

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
For North Carolina
Rain or Snow.

The News Observer.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
For Raleigh
Fair; Cold.

VOL. LIV, NO. 71.

RALIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1908.

FRICK FIVE CENTS.

Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

GREEN-EYED THIS TIME

Senator F. M. Simmons and Dr. T. N. Ivey Led the Fight Against the Retention of Professor Bassett.

HANG THE EDITOR THERE IN EFFIGY

"Liberal" Spirit Toward News and Observer. No Changes. EFFECT OF TEACHING Some of Trinity Students Imbibing the False Notion That the College was Attacked, Lynch a Stuffed Figure Labeled Joseph Daniels.

KNIGHTS OF THE PEN IN COUNCIL

North Carolina Press Association Meets. Hoke versus Henderson, Like the Ghost in Hamlet, to Disquiet the Peace.

"WALK THE EARTH"

BUSTED SKY HIGH. Would Do Well Henceforth for Monarchies, but for This Republic, Nay, Says Supreme Court Through Justice Connors—Justice Clark Concur, and Justices Montgomery and Douglas Dissent.

A BURST OF APPLAUSE

Dr. Kilgo, Losing Vitriolic Floods Upon the Press of the State and Upon the News and Observer in Particular, Begins Reading Editorials From the Latter and these Arouse the only Unanimous Applause of the Trustees.

Dr. T. N. Ivey, of Durham, Superintendent of Trinity College, has written a letter to the News and Observer in which he expresses his regret that the college has been made an object of the "cigarette trust."

Some of Trinity students imbibing the false notion that the college was attacked, lynch a stuffed figure labeled Joseph Daniels.

Washington Announcing the Momentous Event, Censur Gudgeon Will now Forward the Approved Treaty Here.

Elijah the Second, Who Has Never Heard of Dowie and Who Regulates the Sun, Arrives in Washington From Mount Holly.

He was sent for by the United States Senate and came here in obedience to its summons. He had the further motive of securing aid in getting patents on a medicine he had invented and a scheme for controlling the solar system so as to regulate seasons.

Justice Connors writes a dissenting opinion, which is partly based on the doctrine that office is property based on contract and hence protected by the United States Constitution.

DR. KILGO, LOSING VITRIOLIC FLOODS

Upon the Press of the State and Upon the News and Observer in Particular, Begins Reading Editorials From the Latter and these Arouse the only Unanimous Applause of the Trustees.

The content from beginning to end was quite a sharp one. In his opening speech Kilgo said that much of the trouble had been caused by a report from Kilgo and the college, and that but for these publications he would have been given to what he characterized as the "mild and foolish utterances of a socialist."

One of the students had climbed into the bell tower and started the bell to pealing, and a good sized crowd had gathered below. Then the march for the campus began and in a few minutes a figure was swung from the end of a limb with a scrap of paper pinned on the breast announcing the ratification of the treaty.

Whereas, a guarantee of the independence of the Government has been obtained, and Whereas, celerity is indispensable to securing an efficacious and immediate fulfillment of this obligation on the part of the United States and the parts of the provisional Government formed by the unanimous will of the people of the institution and possessing full, sovereign power over the affairs of the territory.

President Varner then read his first address which contained two important recommendations. One was that it would be of great advantage to members if the association would establish a minimum rate of advertising, beginning at five cents and increasing so much for every five hundred additional feet.

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Justice Montgomery wrote a dissenting opinion, which is partly based on the doctrine that office is property based on contract and hence protected by the United States Constitution.

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The faculty sent in a lengthy communication, disapproving the utterances, but making a plea for freedom of thought. Kilgo said the students disapproved the article, but with Bassett to be retained.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Session Began Yesterday With Report of Commissioner Patterson.

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Wiggins-McRae.

The State Board of Agriculture met yesterday morning at half past eleven o'clock in the office of the Commissioner.

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THE CAMDEN BANK CASE.

The Stock Holders Lose \$72,370. Creditors and Depositors to be Paid.

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TO CLTURE THURSDAY NIGHT.

Mrs. M. E. Cartland, who was for eight years State president of the North Carolina Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will lecture at the Christian church on Hillboro street on Thursday evening.

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Leads all North Carolina Daily Papers in Both News and Circulation

COMMENTARY ON THE STATE

The North Carolina Press Association Denounces the Action of the Students of that Institution.

TO MUZZLE THE PRESS

The Lawlessness Shown in Hanging One Who Had Done Nothing More Than Exercise the Right of Freedom of Speech is Denounced as a Blow at the Liberty of the Press.

(Special to News and Observer.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Today the North Carolina Press Association, in session in this city, after due deliberation and with only one dissenting vote, passed a resolution condemning in the strongest language the recent display of lawlessness and mob violence on the part of the students at Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

Following is the text of the resolution, which was voted for by every member of the association present, except H. M. Blair, editor of the Greensboro Christian Advocate:

"Whereas, the papers of today inform us that a brother member of this association has been hanged inefficely by the students of Trinity College, one of the leading educational institutions of our State, for the apparent reason that he exercised the right of freedom of speech in his paper:

"Resolved, That this association regrets the said action as an attempt to abridge the freedom of the press and condemn it in the strongest language as contrary to the true spirit of our people.

Shortly after the association met this morning Editor Z. W. Whitehead, of the North Carolina Trouser Journal, offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to prepare a suitable resolution expressing the sentiments of the association regarding the action of the students and trustees of Trinity College on the Bassett matter.

He wanted a prompt and decisive condemnation of it, as he thought no language could be too emphatic in deprecating the refusal of the trustees to accept Bassett's resignation or in denouncing the outbreak of lawlessness that his teachings had inspired among the students, as manifested by their hanging in effigy one who had dared oppose such dangerous doctrines.

Editor London, of the Pittsboro Record, approved greatly a similar resolution as had developed at Trinity, but he did not think the action proposed by Mr. Whitehead wise. He did not think the association ought to go on record as denouncing the action of the trustees of a private institution, but to condemn the act of lawlessness on the part of the students in attempting to degrade one, who had done nothing more than exercise the right of freedom of speech and of the press, he regarded as proper in the province of the Association.

Moderation was urged by Editors Manning of Henderson Goal Leaf, Parrie, of the High Point Enterprise; Beasley, of the New Journal, and perhaps others, but all of them took occasion to express emphatic disagreement with the resolution, and the strongest condemnation of the spirit of mob violence displayed by his students. Mr. Parrie, however, who had doubted whether it were beneath the dignity of the Association to be condemned the act of a lot of irresponsible boys in school, but Mr. Beasley, of the Stateville Mascot, pointed out that the act of the students was not the act of boys, but of men, that it was a blow at the freedom of the press by attempting to degrade and humiliate one who, in the exercise of that freedom of speech guaranteed him by the Constitution, had dared disagree with them. He considered it an act that called for prompt action and one that could not be passed in silence by the Association.

Elder P. D. Gold, Editor of Zion's Landmark, spoke to much the same effect. He deprecated the necessity for any discussion of a matter which related to a policy of a great educational or its government of a great educational institution, and that with the view of favoring the condemnation by the Association of an act of unprecedented indignity launched by any body of citizens against a reputable citizen. In the case in hand, an honored member of the Press Association of North Carolina had been attacked, and he believed that this act should be condemned in no uncertain tones by the Association. He could not see how those who had been reading for instance, the thought and speech could now object to the strongest condemnation of this disgraceful spirit which would destroy the constitutionally guaranteed liberty of the press.

Editor Blair, of the Greensboro Christian Advocate, said he had condemned Bassett and he would not say that he could not concur this up as an excuse for such action by the Association as was proposed by Mr. Whitehead, or over the more conservative action proposed by Mr. London.

During the views of Mr. Blair, the only point of difference seemed to be at the

tion disclaims any purpose or design whatsoever of waging warfare on or antagonizing Trinity College, but the contrary, only seeking to eradicate an evil in its inception that will, and must inevitably bring about untold misery and woe and humiliation to the present and succeeding generations if left to take its course unchecked and unrebutted, and unhappily we are called upon to deal with a doctrine that if persisted in and carried to its logical ending will undermine and ultimately pull down the pillars upon which the foundation of this country is resting.

Speaking in his resolution Mr. Whitehead deferred to the certain had effects of Bassett's views on race relations in North Carolina and expressed the hope that the men who voice public sentiment and are looked to guide public opinion would be brave enough, while speaking out in their own behalf, also go on record in condemnation of such doctrines as Bassett had proclaimed.

Several members rose to say that as to Bassett's views they had so gone on record in their papers, but they did not think this was a proper time and place for doing so. Editor King, of the Greenville Weekly, thought the issue was Bassett, as Bassett was at the bottom of the trouble and not to condemn him was to endorse him. He like Mr. Whitehead would vote for the substitute if they were the only two to do so.

Mr. Johnson, of Charity and Children, hoped they would have the pleasure of being the only two. He thought the association wanted in vain to be in poor business when to condemn Trinity, or any other college.

Mr. Blair, of the Greensboro Christian Advocate, wanted to enter his objection to any action whatever and asked permission to file later a protest. The permission was readily granted.

On the vote for his substitute, Mr. Whitehead demanded a rising vote. Three voted for it: Mr. Whitehead, Mr. King and Mr. Cobb, of the Morganton Herald.

Let these three votes be recorded on the minutes by name," demanded Mr. Whitehead.

"I," added Mr. Cobb, "I'd like to go on record on it."

Having received only three votes, the substitute was lost, and the report of the committee was carried by an aye and nay vote, every member in the hall voting "aye" except Mr. Blair, who voted "no."

FRED L. MERRITT, Sad Death of a Talented Young Woman.

(Special to News and Observer.) Kitterell, N. C., Dec. 3.—Our obituary community is deeply grieved at the death of Miss Olive Allen, one of the most estimable and gifted young ladies ever known in this section. Highly educated, amiable, too gentle to have ever made an enemy, but beloved and admired by all for her high qualities of head and heart. Her death is a distinct loss to this community.

Miss Allen held a position in the Durham graded school, and some only yesterday. Rapid consumption is reported to have been the cause of her death. It seems that her people, who live near Kitterell, heard of her illness and hastened to her arrival. The suddenness of her demise adds sadness to a sad occurrence. She was just in the flower of a splendid young womanhood, being scarcely twenty-five.

Great Dam at Buckhorn Falls. (Special to News and Observer.) Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 3.—Nearly two hundred men are now busily at work on the huge dam at Buckhorn Falls, the purpose of which is to utilize power to operate dynamo for the distribution of electrical currents to various manufacturing towns within reach of the plant.

The dam is being constructed of crushed granite, the rock used being taken from a granite precipice within a few feet of the abutment of the dam by means of a cable car operated by a draw engine. The dam when complete will be twelve hundred feet long by fifteen high.

Came Back and Killed Him. (By the Associated Press.) Roanoke, Va., Dec. 3.—John Ziegler was shot and killed by Chester Peoples, in an alleged gambling place at Wytheville, Va., today. The men quarreled and Peoples left the room, threatening to return and kill all of those in the place. When he again appeared he had a shot gun and fired on Ziegler, killing him instantly. Peoples then attacked him with an axe. The owner's jury returned a verdict of murder. Peoples was arrested.

The Strike at Charlotte. (By the Associated Press.) Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 3.—About half the number of cars were run over by the lines of the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company, on which a strike was declared yesterday by the conductors and motormen, because of the failure of the company to provide heat for the cars. There has been no disorder, although efforts are made at "gouging" the strike breakers.

What They Say Everywhere. To the Editor: Plenty of money behind the strike. Put pressure on the pension roll and put a sensible, prudent man in his place to instruct the youth of the church and State; or else give him a place under his old accept. W. N. PRITCHARD, Chapel Hill, N. C., Dec. 3, 1903.

To Announce the Committees. (By the Associated Press.) Washington, Dec. 3.—Speaker Cannon today announced the committees of the House at the Saturday session.

DEATEN BY WAVES

Submarine Boat Strands Off Our Coast.

Life Savers of Currituck are Stranding by Ready to Lend Assistance.

High Wind, Heavy Sea.

(By the Associated Press.) Cape Henry, Va., Dec. 3.—Two submarine torpedo boats Moccasin and Aden were reported in distress off Little Island life saving station today. The tug Peoria succeeded in getting a line aboard the Moccasin, but lost it later. Both tow and tug drifted rapidly southward. The greatest Yaakton passed out Cape Henry at 2 p. m. to their assistance.

The government tug Peoria succeeded in getting a line to the two torpedoes and headed toward Norfolk at 4:30 p. m. The Yaakton arrived upon the scene and after making several unsuccessful attempts to pick up the other boat, followed in the same direction, saving the torpedo boat Aden. Both were in tow of the tug Peoria from the northwest and is blowing at the rate of 25 miles an hour. There is a heavy sea on. It is not known which of the torpedo boats was towed into Hampton Roads.

Later.—The submarine boat previously reported as drifting southward straggled four miles south of Currituck life saving station at 8 p. m. The life savers are standing by, ready to lend assistance. The wind continues high and the sea is heavy. Newport, R. I., Dec. 3.—The submarine torpedo boat Moccasin, reported in distress off Little Island life saving station, Cape Henry, was on her way from the torpedo station here to Annapolis in company with the submarine torpedo boat Aden. Both were in tow of the tug Peoria. They were to be used by the naval cadets in training for submarine warfare. Lieutenant Finney, U. S. N., and Gunner James Donald, U. S. N., were in charge of the submarine boats, and each had a crew of six men. On the voyage from New York to Annapolis, the boat was on board the Peoria and the vessels in tow were not manned.

ATKINSON IS NOT IN IT.

So Declares Coolidge Speaking of the Seaboard System.

(By the Associated Press.) Tampa, Fla., Dec. 3.—President John Dawson Williams and Directors James A. Blair of New York, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, and J. M. Barr, Vice-President and General Manager of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, arrived here tonight, having come from Richmond. They are on a tour of inspection and will visit the Manatee section.

The directors are greatly interested in the development of the South and stated that, in their judgment, the development of this section in the next few years will be ever than in any other part of the country.

Big Fight in House Over.

(By the Associated Press.) Richmond, Va., Dec. 3.—The greatest fight of the present session of the Virginia House of Delegates ended this afternoon by a vote of 42 to 42 on the Jordan bill, which breaks the Baylor oyster survey and authorizes the State to lease barren and depleted oyster areas, won out by a vote of 42 to 42. The measure now goes to the Senate for action.

INDICATES A DROP OF LESS THAN TEN MILLION BALES.

The Government Report on the Production of Cotton Says it Will be 9,962,059, Weighing 490.8 a Bale.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the actual growth of cotton in the United States in the year 1903-4 will amount to 9,962,059 bales of an average net weight of 490.8.

The area picked over to be picked is estimated at 28,014,899 acres, a reduction of 892,495 acres or 3.09 percent from the average planted.

The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,889,794,397 pounds, an average of 174.4 pounds per acre. The estimated production by States in pounds of lint cotton per acre is as follows:

Virginia, 180; North Carolina, 210; South Carolina, 185; Georgia, 152; Florida, 140; Alabama, 145; Mississippi, 211; Louisiana, 222; Texas, 143; Arkansas, 195;

UNDER THE AUDUBON LAW.

Death of Mrs. Otto Budd. New Card Game Invented by Asheville, Lady.

(Special to News and Observer.) Asheville, N. C., Dec. 3.—At a special meeting of the Audubon Society it was announced that several new members had been enrolled since the last regular meeting of the society. The most important question discussed was as to whether non-resident hunters had the right to hunt any game here. This came up in connection with the Asheville school boys; the majority of whom are from Northern States and other students who are residents and who wish to hunt rabbits, bear, deer, and other game not included in the Audubon law. Dr. Ambler presented a letter in this connection, in which the Secretary of State stated that the State's Executive Committee had decided that according to the laws non-resident hunters could not hunt any game in North Carolina without license. A letter was read from the State Secretary extending the authority of the Asheville branch of the Audubon Society. This was done in order that the society might control the hunting in and around the Sapphire region.

News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Otto W. Budd, which occurred in Texas. Mrs. Budd had suffered with Bright's disease for several years, but friends here were not aware of the fact that she was seriously ill. Mrs. Budd was formerly Mrs. Warren Manning, and was the daughter of H. H. Southgate, the well known Chicago hotel man. Mrs. Manning's former husband died in Asheville about two years ago. Mrs. Manning married Capt. Budd, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Budd left Asheville for San Antonio over a year ago.

Congressman J. M. Gudgeer left yesterday afternoon for Washington, where he has private business to attend to before the convention of Congress Monday. Mrs. Gudgeer and Miss Kate Gudgeer expect to leave tomorrow to join Mr. Gudgeer in Washington.

A new card game has been invented, the name of which is "Geezy" Mrs. F. T. Meriwether, of this city, invented the card scheme and has secured a patent.

Not to Marry Divorcees.

(Baltimore Sun.)

New York, Dec. 3.—Opposition to Christian ministers, solemnizing the marriage of divorced persons is extending to such an extent that the Protestant Episcopal Church has refused to receive assurances of co-operation from other denominations.

Support was first pledged to the movement by the Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, at which were present delegates representing the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, United Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregational and Lutheran churches. The secretary was instructed to send invitations to other religious bodies to join in the crusade, and it is expected that at the next meeting, on February 10, at least twenty religious denominations will be represented.

More Wood Here.

There has been an increase in the quantity of wood received in Raleigh in the last three or four days.

The railroads are furnishing cars and much is coming in by rail, while the high price of wood is causing the farmers of this section to haul from their own woods.

The prices for eight-foot wood on the streets range from \$2.75 to \$3.25 a cord, while the wood dealers are charging \$4 a cord for wood cut ready for use.

Federal of Dr. Lindsay.

(By the Associated Press.) Boston, Dec. 3.—The funeral of the Rev. John Sumner Lindsay, D. D., LL. D., who, for fifteen years was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal parish in this city, was held today, attended by several bishops and hundreds of priests and prominent laymen.

Three Men Killed in Collision.

(By the Associated Press.) West, O. Dec. 3.—Three men were killed, two seriously injured and two slightly injured in a collision between a hand car and a freight train today at Sargents. The train was on the way to Sargents to make repairs on a bridge, when they ran into a freight train on a curve so short that neither the engineer of the train nor the man on the hand car were aware of each others presence until the moment of the accident.

Anti-Christian Rising.

(By the Associated Press.) London, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says a report is current in London of an anti-Christian rising in the province of Seachuan.

GOIT AT TRINITY?

Idea That the Negro Should Hold Office.

Student Says He's Thankful, He Had Chance to go to Man who Teaches History as it is.

During the Constitutional Amendment campaign a student of Trinity College, son of an old-time Democrat, was heard to remark in a Western county: "I haven't got any patience with this prejudice. If a negro has the education and natural talent, I don't see why he shouldn't be allowed to hold office as well as a white man."

A Methodist layman standing by remarked: "For heaven's sake what an expression to come from 's' son. My dear boy, where on earth did you get that from, from Trinity?"

"Well," remarked the Trinity student, "I am thankful that Trinity is farther advanced than other Southern institutions, and I'm glad I have had the chance to go to school to a man who teaches history just as it is."

INDICTED FOR FORGING.

James L. Blair, a Prominent Attorney, Now in a Hospital.

(By the Associated Press.) St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—James L. Blair, the attorney, has been indicted by a grand jury on the charge of forging in the first degree. The indictment was returned this afternoon. Blair was formerly general counsel of the World's Fair and for several weeks has been confined in a hospital.

The indictment is the result of charges filed by James T. Roberts an attorney at one time employed in Blair's law office. Roberts—who had been familiar with Blair's private affairs secured certain papers and records in which he afterwards traced the charges that Blair was forging the signatures of large estates committed to his trust. That was more than three years ago. The story, however, did not become public until the present grand jury began its investigation. Roberts following his appearance before that body privately charged among other things that Blair forged deeds of trust and mortgages worth \$25,000 was obtained from the estate of the late Peter Blow, of St. Louis, and that he counterfeited and used the notarial seals of the Recorder of Deeds of St. Louis, and frequently employed "Walter F. Jenkins," a purely fictitious personage, to attest the documents.

Blair characterized Roberts' accusation as a "hoax of falsehood woven around very little fact."

Varying reports of Blair's condition have been given from time to time to the public. He now reported to almost fully recovered.

A bench warrant will be issued for Blair's arrest and he will be required to give bond.

The indictment is based specifically on the alleged forging by Blair of deeds of trust given to secure purposed loans from the Blow estate, of which Blair, as one of the trustees, has charge.

The indictment contains two counts, each of \$25,000. One of the counts was made in favor of John D. Weyer. The other is for \$8,000 in favor of Michael Herk. Both deeds, it is alleged, were forged in 1902.

New York, Dec. 3.—At the meeting of the Board of Review of National Trusting Association today the application of R. L. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., for the removal of himself and his wife from the board of the bay station Manual from suspension imposed July, 1903, was granted.

INDICATES A DROP OF LESS THAN TEN MILLION BALES.

The Government Report on the Production of Cotton Says it Will be 9,962,059, Weighing 490.8 a Bale.

(By the Associated Press.) Tennessee, 200; Missouri, 202; Oklahoma, 20; Indiana Territory, 221.

In addition to the reports of its regular correspondents, the Bureau of Statistics has had the benefit of an investigation by the Census agents as to the amount of the cotton crop of Texas for 1903 conducted under the direction of the chief division of entomology. The results of this investigation have been given due weight in the present report, and the details will be published later by the division.

Through the courtesy of the officials of the Census Office the department has also had access to the estimates made by the Census agents as to the amount of cotton remaining unginned. These estimates were turned over to the department late in October, in receipt of which the Census agents as to the amount of cotton remaining unginned. These estimates were turned over to the department late in October, in receipt of which the Census agents as to the amount of cotton remaining unginned. These estimates were turned over to the department late in October, in receipt of which the Census agents as to the amount of cotton remaining unginned.

The News and Observer.

The News and Observer Pub. Co. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, President.

Office: News and Observer Building Fayetteville Street.



SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Per year \$4.00 Six months \$2.00 Always strictly in advance.

The Only Paper Published at the State Capital Using

The Associated Press Report.

Entered at the Post-Office at Raleigh, N. C., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1903.

A MORNING TONIC.

Seek knowledge with all thy heart; for wisdom is a defence and money is a defence, but the excellency of knowledge is that wisdom giveth life to them that seek it.

TALKING ABOUT COTTON.

The Manufacturer's Record prints many jables of figures about cotton, production and cotton manufacturing, and seriously discusses the question: "Is there danger of permanent shortage of the cotton crop of the Southern States?" It thinks that there has been a deterioration of the seed, due to the selling of the best seed to the cotton oil mills; that the tenancy system has lessened the fertility to the soil; and that labor conditions do not warrant a belief in a large crop. To these it adds the soil weevil. It says the world will within five or ten years demand fourteen or fifteen million bales of cotton each year, and the South must get ready to raise it.

The South can remedy the evil of selling its best cotton seed to the oil mills, where it prevails. We think it prevails to a very little extent. Our observation has been that cotton farmers do not sell their best cotton seed, but save them for planting, and we think the Record is mistaken in thinking that this is one of the elements that will contribute to a shortage in the cotton crop.

As to the lessening of fertility because of the tenancy system, that is not widespread, and will be remedied when cotton year in and year out pays a fair profit on the cost of production. Whenever cotton brings less than eight cents, farmers have little encouragement to change the system.

The "hills in the path" to a large crop is labor. The public works, lumber camps and railroad construction have drawn much labor from the farms because those interests could pay higher wages. There has been also some exodus of labor to the North, but not so much as is generally supposed. There has been a large exodus from the country to the towns. The farmers, with present labor conditions, are raising almost as much cotton as can be grown in the South. The only thing that will materially increase the size of the crop will be a reasonable certainty that cotton will not go below ten cents. Men cannot profitably make cotton at the prevailing prices for labor and fertilizers for less than ten cents. The high prices that ruled last summer and the splendid prices now prevailing, due solely to the workings of the law of supply and demand, will encourage farmers to try to raise more cotton, though it cannot be largely increased unless there is a new supply of labor. Of course if the price of cotton could remain at eleven and twelve cents, the farmers would secure labor from other sections and make enough cotton to meet the demand that is urgent enough to pay good prices.

The Southern farmers have found from experience that they have generally received more money for a small crop than for a large one. To largely increase the crop at once would be to work their own undoing, even if labor could be had. The wise course for Southern farmers is to keep down the size of the crop year by year until the needs of the world will make the purchasers willing to pay not less than ten cents a pound for it. Just now the cotton mills are in trouble—undragging the same hard times troubles that depressed the farmers in 1894. But as soon as the present money stringency is over, the demand for cotton goods will justify a fair increase in the price of goods, and the manufacturers and farmers will both do well on ten cent cotton and better prices for the product at the mills.

The argument of Attorney General Knox in the Northern Securities case shows him to be a lawyer of splendid ability. He presented the case for the government strongly and ably and in a way to carry to conviction to the minds of thoughtful men.

If Judge Robinson had carried his diplomacy with his "spite-tail" with him to Washington, he could have gone into the dinner and filled his mouth with cotton instead of Mr. Hanna's delicious viands. He didn't leave the court house when Hon. Hope Mills was speaking. He merely stuffed his mouth with cotton so he not to hear anything.

THE "ENEMIES OF TRINITY COLLEGE".

Those people in North Carolina—and they embrace most of the Methodist laymen—who have criticized what they regarded as the blunders and mistakes of President Kilgo, have been heralded to the world by Dr. Kilgo and his intimates as "the enemies of Trinity College." As the president of that institution has made blunder after blunder, denounced good men after good men, exhibited a spirit of venom and prescription to this and that leader, spit upon this tradition and shown contempt for that sentiment dear to the hearts of old-fashioned North Carolina Methodists, those who were determined to stand by him at all hazards, finding that his course could not be successfully defended, have fallen back, whenever he was criticized, to untrue the stereotyped reply, "O he is an enemy of Trinity College." For a time some good people fell into repeating that and more good people gave heed to it. But the day has come when that statement can no longer protect Dr. Kilgo and Dr. Bassett from criticism. They must be judged by their words, their actions, their spirit. By these things they must stand or fall. If they are wise, prudent, sensible no enemies can injure them. If they are unwise, imprudent, wanting in that sensible course that inspires public confidence, no friends can long uphold them.

Spirit of the Press.

The News has received inside information that a distinguished board of trustees that has recently and issued a statement to the public also issued a private statement to the faculty of Trinity College. As near as we can reproduce the private statement it reads as follows: "An form of coercion of thought and private judgment is contrary to one of the constitutional aims of Trinity College. But it would be better to have us keep our judgments private if they are of the style that made all this fuss, otherwise we'll coerce you whether we want to or not. We are particularly unwilling to lend ourselves to any tendency to destroy or limit academic liberty. All we ask is that the next time you exercise your academic liberty you respect the rights of other academic institutions to do as they please. We believe that society in the end will be benefited by your exercising patience than it can secure by yielding to its resentments. At the same time we are sure that the exercise of patience and resentments will be in order next time. Liberty may sometimes be exercised equally. We are going to draw the line hereafter between folly and sanity. We state as a fact that Professor Bassett does not believe in nor does he care to cooperate with the kind of coercion that we are now practicing. We are glad to see that Mr. Massee's position was so strongly opposed by the other members of the convention. The Charlotte Chronicle tells us that Mr. Massee's remarks created a sensation. Before he had taken his seat ministers and laymen all parts of the house were on their feet clamoring for recognition.

MR. MASSEE ATTACKS THE PRESS. Wilmington Messenger. Rev. J. C. Massee, of Raleigh, seems to have been greatly in the minority in the Baptist State Convention last Saturday in his attack on the press of the State. We are not surprised to learn that he was not equally in the minority in influence and that he advocates curtailing the license of editors of our State dailies. Considering the comments of the press of the State on his statements from his pulpit not long ago on the negro question it is not surprising that, chafing under the castigation he received from these editors he advocates curtailing their license to criticize the actions of public men. When he said he believed the day was not far distant when the government would have to "lay the strong arm of the law on the press and repress abuses" the wish was no doubt fulfilled to the troungling of Mr. Massee. He believed that condition laid a great burden on the religious press to correctly lead and fairly interpret the aspect of racial problems. We are glad to see that Mr. Massee's position was so strongly opposed by the other members of the convention. The Charlotte Chronicle tells us that Mr. Massee's remarks created a sensation. Before he had taken his seat ministers and laymen all parts of the house were on their feet clamoring for recognition.

MOST DISGRACEFUL THING THAT EVER TOOK PLACE IN THE STATE.

Point Caswell Cor. Pender Chronicle. We notice the press association took up the "Trinity" issue by offering medals but failed to pass the Whitehead resolution. I think they made a great mistake, this resolution covered the ground completely and should have passed and published in every paper in North Carolina. I think hanging Josephus Daniels in effigy is the most disgraceful thing that ever took place in our State. It is a fitting outgrowth of the teaching of "Bassett and his like. It will do Dr. Daniels no harm but like the mark of "Gaius" will be a lasting disgrace to every student who participated. Mr. Daniels has the consolation of being the only one of the members of the team of every loyal Southerner for his independent and manly course in this matter.

WILL NOT BE MURKLED BY ANARCHIST METHOD.

Franklin Press. The North Carolina Press Association did right in basing its resolutions on denouncing the Trinity students for offering a great indignity to Josephus Daniels, but basing them on the one or two papers uniformly to the News and Observer and its editor. Such attacks will always be condemned by the North Carolina press. We are glad to see that the committee on the subject of the "Smoking Fire" upon him, because a righteous public sentiment was with him, which sentiment will yet create such liberty of speech and thought that attempts to

EVIDENCE OF GROWTH OF FREEDOM

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Price, 10c Per Share

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January 1st, \$1.00 THE GREAT WESTERN GOLD MINING CO. Shasta County, California

THE BEST INVESTMENT I KNOW IN AMERICA TO-DAY

I desire to state here in the most emphatic language I can use, and to pile up on top of the other statements I have made in other advertisements concerning this grand organization, that I believe in the final outcome of it as firmly, as fearlessly, and as faithfully as I believe in any business proposition on earth. I cannot make the language any stronger than that. Science and language have not provided it. Some people say: "Well I could invest a few dollars in a mining company, but what would it amount to?" In this connection I will give you a few facts. In 1880 the Independence Mine of Cripple Creek, Colorado, was offered for sale for \$100,000. No buyers. The mine was sold in 1888 six years later, for \$100,000. Money in that for the stockholders, wasn't there? It was clean money, too—no gambling cotton future money." The Ton-Boey mine in Colorado was bought for \$125,000 in 1886, sold in 1899 for \$1,800,000. In 1883 the Sultan, was bought for \$100,000. Three years later it was sold for \$1,000,000. In 1892 Morris Yuzell, of Moscow, Idaho, a merchant tailor, received in payment for a suit of broad cloth, a mining stock of the Great Western Gold Mining Company's stock. In 1897 he received for this same stock \$8 per share and accrued dividends amounting to \$90,000. The price for the suit of clothes wasn't it? The Granite Mountain sold for 10 cents a share, with the same capital stock as Great Western, with the same per share value, it went to \$45 per share. The Mollie Gibson sold for 10 cents; it went to \$12 per share. Five years ago the stock of the Gold Coin mine at Victor, Colorado, was offered at 3 cents per share. The Gold Coin has been paying dividends from 1 cent to 1 cent per share ever month for the past four years. The stock is now \$25. Five hundred dollars invested in this stock five years ago would have shared \$1,500 of dividends, which would be worth today over \$80,000. There seems to be money in mining. The same is clean money. Gold put the gold, silver and copper and iron in the earth, and gives man the ingenuity and brain to get it out. Miss Chase, a woman who has refused \$40,000 for stock which cost her \$100. Her stock yields \$100 per month. The same is still true. The St. John delroy has paid in dividends more than \$15,000,000; Boston and Montana, \$25,000,000. The Consolidated California and Virginia has paid over \$10,000,000. The Homestake, of South Dakota, returned dividends of \$5,000 on every 1,000 shares stock with over

averaging \$4 per ton. The Alaska Trendwell pays annually \$1,500 on each 1000 shares stock from over averaging \$3.50. The Great Western ore will average \$50 per ton. What dividends ought our stockholders to expect when we get thoroughly equipped? Now there is another important feature to be considered in this purchase of mining stock, and that is the increase in the value of the stock. Great Western is selling at 10 cents per share. Is it not reasonable to suppose that this company will follow in the footsteps of others? It certainly is, and I believe that the increase in the value of the stock will be more than 900 per cent. In addition to your dividends, in the near future. Now the Le Roi stock was sold at 10 cents per share when mine started. This stock is now quoted in London at \$25 per share. The Great Western in taking up Afterthought mine alone paid \$100,000, and I am very much of opinion that the time is not far distant when it will be worth \$1,000,000. I have cited instances where such things have happened. Why are they not happening here? It is Shasta County, California, says Afterthought is worth \$1,000,000 now, and Great Western has just commenced its operations. I tell you, as sure as you live and I live, there will be many more hearts among the skeptics who failed to take my advice and buy Great Western when they could get it at 10 cents per share. I do not believe in booming in any sense of the word. Any person who knows me well will know that I would rather die than lie to, or deceive, my fellow-man. But Great Western Gold Mining Company's property is so valuable that when I come to place it before you in its true light it does sound a little like booming. Judge Henry Fitchel, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says there are a million tons of ore in sight. M. E. Dittmar, of Redding, California, says: "With the 172-ton smelter (now being erected) running will pay you as much in dividends annually as you are now paying for the stock." Mr. Potts, one of Redding's most prominent business men, says we have one of the best mines in the country. I could give you hundreds of testimonials as to the value of the property, and I urge you to take my advice and buy the stock at 10 cents. Remember it advances to \$1 January 1st. You carry \$100 around in your pocket and you get \$1,000 on January 1st. Buy Great Western and hold it for one year and see it grow. You will begin to realize then that the advice I am now giving

you was good. Remember the stock is forever non-assessable. When you buy the stock at 10 cents you are picking up \$1. I positively believe this.

We all rejoice in the success of this company. It has taken much labor, much time and much thought—all great enterprises do—but we are nearing the goal for which we started, and Great Western (for a short time only) still holds out the opportunity to invest in this stock at 10 cents. A good, strong pull now, all together, and we are through, and we can say to our board of directors: "Here is your money; now we want our dividends." And Mr. Detmar says to tell you they will come as sure as the world stands. I say we will get them, and every one who has ever invested the property says we will get \$100, \$200, \$500, \$5,000, \$10,000, before advance. Send checks made payable to me. I hope, I trust, that every friend of mine and every person that knows me, either personally or by reputation, will take advantage of this opportunity and purchase at once as much of this stock as they can possibly raise money to pay for. You need not write me for particulars, as I cannot endorse more strongly in a private letter than I have in this advertisement. I say with all the earnestness I am capable of having that this is the very best mining proposition known in the United States. I have known it in its infancy. I have known it in its adversity. I know it in its prosperity and I am posted on almost every mining company in America. For big future results from an honorable, legitimate business Great Western is head and shoulders above them all in its present state of development. Remember, we have already expended \$500,000 on property.

Thanking my many friends that are placing confidence in me and in my judgment, and for their many kind expressions contained in their letters, and assuring them of my everlasting gratitude, and promising them, with any others that may see fit to invest in Great Western, that I will guard their interests as sacredly as my own; also stating to those desiring as much as \$300 and upwards on this stock, if it be of any account, that I will guard their interest, and will sell them for one-third cash; one-third 30 days, one-third 90 days. Remember it advances to \$1 January 1st, which virtually means it will be raised from market, and requesting all orders be sent me to address below until further notice, I am yours to serve.

W. P. FIFE New Bern, North Carolina

Does Advertising Pay? Does Yours? If Not, Why? Do you know how to prepare a tonic for a person as well as a physician, or could you conduct an important case in court as well as a lawyer? Advertising is a science, as deep as medicine or law. Can you do a successful advertising as the man who has graduated in the Science? We are conducting the advertising department for some of the big merchants of the State—they say they don't know how, and haven't the time—the cost is nominal. Write us about it today.

JONES ADVERTISING SYNDICATE WASHINGTON, N. C.

Special Colors will be Ground to Match Sample of Shade. Tanner Paint & Oil Company Box 180, Richmond, Virginia.

Carolina Portland Cement Company, Charleston, S. C. Largest Manufacturers, Importers and Distributors of Portland and Rosendale Cement, Lime and Building Material in the United States. Lowest delivered prices quoted on application on Standard Brands in car lots, car lots, small lots in any part in America. Full stocks at interior mills also at Baltimore, Md., New York in the office of the tax collector from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. Don't wait until the last day to settle your bill. Write for our prices.

J. L. O'Quinn Florist & Company BALTIMORE, Md. Bouquets and Floral Decorations arranged in the best style at short notice. Palm, Ferns and all pot plants to house and window decorations.

To Tax-Payers. These remain only ten days more in which to settle city taxes without penalty. By law, this penalty must be added on the 15th day of January. Write in the office of the tax collector from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. Don't wait until the last day to settle your bill. Write for our prices. Respectfully, G. F. LUMSDEN, City Tax Collector.