

Entered as second-class matter, August 5, 1909, at the postoffice of Washington, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Month	\$.25
Three Months	.75
Six Months	1.50
One Year	3.00

Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. If paper is not received promptly, telephone or write this office. Subscribers desiring the paper discontinued, will please notify this office, otherwise it will be continued at regular subscription rates.

JAMES L. MAYO..... PROPRIETOR
CARL GOERCH..... EDITOR

WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, OCT. 4, 1916.

Congratulations to the News and Observer! Every one of its paragraphs on its editorial page had some reference to make to the national political situation!

We wish that J. P. Morgan had come down this way, instead of going to England to arrange another loan. We would have liked to arrange something like that for ourselves.

If a man driving an auto is autoing, it seems to us that the chap, putting the juice to a "Henry" might be Fording.—New Bern Sun-Journal. And we suppose that the man at the wheel of a Dodge might be said to be dodging. How about it?

A cork-screw, the handle of which bore the word "Bremen," was found off Washington a day or two ago. It is generally believed that the submarine is now lying concealed at the bottom of the Pamlico. (Other papers please copy.)

ELECTION FORECASTS.

James Morgan, the celebrated political statistician, in an article published a few days ago in the Boston Herald on the movements of the Progressive party, figures that Wilson will need only one out of six of the third party vote to beat Hughes, but Hughes will need more than six out seven Progressives to beat Wilson. Mr. Morgan figures only on the combined vote of the Democrats, Republicans and Progressives and on the popular vote, without reference to States. He does not attempt to place 1,200,000 or so of independent or small party votes, which may control the result.

The Wilson vote of 1912 was 6,293,000; the Roosevelt vote was 4,119,000 and the Taft vote was 3,484,000, and the total of all was 13,896,000. The vote necessary for a majority is 6,949,000.

One-sixth of the Roosevelt vote is 685,616. Adding this to the Wilson vote—6,293,000—the result is 6,978,616, a little more than 28,000 above a majority.

On the other hand, six-sevenths of the Roosevelt vote is 3,313,800. Adding this to the Taft vote of 3,484,000, we get 6,797,800, which is 151,200 short of a majority. Mr. Hughes will need more than that to get a majority. In round numbers, Mr. Hughes must get 3,500,000 of the Roosevelt vote to get a safe majority and Mr. Wilson must get about 700,000 of the Progressive vote.

Of course there are enough stray votes outside the Democratic, Republican and Progressive vote combined to upset these figures. The biggest part of this vote is radical.

APPROPRIATION FOR COTTON GRADER.

At their meeting Monday, the board of county commissioners agreed to an appropriation of \$300 for the purpose of securing a cotton grader for Beaufort county. The action is one worthy of commendation and it supplies a long-felt want among the farmers of the county.

The services of a cotton grader will help the farmers in a material way for getting a uniform grade on their crop and giving them the satisfaction of knowing that the grade has been made by a man who is employed by the government and who has no interest in the sale of the cotton. It is now up to every farmer to avail himself of this privilege and to see that his cotton is graded by the government man before it is sent to market.

THE CAUSE OF THE LABOR TROUBLE.

The United States today faces a general state of unrest among the laboring classes. The railroad men have threatened to walk out, the street-car men in various cities are striking, the milk men are on a strike in New York, suit and coat workers have also been out and many other unions have threatened to go on strike unless they are paid higher wages.

It is not difficult to discover the real reason for this general unrest. The above men—and others—simply cannot live on the wages they are getting. A street car conductor in New York city gets \$2.25 a day. This makes \$13.50 a week. Groceries, meats, clothing and everything else has increased in price. The average man, with a family, cannot hope to live in New York on \$13.50 a week without being made to suffer a number of privations. He is almost forced to live in squalor. No wonder that there is a demand for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living. Men in other lines of work get even less money than the conductors. They might have been able to get along three or four years ago, but they cannot hope to do so now.

Did someone say that we were more prosperous now than we have ever been before? We fail to see it. The laboring man's side we have already discussed. Now take the case of the farmer. It is true that he receives a better price for his crops, but what good does that do him? He has to pay proportionately more for the things that he is forced to buy. It is true that the mills are receiving more money for their products than ever before, but they also have to pay more for the raw material. It is true that the merchant sells his goods at a big increase in price over a few years ago, but he has to pay more for them when he goes to market to buy them.

But in a way these three classes—the farmer, the factory man and the merchant—are protected. They have to pay out more money, but they also take in more. Therefore, they manage to keep even. But the man who works for a salary is forced to PAY OUT MORE, while his income is the same as it always has been. Therefore he goes on a strike for higher wages.

Such tobacco enjoyment

as you never thought could be is yours to command quick as you buy some Prince Albert and fire-up a pipe or a home-made cigaret!

Prince Albert gives you every tobacco satisfaction your smoke-appetite ever hankered for. That's because it's made by a patented process that cuts out bite and parch! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

has a flavor as different as it is delightful. You never tasted the like of it! And that isn't strange, either.

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold in tippyred bags, 5c; tidyred tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin tins—and that corking fine pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such clever trim—always!

Men who think they can't smoke a pipe or roll a cigarette can smoke and will smoke if they use Prince Albert. And smokers who have not yet given P. A. a try-out certainly have a big surprise and a lot of enjoyment coming their way as soon as they invest in a supply. Prince Albert tobacco will tell its own story!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Let's Build in Washington Park

The Cool Spell

Has brought on a demand for Winter Clothing, Blankets, Comforts, etc.

We stand ready to furnish you completely in winter wearing apparel for men, women and children. Also cold weather necessities for the home.

THE HUB
Suskin & Berry

The Town Gossip

WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT, U. S. A.
DEAR MR. Wilson:
I SAW,
IN THE papers,
YESTERDAY,
THAT YOU had
REFUSED to act
AS PEACEMAKER
FOR THE Kaiser,
AND I want
TO TELL you,
THAT I don't blame you,
AND I've always noticed
THAT THE peacemaker
USUALLY GETS it,
IN THE neck,
AND I remember
WHEN I was a kid,
AND TWO boys
WERE SCRAPPING,
AND I had been
TO SUNDAY School
THE DAY before,
AND LEARNED
SOMETHING ABOUT
"BLESS'D BE
"THE PEACEMAKER!"
AND I thought
I'D DO
THE RIGHT thing,
AND I tried
TO STOP the fight,
AND BY the time
I GOT through

I LOOKED,
AS IF I had been
THROUGH A sausage machine,
AND I remember
ANOTHER TIME,
AND A man,
AND HIS wife,
WERE HAVING
A LITTLE argument,
AND A neighbor
TRIED TO act
AS PEACEMAKER,
AND HE was forced
TO BEAT
A HASTY retreat,
AND IT always seems
TO END that way
WHEN ANYBODY
TRIES to make peace,
AND I think
THAT IT would be best
FOR THOSE countries
OVER IN Europe,
TO FIGHT it out,
AND THEN
THEY WON'T be
IN A hurry
TO START things
AGAIN,
AND I wish
TO THIS day,
THAT I had let
THOSE TWO kids
FIGHT it out, too,
I THANK you,

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

United States of America for the use and benefit of McKee-Richardson Hardware Company, a North Carolina corporation, plaintiff,

vs.
Penn Bridge Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, and American Surety Company of New York, a New York corporation, and R. S. Neal, defendants.

To Penn Bridge Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, American Surety Company of New York, a New York corporation, Atlantic Crossroads & Wood Preserving Works, of Norfolk, Va., Alsop & Pierce, of Norfolk, Va., J. T. Guard, of Coinjock, N. C., and Hastings Bros., of Norfolk, Va., and all interested creditors of the defendants Penn Bridge Company and R. S. Neal, to the petitioners unknown.

You are hereby notified and informed that the plaintiffs above named have this day filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, a suit entitled as above; that the purpose of said suit is to establish its claim for materials furnished on the prosecution of the work provided for in a contract for the construction of three bridges over the Inland Waterway between Norfolk, Va., and Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, to-wit: at Coinjock, North Carolina, North Landing, Virginia, and Great Bridge, Virginia; and for the further purpose of establishing the liability of the surety upon the bond given by Penn Bridge Company to the United States for the performance of said contract and for the payment of labor and materials.

You are further notified, if you so desire, to file your claim and intervene in said suit on or before the 11th day of March, 1917.

Witness the Honorable Henry G. Connor, Judge of said Court, this 16th day of September, 1916.

H. G. CONNOR,
Judge U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Fire Insurance

It is more profitable to insure BEFORE the fire than after.

C. Morgan Williams
WASHINGTON, N. C.

J. LEON WOOD JAMES W. COLB

Members New York Cotton Exchange

J. LEON WOOD & CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain and Provisions, 15 Flame Street, Carpenter Building, Norfolk, Va.

Private wires to New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board Trade and other financial centers.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED
(Investment and marginal accounts given careful attention)

Professional and Business Cards

S. C. CRATOR
Attorney-at-Law
Thompson Building
AURORA, N. C.

H. W. CARTER, M. D.
Practice limited to Diseases of EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT and the FITTING OF GLASSES. Office over Brown's Drug Store. Hours 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 6 p.m. except Mondays.
WASHINGTON, N. C.

A. D. MacLean, Washington, N. C.
W. A. Thompson, Aurora, N. C.
MacLEAN & THOMPSON
Attorneys-at-Law
Aurora and Washington, N. C.

Jno. H. Small, A. D. MacLean
S. C. Bragaw, W. B. Rodman, Jr.
SMALL, MacLEAN,
BRAGAW & RODMAN
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices on Market St., Opposite City Hall, Washington, N. C.

JOHN H. BONNER
Attorney-at-Law
WASHINGTON, N. C.

H. S. Ward, Janus D. Grimes
WARD & GRIMES
Attorneys-at-Law
WASHINGTON, N. C.
We practice in the courts of the First Judicial District and the Federal courts.

W. C. RODMAN
Attorney-at-Law
WASHINGTON, N. C.

E. A. Daniel, Jr., J. S. Manning
L. C. Warren, W. W. Kitchin
DANIEL & WARREN
MANNING & KITCHIN
Attorneys-at-Law
Practice in Superior, Federal and Supreme courts of this state

HARRY McMILLAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Laughinghouse Building,
Corner Second and Market Sts.

E. L. Stewart, F. H. Bryan
STEWART & BRYAN
Attorneys-at-Law
WASHINGTON, N. C.

N. L. Simmons, W. L. Vaughan
SIMMONS & VAUGHAN
LAWYERS
Rooms 13-14-15, Laughinghouse Building, Washington, N. C.

G. A. PHILLIPS & BRO.
FIRE INSURANCE
WASHINGTON, N. C.

A little TIMELY advertising ASSURES the continuity of that little income you derive from that furnished room.