

THE COMET.

Twenty-Fifth Year.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD EMPIRES

TRANSFERRING MILLIONS FROM

ONE TYRANT TO ANOTHER

As so Many Beasts Until Helpless
Men and Women Were
Murdered Cruelly

(Council of Governors—No. 3)

We have already seen how the citizens of the United States have been led round by the nose for more than eighty years to raise certain selfish and ambitious politicians into official station and power on the negro's shoulders. Let us now take an inventory of some of the work accomplished by it and draw the balance on the political ledger between profits and losses accruing to us as a christian nation claiming to be the light of the world on matters of government. But first let us take a bird's eye view of the subject as we find it blazoned on the impartial pages of the world's history.

During the long and bloody wars of the Spanish succession to the crown kings and queens bought and sold kingdoms and empires transferring millions of men and women from one tyrant to another as so many beasts of burden until Europe was scourged into exhaustion by the murder of millions of helpless human beings. But this devil's dance came to an end at last, and in January, 1712, a great peace congress was assembled at Utrecht to divide the spoils of conquest among the victors. No less than nine separate treaties were drawn up and signed by the belligerents. One of them was between England and Spain. By this treaty Queen Anne, of Great Britain, sold to the king of Spain a one-fourth interest in the African slave trade, for which she received in payment Gibraltar and Minorca. In 1713 a commercial company was chartered in London to buy and sell African slaves of both sexes, and that is how slavery was established in the American colonies.

In 1820 certain members of congress of the Hamiltonian school of absolutism rose up and refused Missouri admission into the union of states. Up to that time we had regarded slavery as a strictly domestic institution under the absolute control of the states where it existed. Hence, when the federal system was adopted in 1787 the framers of the constitution did not so much as mention the subject, except to cut off the importation of any more slaves after the year 1808. Thus we see the fight on Missouri was a flat denial to the people of the right of self-government. It stultified us before the world as a nation of insincere hypocrites in teaching one thing while practicing another. But the great calamity to the country grew out of the bold and defiant manner in which congress seized upon unconstitutional power and usurped the rights of the states to meddle with a delicate and dangerous subject over which they had no constitutional control.

Three hundred and fifty years before the apostle Paul stood on Mars Hill and preached to the Athenians of the justice, wisdom and goodness of the God whom they ignorantly worshipped, Demosthenes had stood on the same hill and declared before the Areopagus: "They who aspire to an extravagant degree of power are to be opposed by force and action, not by speeches." How unfortunately true has this proven to the United States. It fell on Mr. Jefferson's ears "like a fire bell at night." It was a sweeping revolution in our form of government. It was a Pandora's box sowing dragon's teeth in the body politic from which sprang from the earth millions of armed men in full panoply of war.

A council of governors called at that time demanding of congress to take its hands off the states by whose authority alone it came into existence as a legislative body might have settled the whole subject on a basis of justice to all the states. For when you take up the constitution and read it line after line not a single word can be found to show that the convention ever even debated the question of domestic slavery in any form. It was one of the rights reserved to the states where it existed, and not a member of the convention

thought of meddling with it in any way. When the subject was seized upon in 1820, it was to make it a stalking horse for selfish and ambitious men to ride into office. It was one of the sharp tricks politicians often resort to while playing the game. But let us forget and fall into the error, let us go back and read up on a little history woven into our national life. We have seen how a small band of absolutists seized upon the condition of the country in 1812, when the United States was just entering on the second war of independence with Great Britain in the hope of raising a storm against the Madison administration and thus obtain control of the federal government. But the friends of free government were not deceived by the shouting outcries of absolutism. The plotters to get control of the federal government, make peace with England on any terms she might dictate and so get back under George III as king of America, were disappointed in their scheme to deceive and mislead the people back to kingly government. Though disappointed in their reactionary trick to upset government by the people, they went over to Hartford and told all the world that they were wolves in sheep's clothing by giving aid and comfort to the public enemy.

Under the providence of God, Gen. Jackson with Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen closed the war in a blaze of glory in 1815. Here was disappointment once more for absolutism, but they never forgave Jackson, hounding him down to his grave. For five years more these office-seekers nursed their political wrath and finally hit upon the plan to revolutionize the federal government, upset the rights of the states and convert the poor negro into a political asset. And now after so many years of agitation and strife we are no nearer a just and peaceful settlement of the question than we were eighty years ago. Why is this? It is as simple as any question could be if men would stop and anoint their eyes with truth and justice so they could see the subject as it is and not as they want it to be.

But without further prologue let us pause for a moment in the mad scramble to elect this or that man to the presidency and take a snap shot at Springfield, Illinois. Who can tell us the exciting cause of the riot, lynching, murder and house burning up at Springfield? I pause for an answer. Northern newspapers say it was the "criminal class," and they are simply anarchists, while the southern papers answer back and say it shows the "race problem" has become national. Both are in error and show that they do not understand the question. When congress jumped over the constitution and began to exercise control, that made it a national question and it has been a national question for eighty years. The people want to sleep and suffered the politicians to lead them along and put them to fighting each across the Mason and Dixon line for office. In the meantime the federal authorities took charge of the negro as a person separate and apart from the white people of the states, thus setting up a negro aristocracy in the republic. This unwise policy naturally drove the two races apart, and when the president exalted the negro over the white man, much better qualified, by appointing him to office over the white man's head, he had prepared both races for a riot on any emergency. The negroes became vain and self-conceited and offensive in the presence of the whites and an angry word was always followed by a blow.

Success is the dominant idea of all Americans in every department of life. When the campaign liar starts out at our quadrennial elections he seeks to win success for his party, and his first move is to drive a wedge between the races. To stir up the angry passions of the negro is to make him a blind political slave to his new master so he can be rounded up on election day. We have seen this game played by the federal machine here in Tennessee until it has split one of the parties into two hostile factions. Instead of the people ruling in their own government it means an outside force to delude and rule them as a lot of helpless dupes. And this is the spirit that raised the storm in Springfield, Illinois, and when the storm broke over the city its first victim was the unhappy negro who had married a white wife.

Now, what is the only certain remedy? It is simple enough if the people will shake off their lethargy and rise up like freemen, snap the chains by which bosses and machine politicians have bound them. Go back to the constitution as it was and honestly obey its mandates. Take the negro out of federal politics as a personal question. Return him as a citizen under the constitution and laws of the states that the white man obeys for the protection of person and property and help him, when found worthy, to rise in the world. If he refuses to obey the laws the whites are obliged to obey, punish him as you do the white man. If this is not done the infant now at its mother's breast will not live long enough to see the race problem settled in peace, but he will live to witness the enactment of scenes of violence and crime that will make men and women turn pale with horror for a thousand years to come as they read the ghastly stories of inhuman monsters crazed by social passion.

M. T. P.

FARMERS ENABLED TO CARRY

HEAVIER LOADS WITH BETTER

SPEED ON GOOD ROADS.

Better Highways Will Benefit the
Business Men and Farmers
in Marketing Produce

To the Editor of The Comet:

If the farm is to be profitable it must not merely produce abundant crops, but its products must be put where they can be sold. By whatever means of transportation they may ultimately be carried before they reach the final consumer, our farm products move primarily over the country highway, and the condition of the road leading from the farm to the shipping point or to a near by consuming center, such as a manufacturing town, affects materially the profits of the farmer and the value of his farm. The condition of the road controls the size of the load that can be hauled over it and the speed at which it can be carried. An improvement by which the farmer is enabled to carry, with the same vehicle and the same team, a load seventy-five or one hundred per cent heavier, will result in a substantial saving in his time and in the wear and tear of his vehicles and teams. The construction of good roads leading from a market town has practically the same effect as bringing the farms nearer to the town. It extends by several miles in every direction the area of territory in which farmers can profitably engage in market gardening and dairying. That this is true has been effectively demonstrated in those localities in the southern states and in other sections of the country where road improvements have been carried out intelligently and systematically.

The cost to the farmer of hauling his products over poor roads is not always appreciated, for the reason that it is rare that a farmer pays for having his hauling done. The United States department of agriculture has made an investigation of this matter, however, and the results show the cost for cotton, for instance, to be an average rate of twenty-seven cents per ton per mile for an average haul of 11.8 miles. That road improvement would materially reduce this cost is shown by the following striking statement in the Year Book of the agricultural department for 1906:

"If it were possible to increase the average weight of a wagon load of cotton in the United States from three bales, as it now is, to four bales, without increasing the cost of hauling the load, the saving on a crop equal to the one picked in 1905 would amount to \$2,000,000; and if the average load of wheat, now 55 bushels, were increased by 20 bushels, the saving effected in hauling a crop like that of 1905 would be more than \$8,000,000."

In addition to what may be termed the commercial aspect of good roads they have a highly important social aspect as well. They bring the farmer into closer touch with the world at large. He and his family are not forced to remain at home for days at a time because the condition of the roads may make traveling unpleasant if not difficult. Good roads insure efficient and prompt rural mail deliveries, placing the newspaper on a table of the farmer early on the day of its publication, enabling him to transact much of his business by mail and to take advantage of early information as to fluctuation in the prices of his farm products. Good roads mean that the farmer and the members of his family can enjoy to a greater degree the society of their neighbors and friends in the town and country. They mean that his children can be more regular in school attendance and can receive to a greater degree the advantages of education. They mean the bringing closer together of the town and country, with advantages on both sides, for as the farmer is benefited by being brought into closer touch with the town, so all the business interests of the town prosper as the result of the facility with which the farmer and his family can do their shopping. Good roads also benefit the inhabitants of towns and cities by affording facilities for pleasant country drives. They invite the business man to the establishment of country and suburban homes, such as he can enjoy only when he is assured that the condi-

tion of the roads will be such as to enable him to reach his place of business promptly in all kinds of weather.

I think it may truthfully be said that there are few matters of such general importance to all the people of any community as the provision of good roads, and I believe, therefore, that all of us who have the progress and prosperity of the south at heart should do all in our power to aid in the creation of a public opinion favorable to road improvement. The system that should be adopted in any locality is one on which it would not be proper for me to tender advice, even if I were qualified to do so. It is necessarily a matter that can best be determined by the people directly interested and who are acquainted with the peculiar needs and conditions in their neighborhoods. The interest of this company in good roads as a means of aiding in southern development was evidenced in a very practical way when, a few years ago, in cooperation with the National Good Roads Association and the department of agriculture, it sent a special good roads train over the system, carrying road-building machinery and expert road-builders, who built short stretches of object-lesson roads and delivered addresses at central points where good roads conventions were held. The Land and Industrial Department of this company is keeping in close touch with the good roads movement throughout the territory traversed by its lines, and will be glad, at all times, to cooperate with the people of any locality by giving information, or in any other practicable and reasonable way.

Messrs. Ridgill and Burns,

Thousands of people have stomach trouble, constipation, indigestion, sick headache, etc., and don't know what to do for it. Perhaps the experience of Mr. Ridgill, postmaster at Bruceville, Tex., and Mr. Burns, Wabash Ry. engineer, Bement, Ill., will suggest a method. Both of these men take pleasure in saying that they cured themselves with Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

It will do all that is claimed, and if you want to try it before buying, send your address for a free sample bottle to Pepsin Syrup Co., 119 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill. It is sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1 a bottle.

PATTERSON IN DEMAND.

The Governor is Urged to Deliver
Speeches in Several States to
Help Democracy Out.

Nashville, Oct. 7.—The services of Gov. Patterson are in demand in many places. Almost daily he receives invitations to go to this state or that to help the democracy, and tonight he received the following telegram from Chicago:

Chicago, Oct. 7, 1908.
Gov. M. R. Patterson, Nashville, Tenn. Please wire and write John H. Atwood, chairman of the democratic speakers' bureau, Chicago, the exact number of days and where you can speak during October in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. This is of vital importance. Please give all the time you possibly can.

(Signed) W. J. BRYAN.
Gov. Patterson did not answer Mr. Bryan's telegram tonight, desiring first to meet and consult his campaign manager. He is very anxious to go and help fight the party's battles in the doubtful states. He deplores the fact that he has to fight over again in his own state a battle that he fought and won a few weeks ago. Under ordinary circumstances, a democratic nomination in Tennessee is equivalent to an election, and this year the governor's force as a debater and his eloquence as an orator would be of great value to the party, but, as his friends point out, the defection and the chism in his own party at home may compel him to remain in Tennessee and deny Mr. Bryan the benefit of his services.

While in Nashville tonight Attorney General Cates was asked regarding the conditions in East Tennessee. "The conditions in my section," said Gen. Cates, "are all right; there is no room for fear or doubt. The democracy of East Tennessee is going to support the nominees of the democratic party."

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the small of the back, and is quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Liniment two or three times a day and massaging the parts at each application. For sale by H. C. Miller.

"He didn't care to write her when he wanted her to arrange for a secret marriage, so he sent her a running vine." "What did she do?" "Sent him a caneloupe."—Baltimore American.

PATTERSON OPENS THE CAMPAIGN

AT NASHVILLE IN RINGING SPEECH.

"ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN"

Is What the Nashville American
Thinks of G. N. Tillman,
"State-Wider" (?)

The American presents this morning a verbatim report of the opening speech of his campaign, delivered last night at the Vendome Theater, by Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson, democratic candidate to succeed himself.

On the dates following their delivery The American published the speeches delivered by the republican nominee for the office of governor, Hon. G. N. Tillman.

The people will have a chance to read what both gentlemen have to say, and after reading they can then intelligently form their own conclusions.

In the opinion of The American and, we believe, of all dispassionate men who can judge a deliverance on its merits without partisan prejudice, a comparison of the speeches of the respective candidates amounts merely to a contrast, and contrasting them is justifiable only on the grounds that contrast is the dramatic factor of illustration.

Mr. Tillman's speeches have been discussed in these columns and pronounced namby-pamby and anemic. He blows hot and cold. He is all things to all men. He is neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. His abject timorousness and halting diffidence are little less than pathetic in a public man, and especially in a public man in Tennessee, where the people have been taught, by experience and tradition, to expect frankness and courageous utterance on the rostrum, and where men do not espouse a cause that can not be advocated or defended with definite and even defiant pronouncement. No man in Tennessee has ever won the approbation of the people who attempted to ride with the hare and run with the hounds. He must show his colors. He must be one thing or the other.

We desire to draw no invidious distinctions, personally, between the distinguished gentlemen. The reason of Mr. Tillman's weakness and flabbiness is that the cause he represents is weak unto flabbiness.

How strangely and strikingly different is the speech and tone and bearing of Gov. Patterson. Courteous to chivalric degree, he has no concessions to make and no favors to ask. He enters the conflict determined to win or lose, and he seeks and gives no quarters. His quest is righteous victory, and he pursues it with the zeal of a Crusader and the remorseless contempt for opposition of a Napoleon.

Undoubtedly there is much in the man, else he could never have scored so many successive victories against such overwhelming odds. He could not have maintained his equanimity while being hectorated and pecked at by intransigent harpies between battles when he should have been resting. Undoubtedly he is an intellectual and moral big game possessed by few men in this nation at the present day. Undoubtedly his gifts are great and humorous and he is richly endowed by nature. But there is also much behind him. He stands for and embodies forth what is best and highest in organized society in Tennessee. He represents and stands for what is inbred in our people what is indigenous and to the manner born.

As a democrat he represents nothing imported or exotic, nothing borrowed or of doubtful birth. He represents the fruitage of the mature thought and the noble efforts and sacrifices of those who brought Tennessee into being, who

nurtured her, defended her, built her up and made her name glorious.

Hence he stands on firm ground and his words go forth like steel bullets, because there is truth and meaning and majesty in them.

He is a democrat and he defends democracy, preaches democracy, exalts and exploits democracy and defies the enemies of democracy. He is a democrat, and he deprecates republicanism, denounces republicanism and, by tearing the mask from republicanism, exposes its foul and fiendish lineaments.

His democracy is not a new vintage, so labeled. It comes down from the past, mellowed by the alchemy of time and enriched by the accumulated wisdom of the fathers. His orthodoxy is as adamant where principle is involved, yet he is abreast and sometimes ahead of the times and the vigorous adjustment and application of these principles to current affairs. Fair, fearless, enamored of the right, contemning everything that is small or mean or merely expedient, he has presided as chief executive with dignity and wisdom, and his open record is an answer to the calumnies and criticisms of his enemies and the enemies of his party. He deserves an indorsement by a re-election, and that he will receive it at the hands of the democrats in Tennessee there can be no doubt. Opposition to such an official by one calling himself a democrat is incredible. The democratic party deserves to live. It is the highest concrete political expression of our civilization, and Gov. Patterson is its prophet and preacher. No one can read his speech as it is here presented, and no one who heard him last night, if fair-minded and open to conviction, can hesitate to admit that he has won the honors conferred upon him well and wisely, and that he is worthy of the new honors which he seeks. The feelings engendered by the conflicts and vicissitudes of factional strife should now subside, and every democrat should go forth on election day and do his part in winning a glorious victory.—Nashville American.

N. A. PATTERSON WRITES.

Open Letter to the Johnson City
Commercial Club—The Watauga
Valuable Asset.

Let me state the text to a large subject:

The streams of water flowing into its great basin-area are East Tennessee's most valuable assets. Those from the Alleghany range of mountains are the most numerous, of larger volumes and more regular in flow than those from the Cumberland range.

The Watauga, with its numerous tributaries, is Johnson City's most valuable asset.

To utilize it, a system of locks and dams are necessary—the total cost of which will not be more than ten per cent of the ultimate value to be realized.

The lower dam should not be higher up than the crossing of the Southern railway; and the steps of slack-water up-stream should be of levels, not to seriously damage adjacent bottom land; but, after the mountain foot-hills are reached, the dams should be so timed to forty feet in height, so as to impound large quantities of water; and secure great power.

A brief discussion of the text, is this:

First, the slack-water grades secured, by means of barges controlled by a small steam tow-boat, will bring out, cheaply, mineral ores that otherwise must remain inaccessible except at heavy cost. Second, a very large amount of valuable hard and soft wood can be cheaply floated to the lower dam and there converted into merchantable lumber, and sizes, to be sent to market by rail. Third, the power to be used in generating electricity will supply a horse-power force amply sufficient to drive all the machinery of Johnson City and adjacent area, having a radius of at least forty miles, and to light all the public and residence buildings in that area. By "machinery" I mean not only electric, passenger and freight cars and manufacturing establishments of all kinds, but threshers and mills in the fields and on the high-grounds where water-power cannot be secured.

Really, such a system of locks and dams on that part of the Watauga referred to would be of such adjunctive advantage to the Tennessee river in checking the force of great tides, that the general government might well afford to incur a part of the expenses, but it will be better for private capital to do all, and then hold full control of the organized power.

The largest part of the work in thus harnessing the waters of the Watauga will be concrete-cement construction, and for this abundant and cheap high-grade materials are close at hand. The river, a short distance below the place work, cuts through massive ledges of high-grade cement rock; and the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, soon to be open for traffic, cuts into or tunnels through not less than five ledge-veins of such rock between Johnson City and Kingsport—some of the deposits being analyzed as 97 per cent pure.

Cannot your club get the ear, and then the eye and hand of capitalists to take hold of this valuable work—the paying results to be better, by several fold, than the best bank or railroad stock. N. A. PATTERSON.

Where Balleis Flew
David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done me more good than five hundred dollars to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." See H. C. Miller's drug store.

In Chienyenne the other day a woman asked her husband if Bryan's daughter Grace was a debutante. "I have never heard what church the Bryans belong to," he replied.—Denver Press.

Would Mortgage the Farm
A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says:

"Backen's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw—one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c at H. C. Miller's drug store.

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A Depository for the State of Tennessee
Washington County and Johnson City, Tennessee
Extends to Depositors every accommodation consistent with
their responsibility. Pays Interest on Time Deposits.
Receives Accounts, large or small, on Liberal Terms.
WE WANT YOU TO DO BUSINESS WITH US