

EVENING STAR

C. L. Bittinger and R. R. Carroll, Editors and Publishers. C. L. BITTINGER, Editor R. R. CARROLL, Business Manager

GOOD TALK FROM GILCHRIST

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 14.—Governor Albert W. Gilchrist, of Florida, was the principal speaker before the National Irrigation Congress in session here yesterday. This was "Governor's Day" and both the National Representative Randall, of Louisiana, made notable speeches for the South.

A resolution was adopted by the congress asking an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for five years from the national government for the improvement of the advancement of the plans offered by the congress. In his speech Governor Gilchrist said: Governor Gilchrist's Speech Governor Gilchrist referred to the appropriateness of discussing at the National Irrigation Congress such related matters as drainage, good roads, reforestation, etc., and stated that he had the honor to be governor of a state and chairman of a board which is now draining an area of 7,788 square miles, which in itself represents an area greater than the total area of the state of Rhode Island and Delaware and the combined area of Delaware and Connecticut, or with its contiguous territory would represent an area greater than that of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined, or of either of the states of Massachusetts or New Jersey. He stated that the soil is alluvial, underlain with limestone, being often many feet deep, and that the state has there four powerful dredges at work operating from different points of the compass; that the state is doing the work at present from the proceeds of the sale of alternate sections of land, without the assistance of the government, or of any individual or corporation.

In some portions of Florida, however, we are realizing the necessity for irrigation, especially in the peninsular portion. Individuals are able to accomplish this result in a very inexpensive manner. In many cases the farmers take a big chunk of wood and hammer down a pipe 12 or 15 feet deep. With a three or four horse power engine water is pumped out. By means of a hose, it is applied to the soil and to vegetation. In many places artesian wells are driven, in some localities the wells being only 75 feet deep, and in others 250 feet. A never failing supply of water has been obtained. By the use of piping, this water is distributed throughout the area intended to be irrigated. The orange growers and truckers have realized that a little labor of this kind is well repaid in many cases. It is a sure thing. Unlike your seasons here, the winter months are our dry season, and the summer months the wet season. Owing to the great number of rivers, lakes and streams, the matter of irrigation is now in many cases solved by the simple use of the pump and engine, each community, or rather, individuals settle this question for himself. The governor stated that while Florida does not need national assistance in irrigation work, that he favored proper government aid, the same in sections of the West and elsewhere needing the same.

Referring to the great development of the South in the past few years, Governor Gilchrist offered the following striking evidence, giving due credit to the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore for having compiled the greater part of the data:

South's Great Development "In the last six months contracts have been let in the South for building new cotton mills, aggregating a cost of \$17,000,000. Our cotton mills furnish probably as many bales of the olive oil of the world, and a large part of the lard you eat. Agriculture is becoming more and more diversified. Last year the value of the South's agricultural products was \$2,900,000,000, being as much as the total value of farm products in the United States in 1890. Comparing it with \$770,000,000, the value of the South's agriculture in 1890, it shows that in eighteen years agricultural output has trebled in value. The growth of manufacturing is equally remarkable. Southern factories are now turning out \$2,500,000,000 worth of goods a year. Out of 339 separate kinds of industries within the scope of 1905 government census of manufactures, 262 were represented in the fourteen Southern states, showing nearly six times the \$447,900,000 worth manufactured in 1880.

The South's coal output of over 90,000,000 tons a year is more than double the bituminous coal production of the United States in 1880. It will be remembered that the South's coal production in 1880 was only 6,000,000 tons. The South's iron output of 37,000 tons in 1880 is now represented by 3,500,000 tons. Since 1887 the South has produced 1,875,000,000 tons of coal. Since 1859 the South has produced \$65,000,000 barrels of petroleum. Since 1880, the South has cut 270,000,000 feet of lumber, increasing the cut from 3,410,000,000 feet in 1880 to 19,000,000,000 in 1907. In the manufacture of cotton goods, though there is much more money invested in Massachusetts than in South Carolina, yet there are more spindles in South Carolina than in Massachusetts. In 1880, there were 668,000 cotton spindles in the South; in 1907 there were 10,500,000. In his speech of December, 1908, the secretary of the United States of commerce and labor said: "In the last five years the increase in the manufactured products of other parts of the country has amounted to 25 per cent., whereas, during the same period, the increase of the manufactured products of the ten Southern states has just doubled—56 per cent."

Florida's March Forward Speaking especially of Florida, the governor called attention to the fact that the last census showed that Florida's population in a decade had increased 35 per cent., which rate of increase was exceeded by only six states and that there is no state in the Union in which more money, in proportion to the taxable property, is collected for public school purposes than in Florida.

He continued: "You attention is invited to the fact that Ponce de Leon sought in vain for the fountain of youth in the state of Florida. Florida is mining more than one-half of the phosphate of the United States and more than one-third of the phosphate of the world, being the fountain of youth for the worn out lands of the United States. On account of our climate, we are renewing the health of many people of the United States. We are furnishing the fountain of youth for the health of many people who could not live elsewhere. Our state census report shows

the death rate to be 6.6 per thousand, while in the registration area of the United States, including the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia, the death rate is 17.8 per thousand. In the little town in which I live it, like many others, ships six or seven million pounds of fish a year, furnishing the brain food, the fountain of youth, for the worn out brains of a part of the eastern coast of the United States. We have 20,000,000 acres of timber, furnishing annually, probably as much lumber as any state in the Union, and furnishing one-half of the turpentine in the United States, thus supplying a fountain of youth in preserving the life of the buildings in the United States.

Dispersal All Clouds "One town alone, in the last six months, has manufactured 12,000,000 clear Havana cigars, whose clients from all over the world, and who are in their light. We grow one-third of the Sea Island cotton of the United States. This fibre is so fine until it constitutes, without their knowing it, a part of the silk of the dresses that are worn by the ladies of Spokane and other parts of the United States. While some lands in the west produce 100 bushels of corn to the acre, representing 5,000 pounds, still there are many thousands of acres of land in Florida which produce over 12,000 high-grade pineapples to the acre, weighing five pounds each, or 6,000 pounds to the acre. I could indefinitely enumerate a list of 1,200 or 1,500 pounds of high grade tobacco to the acre; 100 quarts of early strawberries; 100 to 800 crates of vegetables, etc. While appreciating the fact that the great west is growing and prospering, yet I hope I have said enough to convince you that the southeastern part of our country is also worthy of consideration.

"On this great occasion of the convening of the National Irrigation Congress," said Governor Gilchrist, "I would ask you to irrigate your hearts and minds with the heavenly dew incident to the thoughtful consideration of the question of certain racial divisions which permeate the affiliations of your fellow citizens, who, like yourselves, are working to make themselves worthy citizens of worthy states of the greatest nation on earth.

The Race Problem "President Taft, undoubtedly worthy of the high office of president of these United States, in a speech in Philadelphia April 16, is looking forward to a division in the parties of the south, so that there shall be tolerance of political opinion there, so that in their state governments there shall be more than one political creed to be subscribed to and supported. He furthermore says, 'I am quite conscious that my motives are likely to be misconstrued, or at least that I shall have attributed to me rather more political policy than patriotic desire.' In this connection, it will be well to remember that this racial question permeates our political affiliations. Instead of discussing the race question as it exists there, I shall invite your attention to it as it now exists in your own territory—the golden west—with which you are more familiar. As you know, there are a few Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific coast. It is needless for me to invite your attention to the various measures introduced in the legislature of California during the past year.

"Consider the indication of the feeling there, as judged by those proposed measures. Then suppose that there was enough of this element in the state to represent one-third or one-half of the voting strength of the state of California. Suppose then that with a combination of a few white men this element could control the election of practically every office within the gift of the people of the state of California. Suppose this element would—as the negroes do—represent practically as a unit. Don't you suppose that the white people of the state of California would combine so as to preserve their very civilization? Suppose that this condition existed throughout your own state—throughout the entire Pacific coast, the states bordering there, and I suppose that Mr. Taft would have his hands full in showing these people that there shall be more than one political creed to be subscribed to and supported. Don't you suppose these people would consider it in a little different light than 'patriotic desire'? Do you suppose the 'patriotic desire' would be in your state?"

Still Closer Home "Going a little further east, judging from the riot in Springfield, Ill. right under the shadow of the monument to the great republic, I would suppose that if the negroes were nearly half of the people of Springfield, the white people of Springfield would consider it 'patriotic' for these negroes, in combination with a few white men, to rule the city? Judging from the riots in Springfield, O., Mr. Taft's own state, under such conditions, I would suppose how do you think the 'patriotic desire' of the white people of that city would assert itself? Now, as a matter of fact, right on the main street of the capital city of Florida, in a good portion of the city, there are stores owned and managed by negroes. Southern white people feel more kindly toward them than the whites of any other portion of the United States. But we do not desire to have them rule us any more than would the people of Springfield, O., or Springfield, Ill. desire to be ruled by them, or the people of California to be ruled by the Asiatics. I know of no greater injury which could befall the southern states than for the white people to divide and thereby leave the result to the arbitration of the negro. Or, if your population on the Pacific coast was one third Asiatic, I do not know of any greater calamity which could befall you than for the white people to divide here and leave the result to the arbitration of the Asiatics. "I believe in the patriotic desire of Mr. Taft where such patriotic desire can be properly asserted. Patriotism should begin at home. I want him to patriotically break the solidity of the solid New England and of solid Pennsylvania.

Taft's Independence Speech "On July 5, 1909, at Norwich, Conn.

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referring to the declaration of independence, President Taft said: "Some people have so construed that instrument that they would make it mean that any body of men or children or women are born with the instinct of self-government to they can frame the government at once as they begin to talk." He said, "This is not true, but self-government has been hammered out of certain races by thousands of years of struggle."

"President Taft was probably extenuating the fact that the declaration of independence could not be read to the Filipinos without the implied charge of treason to the government. If this restriction be true of this people who have a certain amount of civilization, it naturally follows that it was true, and is now true of the colored race, whose only civilization was derived by coming in contact with white civilization. But few men would have the hardihood to remind the New Englanders that as it took thousands of years to hammer out of their own ancestors 'self-government,' whom even they themselves might admit to be of a superior race, yet, within less than one-tenth the time, savages, through no other influence except that of slavery, would have had 'self-government' hammered out of them to even the extent of being better qualified to rule not only themselves, but those who had been hammered at through thousands of years of struggle. These descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers have never yet read that part of the Bible which teaches that the great race, the Jews, God's chosen people, who after coming out of bondage were deemed until to rule even themselves, until after the lapse of forty years, even after the lapse of such a period, and with inspiration from on high—far from presuming to compare such to the ruling forces of our great country, the self-government of the Jews was a dismal failure. Unlike our ancestors, they had never experienced that 'thousands of years of struggle' in hammering out self-government.

"I am in favor of irrigating your minds and consciences, and of building good roads to your hearts, and of draining away all opposition to the president's 'patriotic desire' as applied to his own friends and supporters, and of reforesting the rock-ribbed, ice-frozen solidity of solid New England with growth springing from such seeds. If it is true that they would not be fit to govern themselves, how much greater truth is in the proposition that they would not be fit to govern others themselves, but to govern their masters who were somewhat instrumental in establishing the greatest country on earth, the United States of America.

Best Wishes for Irrigation "You people out here are great in your mineral and in your lumber resources. When you have water, you have some of the most productive lands in the world. I hope you will soon have all the water you need. You have some of the finest harbors in the world. With a sufficient amount of irrigation you will be one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. You are, or will therefore, necessarily be great in commerce and manufactures. Your manufactures are increasing. We are greater in agriculture than in any other line of industry. With irrigation, the great west, though great now as an agricultural region, will be still greater. Your interests are in many respects, very similar. We sincerely hope that the time will come when the interests of the two sections will be more nearly allied. As I stated before, if we can be of any assistance to you in securing national aid with a view to making your now spots blossom in bloom like the roses of Sharon, it will be our pleasure to do so. I am satisfied that if the two sections of the country knew each other well, that our hearts, now more or less arid toward each other, would blossom and bloom with the rose, sweet-scented with mutual esteem, fraternal friendship and mutual fraternity."

One Divorce in Five Due to Drink One of the most striking arguments for temperance reform, says Mr. L. A. Hulbert, is to be had in certain cold, dispassionate statistics by the United States Census Bureau. These figures show that intemperance, as either a direct or contributing cause, was responsible for more than 19 per cent—practically one-fifth—of all divorces granted in the United States during the twenty years between 1887 and 1906. Of the total number of divorces granted, the percentage for intemperance was 17.75 cases, or 1.9 per cent. of the total number. Therefore, it was a direct cause, either alone or in combination with other causes, in 54,281 cases, or 5.7 per cent. of the total. Of divorces granted to the wife the percentage for drunkenness either alone or in combination with other causes was 7.9; of those granted to the husband, the corresponding percentage, 1.4. "The attempt was made to ascertain also the number of cases in which

drunkenness or intemperance, also not a direct ground for the divorce, was an indirect or contributory cause. The number of such cases was returned as 150,257, representing 13.5 per cent. of the total number of divorces. Probably this number includes those cases in which the fact of intemperance was alleged in the bill of complaint or established by the evidence, although not specified among the grounds for which the divorce was granted.

"The remaining cases are those in which there was no reference to intemperance, or no evidence that intemperance existed as a contributory cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of the mention would justify no conclusions. But in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist or was not a contributory cause." Lister Digest.

The Virginia Primary One of the most interesting political contests of the present summer has just closed in Virginia, where Judge William Hodges Mann has been nominated by the democratic party for governor over Harry St. George Tucker, by a majority ranging between three thousand and five thousand.

Judge Mann had the support of the Anti-Saloon League and made a very strong appeal for the support of the prohibition element, but it can hardly be regarded as a direct contest between the defenders and the enemies of the liquor traffic. Both candidates were in favor of local option, but while Judge Mann indicated that he would sign a state-wide prohibition bill if it were passed, Mr. Tucker announced that he would veto such a measure.

It would probably be no exaggeration to say that the nomination of Judge Mann indicates a growing sentiment in favor of state-wide prohibition in Virginia.

Senator Carmack's Tribute to Woman "It is not the throned and sceptered king; it is not the dark statesman with his midnight lamp; it is not the warrior grimed with battle and stained with blood—it is the ocean of the home, who, under God, rules the destinies of this world. There is the center from which radiates the light that never fails. For I say to you the sweetest wisdom of this world is a woman's counsel, and the purest altar sacrifice a human prayer ever went to heaven is a mother's knee."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR We would like to devote our space for this week to the following letter, which has been prepared by Mr. Alexander Linn, one of the department superintendents in the Florida Union:

St. Petersburg, Fla., July 29. My Dear Fellow Workers: Christian Endeavor today may be compared to a great stream flowing on to the more perfect consecration of an increasing number of the young people of the world. If we compare the great society to a stream and consider ideals for an end, we must confine our simile and consider a source of the branch streams, rivers, brooks, hills and springs.

The society of Christian Endeavor has many branches and upon the rise or fall of each depends a corresponding variation of the whole; and upon the life or death of each hangs the prosperity or doom of the whole; and the whole is one of the most worthy causes born for the spread of the Kingdom.

W. C. T. U. WORK

Conflict With the Saloon The saloon is at bay and is fighting for its life. It has many resources. The more saloons are voted out the harder it will fight. It poses as the friend of local option when state prohibition is an issue, and meanwhile violates the very local option laws that it proposes to advocate.

As Dr. Garner argued, the regulation of this conflict out with fine effect in a recent sermon at the Broadway church, this city, which, by the way, was a powerful plea against the saloon. We repeat that Christians must not grow weary in this matter. The saloon is at bay and is fighting for its life. It has many resources. The more saloons are voted out the harder it will fight. It poses as the friend of local option when state prohibition is an issue, and meanwhile violates the very local option laws that it proposes to advocate.

Do not listen to the talk about the failure of prohibition. That talk comes only from the friends and patrons of the saloon. The more successful prohibition is the more talk we hear about the failure of prohibition. Keep the fight on the saloon, and we should our part in seeing that the law is enforced. Everyone of you can do it in the first place by refusing to patronize "blind tigers." You can do it in the second place by persuading your friends and neighbors not to patronize them. If you know of any who are selling illegally, report it to the sheriff or to the proper county official, whoever he is. We should all be in favor of closing these barrooms and "blind tigers," and we should be in favor of keeping them closed.

The declaration of the conference on the subject was in the following language: As representatives of 700,000 negro farmers of Alabama and of the South, we urge our people to assist in the enforcement of the laws against the liquor traffic, wherever they exist. As a people, we know the evils of the liquor business, and we should not be the habit, because the laws are made by some one else, of shirking our responsibility in seeing that they are enforced.

There was only one arrest on the first day of the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Tuesday, June 1. There were a hundred thousand people on the grounds, but you must remember, it is "prohibition" day, no liquor being sold within two miles of the grounds—Alabama Baptist.

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The society of Christian Endeavor has many branches and upon the rise or fall of each depends a corresponding variation of the whole; and upon the life or death of each hangs the prosperity or doom of the whole; and the whole is one of the most worthy causes born for the spread of the Kingdom.

It is in behalf of two of the branches of the great stream that this letter is written. The two branches in question are "The Tenth Legion" and "The Quiet Hour Comrades." The first is to encourage systematic giving—regular amounts at regular times for regular causes. The second has also a feature of system about it. It was instituted for the purpose of increasing individual and social consecration and spirituality. It requires systematic prayer and Bible reading and meditation, at regular hours and appropriate times in a thoughtful manner.

May I ask the cooperation of the many societies of our state in increasing the growth of these branches of the cause? I have two suggestions to make: First, at our next business meeting elect a superintendent of the Tenth Legion and a superintendent of the Quiet Hour Comrades to represent the respective branches in your society. My second suggestion is that a few minutes of each monthly missionary meeting be given over to the consideration of the Tenth Legion or systematic giving and that a few minutes of every consecration meeting be devoted to the Quiet Hour Comrades.

It should be ordered that these superintendents secure from the headquarters of the society, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., such literature as may be needed for their information or for the carrying on of their work.

I have a request to make: that the secretary of each society of the state advise me as to the number and names of the members of their respective societies being members of either or both of the above mentioned branches so that they may be placed on record for state report work. Any new members of these branches should be reported to headquarters at Boston and at the moment of such report sent me for my record.

May these suggestions and requests have your prompt attention and careful consideration. Your views as to the best means of promoting the spiritual and financial strength of the society in our state will be appreciated.

Believe me to be, Faithfully yours, ALEXANDER LINN, State Supt. T. L. and Q. H. Copied at Interlachen, August 11th, 1909. GRACE A. TOWNSEND.

KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE I will have a car of choice Kentucky bred horses at my place at Evinston, Fla. for sale after Aug. 20th. I have spent two months around my old home at Lexington, Ky., selecting this stock from the farms. This stock has been carefully selected and bought for spot cash direct from the stock raisers. I am in position to save money to purchasers of good horses. Address, L. H. Willis, Jr., Evinston, Fla.

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ENGINE STRUCK AUTO Two Children Killed and Three Badly Hurt in a Collision on a Georgia Railroad Crossing

Wrightsville, Ga., Aug. 15.—Two children are dying, three are badly hurt and a negro man, who was with them, is injured, as the result of a collision between an automobile in which the children were riding and a passenger train on the Wrightsville and Tennille railroad near here yesterday. The fatally injured are Nina and Rogers Tompkins. The less seriously hurt are Oswald, Emma and William Tompkins. The children are brothers and sisters and all young Oswald was at the wheel of the parents' big touring car and they were all returning to this place from their father's plantation, which is a few miles away.

FRANCE IS FLUSTERED Considerably Upset by the Sudden Termination of Tariff Agreements Paris, Aug. 16.—France's position on the American tariff is absorbing the attention of the government officials and Ambassador Jusserand, who recently arrived here from his post in Washington, has postponed for a time his departure for his country place in order to confer with Premier Bryan and Minister of Commerce Dupuy. French sentiment is one of deep astonishment that the United States should arbitrarily terminate the existing Franco-American tariff agreement on three months' notice without previously informing France and thus give her the opportunity to express her views. The French press, reflecting the commercial sentiment of the country, is greatly exercised over the future. Some of them fear that the ultra-protectionists will force the hand of the government and tariff reprisal will result.

SOUTH CAROLINA VOTES ON LIQUOR TOMORROW Columbia, S. C., Aug. 16.—Tuesday twenty-one counties of South Carolina will hold elections, each county for itself, to decide whether the sale of liquor under the county dispensary system shall be resumed. The law under which these elections are to be held was passed at the last session of the legislature after a hard light between the state-wide prohibitionists and the local optimists as a sort of compromise measure.

SOLDIER BALKS DEATH PLOT It seemed to J. A. Stone, a civil war veteran, of Kemp, Tex., that a plot existed between a desperate lung trouble and the grave to cause his death. "I contracted a stubborn cold," he writes, "that developed a cough that stuck to me, in spite of all remedies, for years. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which restored my health completely. I now weigh 178 pounds." For severe colds, obstinate coughs, hemorrhages, asthma, and to prevent pneumonia, it's unrivaled. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that S. L. Friday, purchaser of tax certificates Nos. 494 and 495, dated the 7th day of August, A. D. 1899, has filed said certificates in my office and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with the provisions of said chapter, embracing the following described property situated in Marion county, Florida, to-wit: Lots 16 and 18 in block 13, Reddick, sec 10 tp 13 r 21 e. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificates in the name of Fla. Com. Co. and P. Q. Brown, trustee. Unless said certificates shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1909.

Witness my official signature and seal this 20th day of July, A. D. 1909. (Seal) S. T. SISTRUNK, Clerk Circuit Court Marion Co. Fla.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida. Notice is hereby given that S. Lehman, purchaser of tax certificate No. 956, dated the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1907, has filed said certificate in my office and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with the provisions of said chapter, embracing the following described property situated in Marion county, Florida, to-wit: 6.88 chs sq in cor of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 sec 26 tp 17 s r 23 e. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of J. E. Kent. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1909.

Witness my official signature and seal this 4th day of August, A. D. 1909. S. T. Sistrunk, Clerk Circuit Court Marion Co. Fla.

W. M. TUCKER Phone 219, City Market.

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