

WILSON AND MARSHALL ELECTED

Latest Reports Give Wilson 398, Roosevelt 105, and Taft 8. This Will be slightly changed

The election of Governor Wilson of New Jersey as President and Governor Marshall, of Indiana, as Vice-president by a safe majority of electoral votes was made certain by incomplete returns received from the country at large up to 10 o'clock. With Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and other large states represented by only meager reports, the success of the Democratic ticket in a majority if the heavily populated states was certain.

The early returns gave Gov. Wilson the "solid south", and Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts and apparently West Virginia, Indiana and Missouri.

Roosevelt's victory in Illinois conceded early in the evening by the Democratic leaders promised at 10 o'clock to carry with it a plurality greater than 100,000.

New Hampshire and Vermont apparently had given a majority to Taft, on the basis of fairly comprehensive returns received at that time.

The states where results were reasonably certain at 10 o'clock gave the following electoral votes: Wilson, 267; Roosevelt, 29; Taft 8.

New York's Vote for Wilson.

New York state will cast 45 electoral votes for Gov. Wilson for President. Congressman William Sulzer was elected Governor.

At 10.10 only about two-thirds of the upstate districts and but half of the city districts had been counted. Upon these returns Republican Chairman Barnes conceded that Governor Wilson had carried the state by about 100,000, while Democratic State Chairman Palmer claimed that Wilson would have a plurality of 250,000.

Governor-elect Sulzer sent telegrams to Governors Wilson and Marshall extending best wishes and sincere congratulations.

Upstate sent in the first returns and these quickly indicated that in Republican strongholds Wilson was leading, while the first returns from New York city showed a big plurality for him below the Brox.

Taft's Vote Dwindles.

Rhode Island also became a doubtful state on the returns near midnight and based on the later votes reported it seemed not wholly probable that its five electoral votes would go to Wilson. The early returns gave an apparent victory to Taft in New Hampshire and Vermont, but the Taft pluralities dwindled as midnight approached to over hundred votes in each state and seemed likely to be wiped out entirely.

The vote in Utah reported up to midnight indicated the state might be carried for Taft. The vote in Pennsylvania was amazingly close, the returns from over a thousand precincts embracing over 185,000 votes giving each of the three leading presidential candidates more than 60,000 votes. The New York state assembly seemed to be overwhelmingly Democratic.

In Illinois indication were that Judge Dunna, the Democratic candidate for governor had won. Former Speaker Cannon seemed to have been defeated for re-election of Congress in Illinois.

In addition to Roosevelt's certain victory in Illinois the confident claims of the Roosevelt managers that Iowa, Michigan and Kansas would fall into the Roosevelt column seemed verified by the partially complete returns at an early hour this morning. The returns from California were meager but left the state in doubt between Wilson and Roosevelt.

The uncertainty regarding Vermont was settled by the announcement of the complete vote which gave Taft a majority of 924 votes.

At 12:45 a. m. the Providence, (R. I.) Journal conceded that state to Wilson and with the vote close in New Hampshire, it seemed probable that New England with the exception of Vermont had gone over to the Democratic column.

But little definite news from states on the Pacific west was received except California where a Wilson victory was indicated. The taulation of votes in the western states was so slow as to make predictions impossible.

Bryan's Message.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5.—William J. Bryan tonight sent the following telegram to Governor Wilson.

"I heartily congratulate you and the country upon your election. Your splendid victory has borne fruit. I am sure your administration will prove a blessing to the Nation and a source of strength to our party."

Roosevelt Concedes.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Shortly before midnight tonight Colonel Roosevelt made the following statement:

"The American people by a great plurality have decided in favor of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party. Like all good citizens I accept the result with entire good humor and contentment. As for the Progressive cause I can only repeat what I have already so many times said, the fate of the leader of the time being is of little consequence, but the cause itself must in the end triumph, for its triumph is essential to the well being of the American people.

(Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

About the same time he issued his statement Colonel Roosevelt sent the following telegram to Governor Wilson:

"The American people by a great plurality have conferred upon you the highest honor in their gift. I congratulate your thereon."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Simmons Wins By 25,000.

Raleigh, Nov. 5.—Returns to Simmons headquarters here indicate at 8 o'clock that Simmons wins the nomination in the first primary by 25,000 majority. Some Simmons majorities from counties now are, Iredeell 1,200, Duplin 800, Wilson 104 Cumberland 700, Franklin 32, Harnett 200, Craven 1,250, New Hanover 1,000, Pamlico 250, Johnston 400.

New York Safe

New York, Nov. 5.—New York State will cast 45 electoral votes for Governor Woodrow Wilson for President. Congressman William Sulzer was elected Governor.

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C. E. Cole, Representative of the Callahan Sales Co of New York City and Atlanta is now here preparing to open a Big Special Sale at the corner store for S. A. Thomy. Beginning Friday, Nov. 8 at 9 p. a. The Callahan Co is known as the King of Price makers and merchandise norrest and the Stock is all new, and up a date so. The public can expect rare values at the Grand Bargain Carnival.

New York's Lieut. Becker is kicking because he has been handed speedy justice.

SIX DEMOCRATS WANT JOB OF HANDLING MAIL

High Point, Nov. 3.—It is said there are already six Democratic candidates for the postmaster-ship in the field at High Point soliciting favor from citizens and outside politicians, in anticipation of the election of a Democratic President.

These good citizens evidently do not believe in letting the grass grow under their feet when such a thing as a \$2,800 plum is hanging around in that fine, new post office building which Uncle Sam has just had erected for the bustling manufacturing city.

Don't Feed Cottonseed Meal to Pigs.

I have four shoats about three months old; how much cottonseed meal ought I to give them with other feed?"

In brief, our answer is, none at all. We advise against the feeding of cottonseed meal to hogs except for the last three weeks of the fattening period, or just before slaughtering or marketing for slaughter. We know that others may say it can be fed safely, but the experience of the most careful feeders is positively against the advisability of feeding cottonseed meal to hogs, except to the limited extent above stated, and then the cottonseed meal should not constitute more than one-fourth the grain ration. —Progressive Farmer.

The South the Real Corn Belt.

If moisture and sunshine and a long growing season are favorable to large yields of corn, as everyone knows they are, then the South should and will be the "Corn Belt" of the future. It is true that in addition to these climate or natural advantages, good farming and a soil well supplied with organic matter are also essential. The good farming is rapidly coming and the rich soil is only a question of good farming in any section where a money or general field crop and a restorative legume crop can be grown the same year. A crop of oats may be followed the same season with cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts or lespedeza, or a corn crop can be preceded by a crop of crimson clover, bur clover or vetch, and then another crop of legumes—cowpeas—growing in the corn.

With these conditions, good farming means that the South will be in the Corn Belt at all times. The boys of the Corn Clubs have shown the possibilities. When the possibilities are shown to be above 200 bushels per acre, who can be found bold enough to state that the South does not offer opportunities for corn growing not equaled anywhere in the so-called Corn Belt. —Progressive Farmer.

Colored Teachers to Meet

The colored Teachers Association of Alamance will meet in the Court House in Graham Saturday Nov. 16th, 1912, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Every teacher is asked to be present if possible. It is impossible to do the work in our school rooms without these meetings.

The subject, "How to secure and Hold Attention," will be discussed by members of the Association, led by Prof. J.F. Gunn. All come prepared to take part in the discussion.

Other topics will also be discussed.

Prof. J. B. Robertson will be present and give a talk.

Fools burn leaves, leaving for themselves a pinch of poor ash, but sending back into the air what was taken from it by the process of growth.—E. P. Powell.

The story about the distribution of millet and red pepper to the numerous soldiery by the Turks, and fiery intentions on the part of the Bulgarians show that the London war correspondents are faithful to their posts.

Civic League!

There will be a meeting of the Civic League on Tuesday night, Nov. 12th, 1912, at 8 o'clock in the old White House, corner of Davis St. and Lexington Ave. next to the Episcopal Church. It is earnestly hoped that every one will make an effort to attend.

POKER AND SMOKING; DRINKING AND DANCING NOT COLLEGE SUBJECTS

Urbana, Ill., Oct. 19.—Following is the warning that has been given the freshman class by President Edward J. James of the University of Illinois.

"Many failures in the college work of the first two years can be directly traced to alcohol and tobacco. The only safe things for college students in such matters is taste not, touch not, handle not. Seniors and juniors might build up a most excellent college tradition if they would prohibit freshmen and sophomores from smoking and drinking, on the ground that they are still infants, at least in the academic sense."

"College students," he said, "should follow the simple, economic principle of doing at college the thing which is of most advantage to them [at that time and that other place, leaving for other times and other places the acquiring of habits and doing of things for which other places offer better or at least as good opportunities."

"You can learn to dance at home as well as here. I believe indeed, there are better dancing masters in Chicago, or even in Bloomington, Decatur or Springfield, than in Urbana-Campaign. If you wish to excel in this art, therefore, it would be better to select some other place of residence. You can learn to drink and smoke at any small town in the state of Illinois, and the elements of poker may be learned even at any crossroads."

"The one thing you can do better here than at home is to develop your intellectual powers. Dawdling along over your books or your problems or your laboratory work and thinking chiefly of social or athletic matters will not bring to you the specific advantage which university residence ought to bring."

"Every citizen of the state, no matter how poor, contributes to some extent to the support of this university. If he lives in a house at all, wears clothes and eats food he contributes indirectly at least, to the support of this institution. The miner in his gloomy pit, the weary washer-woman over the steaming tub, the tired mechanic at the plan—one and all are doing their share to help provide you with these opportunities and facilities, placed so freely at your disposal."

The County Teachers Meet.

The Alamance Teachers' Association met in Graham on Saturday, Nov. 2. Sixty-five members were enrolled. The program was full of interest and help. The first was a round-table discussion "How to Secure and Hold Attendance," and many valuable suggestions were given.

Then followed a splendid talk by Dr. Amick, on "How to Teach the Lesson."

The union dinner in the town hall was a pleasant feature of the day, as it always is. The ladies of the Graham School faculty served as hostesses, and Supt. Robertson had provided coffee, lemonade and fruit.

In the afternoon, plans for the year's work were outlined and the following officers were elected.

President Supt. Lindsey.
Vice-president Supt. Robertson.
Secretary-Treasurer Miss Besie Howard.
Executive Committee J. E. Stroud and Miss Ella Andrews.

So many foreigners went back home to take part in their various war that politicians this year decided to make a few overtures to the native American vote.

Paspalum Dilatatum, or Dallas Grass.

Will you describe the 'paspalum' grass. Is it good for both open and wooded pastures? On what kind of soil does it do best?"

There are many "paspalum," grasses, but we suppose that Paspalum dilatatum, popularly called paspalum, or Dallas grass, is the one referred to.

Dallas grass is valuable in open pastures, but we have not seen it growing much in wooded pastures. In fact, when the trees are sufficiently thick to shade the ground much, we know of no pasture grasses that do much good in the South. Bluegrass does well under trees, but it is not of much general value in the South.

Dallas grass grows on a variety of soils, and will stand more moisture than most of our useful pasture grasses. The stems grew 2-1-2 to three feet high, but have few leaves and consequently it is not a good hay plant. It is "bunchy" in its habit of growth, but each clump produces a large number of leaves which afford good grazing. As a pasture grass, it is chiefly valuable because it resists drouth well and yet grows on wet soils and comes early and stays late. In the fall when Bermuda is dry and dead after frosts have come, the Dallas grass still remains green. In lawns or pastures where the conditions are favorable or it is not mowed or grazed down, it may even kill out Bermuda grass by shading it.—The Progressive Farmer.

Meddlesome Matilda.

Oh, how one ugly trick may spoil The sweetest and the best! Matilda, though a pleasant child One ugly trick possessed, Which, like a cloud before the skies, Hid all her better qualities.

Now, she would lift the teapot lid, To peep at what was in it; Or tilt the kettle, if you did But turn your back for a minute. In vain you told her not to touch Her trick of meddling grew so much.

Her grandmama went out one day And by mistake she laid Her spectacles and snuffbox gay Too near the little maid. "Ah well" thought she, "I'll try them on As soon as grandmama is gone."

Forthwith she placed upon her nose The glasses round and wide; And looking round, as I suppose, The snuffbox, too, she spied. "Oh, what a pretty box is this! I'll open it," said little miss.

"I know what grandmama would say, 'Don't meddle with it, dear.' But then she's far enough away, And no one else is near; Besides, what can there be amiss In opening such a box as this?"

Both thumb and finger went to work To move the stubborn lid, And presently a mighty jerk The mighty mischief did. For all at once, ah! woful case, The snuff came puffing in her face.

Poor eyes and nose, and mouth and chin. A dismal sight presented, And as the snuff got further in Sincerely she repented. In vain she ran about for ease, She could do nothing else but sneeze.

She dashed the spectacles away To wipe her tingling eyes, And as in twenty bits they lay Her grandmama she spies. "Hey day! and what's the matter now?" Cried grandmama with lifted brow.

Matilda, smarting with the pain, And tingling still, and sore, Made many a promise to refrain From meddling evermore; And tis a fact as I have heard, She ever since has kept her word.

One thing to be thankful for is that the presidential election was out of the way before the more important football games are to take place.

We Need More Land at Work and Bigger Yields.

The business opportunities of any section or community are dependent upon the numbers and efficiency of the producers of that section. The business opportunities of the South are dependent upon the numbers and efficiency of our farmers. If not over one-fourth or one-third of our agricultural lands are producing, then the business opportunities of the South are lessened just in the same proportion. Any business man who would use only one-fourth of his capital and keep the balance of it locked up, earning nothing while he paid taxes on it, would not be regarded as a man of business wisdom.

This is what the South is doing, owing to our sparse agricultural population and large area of idle lands. On the other hand, so long as our average yield of cotton is from 175 to 200 pounds; of corn, from 15 to 18 bushels per acre, our business opportunities and our consequent progress is lessened to the extent that these yields fall below those which these acres should produce.

Can we reasonably expect that progress and development which should be ours, so long as we use only one-fourth our lands, and those used yield only half what they should and could easily be made to yield?

Anyone who will study our crop yields for the past 45 or 50 years, records of which are available, and consider these in the light of the development during that time of the use of commercial fertilizers to a present annual expenditure of \$100,000,000, can not fail to be impressed with the fact that, whatever our increased production in the aggregate, we have not made a brilliant success with agriculture during this period.

To justify this statement it is not necessary to deny the fact that, as a whole, we have made wonderful material progress during the last fifty years. Our yields have been small, but they have been made a small coot to the land-owners (and the white population). The men who have made these small yields have received too small a proportion of them, and the general prosperity of the white people who own the land, has only been possible because the Negro has been able to live on less and has received less than any other farm laborer could or would accept.

The land-owners of the South who do not live on the farms have not generally made much money out of the crops produced on their lands. Greater profits have come to them from the general increase in the value of farm lands, and even the small returns from the products of their farms have come, only because the Negro who grew them could and did take a smaller share than is sufficient to maintain white farmers.

The hope of the South, in view of these facts, must, therefore, lie in more farmers who can cultivate a larger share of our lands, and more efficient farmers who will make our cultivated acres yield more for both the laborer and the landowner.

Intelligent white men in the South have not shown a disposition to live on and manage their lands to the extent necessary to obtain the highest production. Our needs are, a larger proportion of our acres put to work and a larger yield from the acres cultivated.

We have ample proof that intelligent management will make Southern soils yield two and three times what the average soil now yields but the numbers of our progressive farmers are too small.

We need more real farmers. Let us make it known to the world that we will sell lands to and welcome intelligent white farmers who will come to the South, become resident farmers and do farming.—Progressive Farmer.

After having given \$450,000 toward an effort to elect Judge Alton B. Parker in 1911, Mr. Ryan should have begun to suspect that while he may be a great financier, he is no politician.

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