



NICHE IN THE COURT OF THE FOUR SEASONS, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

EACH of the four corners of the Court of Four Seasons will be adorned with groups of statuary symbolical of the seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The sculpture will be set in niches screened by colonnades and mural paintings, also suggestive of the seasons, will form the background for the setting. The Court of Four Seasons will be 340 feet square. Mr. Jules Guerin, the noted artist, has charge of the color plan, and the designer of the court is Mr. Henry Bacon of New York.

### Notice!

The Craven County Democratic Executive Committee met October 7 in the office of R. A. Nunn, secretary of the committee, at 12 o'clock, noon, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the State Democratic Executive Committee and the Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of selecting poll-holders for each of the Senatorial Candidates in the Senatorial primary to be held on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The following named Democratic voters were appointed as poll-holders for the primary election:

Maple Cypress: J. J. Dixon, J. W. Huff, M. F. Aldridge.

Vanceboro: N. B. Ipock, D. W. Coppedge, L. E. Ipock.

Truitt's: Cicero Gaskins, L. B. Caton, A. Barrington.

Ernuds: I. R. Whitford, Wm. Caton, A. E. Oglesby.

Bridgeton: E. J. Bayless, S. C. Becton, C. C. Bell.

Lee's Farm: E. R. Tolson, H. A. Marshall, V. A. Tolson.

Thurman: J. C. Thomas, Sr., M. L. Jacobs, J. A. Miller.

First Ward: A. H. Bangert, S. B. Parker, Edward Clark.

Second Ward: C. K. Hancock, L. E. Duffy, D. H. Brink, J.

Third Ward: G. B. Waters, T. J. Mitchell, Fred Shipp.

Fourth Ward: F. W. Shriner, A. R. Willis, F. J. Weathersbee.

Bern: R. J. Disoway, Helen Huff, L. H. Banks.

Tydale's: W. H. Bray, C. W. Bray, J. T. Shute.

Gum Row: B. B. Scott, H. E. Scott, N. M. Arnold.

Fort Barnwell: Hugh Lane, B. B. Wooten, W. J. Cannon.

Dover: N. S. Richardson, L. H. Whitehead, J. S. Wooten.

Cove City: U. W. Daugherty, W. E. Jones, H. T. White.

Jasper: O. H. Perry, W. E. Ipock, W. D. Lancaster.

Beech Grove: J. T. House, G. T. Richardson, J. Ringold.

In some of the precincts the representatives of the Senatorial Candidates did not suggest the name of a poll-holder and in such instances a good Democrat was chosen without regard for his preference as to the candidate.

The minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

S. H. Lane, Chairman.  
R. A. Nunn, Secretary.

### DOWNWARD COURSE

Fast Being Realized by New Bern People

A little backache at first.  
Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak.  
Urinary disorders may quickly follow.  
Dropsy and often Bright's disease.  
This frequently is the downward course of kidney ills.  
Don't take this course. New Bern residents should profit by the following experience.

Mrs. R. C. Jackson, 506 E. Lenoir St., Kinston, N. C., says: "I am pleased to say that Doan's Kidney Pills have been of great benefit to me. I was greatly annoyed by dull pains across the small of my back and I could not rest well. In the morning when I got up, I had but little strength or energy and I was often bothered by headaches and attacks of dizziness. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I was entirely relieved and my health improved."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

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

(Advertisement)

Every sick husband should be obedient to his wife and in this the colonel sets a good example.

### TO PROSPECTIVE PIANO PURCHASERS.

A call at Fuller's Music House before closing any deal will prove what we can do for you in the purchase of a piano.

Don't you think it a good idea to first see your home man before buying a piano? We will give you a few points that you will feel proud of and it's free for the asking. Fuller's Music House.

When it comes to buying a piano for your home, its a good idea to get all the points possible. We are in a position to give you a few that will open your eyes.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST WOULD YOU LIKE TOW IN \$25 IN GOLD? If you will call at our store after having seen the special factory sales proposition offered by other houses, and the fact that you would get a piano at wholesale cost, and if our retail prices and actual construction are not better, Fuller's Music House will pay you \$25.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

### SHOWING PA HOW TO BRING PEACE

Mrs. Remsen Knew Proper Way to Manage Lovers' Quarrels.

By CLARA INEZ DEACON.

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

After farmer Remsen's wife had strained the evening milk and got things ready for an early breakfast she came out on the veranda where her husband sat smoking and sat down with a bump and a sigh. Two or three minutes passed and then the husband remarked:

"I'm gittin' riled up."

"You don't mean mad?" was asked.

"Yes, I do."

"But what in beeswax has riled you? The spotted cow didn't kick you again tonight, did she?"

"No, it ain't the spotted cow. It's the way things are goin' around this house, and the time has come when I want to know all about it."

"I didn't know as anything dreadful had happened," replied the wife after a moment. "The meals are being cooked and the beds made the same as usual. I guess you've got prickly heat."

"And I guess you'n Kitty take me for a fool!"

"Look here, pa," said the wife in a soothing way. "It would be better for you to tend to the outdoor work and leave me to manage inside. But if you won't do it I s'pose I'll have to tell you something. It don't amount to shucks, but you've got to know or bust. Our Kitty and Earl Andrews have quarreled."

"You don't say!" exclaimed pa with such vigor that he bit off the stem of his pipe.

"There you go! You'll be falling off your chair next!"

"But they've quarreled! Bless my cpts, but I thought something was up. I asked about Earl three or four days ago and you turned me off. So they've had a row and won't get married?"

"What a man you are, pa! S'pose they have quarreled? Young folks in love always quarrel. You'n me quarreled."

"But we made it up."

"So will they if some idiot don't spile everything."

"And that's the reason Kitty is moonin' around and eatin' nuthin' but tea and toast?" he asked after hitching around for a while.

"She ain't goin' to die over it. I don't want you to say a word or to pretend to notice anything. It's not for the girl's father to mix in such things. You jest leave it to me."

"But women ain't got heads for business."

"Is this business, you old sunflow."



"Gosh All Hemlock!"

er?" exclaimed the wife. "Do you think you can patch up a lovers' quarrel the same as you sell butter'n eggs? No, sir, and that's why I tell you to keep hands off."

"Yes; but mebbe I'll have to go to Earl and threaten to lick him."

"Hiram Remsen, have you lost the little sense you ever had?" was flung at him like a stone. "Jest hear me, now. You shet up as tight as a clam! Don't you peep! Don't you notice anything! Don't you mix in 'tall, if you do—!"

When Miss Kitty returned from school there had been admiration, love, an engagement and a quarrel. There are forty different things lovers can do and quarrel about, and so why specify the one thing in this case? It is sufficient to say that both were agreed they had made a great mistake in thinking they were for each other, and all the time they knew they were making a great mistake in saying so.

"You will find the right man and be happy with him," sighed the young man as he left the house.

"And you the right girl."

It was very sad. It was so sad that Miss Kitty went into the house and kicked the cat, and the young lover scuffed the two long miles down to the village through the dust and wished a tramp were at hand to lick him.

Pa Remsen's curiosity was not half satisfied, but he bossed the roost and had a sharp tongue, and he kept hands off. It was a hard task for him, and when the spotted cow kicked him he kicked back with great vigor.

One day there was a report in the village that Miss Kitty Remsen was going to Arizona to teach school at \$75 a month, and there were those

who said that she would marry some rich cattleman within a year.

Following on the heels of the first report came one that Miss Kitty had had an offer of \$50 a week to go on the stage and play the part of little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her good looks and her talent would insure her marriage to a millionaire before the end of the second season.

The third report was to the effect that Miss Kitty was to accompany a rich Boston lady as companion on a trip around the world, to be gone two years, and that in Paris she would surely find a count to fall in love and propose to her.

The three reports were rather indefinite, but the fourth was vouched for by the county paper. It could state on the best of authority, it said, that Miss Kitty Remsen, daughter of the well-known and highly esteemed farmer Remsen, had been knocked down by a running hog and had her left leg broken. The bone had been set by D. Cummings, the popular medico, and the patient was doing well.

Earl Andrews' father had given him a start in life by buying him a flouring mill. As the sad-hearted young man ground the wheat into flour the gossip of the village reached his ears and gave him cold chills. He had loved and lost. He had meant to love, but the lost was a different matter. He had rather picked the fuss for the sake of making up. He even knew just what he would reply when a penitent note from Kitty brought him back to the farm house, and with tears in her eyes she asked forgiveness. He would pretend to think the matter over for a couple of minutes and then say:

"Very well, but don't let it happen again."

The sum of money which that young man would have given to put things back two weeks he figured out on one of his paper flour sacks at \$3,850,224.85. He figured it three times, so there could be no mistake about it. The words "loved and lost!" rang in his ears above the grinding of the mill.

Pa Remsen had heard all the reports as they came out, and at length the time came when he must talk.

"Ma, what does it all mean?" he asked.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" was answered. "Didn't I tell you to keep your nose out?"

"Yes; but—"

"And you do it!"

"But what's Kitty doing out in the orchard? Some tramp may come along and yell at her. I guess I'll—"

"You guess nothing! Don't you go near the orchard, and don't you call her!"

He went off to work in the cornfield, but an hour later came tiptoeing back to the house to say:

"Martha, there's a tramp skulking in the orchard!"

"Tramp nothing, you old hen. I really believe you are getting blind! Go back to your work!"

It was only half an hour this time before pa returned to say:

"There's a tramp right up to Kitty and talkin' with her! I'm goin' out and—"

He was whirled around and flung down on a chair, and it was two or three minutes before the wife said:

"Now you can get ready to ask Earl Andrews to stay to supper. It's him out there with Kitty!"

"Gosh all hemlock!"

"And you'd have spilt the hull thing!"

"Then—then—"

"Then you shet up! I never did see what cabbage heads men are over makin' up lovers' quarrels! Jest go out and hang around the back door in a keerness way, and when they come up you ask Earl to have a glass of buttermilk to stay his stomach 'till I can get the love-feast ready!"

### APPEALED TO THEIR CUPIDITY

Comparatively Well-to-Do Residents of Yokohama Got Rice Intended For the Poor.

The nearest Japan has yet come to the "free soup kitchen" idea, so common in the western countries in times of scarcity, says the Japanese Advertiser, was the "poor man's rice market" at Toeb and Motomachi in Yokohama Sunday. This market opened Sunday morning and will continue for a week, during which the needy can purchase Rangoon rice at the cost of 16 sen a cho.

The opening of the market was a signal for considerable disorder, sharp trading and deceit. The promoters of the sale, Mr. Abe, a director of the Yokohama Rice Exchange, and his associates were disconcerted at the close of the day's business to learn that many well to do persons had visited one or the other of the stores and had purchased five cho of Rangoon rice, which was the maximum limit for the purchaser.

In fact the number of those who were sufficiently well to do to purchase rice at the outside market price was so numerous that many of the deserving poor who came to the sale were crowded out and returned to their homes at the close of business for the day with empty baskets.

The miscarriage of plans in this way led the promoters to seek the aid of the police and yesterday the storekeepers were instructed to sell rice to no person unless he or she produced a certificate from the city office that he was poor and deserving.

The scenes at the two stores were boisterous and caused the police to be called in on several occasions to get the crowds in order. The would-be purchasers came from all parts of Kanagawa prefecture.

### SOMERSAULTS OF ROOSEVELT

William Jennings Bryan Analyzes Record of Third Term Candidate

### HIS SUDDEN CONVERSION

No Message in Behalf of People's Cause in Seven and a Half Years T. R. Was President.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Solomon says that the borrower is servant unto the lender. If this applies to one who borrows ideas Mr. Roosevelt does not recognize the obligation, for he has not only borrowed from the Democratic party as few public men have borrowed from an opposing party, but he has shown himself strangely ungrateful for the ideas taken. Of course it will not be contended that an idea can be patented. It is the only thing, in fact, that is not subject to monopoly.

Even Mr. Perkins, with all his fondness for the trust, would not contend that a monopoly in ideas could be formed and made subject to regulation by a bureau appointed by the president. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has won his popularity by the advocacy of things previously advocated by the Democrats, and still he is all the while assailing the Democrats bitterly and has shown toward them a hostility that is hard to explain.

To show the extent of his borrowing, let me enumerate some of the things which he now advocates that were advocated by the Democrats at an earlier date.

Shall the People Rule?

Take his paramount issue of the present campaign—namely, the rule of the people. The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Denver four years ago contained the following:

"Shall the people rule?" is the overwhelming issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Here is the very phrase which he employs, and it is not only declared to be an issue, but the overwhelming issue. It was dwelt upon by the candidates and by other speakers during the campaign, so that Mr. Roosevelt, then president, may be assumed to have had notice of it. He not only refused to admit then that it was the paramount issue, but he displayed extraordinary activity in urging upon the country Mr. Taft, whom he has since declared to be the agent of bosses and the enemy of popular government.

It would seem that he ought to make some slight acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Democratic party for suggesting this issue to him. At least, he might put the issue in quotation marks.

He is now advocating the direct election of senators, but if he ever expressed himself in favor of this reform earlier than two years ago the fact has escaped my observation, and I have not only watched carefully, but waited anxiously, for some favorable expression from him.

### Long Fight For Popular Election of Senators.

The Democratic party began the fight for the popular election of senators twenty years ago this summer, when a Democratic house of representatives at Washington passed for the first time a resolution submitting the necessary amendment. Since that time a similar resolution has been passed by the house in five other congresses—first, in 1894 by another Democratic house; then, after two congresses had elapsed, by three Republican houses, and, last, by the present Democratic house. During the twenty years the reform has been endorsed in three Democratic platforms, the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and it has been endorsed by the legislatures of nearly two-thirds of the states. Mr. Roosevelt must have known of the effort which was being made by the people to secure the popular election of senators, and yet he took no part in the fight. During this time he was president for seven and one-half years, and it is quite certain that a ringing message from him would have brought victory to the people's cause, but no message came. Four years ago the convention which he controlled and which nominated Mr. Taft rejected, by a vote of seven to one, a resolution endorsing this reform.

Still Mr. Roosevelt did not say anything. He neither rebuked the Republican convention nor endorsed the strong plank which was included in the Denver platform. Even Mr. Taft went so far during the campaign of 1908 as to say that PERSONALLY he was INCLINED to favor the popular election of senators by the people, but Mr. Roosevelt did not even indicate an intention in that direction. Now, when the reform is practically secured—the amendment being before the states for ratification—he declares himself in favor of it. Would it not be fair for him to indicate in some way his appreciation of the long continued fight waged by the Democrats in behalf of this reform before he espoused it?

### T. R. and the Income Tax.

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of an income tax. How long since? His first endorsement of it was during his second term, and then it was suggested as a means of limiting swollen fortunes and not as a means of raising revenue. The Democratic party in-

cluded an income tax provision in the Wilson law of 1913. When this provision was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a majority of one the Democratic party renewed the fight and has contended for the income tax in three national campaigns. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the submission of an amendment specifically authorizing an income tax—the very amendment now before the states for ratification.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, Mr. Taft, declared during the campaign that an amendment was not necessary, and Mr. Roosevelt never made any argument in favor of the amendment or in favor of the principle embodied in it. The amendment has now been ratified by thirty-four states; but, so far as I know, Mr. Roosevelt has never made a speech in favor of its ratification nor, since the submission of the amendment, made a speech urging an income tax as a part of our fiscal system. It would not require any great stretch of generosity on his part to credit the Democratic party with priority in the advocacy of this reform. Not Always For Railroad Regulation.

Mr. Roosevelt is now an advocate of railroad regulation. When did he commence? The Democratic party in its platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 demanded an extension of the powers of the Interstate commerce commission. Up to 1904 Mr. Roosevelt never discussed the subject of railroad regulation officially or in public speech, so far as I have been able to find. Although nominated without opposition in the convention of 1904, his platform contained no promise of railroad regulation. By its attitude on the railroad question the Democratic party alienated the support of those railway officials who counted themselves Democrats, and Mr. Roosevelt, both in 1900, when he was a candidate for vice president, and in 1904, when he was a candidate for president, had the benefit of the support of those ex-Democrats. It was in 1904 that he wrote his famous letter to Mr. Harriman and in the state of New York profited by the campaign fund that Mr. Harriman raised.

When after 1904 Mr. Roosevelt took up the subject of railroad regulation he found more hearty support among the Democrats in the senate and house than among the Republicans, so that he has reason to know that the Democratic party has for a long time planted itself boldly upon the people's side on the subject of railroad regulation.

Under the circumstances we might expect some complimentary reference to our party's attitude instead of anathemas.

### T. R.'s Complete Somersault.

On the subject of publicity as to campaign contributions he has not only adopted the Democratic position, but he has been compelled to turn a complete somersault in order to do so. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the publication before election of the names of individual contributors and the amounts contributed. Mr. Roosevelt at that time endorsed Mr. Taft's contention that the publication should be deferred until after the election, and even went so far as to give reasons for believing that it would be improper to make the publication before the election. Two years later he declared in favor of publicity before and after the election, landing on the Democratic side shortly before the law was enacted carrying out the Democratic platform on this subject. Here, surely, he ought to praise the Democratic party for the pioneer work it has done in purifying politics.

Here are a few of the things which bear the Democratic brand, and with all of his experience on the plains he will not be able to "work the brand over" so as to make it look like "T. R."

### REPUBLICAN HOPE RESTS IN WILSON

Gov. Burke Declares for Democrat and Gives His Reasons.

By JOHN BURKE, Governor of North Dakota.

The election of Governor Wilson is the only thing that can save the Republican party. Four years of President Taft has split it in two. We have no reason to believe that he will be any different or that his second administration, if he is re-elected, will be any more satisfactory to the people than his first. His re-election will mean the division of the Republican party into many warring factions, which can only result in final dissolution of all.

The end will come quicker and just as certain if Roosevelt is elected, for he is no longer a Republican, but is the leader of a new party, at war with the Republican party, as it is with the Democratic party. On the other hand, if Wilson is elected the Roosevelt party will perish; the Republicans will reorganize their party, purge it of the baneful influence of corporate power and greed and make it again the grand old party it was in the days of Lincoln.

Louis D. Brandeis performed a real public service when he quoted the records to show that George W. Perkins is and always has been an enemy of union labor.

Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a moose calf when several decades ago he wrote: "I am the owner of the sphere. Of the seven stars and the solar year."

### Free Coupons

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