

E. J. LAMB PRINTING COMPANY PROPRIETORS.

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Table with 2 columns: Duration (Two Months, Three Months, Six Months, Twelve Months) and Rate (\$.20, .25, .50, 1.00).

Only in advance.

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The Wilmington Dispatch advises us to leave something else to our posterity besides a name.

To show our profound contempt for Blaine we should name a cheroot for him.

As we go to Press the Mexican situation is approaching a climax, as usual.

Now that Tammany is going on an enforced hunger strike, it might get some pointers from Sister Emmeline.

Not here. Outside the fellow that collects rent on our "mug" they all pass us up.

Knowing Col. Gene Holton as we do, we are of the opinion that the only thing that will get him out is a swift application of the boot.

After looking the situation over we are not so all-fired sure that Brother Claude Kitchin will land that job after all.

Of course if the Same Old Bill, Sulzer lives up to past performances he will undoubtedly be speaker of the House.

If Brother Will had waited till this year to have got into the race he might have at least got a post office.

And hereafter we will have to worry with the Federal tax collectors as well as the State forces.—Richmond Journal.

While its not yet time to do your Christmas shopping, it is time to make up your mind to do it early.

Those who scornfully ignored the expert advice of the Journal to put 'em on, have lived to regret it.

Justice evidently thinks there is logic in the "three bird" theory, and will doubtless see to it that the one in hand does not escape.

"A reputable German physician advocates the use of whisky to the extent of two or three ounces a day in the treatment of certain diseases." Chronic thirst is not included among them, it is certain.—Greenboro News.

Don't know about that; our arithmetic taught us that sixteen drams made an ounce. Figuring that way it seems that the doc's prescription ought to be sufficient.

REPRESSION OF THE PRESS.

Of course it is all over and talk will not help any, but the following from the Wilmington Star, anent the Saunders matter, is interesting.

"Referring to the recent disposal of the case against Editor Saunders, of Elizabeth City, removed to New Bern for trial, the Charlotte News makes this brief mention in its editorial department:

"Editor Saunders has finally pleaded guilty to a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails, and the judge suspended judgment with the payment of the costs provided Saunders discontinues publication of his 'Down Homer.'" We understand he has agreed to this settlement of the case.

That is not precisely suppression of the press or interfering with the freedom of the press, but it is putting a quitus on the license of the press. We do now know how valuable a publication the 'Down Homer' was, but if it means the means of a living for the very editor, it strikes us that the suppression of his paper by alternative means to be a severe penalty than the law prescribes.

All editors deserve what is coming to them on account of their acts affecting the rights of others and the public interests, but if the offending publisher can meet the penalty actually prescribed by law it is safer to inflict it. In the first place, I am not proposing at all, any general segregation of the negroes as I think one might infer from your editorial. I have never for a minute thought of saying that we should pick up the negroes who are in one place and move them to another.

Now have I ever thought of saying that white farmers, even in white communities, shall not have negro tenants under them.

What I do say—mark this—is simply that in communities where a majority of the land is held by white people, and they wish to keep it white for the protection of their families and their social life, those white

TO PREVENT FIRES.

When the stoves are put up this fall great fire hazards may be removed or materially lessened by care in the matter of a number of details.

1. The floor under the stove should always be protected by tin, zinc, or asbestos, extending to about 2 feet from the doors of the stove.

2. The stove should be placed 2 1/2 feet from the wall, but if it is necessary for it to be placed closer, a metal sheet should be hung against the wall as a protection.

3. Chimneys and stove pipes should be cleaned at least once a year. The brick chimney at the top of the house should be cleaned with a long scraper and the chimney hole where the pipe enters should also be cleaned once a year.

4. Stovepipes should be scraped so that if there is any rusty spot or holes they will be discovered and the pipe replaced with new.

5. A stovepipe should not run through a wood partition or ceiling unless a metal collar protects the wood.

6. If the pipe is long horizontally it should be wired so that there is no danger of it falling down.

7. If a stovepipe runs along under the ceiling for any distance, it should not be closer than 2 feet from the ceiling.

8. Fires are most numerous during the winter months, and most of them can be traced to carelessness in regard to heating stoves. This carelessness is caused by not properly cleaning and putting up stovepipes, by allowing stoves to become overheated, by using cracked or broken stoves, by not properly protecting floor, walls and ceiling near stoves, and by leaving garments hanging near stoves.

TO UPBUILD NEW BERN.

"Success can only come to a man who bestirs himself, and the same principle applies to a community.

"Raleigh has been successful in many things which have been undertaken in its behalf. But there has always been work needed. There is now another matter on hand in its business life and there is work needed to carry it to success.

"This is in the matter of an establishment of a tobacco market here. The outlook is good for such an enterprise and Raleigh citizens are called upon to unite in seeing it established.

We hope that every member of the local Chamber of Commerce will read the above editorial and then get out and get behind the proposed cotton mill and push it through. It is self evident that unless new industries are started here, we are going to stand still. We want to go forward and a cotton mill will help us to do it.

MR. POE'S POSITION.

In an editorial in the Journal of November 2, on the race segregation plan of editor Poe, of the Progressive Farmer, we made statements to which Mr. Poe takes exceptions, and in a letter to the Journal which is printed below he sets forth his side of the question.

We agree with Mr. Poe that the situation is serious and is becoming more serious all the time. It may be as he suggests and probably is that we do not exactly understand just what he proposes. We profess to be somewhat skeptical about the working qualities of the plan although it sounds good on paper. But we are not antagonistic to it; the position we took was more of a "show me" attitude than any other.

Editor, the Journal:

I notice your articles on my race segregation proposition, but you do not seem to understand it clearly. Will you permit me, therefore, a few words of explanation?

In the first place, I am not proposing at all, any general segregation of the negroes as I think one might infer from your editorial. I have never for a minute thought of saying that we should pick up the negroes who are in one place and move them to another.

Now have I ever thought of saying that white farmers, even in white communities, shall not have negro tenants under them.

people shall have the right to say that in future no land shall be sold to a person of the opposite race. I am simply saying that where they desire it, our small white farmers of the South should have the right to live and build worthy homes for themselves and their children and children's children with the assurance that the community will remain predominantly white.

I want to give the poor white farmer a chance to have a community—provided he wants it and a majority of the other land owners want it—in which he can build a home with the assurance that he will not be run out by an undesirable flood of negro landowners crowding around him.

That is all I propose; and if you think there is no occasion for the idea, it is probably because you have never been through the tragic experience thousands and thousands of poor white farmers in the South have suffered. Even in town, with adequate police protection, you would not want a negro owning and living in a house on each side of you; and would it not be worse in the country without police protection?

Contrast that with what a white man in a white farm community said to me last week: "We came to hear you speak today without locking a door. Nobody needs lock a door in our neighborhood, and white girls are not afraid to go anywhere." On the other hand, here is a note from a 16-year old white girl now before me:

"My school began the twenty-eighth of October. I live about one and a half miles from the schoolhouse and I am afraid to go on account of the negroes. I also live a mile from church and am afraid to go in the daytime down the public road. I am in favor of your plan."

Or consider this concrete case: an actual happening reported to me by one of my subscribers only a short while ago. He wrote:

"I am living on my farm, off the public road in an isolated place; have a wife and daughter. A negro has bought land adjoining. The negro is undesirable and has mean boys. I don't feel safe in leaving my wife and children at home. The father of the man who sold this land to the negro told me that he told the negro he would kill him before he should buy land and live on it near him.

Sincerely yours, CLARENCE POE, Raleigh, N. C., November 10, 1913.

A SURPRISE.

Good Roads Days appointed by Gov. Craig have passed quietly by in some places, and considerable work has been done in others, but some of us are much surprised to find in old patriotic New Bern, the Athens of N. C., the home of the best citizens of the Commonwealth, a streak of mud, sometimes nearly 300 yards long between a paved street and a first class sand clay road untouched by shovel or drag or any other progress, and this in the city.

We had pulled through streaks of mud on sand many days, and tried to turn out for an auto where the road was too narrow, many times; but we felt sure this would end on one of the good roads days of N. C. But not so. Broad street is still disconnected with our fine sand-clay road by a hyphen of mud.

We wonder if it is going to continue so 'till the next good roads day is announced. We know of no place in the county where a little well planned work would do more good.

When it comes to sticking qualities a G. O. P. office holder makes glue cement, etc., look like thirty cents.

BRADHAM'S NEW DRUG STORE WILL BE BEST IN STATE.

Three car loads of fixtures which are to be placed in C. D. Bradham's new drug store, at the corner of Middle and Broad street, have arrived and as soon as the fourth car arrives, which contains a number of necessary attachments, the work of installing these will begin.

This will be one of the most handsome furnished drug stores in the State when it is completed and in readiness for opening. For months Mr. Bradham has been engaged in purchasing the fixtures for his new store and has succeeded in getting together an assortment the like of which have never before been seen in Eastern North Carolina.

The new store will be in readiness for opening within a few weeks, the exact date to be announced later.

YOUNG COUPLE MARRY.

T. E. Fiser and Miss Annie B. Gillikin were married at the Methodist parsonage yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Husby officiated.

The Music Club will meet in Griffin auditorium this afternoon at 8 o'clock. Every member is urged to be present.

Personals

Mrs. J. P. Pennington, of Tarboro, who has been visiting Mrs. C. W. Munger has returned home.

Miss Marion Woodley, of Elizabeth City, who has been visiting Miss Cora Munger has returned home.

D. L. Ward spent yesterday at Kinston attending to professional business.

S. R. Street spent yesterday at Washington attending to business matters.

Miss Myrtle Gaskins, of Cove City, spent yesterday in the city shopping.

Mrs. George Dunn, of Beaufort, was among the visitors here yesterday.

Miss Mary Hatch Harrison spent yesterday at Kinston visiting relatives.

Mrs. L. H. Cutler left yesterday for Greensboro where she will visit her daughter Mrs. J. C. Watkins.

D. L. Ward spent yesterday at Kinston attending to professional business.

S. W. Smallwood left yesterday for Goldsboro to attend to some official business.

J. L. Hartsfield spent yesterday at Beaufort attending to business matters.

Frank Weathersbee left yesterday for a short visit at Wilmington.

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Rates: \$1.50 Day; \$7.50 Week.

Hot and Cold Baths, Nice, Clean, Airy Rooms, Special Attention to Traveling Men, and Excursion Parties—Home Privileges.

"All things come to him who waits" belongs to the leisurely past.

No good live American would father the phrase now.

Present day successful ones get a strangle hold on what they want, and hang on.

All things come to him who uses printer's ink and goes after what he wants.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects, Etc., Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.

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Feed Your Soil Or Your Soil Won't Feed You! TIME was when it was not thought necessary to return the humus to the soil, but time has proven that soil will wear out just the same as your body will wear out if you cease feeding it.

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