

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

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WASHINGTON, N. C., NOV. 13.

LET THE NEWS FOLLOW.

Parties leaving town should not fail to take the News follow them daily with the news of Washington fresh and crisp. It will prove valuable companion, reading to you like a letter from home.

MUST BE SIGNED.

All articles sent to The News for publication must be signed by the writer, otherwise they will not be published.

WASHINGTON AND THE DRAINAGE CANAL

The following editorial from the Raleigh News and Observer will be read with interest, no doubt, by our readers:

"Yesterday may be said to have been the last day of the National Farmers' Congress, for scores of delegates were taken yesterday morning on a special train to the Corn Judging and Oyster Roast at Washington, and to the big drainage works near Belhaven and to the progressive town of Belhaven. The delegates went over the Norfolk and Southern road on a special train, as the guests of the Chambers of Commerce of Washington and Belhaven. They were delighted with all they saw and returned saying 'great is North Carolina'.

"Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Washington and Belhaven have all shared in the entertainment of the delegates, and every place did itself proud. In each place there was a difference, and every place pleased. Yesterday the big interest was in the great drainage enterprise near Belhaven, the biggest work of development of its kind going on in America, and in the Corn Show and delightful oyster feast at Washington. The farmers were astonished at the magnitude of the drainage enterprise; charmed at the progress and beauty of Washington, and impressed with the growth and location of Belhaven.

SKYSCRAPER CHURCHES

The new edifice of the Fifth Avenue Baptist congregation, of which Mr. Rockefeller and other prominent business men are members, will further illustrate the tendency of church architecture to depart from the traditional models and to build upward. Above the auditorium will be located the social parlors, Bible classrooms and other features of the skyscraper institution. The main example in New York of this type is the Broadway tabernacle, twelve stories high, in which the institutional departments are housed on separate floors. Pittsburgh has a church located in a 14-story office building, to the end that the bequest devoting its site to church purposes 'always and over' should not be nullified.

As against these examples of utilitarian church architecture the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine reproduces the ancient form of ecclesiastical construction in all its stateliness. But the significant thing is the evidence shown of a disposition to make the city church edifice conform architecturally to its environment. The skyscraper church has been evolved from the skyscraper office building and hotel, and that is the type of church of the future, it seems probable.

To this development land values are no doubt contributing, but the main cause is the growing importance of institutional work. It is announced that the new Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will be 'a place for work and worship' and in the statement of the new architecture and the new policy—New York World.

tion. The experiments have been conducted for several months by Dr. Eugene Hodenri, chief pathologist of Roosevelt Hospital, who, however, asserts he will have nothing to say about the matter for at least two weeks, and that whatever he does announce will be only for the ears of his fellow physicians.

His theory follows the lines of the serum treatment for malignant diseases. Fluids are taken from the cancer of a patient and then injected into the veins of an animal. The resistance of the animal to the inroads of the malady develops an antibody. The serum which is obtained is then injected into the cancerous patient in the hope that his system will thus receive aid in fighting the disease.

Experiments along this line have been conducted for several years, and more than 50 cases have been treated. The results have so far not been sufficient to justify a conclusion, although there have been patients who have been apparently benefited by the treatment. The medical fraternity, however, believe that Dr. Hodenri, though his experiments have not been completed, will have announcements of unusual interest to make either before some society or through the columns of the professional press.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research is aware of the nature of the experiments being conducted by the Roosevelt pathologist, and is working along the same lines at its New Jersey farm.

Instant experiments in quest of cure for cancer are also being conducted by Dr. John J. Rogers at the Cornell Medical College in this city. Concerning all these experiments the greatest secrecy is preserved.

MR. TAFT'S RETURN

It is nothing new for kings and potentates to make journeys through their dominions; and we have entertaining chronicles of royal progresses not a few. From time immemorial people have gathered from far and near to behold the man set to rule over them, and looking upon the embodiment of national sovereignty and unity have realized as never before that they were of one blood and with one destiny. Our first president knew the value of showing himself to the people and traveled during his incumbency by carriage and horseback, when there was nothing fit to be called a road anywhere, into New Hampshire on the north and Georgia on the south. Not all of his successors, but some of them, followed in his footsteps.

Mr. Taft's trip, though covering probably ten times the number of miles traveled by Washington, has consumed less time, and, barring the speechmaking, has been much less difficult and fatiguing. The propriety and wisdom of the undertaking cannot be questioned, and now that its perils and labors are over, the country will rejoice sincerely in his safe return to the seat of government.—Washington Post.

Future of the Southern States

Henry S. Reed, in the Washington Post, writes thus interestingly of the South and King Cotton: "The time is not far distant when the South will be the richest portion of the United States. This statement sounds strange in the ear of the old-time Southerner, but will be looked upon with credence by the man of affairs North, East, and West. No other section of the United States can present to the traveler such a galaxy of opportunities, such a climate, such soil, such water power, and nowhere else in the world can the people of the world look for that great necessity, cotton—the most essential single product in all the enormous tomes of catalogues, enumerating the great number of essentials grown. There are fundamentally but two necessities, one being that which will prevent starvation and the other something to protect the human body from the burning sun and the freezing winds. There are many things capable of keeping the stomach fed, but there are not enough wool, silk, hemp, and furs in the world to clothe the people. Cotton is the one thing, and it is demanded by the half-civilized Hottentot and the aesthetic lady from the world's end to world's end.

"The condition of the cotton industry in the South is such as to warrant optimistic calculations in estimating Southern prosperity during the forthcoming months, and, for that matter, during the years and the cycles of time to come. When the business world as represented in the South realizes the importance of financing the crop—that is to say, makes the needed arrangements for handling the crop commercially, thus insuring its common-sense marketing—the wave, not ripple, of prosperity which will then sweep across the land from Virginia to Mexico, will be of such grand magnitude and force as to cause the world to look upon Dixie as the one country on earth standing out alone in its wealth.

The consumption of cotton by the

THE OLD RELIABLE

Center Block, Washington, Greenville,

mills of the world aggregated some 30,000,000 bales in 1908, of which the Southern States contributed more than 13,000,000 bales. The demand today for raw cotton is so keen it will require 13,500,000 bales of American cotton of the growth of 1909, and if that amount cannot be had, some of the mills will of sheer necessity be compelled to close down or curtail their output, because there is no other place in the world from which to draw this supply.

"Of the supply produced in 1908, the United States produced 66.4 per cent; India 14.9 per cent, Egypt 6.5 per cent, Russia 4.3 per cent, China 3.1 per cent, Brazil 2.2 per cent, and all other countries 2.6 per cent. The cotton entering Oriental commerce is that produced in America, Egypt, and South America. The Indian crop is consumed in India, Japan, the far Orient, and in continental Europe to an extent, and England took 64,000 bales of the 1908 crop. Thus it will be seen the part played by Dixie's cotton is a leading one to such an extent that without it the human body of the world would go unclothed.

"There is no substitute, of the six leading textile fibers, cotton represents 54 per cent in quantity; wool, 14.5; jute, 14; flax, 10; hemp, 7, and silk, 5.

"These figures are presented for the purpose of convincing without argument the importance of our imperial production with the hope that great attention will be paid to the marketing this fall, thus giving the producer and the Southern business man the full benefit of the crop's true value.

"We do not advocate nor are we discussing the holding of cotton for abnormal prices, but we are urging the producer to market his crop evenly through the year, and we urge the business men to aid in that sensible move. By marketing evenly through the year the farmer may expect his income to be increased, some 33-1-3 per cent, or his \$300 crop made to yield \$400. This being true, can the South afford to postpone making arrangements for financing it?

"Foreign corporations have expended much time and money in the vain endeavor to produce cotton in large quantities in Egypt and in India, but these efforts have been only partially productive of results. The hope has been with the English since the days of civil war to be free and independent of the Southern States. But it takes a race of men to produce a great world's staple, and it can never be done by naked Africans or half-starved Indians. The production of cotton is not progressing to any marked extent elsewhere, while here we are just beginning to know how three or four bales may be grown as easily as one bale was produced a few years ago, all of which is spreading a new and richer coloring over the lives and endeavors of our Southern folks. A few years of good prices and the distressed cotton grower will be a dead feature in our cotton calculations; a few years of good prices and the smile of prosperity will overspread the face of the South, paint, whitewash, schoolhouses, good roads, good tools, and a rising generation pure in Anglo-Saxon breeding, the South's greatest asset, will attract the attention of the world's statesmen, kings and emperors.

"The South is not to remain always a purely agricultural country, contented with the profits of the producer. No other section of the world has progressed so markedly in the march of manufacturing, for the cotton year ended August 31, 1909. The South consumed more cotton than all the mills in all other portions of the United States, and the beginning of progress in that direction has just started.

"Time unravels the mysteries of life, and we know the future of the past, therefore the time is not far distant when the South will be the world's richest domain, and will consume all the cotton produced in America. For example, a careful computation indicates a production of 17,500,000 bales in twenty years, and if we continue to increase in the consumption of cotton during the next twenty years at the same ratio as during the past twenty years, we will then demand 17,500,000 bales for our Southern mill supplies. Then will we not be the greatest country named on the map? Fall River is rich and powerful, spinning and weaving 1,000,000 bales; Manchester is a factor in English and world's affairs, consuming 70,000 bales weekly; what then will be the position of the South, growing 17,500,000 bales and consuming it within her own borders?

"Our crop this season will run around the 11,000,000 bales mark, and the price per pound will be very high before the end of the cotton year. The spinners demand from us 13,500,000 bales to keep things running smoothly.

"To meet the demand for manufactured cotton goods ambitious capitalists are causing new mills to be erected and new spindles installed, and to make dividends possible these spindles must be fed. For instance, Standard alone has installed spindles requiring 3,000,000 bales of cotton, they being now for the first time ready for transforming raw cotton into articles of wear. These foreign

the influence of the planter of raw cotton made by Manchester and some other mills will be the same with

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He Was Under Oath. The late Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, was the most eminent physicist since the days of Joseph Henry. Among his notable achievements in the realm of pure science was the calculation of the mechanical equivalent of heat and the use of gratings in spectrum analysis, for which purpose he devised a machine that could cut 49,000 lines to the inch on a plate of polished metal. In the practical application of his knowledge he was noted as the inventor of the multiplex telegraph apparatus.

Some years ago, testifying in a case involving the Cataract Power Company, he was asked a question of cross examination as to whom, in his opinion, was the greatest American scientist, he replied, "I am." After leaving the courtroom one of the lawyers ventured to criticize this answer for its effect upon the jury, whereupon Rowland exclaimed: "Well, what else could I say? Wasn't I under oath?"—New York Globe.

Aeronautic Progress. Although only three or four men, like the Wright brothers and Henry Farman, have as yet practically demonstrated the possibility of human flight with aeroplanes, the inventors of such machines are putting out a great variety of designs, which command much serious attention. At the Aeronautical Exposition in Paris a dozen or more types of these machines, including those of the Wrights, Farman and Delagrangue, were displayed, together with a large number of monoplanes, motors, screws, and other apparatus intended for use in aviation. From the quantity of these things, the ingenuity and finish shown in their making, and the interest that they excited, one might derive the impression that the manufacture of flying-machines is already an established industry.

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