

The Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1907.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR DEEP CHANNEL SCHEME.

If Wilmington fails to get deeper water it won't be because The Messenger, The Star and The Dispatch have fallen short in vigorous and effective advocacy.

As one of the three Wilmington papers mentioned in the above extract from the editorial columns of the Charlotte Observer we wish to thank that paper for its complimentary reference to the work of the papers of this city in behalf of a deep channel from our city to the sea. This movement is attracting attention in all parts of the state and in sections far beyond her borders, and we believe the great interest that is being taken in the scheme is due, in great part, to the prominence that has been given to it by the press of our city, aided by the papers of the inland cities, who realize the importance to their sections of the execution of the plan to make Wilmington a port of entry for foreign and coastwise commerce, which can be done only by giving her a deep water channel to the sea.

We are pained, but can hardly say that we are surprised, to see that the only discordant note, the only word uttered in opposition to this great movement to free the commerce of our state from the shackles of railroad despotism, comes from our sister city of the lower Cape Fear, Southport. The weekly paper of that city in its last issue contained an article which opposed most strenuously, and attempted to belittle the claim of our city, to secure government aid in giving her a deep water channel to the sea.

We say this movement on the part of our people has attracted attention beyond the limits of the state. The importance of a deep water route to our city is shown by the fact that such a publication as The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, should devote a column of its editorial space to the subject.

In yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer also we find an editorial of over a column on the subject, which we regret that lack of space will not permit us to publish to day.

Other daily papers in inland cities of the state have time and again referred to this matter, have given the movement their hearty approval and have advanced unanswerable arguments to show what great advantage would accrue to their sections of the state from the construction of this deep water channel in the lower Cape Fear.

In another column our readers will find The Manufacturers' Record editorial on this matter. Later on we will quote from and comment, if deemed necessary, from the adverse criticisms of the Southport Herald on this subject.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. VARNER

The Messenger wishes to extend its congratulations to Brother Varner, of the Lexington Dispatch, on his election to the office of president of the National Editorial Association, which occurred at the meeting of that body at Norfolk on Friday. Mr. Varner was vice president during the preceding year, and it is gratifying to know that his services in that position and his worth have been recognized by the members of the organization to the extent that he should be advanced to the position of president. We shake your hand, Brother Varner, and take off our hat to the new president of this association of "leaders of thought and moulders of opinion" of the American people. It is a high honor that has been conferred on our Tar Heel brother. We know that he will fill the office with dignity and perform its duties with satisfaction to the society's members.

CUCUMBERS FOR CANTALOUPE.

A friend from Scott's Hill tells us that the farmers in that neighborhood are very enthusiastic on the subject of raising cantaloupes. Nearly every farmer has from two to five acres planted in this luscious melon. Those who planted last year "hit the market" and made good profits. Consequently the whole section is enthused over this crop this year. We are told that the ordinary salutation between farmers when they meet is: "How are your cantaloupes?" There is one "lone lorn" farmer, however, who makes the necessary exception to the rule. He is not "in it" in the matter of growing cantaloupes, but through no fault of his own. His predicament is his misfortune and a Wilmington seedman's fault. This man planted three acres in cantaloupes and expected to reap a fortune off one year's crop. He bought from a Wilmington man what were recommended to be the best species of cantaloupe seed. He carried the seed home, prepared the ground, put the seed in, and they sprouted and the vines grew vigorously; but, lo, and behold, when they began to produce the vines brought forth cucumbers instead of cantaloupes. He says he never saw cucumber vines produce so prolifically in his life, that the whole face of the earth is covered with cucumbers, when there should have been a moderate production of cantaloupes. He does not like the exchange and he wants to know what the Wilmington man is going to do about it. We cannot answer that question, but we advise him to get in communication with Heinze, the pickle man, as soon as possible.

HOTELS—AND HOTELS

We see from the Charlotte Observer that there is a squabble on over the conduct of the Selwyn hotel. There seems to be a disagreement between the lessees and the representative of the lessors as to who shall have control of the management of the hotel. In the meantime there is much complaint from the patrons of the hotel about the fare and the service, and it is said that because of this disagreement and complaint the present lessees will give up the management of the hotel on July 1st. We have no criticisms to make; nor will we say "I told you so"—for we never said it. At the same time we want to call attention to the fact that while Charlotte was crowing over Wilmington about her far finer hotel than any we had, "mine host" Hinton, of the Orton, was pursuing "the even tenor of his way", furnishing his guests with the best he had in his house which did not make as big an outside show as did the Selwyn, but which was comfortably and satisfactorily attending to the inner wants of its guests as well as supplying them with comfortable quarters. Good fare, comfortable rooms and attentive service are what the patrons of a hotel want—not a big show of building from an outside view and an internal display in lobbies with handsome furniture.

ADDICKS TO THE FRONT

The public generally had an idea that "the gas man" from Delaware had spent all his money trying to buy a seat in the United States senate and had dropped out of public life; but it seems that Mr. Addicks cannot be downed. He turns up in Russia with a fifty million dollar contract from the government to build railroads in Siberia. We suppose when he "makes his pile" out of the Russian government he will renew his attack on the senate of his own country, although his past experience should have taught him that the little state of Delaware is not for sale. His era of bossism in that state was one of the most disgraceful in American history, but, to the honor of the state, be it said, he was unable to accomplish his purpose of securing a seat in the United States senate by bribery and buying votes. It will be a bad day for the state when he returns with his pockets filled with Russian gold, seeking therein to gratify his political ambition.

Already a squabble has been raised in Alabama over Senator Morgan's successor. According to the action of the democratic convention of last fall the governor will have to appoint ex-Congressman Bankhead as Mr. Morgan's successor. There is no denial of that fact; but the question has been raised whether the next legislature is bound by the action of the last convention to elect Mr. Bankhead for the un-

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls on the republican party "to grasp more distinctly the size, value, courage, fidelity and increasing significance of its unsuppressed vote in the former slave states."

On the other hand a staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune declares that "there is no republican party in any of the so-called southern states, and that outside of isolated parts of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia the republicans elect nobody and frequently nominate nobody. Their organization exists simply and solely for two purposes. One to secure patronage from the national administration and the other is to elect delegates to the national conventions."

There it is from two leading republican papers of the west. One makes the republican party of the south one of great size, value and courage. The other defines it as a band of politicians holding together for federal patronage and what can be made out of the party's national conventions. Which of the two comes nearer the presentation of true conditions? The manner in which party affairs have been conducted in this state for the last year or so would indicate that, as far as North Carolina is concerned, The Tribune comes nearer declaring the true conditions of the republican party.

ROOSEVELT AND HOKE SMITH

Roosevelt and Hoke Smith is the republican presidential ticket District Attorney Harry Skinner wants to see nominated. So says the Washington correspondent of The News and Observer who had a chat with that gentleman and his assistant attorney, Mr. J. A. Giles, who were at the department of justice on Thursday. When asked why he proposed that ticket Mr. Skinner replied that it would enable the republicans to break the solid south. He went on to express the belief that Mr. Roosevelt would be re-nominated and would receive by far the greatest vote ever given any candidate for the presidency; even that "with a fair count" he would carry North Carolina. Mr. Giles expressed belief in the same result in this state without the qualification of a "fair count."

While at the department of justice Mr. Skinner met Senator Knox, who was attorney general at the time of the former's first appointment as district attorney and signed his commission. This fact was alluded to in pleasant terms, but we judge from the way in which the district attorney afterward spoke of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination that such fact will not secure his support for Pennsylvania's "favorite son."

What a medley of politics we have in this country as the result of the war between the states and the subsequent reconstruction and carpetbag rule period, resulting in the solid democratic south. The placing of a northern man at the head of the republican presidential ticket does not effect its strength in the south. The democratic party fears to place a man from the south even in second place on its ticket lest it will weaken it among northern democrats. A republican wants a southern democrat put on his party's ticket in second place in order to break the solid democratic south. What a remarkable political condition these three propositions taken together show to exist in this country. We do not think the democratic party of the south should any longer make itself a party to continuing any such state of affairs. It should say to the northern democrats: "We are as good democrats as you are, and we demand that you admit us to the same privileges in the party as you claim for yourselves. All the loyalty to the government and to the nation in the party does not lie on your side of Mason and Dixon's line. We have equal rights as you in the party and we demand that they be recognized. We do not demand a place on the presidential ticket, but we do demand that we be not debarred because of our locality." The southern democrats should have demanded this long ago. Had they done so political sectionalism would now be a thing of the past and the cry would no longer be heard—as it now is even from some of our own people—that it won't do to put a southern man on the democratic ticket.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Dr. J. C. H. H. H.

OLD SORES FED AND KEPT OPEN BY IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

An old sore or ulcer is only a symptom, an outlet for the impurities and poisons which are circulating in the blood, and as long as this vital fluid remains in this impure and contaminated state the place will never heal. It may scab over and appear to be getting well, but a fresh outpouring of diseased matter from the blood starts it again, and thus it goes on, sometimes for years, continually growing worse, and slowly sapping away the strength and vitality of the sufferer.

There are many ways by which the blood may become contaminated and poisoned. A long spell of fever, or other sickness, breeds disease germs in the system, the failure of nature's eliminative members to remove the waste and refuse matter of the body, the excessive use of minerals in certain diseases, all infect the blood with morbid matter and germs, which sooner or later manifest their presence by a sore or ulcer which refuses to heal under the ordinary treatment of salves, washes, lotions, powders, etc. A boil, blister, pimple, burn or even a slight scratch, often develops into a festering or discharging ulcer, if the system is run down or the blood depreciated from any cause.

Persons with an inherited blood taint are very apt to be afflicted with sores and ulcers. Being born with an unhealthy blood supply, the different parts of the body are never fully nourished, and when middle life is reached or passed and the vigor and strength of the system begins to weaken and wane, the tissues in some weak point break down and a chronic sore or ulcer is formed, and kept open by the constant drainage of impure matter from the blood. How aggravating and stubborn an old sore can be is best known by those who have nursed and treated one for years, applying salves, washes, powders, etc., with no good results. The place remains and continues to grow worse by eating deeper into the surrounding flesh, festering, discharging, sometimes throbbing with pain, and gradually undermining the constitution by its unhealthy action on the system.

It is a great mistake to expect to cure these places with external applications. True this treatment assists in keeping the parts clean, and are beneficial in this way, but do not reach the real trouble which is in the blood. The practice of cutting out the diseased parts and even scraping the bone beneath, is often resorted to, but these severe measures seldom do any permanent good. The sore may be removed, and for a time heal over, but the same poison that produced it the first time is still in the blood, because **The Blood Cannot Be Cut Away, and The Sore Will Return.**

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

The only treatment that can do any real good is a competent blood purifier—one that goes to the very bottom of the trouble and removes the cause, and for this purpose nothing has ever been found to equal S. S. S. It goes down into the circulation, drives out all poison and morbid matter, reduces the inflammation, and by sending pure, rich blood to the diseased parts, instead of feeding them with impurities, allows the sore to heal naturally and permanently. Not only does S. S. S. purify the blood of all poisons and germs, but builds it up from its weakened and impoverished state, making it strong and healthy and able to supply every part of the body with sufficient and proper nourishment to keep it in perfect health. If you have a sore that is slow in healing, do not depend upon external applications alone, nor experiment with unknown medicines, but begin the use of S. S. S., and by removing every vestige of the cause, cure the trouble permanently. Special book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice desired sent free of charge who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

ROOSEVELT AND ANTI-CHILD LABOR LAW.

So it seems that Mr. Roosevelt is to take a hand in the passage by congress of the act to regulate child labor in cotton mills. According to the Charlotte Observer's Washington correspondent, the president has declared that he would put the Beveridge child labor bill through at the next session of congress. The Observer's representative says the declaration came about in this way:

A short while ago, a Washington correspondent on one of the New England papers—one who had come originally from the south—was talking with the president. In the course of the conversation the correspondent suggested that the Beveridge bill regulating child labor would be a benefit to some of the southern states, especially South Carolina, where, the correspondent said, the child labor evil was very great.

"Do you know that now?" asked the president excitedly. "Do you understand the conditions down there, and are you certain that the bill would help South Carolina?"

"Yes, sir," answered the correspondent. "Come to see me," said the president in great enthusiasm. "We will put the bill through at the next session of congress certainly."

And that is how it was all fixed up. This is the way that the president usually makes his mind up, and his action in this case, inviting with enthusiasm the correspondent who said he knew all about it, is characteristic.

The president's declaration in this matter would be less subject to criticism if he had not based his proposed action on a desire to benefit the south, and especially the state of South Carolina. The truth is, the Beveridge bill is for the purpose of minimizing the advantage the southern cotton mills have over those of the New England states. Instead of the bill being intended to help South Carolina and the other states of the south its purpose is to injure them. The president, we take it, is not aware of that fact, for he has given the subject but little consideration. He should, however, know enough about the conditions of cotton manufacture in the north and in the south to understand that a representative of a New England paper is not going to advocate the passage by congress of a law to advance cotton manufacturing interests in the south. That declaration from such a source should have put him on his guard at once.

Why should Mr. Roosevelt be so

much interested in the welfare of the state of South Carolina as to intermeddle in the affairs of congress and declare his determination to put through that body a bill of whose merits he knows nothing? He is opening the way to make himself the tool of the enemies of the cotton manufacturers of the south in a scheme by them to injure the business of the latter under the mistaken idea—we will not say pretense—that he is doing them a benefit.

In criticizing the president's action and in expressing opposition to the Beveridge bill we do not assume the position of advocate of unrestricted child labor in cotton mills. There should be strict regulations on this subject, but they should be by the states and not by the federal government. This is a matter of police regulation with which the national government has no concern.

If it were a proper subject for congressional action, still the Beveridge bill is not one that should be enacted into law, for it would discriminate against some states in favor of others—even among those of the south. It purports to be for the purpose of aiding the states in the enforcement of their anti-child labor laws by prohibiting interstate transportation of goods manufactured by companies violating the laws of their states; but the Beveridge bill, as we remember its terms, places a certain age limit and prohibits the transportation of goods manufactured by mills employing children under that age; whereas the age limit is different in the various states. Under that act interstate transportation might be denied some mills whose owners were not violating the law of their state, as would be the case as to all the mills in a state whose age limit was higher than that in the bill.

Another child labor bill was introduced at the last session of congress which was not open to the second objection above raised to the Beveridge bill. That bill prohibited interstate transportation of products of mills which violate the laws of their states in the matter of child labor. If any law on this subject is enacted by congress it should be of that character. Its operation would be confined to aid-

ing in enforcing the laws of each state by the federal government through a regulation of interstate commerce, but we think that would be carrying the principle entirely too far.

WHAT HE SAID—WHAT HE DID—Comparison of Roosevelt's Preachment With His Practice.

The president in his speech to the editors at the Jamestown exposition on Monday said:

"To assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to give aid and comfort to every scoundrel."

When we read that sentence we thought of poor old James N. Tyner, who as assistant attorney general of the postoffice department, was branded by the president as a criminal through the newspapers of the land, was exonerated in the courts, and then helpless from age and a paralytic stroke begged Mr. Roosevelt to give back to his children the good name he had taken from them in the denunciation of the father, but died broken hearted with his appeal unnoticed, of Judge Alton B. Parker, denounced as a falsifier, and no apology offered when the time proved the truth of the statements Judge Parker made; of Rev. Dr. Long, vilified as a deceiver of children as to the habits of wild animals, who has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he was not guilty; of dead Jefferson Davis put before the world of Roosevelt's book readers in a damaging position that history shows he never occupied and the error was never corrected.—Raleigh Times.

A HOBO'S LUCK.

An Attack of Measles Saves Him a Term in Jail.

A white hobo who was jailed yesterday in default of paying a fine for vagrancy was unceremoniously discharged this morning and made tracks for his alleged home in Alamance county. The fellow had broke out with measles and was let out on account of his "measly" condition. Jailor May is afraid that, although no time was lost in ridding the jail of the sick person, an epidemic of measles among the prisoners will result from his short stay in the prison. There are thirty-one in jail, the most of them awaiting trial at next week's term of superior court for the trial of criminal cases.—Greensboro dispatch to Durham Herald.

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