

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

MET IN REGULAR SESSION MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Bonds of Cotton Weighers Received—No Reconsideration of the Election of W. Hal Mann for Louisburg Township.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session on Monday and Tuesday with all members present. After reading and approving the minutes of the previous meetings business was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Mr. T. S. Collier was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

The Foster estate was relieved of taxes on two hundred acres of land in Louisburg township—same being listed in Hayesville township.

Abe Massenbury was allowed to go to the County Home after January 1st.

The following bonds were examined and approved by the Board. Sheriff, Clerk of Superior Court, Register of Deeds.

Bond of W. T. Blanks, cotton weigher for Youngsville, was received and the oath administered.

A petition signed by McKinnon Bros., A. W. Person and C. T. Stokes asking that the Board do not confirm the election of Mr. W. Hal Mann, as cotton weigher for Louisburg, but elect someone else instead was presented.

After a full discussion the Board voted unanimously not to reconsider the election of Mr. W. Hal Mann, cotton weigher for Louisburg.

It was ordered that the road leading from the Louise Williams place in Dumas township to the Nash county line be allowed without expenses to the county.

The bond of W. Hal Mann, was received and the oath of office administered.

Ed Thrower was relieved of Graded School tax in Franklin township—not being in said district.

It was ordered that Mr. Wilson notify Ned Davis at what point to bring horse when he will be down in that section and that Ned Davis shall present the horse so he can see him and assess the damage.

The allowance of Jennie Stimms was increased from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per month.

J. B. Fulghum was relieved of poll tax in Louisburg township—same being listed in Cedar Rock.

Lucy Lewis was relieved of Graded School tax in Louisburg township—being in said district.

J. S. Wynne was relieved of taxes on 464 acres of land—same being listed in Nash county.

Willis Strickland was relieved of \$3.95 poll tax in Louisburg township—being over age.

By a unanimous vote Mr. Wm. H. Ruffin was re-elected attorney for the Board for the ensuing year.

It was ordered that the office of Clerk of Superior Court be put upon a fee basis, and in addition thereto he be allowed pay for the time consumed as Clerk to the Superior Court.

It was ordered that the report of P. B. Griffin, treasurer, be received and recorded.

The Board with the assistance of the Sheriff drew the jury for the January term of court.

The report of F. R. Pleasants was received and ordered filed.

Report of Dr. J. E. Malone, Superintendent of Health, was received and ordered filed.

Report of E. N. Williams, Superintendent of County Home, was received and filed. He reports 7 whites and 16 colored inmates.

After allowing a number of accounts the Board adjourned to its next regular meeting.

Fire Waste.

The fire waste in this country amounts to about \$250,000,000 annually, an average of \$2.50 per capita, and over \$12 for each family. This is an immense waste and startling, especially when it is remembered that it is from one-fifth to one-tenth as much in European countries. While this is a property loss the loss in life is great, and, of course, considerably outweighs any loss of property. In this country we have larger fire departments, better equipped and more efficient; while in Europe more attention is paid to the erection of buildings and to their inspection.

In North Carolina there was paid by the companies in 1912 on losses \$1,896,906.31. This, with the amount of fire loss not insured, would make a loss in our State of practically \$3,000,000,000 over \$8,000 per day, and nearly \$35 for each hour of the day and night.—From Address of Commis-

FIRST BOAT THROUGH OPENING IN GATUN DIKE

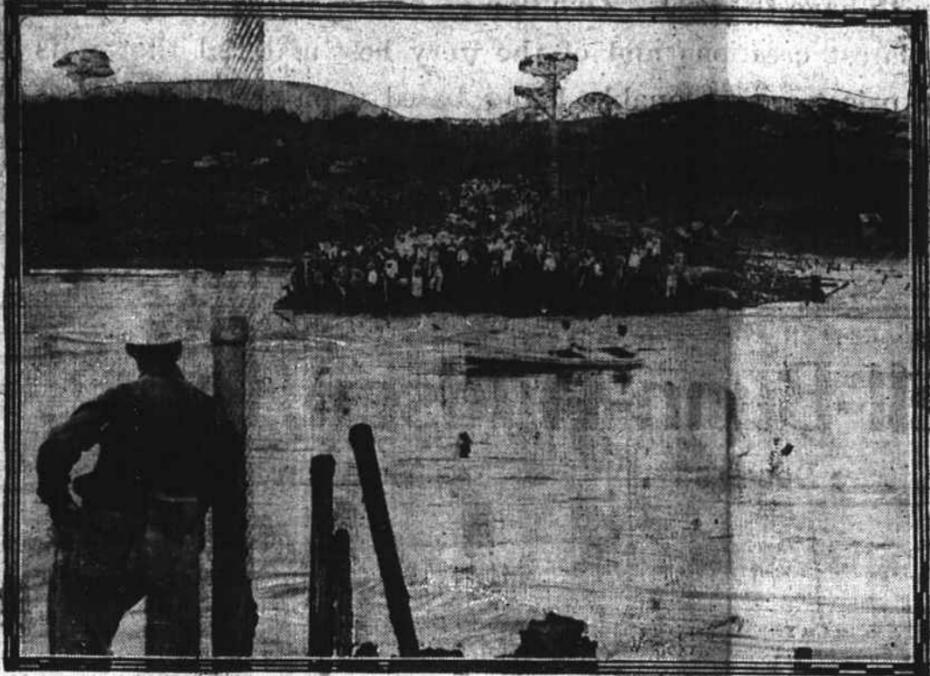


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Secretary Daniels and the Navy.

It is my ambition as Secretary of the Navy to make the Navy a great university, with college extension, and high school extension and primary extension, all on board ship. Every ship should be a school, and every officer should be a schoolmaster. In this way we can give the young man his rightful chance to better his position, and at the same time benefit the Navy by increasing the knowledge and usefulness of its personnel.

It is not easy to secure the full complement of young men of character needed each year to man our ships. To stimulate enlistments it has been necessary to resort to recruiting stations, traveling recruiting parties, and advertisements.

We are all familiar with the gaily colored advertisements of the Navy showing the American bluejackets in a natty costume, doing all sorts of interesting things. One of the chief features of these advertisements is the offer to young men, as an inducement to enlist, of the opportunity to learn one more of a score of trades.

When I became Secretary of the Navy I determined to find out if the young men who had been attracted to the Navy by these advertisements were really getting what had been promised them. I soon reached the conclusion that only in exceptional cases has the Navy been making good its promises. I found that it was only the young man of exceptional merit and ability, or with unusual determination to learn a useful trade, who was really getting the kind of instruction which all who enlisted had been led to believe would be afforded them. I decided then that either the Navy must stop publishing such advertisements or else it must give the young men all that the advertisements promise.

I intended to do the latter. I intended to see that the young man who in good faith accepts the promise of the Navy to teach him a useful trade shall have abundant opportunity to learn. I consider that to give the enlisted man that chance which as an ambitious American he demands is my chief business in the Navy Department today.

To establish on each ship a school of instruction for these enlisted men is my aim at present. These ship schools should be open not exclusively to the exceptional man, but to teach every man on board. I purpose that given at the outset an opportunity to choose for himself what line of training he wishes to pursue, whether it be electricity, radiography, carpentry, machinery, plumbing, painting, ship fitting, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, boiler making, gun pointing, hospital stewardship, commissary, stewardship, bookkeeping, stenography, or any of the other occupations for which the Navy is prepared to fit him. When he has made his choice he should be assigned to a regular course and given regular instruction in the kind of work that he has selected. I wish to emphasize the fact that I intend to see that, first of all, every young man is given his choice, and second, that he actually receives that kind of instruction which he elects. The rest must depend upon the young man himself. Heretofore, however, we have been neglecting to train our

young men properly. Outside of their practical duties on board ship they have not obtained that instruction and education which should be given them in order to keep the promise made as well as to help the Navy itself.

There is no place where there is more to learn than in the Navy. The modern battleship requires hundreds of skilled men in other things than seamanship, important as that is. There is something interesting and worth while for every young man who enlists in the Navy, and the more our enlistees in the Navy, and the more our fleet they are to serve in the Navy. The activities on board a battleship represents everything in life and any man who leaves the Navy for civil occupations will find that he has acquired knowledge and training which will enable him to earn a better livelihood, provided we make of every ship, large and small, a school, and give every man a chance to learn in those schools.

Many of the young men who enlist in Navy have not had good educational advantages before they come into the service. Therefore, I propose to give to such young men as are found to need it instruction in the old-fashioned "three R's," reading, writing, and arithmetic. The first step in this direction has already been taken. I have established at the Naval Training School, at Newport, R. I., under the direction of Capt. Roger Welles, commandant, a school for elementary and primary instruction for the benefit of all young men, who have not had good public-school education. The need for such a school in elementary instruction is indicated by the results of an investigation which Capt. Welles made at Newport. He found among the new recruits assembled there 9 college graduates, 98 who had been to high school, and more than 150 who had had less than the ordinary common-school education. It is for these 150, and others suffering from the same deficiencies, that the elementary school has been established, and for whom other elementary schools will be provided, both on shore and on shipboard. Such instruction will not only help the young men to learn the technical subjects in the more advanced schools, but will also make better citizens of them.

I propose to have the youngest officers serve as instructors of the classes in elementary subjects. Such service will be as good for the young men just out of the Naval Academy at Annapolis as for the enlisted men they will teach. The best thing that could happen to a midshipman or ensign in his first cruises would be to teach classes of the enlisted men under him not only the simpler technical subjects, but also arithmetic, geography, spelling, history, and other elementary learning.

I am glad to say that most of our officers are genuinely interested in the enlisted man and wish to help him all they can. Officers with whom I have consulted with regard to improving the educational opportunities for the enlisted men of the Navy have shown a most helpful spirit of co-operation. And it should be stated that on our battleships today hundreds of young men are daily receiving all sorts of useful instruction, and with the help of their officers are fitting

themselves for higher positions, both in the Navy and in civil life.

But I want to see every officer in the Navy thoroughly interested in the enlisted man and doing something toward giving our young men better chances to learn. I want to see the opportunities now enjoyed by the minority opened up and spread out so that every young man will have an equal opportunity. I want to see classrooms, on our battleships, as well as the individual instruction to those of exceptional ability and ambition. I intend to see that just as far as is humanly possible the opportunity for instruction shall exist for all as well as for the few.

I have in mind the interests of the Navy as well as those of the enlisted man in my plans for giving increased opportunities for instruction in the service. The Navy wants young men of good character and intelligence who can be trained to fill the more responsible positions on board ship. What is more, the Navy wants to keep the young men it trains for efficient service. But I know that we cannot keep in service the kind of Americans we want unless we give them such opportunities for instruction and advancement that they will find it worth their while to re-enlist. By giving the enlisted man such opportunities, we shall enable him to find in the Navy a life career just as honorable and meritorious as that awaiting the capable graduate of Annapolis who starts off with an officer's commission. We shall then not only keep the men we have trained, but we shall also attract into the Navy more of just the kind of men we want. In no other Navy in the world today is the general average of intelligence and character of the enlisted personnel as high as it is in the United States Navy. The service is made up of fine wholesome young men, clean of body and mind. But by giving these young men opportunities to improve their condition we shall get, I know, even better men in the future and more of them.

There are all grades of positions in the Navy, and I intend to open the higher ones to the enlisted men just as much as the law permits and as fast as the enlisted men prove themselves capable of filling them. To this end I recently ordered that none but enlisted men now in the service be allowed to take the examinations by which men are to be selected for vacancies in the Pay Corps. There are 10 vacancies, and I am confident that among the enlisted men of the service we shall find more than 10 competent to fill them and hold the officer's commissions which they carry. The examinations for these positions in the Pay Corps will be so arranged as to eliminate all subjects which do not directly pertain to the duties of a paymaster in the Navy. Consequently, no enlisted man will be barred from these positions because, though proficient in all the duties of the Pay Department, he may not have had before enlistment exceptional educational advantages in the higher branches of learning.

I am thinking less of the guns in our Navy than I am of the men behind those guns. I do not have to concern myself so much about the advancement of the officers. Those men who have enjoyed the privileges of an

education at the Naval Academy are an exceptional body of men, of great ability and merit. They are assured of an honorable career, and are well provided for and protected by law. It is, then, the enlisted man whom I want to help. It is chiefly the enlisted man in whom I am interested, and whom I wish to interest in the Navy. I shall take advantage of every opportunity to help him.

Wipe State Clean Urges Undermyer.

Smithfield, Mass., Nov. 28.—The time has come in the opinion of Samuel Undermyer, who was chief counsel, for the Pujo Committee investigating the money trust, to restore confidence in the industries of the United States including the railroads. How this could be accomplished he outlined tonight in a speech before the Economic Club here.

"A halt should be called, he said, upon further Governmental investigations into the past crimes in the looting of corporations; the slate should be wiped clean and the work of re-organizing and strengthening the laws to make impossible repetitions of previous offenses then begun.

OUTLINE OF STEPS.

He outlined steps as follows: The pending currency bill should be passed.

Give the railroads living rates "or they will perish whilst we are re-framing the laws under which they are hereafter to live."

Abolish fiscal agencies, so-called, voting trusts and interlocking directorates.

Make a criminal offense for any officer of a corporation to borrow from or make a profit out of his corporation. Destroy holding companies.

Give minority stockholders representation in the directorates of their corporations.

Place railroad reorganizations under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts.

Compel the incorporation of stock exchanges so that the books of their members may be subject to Governmental inspection.

ENFORCE PUBLICITY.

Enforce complete publicity of all corporation transactions and specially require the fullest disclosure of all profits of bankers, brokers and middlemen.

Limit the directors of National banks and interstate public service corporations to nine.

Constitute a Federal industrial commission to which the courts would turn over the dissolution of corporations declared unlawful.

Give to this commission the power to approve agreements between competitors regulating prices and output for a limited term and to the extent necessary to protect them against ruinous competition, but under conditions that will fully safeguard the public.

CESSATION IN BUSINESS.

Mr. Undermyer spoke on "How to Restore Confidence." There has been a sudden and alarming cessation in business activity all over the country, he said. Primarily, he thought, it was due to uneasiness emanating from the disclosures "of rottenness in corporate management" to pending and impending legislation affecting the fiscal system and the trusts and to the ability of railroads to secure rates which would permit them to give fair returns on invested capital. He added:

"I think we should call a halt upon further Governmental investigation into the past crimes in the looting of corporations. By pursuing the subject further we would doubtless learn of innumerable more instances, but the evidence would be cumulative only."

Marriage Licenses.

Register of Deeds Yarborough issued marriage licenses to the following couples during the month of November:

WHITE—Sidney Falkner and Lella Hale, W. A. Shearin and Unia Harris, Otho Wadford and Nonie Tant, J. A. Hodges and Maude F. Hicks, G. C. Holden and Amanda Warren Winston, Everett Newton and Josie Moss, F. C. Pool and Roxie Mullen, Morris M. Person and Mary Burt Harrison, Ned Wheeler and Mary Asescue, J. W. Poythress and Nydal Young, M. H. Moyer and Helen Jeffreys.

COLORED—H. G. Pope and Eleanor Hawkins, Percy Cooke and Lucy Perry, Henry Perry and Foy Massenbury, J. H. Williams and Annie Davis, John Dickens, Sr., and Henrietta Merritt, Henry Kruse and Julia Spivey, Jake Shils and Mary Sally Gupton, David K. Mann and Ella Clea Davis, A. R. Barnes and Polly Wright, Hasser Dunn and Mary High, Percy Littlejohn and Rora Alston, C. H. Smith and Annie Belle Perry, Eugene Mann and Ella Williams, Hall Smith and Bulah Williams.

In Loving Remembrance.

On the morning of November 27, 1913, the spirit of Mrs. W. G. Pridden took its flight to be with God and the holy angels. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Howell, of Louisburg. She was about 37 years of age and has been a faithful member of Rock Springs Baptist Church for about 25 years. She had been sick for a long time, but bore all her suffering very patiently. All that could be done for her was done by her loving husband, but the Lord knoweth best, and His will be done, not ours.

Her funeral services were conducted at the home, by her pastor, Rev. M. Stamps, and her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground.

She leaves to mourn their loss, a husband and one son, Mother and father five sisters—and two brothers.

Dear love one from us has gone
How sad it is to us,
To think her smiling face no more
Upon earth we'll see.

Oh! dear one thou hast left us
How it grieves our heart,
To think that she and her loved ones
On earth did part.

The angels gathered around her
Who wanted her to go,
And join them in that happy land
Where there's joy forever more.

Sh left this world of sin and sorrow
She has laid life's burdens down,
She took her Saviour hand in hand
And went to wear his crown.

Dear husband do not grieve for her
And do not weep,
For she is waiting at the gate
Her loved ones there to greet.

Thou are gone, we miss thee badly
But we know you are free from care,
And when here our work is ended
We will meet you over there.

No parting words are said up there
No good-bye kiss is given,
No farewell tears are ever shed
With Jesus up in Heaven.

N. E. H.

Dickens Items.

T. H. Dickens took his little children down to the Gold Mine to see their uncle George, on the last fourth Sunday. They enjoyed their trip nicely.

Mrs. — — — Cooper, one of our school teachers returned from Franklinton on last Monday. She had been home spending Thanksgiving.

The president of the "Do Nothing Club" accompanied by the secretary-treasurer took a pleasure trip to Castalia on last fourth Sunday. They report a fine time.

There has been several "old time corn shuckings" in our community this season. Among some were Mr. J. G. Murphy who made about or near 30 barrels of good corn.

Our people observed "Thanksgiving" more this year than here-to-fore. We had a good meeting at the church in the afternoon and there were a lot of people present and seemed to enjoy the services.

The farmers have been quite busy for some time trying to get in their crops, and are progressing along that way very nicely. Yet there seems to be right much cotton in the patch, and some few have not finished gathering corn.

Mr. James House, another one of our progressive farmers who had a bigshucking a few weeks ago, made about 60 barrels of good corn. Mr. John Wester called in his neighbors and friends the other day and had a nice old time shucking. He made near 70 barrels.

There was quite a number of our people who went to Norfolk to spend their Thanksgiving. Among the many who went were T. H. Dickens, a well known merchant of our town, E. C. Collins, the secretary-treasurer and W. H. Joyner, the lecturer and adviser of the "Do Nothing Club," J. G. Collins, the Superintendent of the Plain View Saw Mill Co., and J. G. Murphy and James House, well known farmers and many others who say they all had a grand time and want to go again.

Notwithstanding we all are made glad indeed, many were very much surprised one evening last week when Mr. Sid Brewer and family, of Arkansas, came into our midst to visit his wife's father, Mr. J. D. Gupton and other relatives and friends. Mr. Brewer came to North Carolina three years ago to visit his relatives and friends as he lived here until he was about eighteen years of age, at which time he went with his father and family to Arkansas to live and on his visit here three years ago he took as his bride, Miss Annie Gupton. We were glad to have them come to see us.

DANDY.