

TAFT ON THE TARIFF.

Great Political Interest In Secretary's Position on Revision.

BRYAN'S INTERWOVEN ISSUES

Officeholders Ready to Nullify Will of People on Oklahoma Constitution. Foraker's Stand Against the Administration—Says Let the People Speak For Themselves and Then Learn What They Want—London Paper's View on Reid's Rising Dignity.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Secretary Taft is making his way to the Pacific coast with much deliberation and a multitude of speeches. Thus far his speeches made in Columbus, O.; Lexington, Ky., and Oklahoma have defined his position on few points of comparative political novelty. In the main he has contented himself with eulogy of Roosevelt and with unflinching applause of the president's policies. Yet at one point he broke away, as in his Columbus speech, when he mildly opposed the president's plan for federal licenses of corporations.

But perhaps the greatest political interest has centered upon Mr. Taft's position on the tariff issue. The political world knows that he is antagonized by the American Protective League on the theory that he is a revisionist. He referred to himself in his Columbus speech as one of that body. Yet, continuing, he threw a sop to that element in the Republican party from which it gets its campaign funds by saying that there should be no revision until after election. This has always been the position of the Republican party. It was specifically so in 1902, just before the congressional elections, but while there have been three such elections and one presidential election the tariff has been in no way touched, though that party has had absolute control of the government since. If there be no way to judge the future except by the past the people may well believe that promises for reform after the election merely indicate forgetfulness when that moment arrives. If it is worth while to revise the tariff and if it must, as Secretary Taft thinks, entail a temporary disturbance in business, why not do it in the coming Sixtieth congress and let that possible effect coincide with the usual business depression that attends a presidential campaign?

Foraker's Response to the Challenge.

It is not necessary to agree with Senator Foraker's views in order to have an admiration for the man. He is tied neck and crop to corporation interests. He seems to believe with sincerity that what is done for the wealth of the country, however much concentrated that wealth may be, makes for the good of the whole people. He serves the railroads, the trusts and the protected monopolies earnestly and well. Yet he is not a quibbler nor a straddler. What he believes he says, and as he believes he votes. It took courage for him to be the one Republican to vote against the Roosevelt rate bill. Some bravery, too, was demanded when he took up the Brownsville investigation. It is easy to say sneeringly that he had in mind some 30,000 negro voters in Ohio and the enormous power of the southern negro in carrying delegations to the next national convention. Nevertheless in this particular year of political politeness, when practically every Republican senator or representative you meet here in Washington will denounce Roosevelt personally and officially, then "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning," his manly stand is like a cool breeze on a sultry day.

This is the way the Ohio senator meets the Taft equivocation on the revision question. First declaring that he does not believe revision necessary at all and that so far as he is concerned he would not promise it either before or after the presidential election, he goes on to plead that the Republican party shall express its purpose in plain terms. "Let the people speak," he says, "and then we can learn what they want. They will have a chance in 1908. If they want a revision of the tariff they can give their commands, and their wish will be obeyed."

This is the utterance of a frank and open man if not a wise one. Its weakness is that the people will probably be given no chance to speak with definiteness. The Democrats will undoubtedly put a demand for an immediate reduction of the tariff into their platform. The Republicans will just as certainly declare for revision and attempt to make it appear that the revision will be downward and will be promptly undertaken after the election. Only by studying history and recognizing the fact that never yet has the Republican party reduced a tariff system and that during more than six years of absolute power it has steadfastly refused to carry out its promises to revise the tariff can the people wisely make up their minds. That the tariff issue will be the greatest issue for the people next year is probable. Mr. Bryan places it first among his trinity of issues—the tariff, the trusts and the railroads—though he declares the three to be so inextricably interwoven as to make them of equal importance. It is worth remembering, however, that since the civil war the Democracy has won national elections and congressional elections only on the tariff point.

Taft's Attack on Oklahoma.

Of course Mr. Taft attacked the proposed constitution which is shortly to be submitted to the suffrages of the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The eight Democratic electoral votes that that territory will cast when

once it becomes a state look very big to a Republican statesman who is either a candidate for the presidency himself or a stalking horse for his master in the White House. Mr. Taft thinks that the men who adopted the constitution were insincere. He charges that, while it promises people's rule through the initiative and referendum, it denies it through a gerrymander which would enable the Republicans to carry the state by 10,000, yet have a Democratic legislature and two Democratic senators. This question of gerrymandering is one about which it is always easy to make an outcry. So great a traveler as Mr. Taft might have had an opportunity by now to study its operation in the Republican states of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Illinois.

But it seems to me that the answer to the charge of attempted unfairness and endeavor to defeat the political will of the people of the two territories is complete when one says that they sent to the convention which adopted this constitution 100 Democrats and ten Republicans. The constitution itself is eulogized by every progressive student of government. Its provisions for safeguarding the people's rights, for conserving public lands and franchises, for the regulation of railroads and for the rule of the majority by direct popular vote should arouse the envy of every American commonwealth. It is of course understandable that Mr. Taft should prefer to have the people of these territories governed from Washington by the rough rider proteges of the president than to give them self government. One of these gentlemen, Governor Frantz of Oklahoma, said to me in Washington only three months ago that they were going to prevent by legal proceedings, injunctions and other dilatory methods the adoption of this constitution or its approval by the president and demand a new constitutional convention.

"Suppose the next constitutional convention has even a greater proportion of Democrats than the last?" I asked. "It probably will have if you interfere with the desires of the people. What then?"

"Well, we have our president in the White House; we'll come up to him again."

In other words, the gang of federal officeholders now governing the two territories stand ready to nullify, with aid from the administration, the expressed will of the people rather than give up their fat jobs. And, furthermore, it is becoming apparent that the fear of the electoral vote of the new state of Oklahoma in 1908 is urging the administration on to a denial of the right of self government to the people of the most prosperous territory of the Union.

His Excellency Whitelaw Reid.

There are old fashioned people in the United States who have been accustomed to deplore the increasing practice of sending multimillionaires to be our ambassadors to foreign lands. They are inclined to think, for example, that George Bancroft, as minister to Germany, better represented American intellect than Charlemagne Tower, our present ambassador at Berlin. Indeed, coming to more recent times, they hold that either Lowell or Phelps carried to the court of St. James more brains and more of democratic simplicity than the present incumbent, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. Yet in this as in other things some compensation is to be found. A friend sent me last week a copy of a London newspaper containing a most eulogistic article upon his excellency the American ambassador. Condensation is necessary, though the delightfully British tone of the article would well repay publication in full. It appears among other things that former American ambassadors were so far beneath the proper ambassadorial level that they actually gave attention to their own establishments. Probably their wives did not actually dust the furniture or answer the doorbell, but Mr. Reid is the first whose housekeeping has been on such lavish scale that a major domo is necessary to supervise it.

Furthermore, former ambassadors were vulgar enough to permit callers without prior appointment. Mr. Reid has risen to the dignity of an English railroad magnate who only receives persons after an appointment has been made by mail. Finest of all, according to the London journalist, the provincial habit that Americans in London heretofore have had of flocking to the ambassador's house on the Fourth of July to shake his hand has been corrected. The doors of the Reid palace are closed on the nation's birthday to all save those whose names have been selected long in advance and who have received a special invitation. This seems doubly significant to the London editor when he reflects upon the fact that it was on that same day that King Edward VII. held a garden party and moved freely among his guests, shaking hands with all the cordiality of a Tammany leader at a picnic. The London paper goes on to philosophize. It sees in this leveling down on the part of King Edward and this leveling upward on the part of Ambassador Reid indications of a social evolution that will ultimately bring the leaders of the two nations, England and America, upon precisely the same plane.

Lovely, doncher know!

Mr. Reid In Politics.

It is said to be one of the severest tests of a political memory to recall who ran for vice president in any given election. Yet 1892 has not receded so far into the dim past that people may not remember that Mr. Reid then accompanied Benjamin Harrison to defeat. He was never politically popular, and at that particular time the New York Tribune, which he owned, was in the bad graces of printers all over the country for its fight upon the Typographical union.

Washington, D. C.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Men kindly consent to let women talk when they can't stop them.

An anxious past sometimes tries vainly to head off the future.

Not getting the worst of it is generally as much as the most of us dare expect.

People don't get bored over the 1907 brand of weather anyway.

Perhaps all men were created free and equal, but women manage to contribute variety.

Paradoxically enough when the dove of peace sits brooding mischief is apt to hatch out directly.

Some of our most innocuous citizens carry around a look tragic enough to belong to the Russian duma.

One reason for the outbreak of many hitherto quiet citizens may be that they think that one way to get attention is to need it badly.

Everybody admires the honest workman and thanks God that there is none of him in theirs.

Nobody minds being a fool if he can keep from being found out.

Hopeful.

I sit around in comfort
And dose the time away.
Regardless of the warning
That such things do not pay.
Though busy ones may grumble
That resting is a sin,
I'm waiting till my airship
Comes in.

Sometimes I find a hammock
Where lookout I can keep
To see if it is coming.
Unless I fall asleep.
Then I am sure to see it.
Unless my dreams get mixed;
It settles down and leaves me
Well fixed.

I know some people argue
If I should work a spell
At hard and useful labor
That I could rest as well.
Such methods may be suited
To mortals who are blessed
With something like abhorrence
For rest.

Of course I am not certain
That it will ever come
And hand me down a fortune
That totals quite a sum.
I will not go in mourning
If I never see,
Because this style of waiting
Suits me.



In Sympathy.

To buy a bunch of
railroad stocks
To him appeared
astute.
But later when the
market broke
You bet he fol-
lowed suit.

Where She Wanted Him.

"How are you and Willie coming on?"
"Oh, very nicely. I am slowly getting him trained."
"Induced him to propose yet?"
"No, but I have him so that he doesn't shy at an ice cream sign any more."

Adds Zest.

"Do you think it is wrong to steal a kiss?"
"It must be very wrong or one would not be eternally tempted to do it."

Platitudinosity.

There's nothing succeeds like success;
There's nothing holds fast like duress;
There's nothing so binding as strength;
There's nothing so long as is length.

There's nothing so galling as gall;
You never can get more than all;
This precept I likewise unfold:
There's nothing more golden than gold.

There's nothing gets wetter than rain
And nothing more painful than pain;
There's nothing that's hotter than fire
And nothing more Irish than ire.

And now if these lines you peruse
Here's something quite choice, if you choose.
It surely can give no offense—
There's nothing more seemly than sense.

Protected.



"Aren't you afraid to stay in the house all alone with your husband away?"

"I used to be, but not any more."

"Getting braver?"

"No, but we have two Teddy bears in the house."

As the Fan Would Say.

"Did he win out in the chicken business?"

"No; he lost money on it."

"Out on a fowl, then?"

"Beyond the Alps Lies Italy"



And the famous Walk-Over Shoes are worn Beyond Italy. I have just received a large shipment of this well known brand of shoes. My fall stock of Dry Goods and Clothing is arriving daily. All summer goods being sold at a discount. Come early and save money on your fall goods.



Yours truly,

PRESTON WOODALL, Benson, N. C.

Our Buyer is in Northern Markets This Week, Buying A Big Stock of

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Notions
And Gents' Furnishings

Come to See us As Early As You Possibly Can

Gulley & Gulley, Clayton, N. C.

NOTICE!

The undersigned having qualified as Executor on the estate of Addie T. Barber, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 23rd day of August, 1908, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 19th day of August, 1907.
H. M. BARBER, Executor.
Clayton, R. F. D. No. 1.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor on the estate of Dempsey Hocutt, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 23rd day of August, 1908, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 22nd day of August, 1907.
JAMES E. HOCUTT, Executor.
Selma, R. F. D. No. 3.
JNO. A. NARRON, Attorney.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of Mrs. Annie M. Smith, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 6th day of Sept., 1908, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 30th day of August, 1907.
L. B. SMITH, Executor.
Sept 6th.

NOTICE!

By virtue of the authority contained in a Mortgage Deed executed to me on the 17 day of March, 1903, by John Guin and duly Registered in the Register's office of Johnston county in Book O. No. 8, Page 314, I shall sell at public auction, for cash at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., on the 16th day of September, 1907, the following lands and property to wit: That tract of land lying and being in Ingram's Township, Johnston County and said State of North Carolina, and beginning at a stake in Henry Massingill's and R. J. P. Baker's line and corner and runs East with the Baker line to a stump, John Keen's corner, thence with the Keen line South East to Willis Keen's corner, thence South with Willis Keen's line to the Gideon Keen line, thence with Daniel Massingill's line to the run of Big Juniper to the Massingill line, thence with the Massingill line to the beginning, containing 165 acres, except 95 acres heretofore sold off of said land on north side, and fully described in said Mortgage.

This 14th day of August, 1907.
J. H. STANLEY, Mortgagee
ED. S. ABELL, Attorney.

FOR SALE.

146 acres of land, 8 miles west of Smithfield and 5 miles south of Clayton, two-horse farm cleared, adapted to cotton, tobacco and corn. Will make one and a half bales cotton per acre. Good pasture, good water, good new buildings. Will sell for half cash, balance on easy terms. Write or see C. F. Johnson, Wilson's Mills, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.

FINE FARM FOR SALE.

I have a farm of 376 acres, 110 cleared, adapted to corn and cotton and especially suited to tobacco. Two tenant houses, besides the settlement where I live, three tobacco barns, and a large two story pack house. The place is less than a mile from Clyde's Chapel church, near a good school, in a good neighborhood, three and a half miles south of Wendell, N. C. At least a thousand dollars worth of timber on the land, good mail facilities. If interested come and see the growing crop and farm. Terms can be made all right.

J. W. B. FINCH,
Archer, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

The Furniture You Want

I want everybody who trades at Clayton, to know, that I am here to keep for sale a first-class stock of Furniture to fill the needs of any home. I have Baby Carriages, Gocarts, Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Tables, Couches, Etc. Etc. I shall carry a complete stock. Will sell for cash or on easy payments. I ask your patronage. You will find me in the store formerly occupied by Gulley & Gulley.

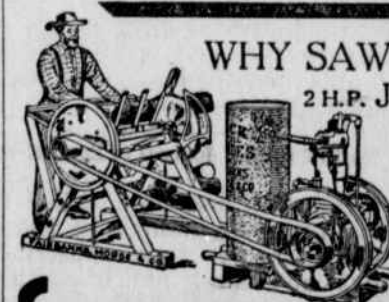
S. M. Finch,

Clayton, N. C.

Cotton - Sales - Books!

We have a good supply of Cotton Sales Books. Very convenient for Cotton buyers to keep complete records of sales.

BEATY & LASSITER,
The Herald, .. Smithfield, N. C.



WHY SAW WOOD BY HAND

2 H.P. Jack of all Trades Gasoline Engine

costs so little and will do as much work as ten or twelve men at less than one-tenth of one man's pay. It is sent all set up, ready to run. Can be belted to any farm machinery, Grinder, Sheller, Shredder, Hay Press, Pump, Churn, Separator, etc.

Other sizes of engines up to 200 H. P., operate on Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene or Alcohol. Cut out complete advertisement and send for illustrated Catalogue No. H855

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Jamestown Exposition

Rates From Smithfield As Follows:

Season Tickets \$8.20 sold daily April 19th, to November 30th.

60 Day Ticket \$7.00 sold daily April 19th, to November 30th.

Coach Excursion \$3.75 sold each Tuesday; limit 7 days endorsed—"Not good in parlor or sleeping cars."

Through Pullman sleeping cars from Port Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., Wilmington, N. C., via Atlantic Coast Line

Write for a beautiful illustrated folder containing maps, descriptive matter, list of hotels, etc. For reservations or any information—Address.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.