

# The Polk County News.

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## MESSAGE IN BRIEF

### Substance of the President's Recommendations

#### TO THE PRESENT CONGRESS

The President Makes Many Recommendations to Congress Concerning the Country's Needs in the Way of Legislation.

The message of President Roosevelt to the second session of the sixtieth Congress as read in both houses was in substance as follows;

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The financial standing of the Nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the Nation's interests by the Government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Currency Commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,399. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the Treasury Department to come to the relief of the money market by purchase or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbances in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the Treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama Canal bonds, and \$100,000,000 three per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to re-deposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,631,980 of the Panama Canal bonds and \$15,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

Continuing on the subject of finances, the hope is expressed that the Currency Commission may report a measure that will meet fully the needs of the country.

In the matter of corporations, the President uses this significant language: "As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the Constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the National Government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the National Government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control

or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the Republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair-dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage-worker or a tiller of the soil.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the Interstate Commerce Commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the Commission should be thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities, as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary."

He continued by pointing out that great harm may result to the general public by too stringent attempt to suppress all corporate aggregations, regardless of whether or not they obey the law. In other words, he sets up the argument that under our modern business conditions some combinations of capital are necessary, but that the executive department of the government should hold these under the most rigid oversight.

On the question of labor the President says that some legislation looking to the protection of employees and the regulation of the hours of labor, as well as the complete suppression of child labor, is now imperative. He deplores the stand taken by some labor leaders upon the legislation needed, saying that to attempt to enact such laws would be to bring about class legislation of the rankiest kind. Also he deplores the apparent attack upon the courts of the land by some leaders of labor. His message is particularly strong in urging the enactment of laws looking to the protection from injury of all laborers employed in hazardous work.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack conducted in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad-minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed.

Last year, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, these same labor leaders formulated their demands specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right; and in a second provision their bills made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalized, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All of this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The protection of our forests and the conservation of our natural resources, as well as the most speedy and intelligent improvement of our rivers and harbors meets with the approval

of the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and to measure that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done; and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the National Forests which the nation can now, at this very moment control.

It is pointed out that our nation is doing practically nothing to foster education. This is deplored.

The Indian agencies are fast being abolished, and thus these wards of the government are being taken from the realm of active politicians and put under the management of competent administrators who come under the civil service.

The President declares that

"Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the Congress for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue thus to expend the revenues of the Government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it."

He also advocates the setting apart of the Appalachian and White Mountain National Parks, and the re-foresting of worn-out lands.

The establishment of both postal savings banks and the parcels post are advocated. It is suggested that these may be begun in a small way at first on trial, and their scope enlarged as they prove successful, or abolished if, after trial, they prove a failure.

The coming federal census should be under the management of civil service rules and should be taken by civil service employees.

It is urged that the government printing office be placed under the department of Commerce and Labor. It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the Nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. To this end every encouragement and aid should be extended to the board of public health.

The President strongly urges the immediate admission into statehood of both New Mexico and Arizona.

In relation to foreign affairs the message says:

"This Nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proven our faith by our deeds. We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations, as in private life an honorable man would behave towards his fellows."

We have a good trade with the Latin-American republics, and should foster and enlarge it.

Regarding the Philippines, the progress of the natives under our government has been wonderful. In Porto Rico also our influence has been felt towards progress in every way.

Regarding Hawaii the message says: "I call particular attention to the Territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent."

"The work on the Panama Canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty, which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation; and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the Isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people."

The army and the national guard should have the best of attention at the hands of Congress. Some changes are advised, in the light of recent experience. The highest efficiency possible is the aim to be sought.

The navy should be strengthened by the immediate construction of four battleships of the largest and most powerful type. The cruise of the North Atlantic fleet around the world has been highly successful and has demonstrated to the whole world the efficiency of our naval equipment.

## CONGRESS IN SESSION

### SECOND SESSION OF 60TH CONGRESS.

Opens.....	December 7, noon
Closes.....	March 4, noon
SENATE.	
Republicans.....	61
Democrats.....	31
Total.....	92
HOUSE.	
Republicans.....	221
Democrats.....	168
Vacancies.....	2
Total.....	391

### If the Republican Leaders Retain Present Views There Will Be Very Little Else Done by the Congress Except Appropriate Money For Various and Sundry Objects.

Washington, Special.—If Republican leaders retain their present views the legislation of the session of Congress which began Monday will include very little except the appropriation bills. These bills will carry in the aggregate about \$1,000,000,000, and the general opinion is that in the time that will be allowed, the two houses will find they can best serve the country by giving proper attention to these appropriations.

There will be a general effort to hold the appropriations down to the lowest possible limit. It is generally understood that there will be a bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to carry not less than \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. Provision must be made this year for the census of 1910, and this will require not less than \$10,000,000. There will be other exceptional demands, so that as it looks now Congress will do well if it succeeds in holding the appropriations for the second session of the Sixtieth Congress to the dimensions of those of the first session.

The House committee on appropriations already has begun its work on the sundry bills.

The fact that the managers desire to restrict legislation will not prevent other members of the Senate and House from exerting their efforts in behalf of favorite measures. The first effort in this direction will be made in the Senate by Mr. Foraker, who will renew his attempt to have passed the bill authorizing the enlistment of the negro soldiers discharged without honor on account of the Brownsville riot. This measure will be the special order for December 16th. Senator Beveridge will make an effort to obtain early consideration of his child labor bill, and Senator Carter, of the postal savings bank bill.

It is quite certain that the recent agreement between the United States and Japan will receive early consideration in the Senate. Already a number of Senators have privately expressed disapproval of the fact that the compact was entered into without consulting the Senate.

Monday at 12 o'clock both houses of Congress convened for the beginning of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress. Practically no business was transacted in either house Monday. In the Senate ex-Governor Cummins, of Iowa, took the oath of office as the successor of Senator Allison, as did Carroll S. Page, of Vermont, as the successor of Senator Stewart. In the House the seven members who were elected in November to succeed members who have died or resigned, are Henry A. Barnhart, Democrat, who succeeds the late Mr. Brick, Republican, from the thirtieth Indiana district; Albert Estep, Democrat, who succeeds the late Mr. Meyer from the first Louisiana district; Otto G. Foelker, Republican, successor to Mr. Dunwell, Republican, in the third New York district; Frank E. Guernsey, Republican, successor to Mr. Powers, Republican, from the fourth Maine district; Eben M. Masters, Republican, successor to Mr. Parker, Republican, from South Dakota at large; O. C. Wiley, Democrat, successor to his brother, A. A. Wiley, Democrat, from the second Alabama district; and John P. Swansy, Republican, successor to Mr. Littlefield, who resigned during the last session from the second Maine district.

The two houses appointed committees each to notify the other House and the President that the two bodies were organized and prepared to go forward with the business of the session. The Senate then adjourned for the day, out of respect to the memory of Senator Allison, who died during the recess. The House terminated its brief session with resolutions commemorative of the lives of Messrs. Parker, Wiley, Dunwell and Powers, who have died since adjourn-

## NEWSY GLEANINGS

Secretary of War Wright suggested a trust "aligger" in the sugar tariff woodpile.

Italy, aroused against Austria, is a new and disturbing factor in the Balkan crisis.

Charles M. Schwab and others were sued to recover the rich San Toy mines in Mexico.

The withdrawal of the State militia from the night rider districts of Kentucky has begun.

President Roosevelt issued a statement denying that there is any election with Japan over China.

The State Department confirmed the news of an agreement between the United States and Japan.

It was decided by the Charter Revision Commission to advocate a public hospital department for New York City.

The directors of the Diamond Match Company reduced the dividend rate from ten per cent to eight per cent.

A forty-three-story building, with six stories under ground, is to be erected in lower Broadway, New York City.

W. E. Gilliland asserted that New York City is entering upon its most important era in real estate development.

The New York Board of Health announced a decrease in the number of fatal tuberculosis cases during the last quarter.

Rear-Admiral Capns made a spirited defense of our battleships at a banquet in Chicago, seconding his remarks by letters from Admiral Dewar and Rear-Admirals Evans and Schlieffen warmly approves the American-Japanese agreement regarding the Far East, and leading French newspapers regard the convention as a master stroke of diplomacy for the two countries.

### For Betterment of Postal Service.

Washington, Special.—Recommendations for the readjustment of postmaster's salaries, re-classification of fourth class postoffices, the extension of the annual leave of postoffice employees from 15 to 30 days, the abolishment of the present bond system of postal employees, and the inauguration of an indemnity fund as in the Canadian service are a few striking points in the annual report of the First Assistant Postmaster General Garfield.

### Tennessee Feud Resulted Fatally.

Trague, Tenn., Special.—A feud of several years' standing is believed to be responsible for the killing Sunday of Dr. Cullen Collangen, who was found mortally wounded on the railroad track near his home. Sam, Gus and Jeff Moody, brothers, are under arrest charged with the killing and Levi Jackson is charged with being an accessory.

### Fleet Passes Singapore.

Singapore, By Cable.—The United States Atlantic battleship fleet passed through here Sunday. The scout cruiser Yankton, which has been here for a few days, kept in constant communication with the fleet during its passage but otherwise the battleships did not communicate with the shore. The flagship Connecticut, when abreast, saluted the port and the south.

## FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Mme. Curie has been appointed chief professor of physics at the University of Paris.

Mrs. Eleanor Merron Cowper, actress and playwright, shot herself and died in New York City.

Miss Ruth H. Northrop, of Norwich, Conn., has won the scholarship offered by the Norwich Art Students' Association.

Two Brooklyn girls started a magistrate by threatening to horsewhip a young woman if she didn't "leave father alone."

Members of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation in New York City approved the doctor's objections to "Merry Widow" hats in church.

Jane Addams, Dr. Cornelia De Hoy and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, whose terms on the Chicago school board expired, have not been reappointed.

A men's league for women suffrage has been formed in Holland, and the Lutheran Church in that country has given women a vote in all church affairs.

Miss Mary E. Chesk, of Toboso, Ohio, is the only regularly appointed woman rural mail carrier in the State. She has served in this capacity for six years.

A Hanlow newspaper states that two enterprising young Chinese girls have left that city on a pleasure trip to England and America. They will study domestic life.

Miss Bertha Duppler, secretary to four Chicago postmasters, and said to have been the highest salaried woman in the postal service, was married to Jacob Baur, a prominent business man.

Miss Injla Morrow has charge of the work of establishing a school to train young men and women to become rescue and purity workers in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is the corresponding secretary of the National Purity Federation.

### Farming in New England.

The statement that no one New Hampshire farm recently the hay was cut by a 38-year-old mower, drawn by a 30-year-old horse, driven by a 63-year-old man will be read with peculiar interest out in Dakota. —Boston Globe.

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**\$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.80 PER PAIR**

Regular Price \$8.50 per pair. To introduce you will sell 4.80. You a Sample Pair for Only \$4.80. CASH WITH ORDER \$4.80. NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

Result of 15 years experience in tire making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.

Two Hundred thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Twenty-five Thousand pairs sold last year.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and fitted with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture-resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. The "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Banded Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. The regular price of these tires is \$9.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

**FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes).

We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. You know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable offer.

**QUALITY OF RUBBER:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and fitted with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture-resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. The "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Banded Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. The regular price of these tires is \$9.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

**DO NOT WAIT** for a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a dime to learn everything. Write us today.