Master on his first invitation. Paul had larger purposes and was after bigger game, and so it took a knock-out blow to get him. What Paul's mind saw and his heart felt during the days of his blindness, he seems not to be eager to disclose.

The fact is, Paul was never very profligate, in detailing what he saw, nor what he felt, it matters not whether the experience was one of joy or of sorrow, he in the main kept it to himself.

The great element of strength in the Apostle's writing is, that he wrote from a strong conviction and often from personal experience and observation. Nobody had better authority for what he said, than did the Apostle to the gentiles. He was always careful in his narations to discriminate between what "I, Paul wrote," and that which came to him by inspiration. Take the present declaration and we have only to refer briefly to the Apostles stirring history, to qualify him as a competent witness in the matter of bodily suffering.

"I am persuaded that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory which shall be revealed in us."

This was uttered after Paul had had his set-to with the robbers, he had been in the deep, had bared his back to the lash, had been beaten with rods, and finally stoned and thrown out of the city for dead.

The validity of testimony always depends more than all else upon two circumstances: one is, the opportunity of the witness to know the facts about which he testifies. The other is, the reputation for truthfulness, which the testifier enjoys. If these two circumstances can be established for a witness, his testimony always tells in the matter at issue.

Paul knew what it was to suffer. And the matter of his integrity was just as well settled. He never preached to the other a living standard of that he himself did not exemplify in his own daily walk and conversation. He saw what was not lawful to be uttered, and this was the vision which brought out the declaration of the glory which should be revealed in us. He does not tell what he saw, but he does say he was caught up in the third heaven, where he had his own vision which was not for the world. But was a secret between him and his Master.

Paul was no day dreamer, he put his time and talent to better use. He never talked much about heaven, nor death, nor eternity; but the burden of his message was to straighten up the lives of men. There will be no trouble about the celestial city, the golden streets and the meek and lowly, if we can only be worth at last to see and enjoy these things. God has not promised as anything but a place, we must carry our furniture with us, or we shall find ourselves poor even in heaven. This glory that Paul speaks of, was not to be revealed to us, nor for us, but in us, and this must be the final test. It can only be revealed after it has been stored up in the battery of our hearts, just as the arc light is produced when the battery is stored up with electricity. When this is accomplished it will fully compensate for all of our troubles and disappointments, such as the Apostle had seen and in which he had fellowship.

Charity and Children is a decided favorite among its exchanges.

The editor of that paper combines the essentials from an old field school teacher to an original philosopher. The attention he gives to correcting the improper use of words is a good feature because among its readers are many children and boys and girls who may be permanently benefitted by these reminders. Like most editors, Brother Johnson likes to carry things his way. This he demonstrated early in life, as the following incident will suggest.

His older brother, while engaged in teaching in the Eastern portion of the State, fell in love with a beautiful young lady. And wanting to devote more time to her than his school room duties allowed, he asked his brother Arch to come over and help him. He came. The girl in question is now the mistress of the editor's home, and his brother has been so careful ever since, concerning the kind of help he employs, that he is yet a bachelor. We would not tell this story, but it has been too long for the grand jury to take account of it.

## Timid.

"Don't you think her husband is a naturally a gentle, patient man?" "Sometimes I think he is and sometimes I think she's got him scared."—Houston Post.

A successful man keeps his eyes and ears open and his mouth closed.

# WITH THE EDITORS

## A LITTLE MORE LIMIT NEEDED

In the fact that the Seaboard Air Line has gone into the excursion business, we have evidence that the company wants to make money. It will doubtless net a neat sum as the result of its summer excursion business. There is another way it can make money without running an extra train, or without going to the slightest expense. It has simply to extend the limit of its week-end tickets. People do not care to go Wilmington or Blowing Rock only to turn right around and come back, but if they could have a chance to get a little rest and "knock about" a day or two, thousands would invest in the week-end tickets, where now only hundreds buy. If the ticket-seller would be authorized to give his hole a couple of figures higher up, the company would see a vast increase in the sales of its tickets.—Charlotte Chronicle.

## MR BONAPARTE AND THE SOUTH

It comes as something like a shock to find administration organs hailing the appointment of Mr. Bonaparte to the cabinet as a "recognition of the South."

So far as the South, the real South is concerned, Mr. Bonaparte is an entirely unknown quantity. Up New England way they have a sort of vague idea that anything below New York is "Southern", but down in this neck of the woods it is very difficult to persuade anybody that a man can live in Baltimore all his life and be a Southerner.

Mr. Bonaparte is an able, high class representative citizen of Maryland. The South would doubtless be glad enough to claim him as her own if she had had any claim upon him; but in the absence of any such valid claim, the natural tendency will be to resent the suggestion that there is any recognition of the South in his appointment.

Especially will the Republican party in the Southern States resent the accrediting of the appointment to it. There may not be much of a Republican party down this way, but what there is of it knows its own.

The fact is, Mr. Bonaparte is not much of a Republican anywhere. He is a Republicanized mugwump, with the mugwump characteristics predominating. There is personal friendship in his appointment, and, perhaps, there may be some sentiment in seeing a descendant of the king of Westphalia sitting in the administration household; but just where the good politics of the appointment comes in it is difficult to see.

In any event, Mr. Bonaparte does not belong to the South.—Washington Post.

## WHAT THEY ARE DOING

North Carolina's representatives in Congress seem to be attracting their man took a prominent part in the full share of attention. Senator Over Smoot investigation as a member of the Senate committee at the last session of Congress and is now in Portland, Ore., as a member of the Senate committee on the exposition opening. Senator Simmons has taken a leading part in the discussions in Congress relative to immigration and is the author of the immigration bill; he is now studying the immigration problem in the West. Representative Small is a member of the congressional committee in attendance upon the Lewis and Clark exposition; he was very successful at the last session of Congress in securing river and harbor appropriations for North Carolina. Representative Kitchin, of this district, has taken a prominent part in the discussions on naval affairs and is regarded as an authority on the subject. Representative Pau has taken a leading part in pure food legislation; Representative Webb recently made a speech on the tariff which attracted attention throughout the country; while our other members of Congress have made splendid records in various ways.

In spite of the fact that the statement is made sometimes that Southern men have not the qualities of leadership and statesmanship to a high degree it is certain that there is nothing in the record of our congressional delegation that would call for an apology on the part of any North Carolinian. Our members of Congress are certainly attracting attention not only in this section but in other parts of the country.—Times-Dispatch.

## AUTOMOBILES IN AND OUT.

The fact that practically a million dollars' worth of automobiles and parts thereof have been exported from the United States since the beginning of the present calendar year lends interest to the following compilation prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, showing the imports and exports of automobiles in the commerce of the United States.

The first record of the importation of foreign-built automobiles into the United States was for the fiscal year 1901, when 26 automobiles, valued at \$42,126, were imported into the country. Since that year, however, the imports have steadily increased, having grown from 26 in 1901 to 423 in 1904, while their value (including automobile parts) has increased from \$47,471 in 1901 to \$1,446,303 in the last fiscal year.

During the last fiscal year France supplied 86 per cent of the importations of automobiles into the United