

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

### ITEMS OF LIVE NEWS GATHERED FROM OUR EXCHANGES AND CONDENSED IN BRIEF FORM FOR BUSY READERS.

Lexington has been added to the number of North Carolina towns having supervised playgrounds for children.

Bud Fisher, who furnishes the Jeff and Mutt pictures for the newspapers has signed a new contract which will bring him a salary of \$1,000 a week, more than the President of the United States receives.

Requisition papers were issued last Thursday from the office of Governor Craig for Paul Clarke, now in Mobile, Ala., and wanted in Moore county for embezzlement. Sheriff D. Al Blue is named as the agent.

Canada has sent 80,000 soldiers to Europe, and from 60,000 to 65,000 more are being trained at various camps in the Dominion. It is said that men are still offering themselves for enlistment in large numbers.

The fifth annual rural life assembly was held on the Hayward plantation, near Mt. Gilend, last Friday. Addresses were made by Dr. William Louis Poteat, President of Wake Forest College, Hon. Robert N. Page and Dr. Hayward.

Permits for the shipment of 50,000 bags of sugar beet seed from Germany to the United States have been issued by the British government, after much informal negotiations by the trade advisors of the State Department.

The North Carolina conference of Seventh Day Adventists opened in High Point last Friday for a ten day session. Delegates were present from all over the State. There is a veritable city of tents in High Point for the occasion.

A severe storm visited Kinston and surrounding country last week and did great damage to cotton and tobacco. Tobacco was blown down and tangled badly, as were corn, cotton and hay crops. In some instances bottom crops were ruined for the season.

The German Emperor, in his answer to the peace letter of the Pope, declared his willingness to accept peace negotiations provided the nations with which Germany is at war make the first overtures. Austria made a similar reply to the Pope's letter.

Referee G. S. Ferguson last week confirmed the sale of the Kitchen Cabinet and Table Company, of High Point, to S. F. Wall and the plant has resumed operations. The old company filed a petition in bankruptcy some time ago. The plant will start with a fair sized force and will work about full time.

In the horse hose wagon races which were held at the State Firemen's Tournament, at New Bern last week, Morehead City took first and second prizes, while Lexington took third.

Major-General Leonard Wood, of Plattsburg, N. Y., says the United States has available material for a volunteer army of 1,225,000 and that all is now needed are plans for utilizing it. He says that for an army of this size the nation will need 40,000 officers. He does not think we ought to wait until time of war to organize a volunteer army.

Splendid progress is being made on the high school building at Jamestown which is to replace the building burned last winter. It is hoped to have it ready for occupancy by the first of October. When completed it will be one of the finest rural high school buildings in the state. Its cost will be about \$20,000. About \$6,000 was received in insurance from the loss of the old building, and \$15,000 worth of bonds have been voted.

Four thousand Japanese members of Christian churches in America will present to the Emperor of Japan on his coronation day, November 10, a Bible printed in English and bound in ornate white leather. It will be the first English Bible, it is said, to enter the imperial palace of Japan.

Mr. E. Walter Tatum, of Salisbury, was last week chosen as National Junior Secretary of the World Wide Baraca-Philathea Movement, at the ninth annual session of the Baraca convention held at Los Angeles, Cal. By virtue of this office he becomes a member of the World Wide Baraca-Philathea Executive Committee.

At a meeting held in Thomasville last week, representatives of the Coler interests made the city a proposition which if accepted means that in the very near future Thomasville will have a street railway service, industrial sidings at its manufacturing plants, a gas plant, and electric railway connection with High Point. It seems likely that the proposition will be accepted.

An American woman may become queen of Poland. She is the Princess Polatowski, formerly Miss Elizabeth Sperry, of Stockton, Cal. Her husband was among the first mentioned for the new Polish throne when the Czar of Russia decreed that Poland should be free. Immediate opposition to Polatowski sprung up on account of his American wife.

## WHERE DOES RANDOLPH STAND?

Randolph county is composed almost entirely of rural communities, and the backbone of her civilization is her farming capacity. There are no large cities in the county and but few manufacturing industries of note.

And the fact that the county is one hundred and thirty-one years old is significant. Why? First, because the farm wealth accumulated in the county during these years amounts to \$7,800,000; and second, because the food and feed imported, for consumption within the county, in 1910 was \$1,150,000.

This means, of course, that every seven years, the people of Randolph send out of the county for supplies that could easily be raised at home, more wealth in actual cash than the farmers of the county have been able to accumulate in 131 years.

Of course, this is a little better showing than some of the other counties in the State are making, yet it is not a very good showing, and the farmers of the county ought to wake up and get busy.—G. W. Bradshaw, in University News Letter.

James Messer, a well-to-do farmer living near Dunn, in Harnett county jail awaiting the next term of Superior court, alleged to have shot his wife, Louella Messer, so that she died from the wounds. Before she died, Mrs. Messer said that her husband had overtaken her on the road and told her that he had to kill her and had then fired on her. Their 14-year-old daughter stated that her father and mother had often quarreled.

The Paris edition of the New York Herald tells of the first expedition of the year up Mont Blanc, led by a North Carolinian, A. L. C. Hill, of Kinston, a noted long distance walker, National Guard staff captain, and when home, a cotton buyer and prominent in business circles. Hill went to France to observe the fighting at close range, and only recently went to Switzerland.

Federal officers at Tallahassee, Fla., last week arrested a man giving his name as August Orbolph, on a warrant charging him with "entering under the control of the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining information concerning National defenses to which he was not entitled." He is said to have made drawings of several military reservations and light houses along the Florida coast. He is an Austrian.

Sweeping freight rate increases sought by railroads of western territory on the ground of generally poor financial conditions of the lines, were refused by the Interstate Corporation Commission at Washington Wednesday of last week, advanced approved rates representing a comparatively small portion of the amount sought. Rates estimated to produce \$5,971,363 were rejected, while approved increases will add \$1,632,387 to the carrier's revenues.

A Thomasville citizen recently visited the High Rock mountain slide and after carefully examining the place says he thinks that the cause of the sinking was an ancient Indian cave that had been used as a store house for supplies. He thinks it possible that in it were kept the riches of the tribe, their gold, silver and ammunitions of war and that the cave was so cunningly hidden in the mountain side that all traces of it long ago disappeared. He says there is no doubt in his mind that a large amount of Indian gold and other valuable Indian relics are stored away in the mountains.

The War Department at the request of Major-General Funston last Friday ordered one regiment of infantry from Texas City to Brownsville, and also one aeroplane, one battery of 4.7 guns and one battery of 4.7 howitzers to Brownsville from Fort Sills, Oklahoma. General Funston thinks that there should be a stronger force at Brownsville, but does not report any new development.

One hundred employees of the Dixie Furniture Company, of Lexington, went on a strike last Saturday afternoon following the announcement of a ten per cent. reduction of wages. The management offered to guarantee five days work per week at the new scale as against two or three days per week for the past ten months, but this did not satisfy the men, even when promised a resumption of the old scale when business should justify it.

Representative bankers from eight cotton growing States last Saturday at Galveston, Texas, pledged themselves to stand solidly by the producers in an effort to secure a fair and uniform price for cotton, and in this they were pledged the support of four Southern Federal reserve banks. They propose to market the cotton gradually. The bankers are to advance the money to the farmers and the Federal reserve bank representatives have agreed to rediscount this paper.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## OUR STATE HISTORY

With the purpose of showing that North Carolinians are not taught their own history, I presented in The Observer of July 13, ten questions. The numerous inquiries I have received about them, make it necessary for me in self-defense to try to answer them for the public, though I had no intention of doing so when I propounded them.

1.—Thomas Burke, during the Revolution, was Governor of North Carolina, and was kidnapped by the Tories and taken out of the State.

2.—William Drummond, the first Governor of the State, when his term ended, returned to Virginia, participated in Bacon's rebellion and was hung for treason by direct order of Governor Berkeley.

3.—Seth Sothel in 1689, who was not only Governor, but also one of the Proprietors, was tried and condemned by his people, escorted to the southern boundary line and told to never return. He was also captured by pirates on his way over here to take the office and kept two years in slavery, so it can be accurately said of him that he got it coming and going.

4.—Chief Justice Ruffin in 1859 resigned the office and returned to his home in Orange county. He had resigned once before and had been called back into office. After both resignations he accepted appointment as Justice of the peace.

5.—A part of the western boundary line of Union county, N. C., runs due north and south between it and South Carolina. At the time it was surveyed, before the Revolution, the country was sparsely settled, and it is tradition in that section that the surveyors turned up north to find a distillery and then forgot to go back but started westward again. Of course this is only tradition but it is the only excuse that has ever been given for it.

6.—The woman who was the wife of three Governors, was first the wife of Governor Stevens, then of Governor Berkely of Virginia and then of Governor Ludwell of North Carolina.

7.—In 1848, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Ruffin, Battle and Nash, Governor Graham and Senator Mangum were all from Orange county.

8.—In 1815, Governor Miller, Senators Macon and Turner and Justice Wall were all from Warren county.

9.—As for naming 10 great North Carolinians who died before 1900, this is largely a matter of opinion, as most of them have been forgotten anyhow, but among them on any list would probably be Caswell, Iredell, Davie, Gaston, Ruffin, Macon, Vance, Jackson, Polk and Johnson. To extend the questioning a little, what do you know about them?

10.—The State of Franklin with John Sevier as Governor, was partially organized in what is now Tennessee at the time when North Carolina was trying to give that section to the Nation and the Nation refused it. Sevier called himself Governor nearly two years, was arrested and brought to Morganton for trial, escaped and was never tried, and was later a member of the North Carolina Legislature.

No part of knowledge is more helpful and at the same time entertaining than history, and yet it just isn't taught at all in our schools. It is presented as dry as dust when in reality it is the epitome of life. If people want to form a judgment about current affairs, they ought to read history, because way back yonder somewhere they will find the same old thing was up for settlement.

Professor Hamilton in his splendid articles now appearing in The Observer, recently made the point by plain facts that the arguments against the Constitutional amendments in 1858, were the same as in 1914. Professor Hamilton also answered another question recently asked about when Warren Winslow was Governor. Governor Reid was elected to the Senate and resigned the Governorship December 6, 1854. Warren Winslow as Speaker of the Senate therefore was Governor from that day until Bragg was inaugurated the first day of January.

In conclusion, did anyone notice that profound argument made the other day to show that the Supreme Court has possessed the power to declare laws unconstitutional ever since the Constitution was made? The Constitution was adopted December 17, 1787, and section 5 of it said that "all powers of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised." The Supreme Court was not provided for in that Constitution and was not established until 42 years later, and still the State lived and made some little progress.

Lord Bacon said "for wisdom, study history." We talk much of the many North Carolinians who emigrate to other States. If they would study the history of their own people, they would stay at home, not from any false pride in a glorious past, but be-

## THE CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE

Pittsboro Record.  
The Record recently mentioned that the first use of a submarine in war was made by the Confederates, and this item was so generally copied by the newspapers of this State that it may be of further interest to read more about this strange craft. Of course it was a very crude sort of a boat and cannot be compared to the latest improved submarines now being used so effectively by Germany.

This Confederate submarine was named the H. L. Hunley and was constructed at Mobile and was brought from there on flat cars to Charleston for the purpose of trying to break up the blockade of that port by the federal vessels of the harbor. It was about forty feet in length and six in diameter and shaped like a cigar. Its motive power came from seven men turning cranks attached to the propeller shaft, and when working their best the boat would make only about four miles an hour. This is in most striking contrast with the speed of the modern submarines, one of which recently made a voyage of 3,000 miles to the Dardanelles.

Several experiments or attempts to use the Hunley were unsuccessful, each time sinking and its crew of about eight men drowned, until its final trip 33 men having lost their lives. These experiments being made in the harbor at Charleston, where the water was not very deep, the boat was raised each time it had sunk and its dead crew taken out. It thus seemed to be a veritable death-trap or coffin, and yet a new crew was always found ready to risk their lives in it, in no wise daunted by the deaths of all who had been in it.

The last experiment with this ill-fated boat was on the night of February 17th, 1864, when it attacked and sank the United States steamer Housatonic, but, while successful in blowing up and sinking that ship, itself was sunk and its crew of seven were drowned. The commander of this expedition was Lieutenant George E. Dixon, of Alabama, who with his crew well knew the danger of the boat sinking and their being drowned, and yet they were willing to risk their lives in the ill-fated boat. The Federal ship to be attacked was the Housatonic, which was inside the harbor and about five miles from Fort Sumter. Although it was a moonlight night and a calm sea, and although there was a vigilant watch on the Housatonic, yet the approach of the Hunley was not discovered until quite near, and then it seemed to be a plank or log floating in the water, which came close alongside the doomed ship and then shot a torpedo which struck the Housatonic on the starboard side between the main and mizzen mast and sank her almost immediately in 27 feet of water. Only five of the sunken ship were drowned, the remainder (about 150 men and officers) found refuge in the rigging (which was above the water) and were soon rescued by another of the blockading ships.

Although thus successful in sinking the enemy's ship the Hunley and its brave crew sank and met a watery grave. It is supposed that the suction caused by the sinking of the Housatonic drew the Hunley into the vortex from which it could not arise. The destruction of the Federal warship greatly alarmed the naval officers in charge of the blockading fleet off Charleston, and Admiral Daigren urged his government to provide means to destroy "these mischievous devices" as he termed the Hunley in his official report. And the Confederates were correspondingly elated and they had discovered the means of breaking up the blockade of their ports. But the fears of the former and the hopes of the latter were not realized, for no other ship was attacked by another submarine.

It should here be mentioned that the Confederates never attempted to destroy a merchant ship and its crew, but our submarines always attacked a warship whereon were armed men ready for battle. When the Confederate privateers and warships captured a merchant ship of the enemy they always saved the crew and passengers, if any were aboard. As Gen. Lee stated in his orders against plundering when marching into Pennsylvania, "We make war only on armed men" and not on non-combatants.

**Constipation Cured Overnight**  
A small dose of Po-Do-Lax tonight and you enjoy a full, free, easy bowel movement in the morning. No griping, for Po-Do-Lax is Podophyllin (May Apple) with the gripe. Po-Do-Lax corrects the cause of Constipation by arousing the liver, increasing the flow of bile. Bile is Nature's antiseptic in the bowels. With proper amount of bile, digestion in bowels is perfect. No gas, no fermentation, no Constipation. Don't be sick, nervous, irritable. Get a bottle of Po-Do-Lax from your druggist now and cure your Constipation overnight!

cause the study of history would give them enough wisdom to know that the place for all people is at home.—Bruce Craven in The Charlotte Observer.

## CALOMEL DYNAMITES A SLUGGISH LIVER

Crashes into Sour Bile, Making You Sick and You Lose a Day's Work. Calomel salivates! It's Mercury. Calomel acts like dynamite on a sluggish liver. When calomel comes into contact with sour bile it crashes into it, causing cramping and nausea.

If you feel bilious, headachy, constipated and all knocked out, just go to your druggist and get a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is a harmless vegetable substitute for dangerous calomel. Take a spoonful and if it doesn't start your liver and straighten you up better and quicker than nasty calomel and without making you sick, you just go back and get your money.

If you take calomel today you'll be sick and nauseated tomorrow; besides, it may salivate you, while if you take Dodson's Liver Tone you will wake up feeling great, full of ambition and ready for work or play. It's harmless, pleasant and safe to give to children; they like it.

## BLINDNESS

Facts and Figures From the New Report of the Bureau of the Census North Carolina's Standing

The Bureau of the Census, under the direction of that able North Carolinian, Sam L. Rogers, has just issued a bulletin on blindness in the United States. From this report it appears that North Carolina had 1,563 blind people in 1910. According to population there are thirteen States that have more blindness and thirty-four that have less blindness than North Carolina. The average amount of blindness in the United States is 62 per 100,000 population. In North Carolina we have 71 blind persons per 100,000 population. New Mexico has the highest rate of 169 while North Dakota boasts the lowest rate of only 29.

For the last 70 years there have been from 25 to 33 per cent. more blind males than females. This is probably due to the great danger to which men are exposed, as in mines, war and the industries.

The proportional amount of blindness among negroes is about 55 per cent. greater than among the whites, while among the Indians there is over five times as much blindness as among the whites. Much of the Indian's blindness is due to trachoma, a disease of the eyes transmitted by means of pus from infected eyes. There are a few cases of trachoma among our mountain people. It is spread by dirty towels, wash basins, using the same handkerchief, etc.

One of the most unfortunate, as well as unnecessary, forms of blindness is "infant blindness" or baby's sore eyes. It results from an infection at birth. It can be easily prevented by cleansing the eyes with two or three drops of silver nitrate solution immediately after birth. In North Carolina there is a law requiring that every physician and midwife use this preventative at every birth they attend. To neglect this simple precaution is criminal carelessness for which there is no excuse.

The use of wood alcohol in certain of our trades and industries is another cause for much of our preventable blindness. A very large percentage of our industrial accidents causing blindness could be easily avoided by a reasonable amount of care and forethought.

## SOMETHING TO DO

We often hear this saying: "The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow." But have we ever thought about how true it is that boys and girls are growing into manhood and womanhood; fathers and mothers are fast declining and throwing the burdens which they have so faithfully borne upon our shoulders. The question comes to us, then, are we able to take the cares of father and mother on our shoulders and do our duty as we should?

Fathers and mothers, the most will depend upon the training that you have given your children. Have you trained them for truthfulness, honesty, and usefulness? If so, we can depend upon them to make men and women who will serve our country well. Have you trained your children for the best in life, or have you left off that important part?

Where are all of our young men, young ladies, and boys and girls who should be at church on the Sabbath day? They are not there. Why are not the fathers and the mothers there? Is it because it is not their duty to go?

How many could we depend upon if we were to organize a baseball team in the Sunday School? Certainly we could depend upon all and they would work wherever you put them. You can get very few to work in the church and the Sunday School. They do not feel that they can fill the place or some one can do better than they can.

Young men, the service you might and ought to do in the church and the Sunday School is far superior to any ball game or anything of the kind. Let us lay aside some of the earthly pleasures and do the will of the Saviour so that when the last summons shall

## SECRETARY DANIELS SAVES MONEY FOR THE PEOPLE

Saves \$2,000,000 Since in Office—Favors Government Manufacture (By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner)

When Mr. Daniels, for many years editor and publisher of the Raleigh News and Observer, was sworn in as Secretary of the Navy and had time to look about him, he found that the people's money was being wasted by the payment of excessive prices for armor and practically all articles required for the navy. Throughout his two years in the Cabinet he has been earnestly endeavoring to rescue the public treasury from the patriots of war, who year in and year out have been helping themselves, seemingly at will, from the public crib. Secretary Daniels has saved the Government some \$2,000,000, which is but a drop in the bucket to the amount he could save if he could obtain Government manufacture of everything.

In his first annual report for the year 1913 Secretary Daniels asked for an appropriation for an armor-plate factory. I quote from that report:

"I desire to recommend the passage at the earliest moment of a sufficient appropriation to begin the construction of a Government armor plant to relieve a situation, in my estimation, is intolerable and at total variance with the principle of economy in spending Government money. \* \* \* Only three firms in this country can manufacture armor plate, and these firms have put in bids for armor plate seldom varying over a few dollars, and in many instances being identical to a cent. Asked for reasons as to the uniformity of these bids, two of the firms replied frankly as the contract would be divided amongst them anyway, the only effect of competitive bids would be to reduce the profits made by all of the three firms."

By manufacturing armor plate in its own plant the Government will be able to keep for its own use any improvements in the manufacture or composition of its armor that may be developed. The last word has not been said in armor, and past history shows that great improvements in the manufacture and design of armor plate have been made. The greater part of these improvements were suggested by actual experience gained by naval officers. Under our present system of obtaining our armor plate from private companies such improvements become the property of all the world and can be obtained by anybody who cares to buy them. Even now the improvements in armor and the designs worked out by the Navy have been embodied in the warship of another nation recently finished by the Bethlehem Steel Co., and put into commission. This is not an argument lightly to be regarded in favor of a government armor plant, nor has it been overlooked, for instance, by Japan, which has erected its own armor-making plant and surrounded it with such secrecy that none of the other nations are able to tell whether or not at this minute the Japanese armor may not be superior to any other in existence. In addition to Japan, the French government, after experimenting with a factory capable of producing only the lighter weights of armor, is enlarging its government plant so as to permit of the production of thick plates, and Russia has had its own armor-plate factory for some time.

"I do not see how it is possible for Congress to justify to the people a refusal to erect a government plant, nor how it can answer the charge that will invariably be brought up—that the same mysterious Providence which saved this profit-b'le business in the steel companies three times in the past, even after money for a government plant had actually been appropriated, is not still at work exercising its beneficent protection over these lusty specimens of infant industries, who are ven now under government investigation as violators of the anti-trust law."

## IT HAPPENED IN ASHEBORO

And Is Happening to Asheboro People Every Week

The case told below is not an uncommon thing. The same occurs frequently and will continue to happen as long as folks have kidneys and over-tax the kidneys.

Mrs. Samuel Porter, Fayetteville St., Asheboro, says: "My back pained so intensely that I couldn't move and after stooping, I could hardly straighten. Sometimes, it seemed as though my back was broken and I was laid up for a week at a time. I doctored and finally was advised to go to a hospital for an operation. I knew that my kidneys were causing the misery and instead of going to the hospital, I got Doan's Kidney Pills at the Asheboro Drug Co. When I had finished one box, I was cured of the awful pain in my back. I have never had any return of the trouble."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Porter had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

come we shall be prepared to go and live with him in that home above.  
W. C. MARTIN,  
Martin's Mills, N. C.