

TILLMAN ANSWERS TAFT.

Tells Why South is Democratic and About Clay for "Nigger."

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, at a dinner of the South Carolinians at the Hotel Knickerbocker last week, answered the argument of President Taft that the South should no longer remain solid in its devotion to the Democratic party, and declared the South solidly Democratic "because the Democratic party is the only white man's party."

At the same time he declared there had been a great change on this subject in the North in the last decade.

"We're often asked," he said, "why we of the South vote the Democratic ticket. My answer is that the Democratic party is the only white man's party to-day, and I am a white man's man. In our State there are 35,000 more negro voters—if they were allowed to vote—than white voters. We have had eight years of negro domination, and so long as Democracy means the rule of the white man, so long will we remain Democratic."

"We are not out of the Union, because we were whipped back; but I am, as I said before, a white man's man and believe that God Almighty made white people out of better clay than he ever put in the best nigger on earth. And, believing that, I am for the civilization that produced John C. Calhoun and Robert E. Lee."

"The South clings to the Democratic party, and until the Republican party gives up the doctrine that the negro is as good as the white man there is nothing for us of the South to do but to cling to the faith of our fathers."

"We South Carolinians must forget that in the North there is still the amalgamation of the races. In the North a white woman can marry a 'nigger,' and in the South we have Cuba ready to drop in our lap as soon as the capitalists say the word and furnish the arms and ammunition for the men in the bushes to start another revolution. In Cuba the white women marry 'niggers,' and the mulatto children can be seen on every street. With a wall of fire to the North and another wall of fire to the South, what is there for us of the Palmetto State to do if we surrender our rights?"

"They say we must enforce the laws impartially, and we say we will not. We have nullified the Fourteenth Amendment, and in every Southern State the negro is disfranchised. We hear about the 'grandfather' clause in our voting qualification. The reason we put that in is to give the poor white man who cannot read a chance to vote and to disfranchise the negro."

"The negro to-day is a Republican asset. He holds the balance of power in Philadelphia and in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. And so long as the Republicans continue to use him as a political asset, it is our duty to be true to the civilization of our fathers and to educate the North, as we have been doing during the last 10 years."

Four Forwards Movements in North Carolina.

Progressive Farmer.

Mr. J. H. Pratt, State Geologist of North Carolina, reports great interest in the campaign for better roads, of which he has charge. The legislative appropriation of \$5,000 will enable him to send a specialist to each community issuing bonds, and this will prevent the waste or misuse of funds which has often hampered the good roads movement in the past. Moreover, speakers can be sent to communities agitating for better roads and the best plans decided upon in the beginning. If you are interested in better roads for your township or county, don't forget to write Dr. Pratt at Chapel Hill.

What our campaign for better schools, so ably conducted by Superintendent J. Y. Joyner; a campaign for better health conditions which will soon be instituted by a State Health Officer; a campaign for "enlisting" farmer boys in the great forward movement for better farming, conducted by Mr. Parker and Mr. Hudson; and a campaign for better roads, which Dr. Pratt has already begun—and vigorously begun—North Carolina will soon set the wheels of progress all a-going along some of the most important lines to which a State can give attention.

Help them along.

Re-Sale of Fair Grounds.

Salisbury Post.

The property of the Yadkin Valley Fair Association will be sold again at public auction on Monday, the 24th of May. At the first sale the property went under the hammer for \$14,600, with the stipulation that this sale price would be subject to an increased bid of 10 per cent. The increase was made Monday and Walter H. Woodson, Esq., announces that the property will again be put up, the bidding started at \$16,600.

Republican Paper for Charlotte.

A charter was issued Monday for the Southern Republican Company, of Charlotte. Its purpose is to publish a Republican newspaper in Charlotte. It is authorized to publish any kind of newspaper from a daily to a monthly and to do job printing. The authorized capital is \$50,000; \$2,000 paid in by W. S. Pearson, J. A. Smith and others, incorporators.

POVERTY OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

Are Ill-Treated and Oppressed—Their Destitution is Terrible.

Washington Dispatch.

One wooden spoon sufficing for entire families, newly born children clad only in newspapers and the levy of taxes even on chickens killed after the Jewish customs, are among the revelations made in a report on information concerning the Jews throughout Russia which the State Department has made public.

The report is from Spencer F. Eddy, American minister to Roumania, who was formerly charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg. It was in response to request from the State Department in 1906 to the American embassy for such information from time to time, that the department might be able to act wisely on the appeals for relief of the Jews there. A striking feature of the Eddy report is the reference to the extreme poverty in the agrarian colonies established for the Jews.

"One wooden spoon has to suffice for an entire family," says Mr. Eddy, "as the cost of one for each member of the family cannot be borne, and yet a wooden spoon can be bought for 1-1/2 cents. There is a maternity hospital supported by charity in St. Petersburg itself, where it is a common occurrence for women to wrap up their newly-born children in newspapers when leaving the hospital, simply because they cannot afford to buy even a piece of flannel cloth suitable for the purpose."

Of the 9,000,000 to 11,000,000 Jews in the world, Mr. Eddy estimates that 5,140,000 live in the Russian Empire.

The number of Jews practicing law is limited to 10 per cent. of the lawyers throughout the Empire, so that it is rather difficult for a Jew to obtain admission to the calling, says the American diplomat. The profession of teaching is forbidden to Jews, whether in government institutions for learning or whether in private schools.

Special taxes are paid by the Jews apart from the taxes common to all subjects. General taxes are assessed on all animals killed for food.

Mr. Eddy says that the Russian point of view of the Jewish problem in Russia is a religious feeling, while the point of view of the Jew is purely ethical. He says the religion of the members of the Orthodox Greek Church teaches them that the Jew is not to be looked upon as a fellow-Christian, "and the severe tenet of the Christianity of three centuries ago still hold the people of the Russian Empire from the highest to the lowest."

"The Jews are not taking the ill-treatment and oppression with peace and resignation," concludes Mr. Eddy. "During the last 20 years their opposition, while unorganized and misdirected, has none the less been so strong and so unquenchable that neither prison nor bodily suffering nor the whips of the Cossacks nor transportation to the fatherland limits of Siberia nor even the death penalty itself has been able to keep them quiet. They seem just to hope that the near future will bring the same betterment of conditions to Jews as it bids fair to bring to the Russian people generally."

Salisbury's Champion Horse-Shoer.

Salisbury Post.

The New York papers have recently been making much of the case of a blacksmith of that city who thinks he holds the world's record. This particular smith is 62 years old and has shod his life over 60,000 horses and mules.

Salisbury brings forth a smith in the person of Mr. John P. Weber, who smashes his showing into smithereens. He is 63 years old and has shod over 80,000 horses since he learned his trade 45 years ago. Last year was not the best he has ever had but his books show that he shod 2,396 horses during the 12 months ending December 31, 1908.

Mr. Weber is still active and goes at a horse's heels with all the agility of a young man of 40 years his junior.

Greensboro's Cleaning Up Plan.

Greensboro Record.

The ministers and physician of the city are requested to announce to their congregations and patients that the city is to be thoroughly cleaned up during the first two weeks in May and each householder is asked to have all rubbish removed from the yards and lots and placed in the street where the city wagons will take charge of it. The first two days of May will be devoted to the first ward, the second two days to the second ward and so on.

The school teachers and officers are requested to co-operate in this movement and the invitation is also heartily extended to those of both races.

The prohibition law is working very well indeed. All the nonsense we heard about the blind tigers deluging the country with liquor is a figment of a wet brain. The blind tigers do sell some liquor, of course, but nothing like the amount sold by the open saloon, and our children are no longer being educated with the price of blood. Furthermore, as our people are learning that business is not paralyzed, but our towns continue to prosper in spite of the saloons, those who were enemies of prohibition are coming to be its friends.—Charity and Children.

HOLIDAYS.

Charity and Children.

To the long list of national holidays our recent Legislature added another for the State. Some sort of stunt was pulled off in Halifax a hundred or two years ago and under a patriotic impulse the members decided that the proper thing would be to stop the horse in the midst of the furrow on each anniversary of this Halifax day and "take out" for a whole day. The closing of the post office just when you have important business that cannot be transacted through the letter-box, has become a national nuisance. Instead of honoring the memory of the worthy who was born that day, busy men who have something to do wish that he had never been born at all. The idea of quitting business to go on a frolic in honor of somebody who has been dead for a century is the highest form of tomfoolery. If the world needs rest, let it rest, without lugging in somebody as an apology for it. We remember that on one occasion not long ago our own Legislature made a Jack of itself by adjourning in honor of a certain gentleman of color, and at the recent session the Senate quit one day for the sake of Debs, about the biggest crank who ever trod on the grass. This thing of throwing off the harness as a means of celebrating some big man or event is considerably overdone, and we make a motion right here and now that the next man who rises in his place with a proposition to create any more holidays be put out of the window, and we shall expect Col. Harris to second the motion and support it with a speech.

Double-Tracking The Southern.

Atlanta Journal.

A substantial evidence of the fact that the effects of the panic have passed away and normal conditions have returned is shown by the announcement that the Southern railway has resumed the work of double-tracking its system between Atlanta and Washington.

Plans which were formulated before the panic will be carried out without further intermission. This work was begun some time ago, and much has already been done. There are a number of connecting links, however, which must be connected up, and it is on these links that work is now being done.

The double-tracking of the road from Lynchburg to Diemet, Va., has been resumed, as has also the double track from Asheville to Craggy, N. C.

The work was suspended about eighteen months ago, when the full force of the panic broke upon the country, but with its latest issue of bonds the Southern now proposes to carry its great project of double-tracking to a successful conclusion.

This is but one of the great enterprises now going on among the railroads of the south which mean much for the future of our business, and the people are glad to know that conditions have so far improved as to justify the resumption of these improvements.

Gossiping Woman Worst Foe of Society.

Deacon John P. Sayles, a wealthy and influential church member of Pittsfield Mass., has sprung into the limelight by an unqualified arraignment of "woman" in some of her unlovely aspects. The occasion was the annual dinner of the South Congregational church and some of his critical observations were as follows: "The gossiping woman surpasses all others for downright devilishness. She hasn't an equal. She is the worst foe of society, responsible for troubles innumerable. If I had my way, I would banish her to the land of Siberia or relegate her to the infernal regions."

"From time immemorial men have tried to know woman, but her points are as numerous as a buzz saw."

"It is stated that woman was created for the delectation of men. I take issue with this statement. She was created to deceive them. Adam was the first man deceived, but not the last one."

Mr. Pence says in his Washington correspondence that of the ten census supervisors to be appointed in North Carolina, seven will be Democrats and three Republicans. We take it that Republicans will feel properly gratified for these small favors. It is an impressive sort of ratio, is seven to ten, but as most Republicans had most probably concluded that they were to receive no recognition at all, they will hasten to return thanks for this unexpected manifestation of a Republican president.—Asheville Gazette-News, Republican.

We heard much of method in the recent Sunday-school convention at Concord, but very little of what to us is one of the chief objects before our Sunday-schools, namely, the development of the grace of giving. Lumberton, Scotland Neck, and similar schools do not cut much of a figure in a convention but they send the money here to feed the orphans. Method is all right in its place, but there are other and larger things.—Charity and Children.

Mr. Edwin Shaver, aged 67 years, of Salisbury died at his home there Monday, after a severe illness of about one week. He was one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Salisbury and was widely known as a temperance worker in the State. He was a prominent Confederate Veteran. He is survived by one daughter, now herself seriously ill.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD CROP OF CORN.

S. A. Knapp.

It is impossible to lay down rules applicable to all climates, soils, and conditions; hence good judgment should always be used in application of any instructions. The following suggestions can generally be followed with profit:

1. We prefer deep fall breaking (plowing) for corn.

2. It should be done with a disc or sub-soil plow so as not to bring to the surface too much of the unaired sub-soil.

3. In sections of very light winter rainfall, the field should be disc or harrowed at once after breaking, but where the winter rains are abundant, the breaking should be left in the furrow.

4. If no fall breaking was done, commence as early as conditions permit in the spring; break 8 to 10 inches deep with a disc or sub-soil plow and cross plow once with the same implements.

5. Then whether fall or spring broken, work the land with disc or harrow and continue till the soil is fine as powder. Repeat the process just before planting. Pulverizing with the harrow should be about four inches deep.

BEDDING UP.

Bedding up for corn is always advisable in territory of considerable rainfall; with lighter precipitation and good drainage on loamy soils, flat planting is the better. In either case the seed bed should be thoroughly pulverized. Delay planting till safe from frost.

DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS.

For corn, if land will not make large ears on every stalk, when standing 20 inches apart in the row, rows being four feet apart, it should be summer fallowed and crop of sorghum and cowpeas turned under.

There is more waste of labor on poor corn fields in the South than on any other crop.

TEST THE SEED.

Test the seed for germination. A box with garden soil in it will answer. Place in a warm room.

PLANT SHALLOW.

The main causes of so many poor stands are a poor seed bed, bad seed and deep planting. Planting from one half to one inch deep is better than deeper in most soils and climates and the seed bed must be high enough not to be water soaked.

A poor stand is a bad start for a good crop.

USE THE TOOTH HARROW.

The use of the tooth or smoothing harrow just before and immediately after planting by crossing the furrows is an excellent practice and again as soon as the corn is up commence to cultivate immediately.

Work Girls Best Wives.

Boston Dispatch to New York Sun.

"It is the factory and shop and office worker and not the college-bred girl who makes the ideal wife," said Miss Mary E. Wooley, president of the Mount Holyoke College for Girls.

Miss Wooley bases her statement on the alleged fact that through their activity and earnestness girl bread winners develop a spirit of sincerity and the proper appreciation of a home, which are largely unknown among the un-wed girls who have no occasion to develop a longing for a home of their own.

She declares that the woman who works is much more anxious to be married than her stay-at-home sisters, and that, while formerly she was convinced that the opposite was the rule, to-day after conducting a series of investigations among employed women she is certain beyond a shadow of doubt that the independent girl who goes to her shop or office every day is more sincere in her love of a home than the college girl, who lacks the experience of and contact with the general conditions of life.

The Largest Living Family.

A patriarch of modern days is reported in the town of Moira, N. Y., a resident of which announces, with no little pride, that he has just counted up and finds that he has 256 living descendants—13 children, 99 grandchildren, 139 great-grandchildren and 5 great-great-grandchildren. This father of many living generations is Moses Russell, who was born in St. Rosque, Canada, and came to Franklin county in 1837. He lived at various times in North Bangor, Potsdam, Parishville and Colton. Forty-five years ago he settled in Moira. He was married sixty-nine years ago to Rosa Larocque, to whom were born five children, three of whom are living. After the death of his wife, Russell married Mary Barlow, to whom were born ten children, all of whom are now living within a mile of the old home.

Mayor Harry P. Grier, of Statesville, has issued a card requesting the citizens of the town to observe May 5th as "Cleaning Up Day." The card also requests that fences be repaired, etc., and points out that if the requests are carried out it will add greatly to the appearance of the premises and will insure good health.

Wise European powers will proceed to secrete their railroads during Mr. Harriman's visit.

WHAT FATE FOR ABDUL HAMID?

Charlotte Observer.

Sultan Abdul Hamid, sometimes called Abdul the Damned, sits within the walls of his palace awaiting whatever fate may be in store. Nearly four decades ago he gained the throne by virtual usurpation, strengthening himself by the promise of a constitution to his people.

During the Russo-Turkish war, soon after, he easily put constitutionalism aside. Since then he has been an absolute monarch, governing mainly through the aid of spies. His ability no one ever questioned, but his moral character is singularly unlovely. Maintaining himself at home and keeping foreign powers off as much as masterly diplomacy found possible under the circumstances, he has fought for his own hand first to last. Evident lack of patriotism perhaps contributed to his overturn as much as his proven enmity for free institutions. At present his treacherous disposition constitutes the great difficulty of the constitutionalists in dealing with him. They can no more trust him to keep faith than the British Parliamentarians could trust Charles I.

It is the wise desire of Abdul Hamid's foes to avoid any such sudden and violent breach with the past as might invite reaction, for his position as titular Caliph or Commander of the Faithful still gives him great strength in the Moslem world and has already occasioned one fanatical outbreak in his behalf. But perhaps the constitutionalists will find themselves left with no choice. When Cromwell had wearied of a Parliament which commanded nobody's respect he appeared before it, and, after enumerating its shortcomings, drove it forth. "Your hour is come," said the stern Puritan theocrat, military dictator, man of iron; "the Lord hath done with you." Something like what was said to this Parliament may be said to Sultan Abdul Hamid.

50,000 Christians Slain.

A hundred protestant missionaries are reported killed by a Moslem mob in burning a church in the Adana province of Asiatic Turkey.

Franciscan monks and an Italian family of missionaries are reported to be the only Christians who escaped in the massacre in Kassaba.

The consul declare that the Governor General could have prevented the atrocity at Adana. He refused to act and is believed to have actually encouraged the massacre.

Every mission center in Asia Minor is in danger of extinction. The interior towns are imploring that troops be sent. The wave of massacre is sweeping east from Adana and it is feared that the worst massacre of Christians in the world's history is impending.

The atrocities reached the wildest excesses. Christians were hunted like wolves and slain in the most barbarous fashion. A horde of Moslems is approaching Beirut.

It is estimated that not less than 50,000 Christians have been slain during the past fortnight in Adana and other cities and provinces.

Overman Plans Tax on All Immigrants.

Mr. Overman, of North Carolina, offered an amendment to the tariff bill in the senate Monday by which he proposes to place a head tax of twelve dollars on each immigrant coming into the United States.

Mr. Overman proceeded to discuss his amendment by unanimous consent. He declared it was in the interest of revenue and protection to American labor. That the tax he desired to have provided for aliens has been held constitutional by the United States supreme court was one of the arguments Mr. Overman offered in support of his amendment.

"It means not only revenue for the treasury," he said, "but also a select class of immigrants, and, therefore, it protects labor."

Mr. Overman estimated that the head tax on aliens which he proposed would bring to the government six to ten million dollars of revenue.

Strawberry Shippers Discouraged.

Berry shippers of Eastern North Carolina as well as the transportation companies are materially disappointed in the early crop of strawberries that should be going North at present in large quantities, but instead, the shipments are small and the demand light. Friday there were sent North 17 cars of strawberries, and about the same number the day before, while for the same date last year 75 cars were routed North with this fruit. The trouble is caused by the fact that the berries soften before reaching the Northern market and instead of retailing at 25 cents a crate the merchants have trouble disposing of them at 12 and 15 cents a crate.

After Baxter Shemwell was indicted for assaulting a Southern railway conductor, he retaliated by indicting the conductor for assault and bringing suit against the railroad for damages. The conductor was acquitted and at Davidson county court last week a non-suit was entered in the case against the railroad.

Castro said Tuesday that he intended to return to Venezuela and resume his power. He still blames America as being the cause of all his troubles. He is still ill and claims to be penniless, but is maintaining a kingly suite in one of the most luxurious hotels in Paris.

A CRUSADE WITH MILLIONS AT THE OTHER END.

Atlanta Constitution.

George W. Truitt, veteran planter and rural innovator of Georgia, gets down to brass tacks as to overshadowing industrial problem in the south, when he says in a recent issue of The Constitution:

"For God's sake, quit going in debt to raise cotton. Preachers ought to preach it, papers ought to print it all sensible men ought to talk it."

"We have a natural monopoly and have never profited by it. On the contrary, it has been a burden, and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves."

Those sentiments should be printed in big, aggressive black type on yard-wide placards and sown broadcast throughout the southern states. We invest much time and many precious energies in conferences and mass meetings and conventions looking to the improvement of rural conditions in the south; and that is well.

But, disregarding that which is academic, rhetorical and oratorical, we reach, at the essential analysis, the pith of the problem as expressed by Dr. John Lee Coulter, of the University of Minnesota, who said at the Auditorium the other night that every movement for the betterment of conditions in the rural districts depended at the last upon the business proposition of making life on the farm profitable.

That is the whole case in a nutshell; making life on the farm proportionate in money return to life in the city.

Once that is achieved, the other improvements will come in floodtide. Schools will flourish, churches will multiply good roads will almost build themselves and property values will appreciate magically.

It requires money for all these things, and the chief source from which the money is coming in the soil.

And the soil will not return the dividends it should on the incalculable capital buried in its fertilities until the south forswears the all-cotton folly, raises its own foodstuffs and declares an independence of the grain and wheat and cattle growers of other sections.

Mr. Truitt has stated, with homely force, the final truth is this matter.

Preachers, papers and leaders should cooperate in a crusade which shall show the south how best to realize on the monopoly with which Providence has gifted us.

That way lies millions, and an industrial and commercial development of the ultimate dimensions of which few even of the most buoyant optimists now dream.

The House Fly.

The State Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular on "The House Fly," by Z. P. Metcalf, assistant entomologist, which will be of interest and practical use to the public.

Speaking of the subject, State Entomologist Franklin Sherman, Jr., says:

"Medical men of modern training and investigators generally, who are acquainted with the life history and habits of the house fly, recognize it, not only as a veritable nuisance, but also as one of our most common and dangerous carriers of intestinal diseases, such as typhoid fever. The question of controlling the breeding places of the fly and of excluding it from homes, sick rooms, hospitals, markets, etc., becomes a matter of real importance. It is found that the great point in preventing them from breeding lies in the careful handling of the manure of horse stables, and in this we hope, eventually, to arouse a real interest on the part of every person who owns a horse. But as there are still sure to be many flies in every community hatched from poorly kept stables, the question of screens, fly-paper, etc., must also receive full attention."

What a Little Local Tax Will Do.

Lexington Dispatch.

It is marvelous how insignificant a little tax is, and equally wonderful how much good a small amount of money derived from same will do in a school house. In a district that is preparing and talking for a local tax election, the tax list was taken and the property of the men in the district counted up. It amounted to over \$38,000, and yet the tax will be only a little more than \$116—on all that wealth! And with that \$116 the people of that district can give their children about three months more of school, making seven months in all, and enjoy the services of a teacher belonging to the forty-dollar class. Don't be against local tax for schools, Mr. Farmer! Don't. Get right down to it and vote for a little bit of tax for the children, and your cents and those of your neighbors all put together will do a world of good.

State Treasurer Lacy states that the sheriffs have settled up this year about as well as usual, but are complaining very much that it is more difficult than usual to collect taxes, and ascribe the condition to the financial depression caused by the panic.

In Davidson Superior Court last week the case of a farmer, who had sued the Southern railroad for damages because his wagon was reduced to kindling wood at a crossing was tried, and the jury not only acquitted the railroad but charged the farmer with negligence.