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VOL. VI. - NO 49. WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1905. WHOLE NO. 309

DIRECTORY

Town Officers

Mayor—B. F. Godwin.
Commissioners—A. Anderson, N. S. Peel, W. A. Ellison, J. D. Leggett, C. H. Godwin.
Street Commissioner—J. D. Leggtt.
Clerk—C. H. Godwin.
Treasurer—N. S. Peel.
Attorney—Wheeler Martin.
Chief of Police—J. H. Page.

Lodges

Skewarkee Lodge, No. 90, A. F and A. M. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Tuesday nights.

Roanoke Camp, No. 107, Woodmen of the World. Regular meeting every 2nd last Friday nights.

Church of the Advent

Services on the second and fifth Sundays of the month, morning and evening, and on the Saturdays (5 p. m.) before, and on Mondays (9 a. m.) after said Sundays of the month. All are cordially invited. B. S. LASSITER, Rector.

Methodist Church

Rev. E. E. Rose, the Methodist Pastor, has the following appointments Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and night at 7 o'clock respectively, except the second Sunday. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Holly Springs 3rd Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Vernon 1st Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Hamilton 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Hassells 2nd Sunday at 5 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all to attend these services

Baptist Church

Preaching on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday night at 7:30 Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30. J. D. Biggs, Superintendent.

The pastor preaches at Hamilton on the 3rd Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and at Riddick's Grove on Saturday before every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and on the 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. Slade School House on the 2nd Sunday at 3 p. m., and the Biggs' School House on the 4th Sunday at 3 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

R. D. CARROLL, Pastor.

SKEWARKEE LODGE

No. 90, A. F. & A. M.

DIRECTORY FOR 1905.

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CZAR'S GREAT DIPLOMAT

M. Witte's Remarkable Rise From Clerk to Premier

OF GERMAN PARENTAGE

Success Attributed to His Initiative in Turkish-Russian War—Always Refused to take any Part in Movement Against Jews and Nihilists—His Great Popularity.

The rise of a railway clerk to the post of Premier is a much more wonderful achievement in Russia than it would be in any other European country, and for that reason the personality of Sergius Witte is the most interesting.

He conquered great difficulties before he came to his present high place. He is of German origin and the "Russia for the Russians" policy found in that fact an almost unforgivable crime.

He comes from Transcaucasus. In 1849 he was born at Tiflis of parents who had emigrated to Russia from the northern part of Germany. He was sent by his parents to school at Odessa and astonished his teachers most by his skill in mathematics and physics.

He wanted to mix in the affairs of the world. The army was impossible for him because he was not of noble birth. For the same reason he had to crush out his desire to go into the navy. Commerce was not to his liking and he decided to go into the State railroad department.

It was difficult for a man in his position to attract attention in the railroad service, but M. Witte did it when only 27.

The war between Russia and Turkey brought up the usual difficulties in the matter of transporting the troops and supplies to the frontier. The army trains were hopelessly inadequate. Opportunities were lost because it was impossible to get the soldiers to the frontier, and those who were there found themselves without food and other necessary supplies.

M. Witte undertook to straighten matters out as far as lay in his power. Nothing is so respected in Russia as authority, but the young railroad employe decided to make

M. Witte.

himself famous by ignoring all authority save that which came from the highest source.

He sidetracked the trains of many notable persons on their way to the seat of war and kept them waiting for hours while the trains carrying the troops passed on to the Generals who were clamoring for them.

In spite of the offence involved in his conduct the news of his efficiency reached the Czar, who personally thanked him and awaited the close of the war to reward him more substantially. After peace had been declared M. Witte was called to St. Petersburg and appointed to a high place in the railway department of the civil service, which on account of his birth had been shut against him at the outset of his career.

He became director of the Russian Southwestern Railway, the head of the railway department and then by rapid promotion Minister of Means of Communication, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, Minister of Finance and last year Imperial Chancellor—the highest honor which it is in the power of the Czar to grant.

His efforts to develop Russia's material resources have resulted in marvellous growth. Five years ago he reported to the Czar that the industries in his country had trebled in value in twenty years. It was he who insisted on the State ownership of railroads in Russia. Under his initiative great manufacturing enterprises have been developed and over fifty towns and cities have recently been lit by electricity.

He put the currency of the country on a gold basis and the equilibrium of the budgets has been restored after many years of financial confusion. He has not hesitated to plunge when he has seen that Russia could really afford to spend the money, and one of the best investments he ever made for the country was the purchase of the railroads when the country was by no means prosperous. In every case his investments have been justified by subsequent events. He appointed committees to investigate the acute industrial and agricultural depression of Russia. All of these committees were made up of men influenced by him and their reports might almost have been written by nihilists, so drastic were they in their recommendations.

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS' VIEWS.

Discusses the Battleship as a Profitable Investment.

"A battleship is never an ornament, as so many people suppose. It is always useful. But it is more useful out of than in a fight. Its dominant mission is to give peace a meaning and war a warning to the world. And because this is so we of the United States need more and bigger battleships.

"When I say that a battleship is more useful, is a more profitable investment even in peace than in war, I mean that it is the greatest and surest preventive of war that the centuries have as yet brought forth," pursued Admiral Evans slowly but vigorously. "No one who carefully studies and duly ponders the question will rashly gainsay this."

Admiral Evans made the startling declaration: "Had the United States possessed, prior to the Spanish-American war, the navy that it possesses to-day we would never have had that war. Why? At that time our navy was an unknown quantity at best, and a comparatively small quantity—quantity and not quality—remember at the worst. Spain no doubt joined with the rest of the world in underestimating us as a naval power. Hence she believed that she was easily our superior on the sea. Because she happened to be mistaken is hardly any reason for us to believe that some one else, should we permit our navy to remain stationary in size and strength, is going to make the same mistake in case of war.

"We are now in a most critical period of not only our own but the history of the world. Everything is changing for better rather than for worse, let us hope. War and its methods are changing just as is business and every branch of human activity. But one thing will never change and that is human nature in a national sense."

"We have within the past few years spread ourselves over a vast territory, engendering vaster responsibilities than we have hitherto had in our national history. Our navy, therefore, has to play the dual role of protecting those possessions in time of need, and in time of peace of silently signifying to the world that such and such is a part of the United States and must be considered and respected.

"Now, nations are no respectors of nations unless the latter are prepared to enforce respect. Therein lies the chief value of a comprehensive naval force. Give us fifty battleships, with an appropriate complement of cruisers, torpedo boats, and other auxiliaries, and the chances of our beng provoked to break peace are one in a hundred.

"But," pursued the Admiral earnestly, "it takes time to build battleships, and when we need them for war we need them badly. This was shown in the case of Russia. What would Russia not have given for the battleships of this squadron?" sweeping one hand toward the monster steel fortresses aligned to the north and south. "It was worth—is worth—almost it's weight in rubles to her.

"And yet," quickly added Admiral Evans, "there is no advantage in having all the battleships in the world if the men behind the guns are poor marksmen. Russia has been supremely unfortunate in not knowing how to shoot straight. Japan, conversely, has been fortunate, but she owes her good fortune not to chance nor to any superior intelligence, but to practice, unremitting, oftentimes monotonous, always careful and painstaking target practice in all sorts of seas and weather.

"As for torpedoes," he pursued, "it is impossible to inflict as much damage with a torpedo as with a ten or twelve-inch projectile launched from a battleship; and for two reasons, one being the greater difficulty of reaching the mark with a torpedo and the other being the greater sheer, actual destruction wrought by the projectile hurled from a ten or twelve-inch gun.

"While also a torpedo may blow a hole in the side of a battleship it has yet to prove its power to sink one whenever it strikes. In the much-exploited torpedo attack made by the Japanese at Port Arthur, an entire squadron of torpedo boats only damaged three out of seventeen vessels, and the latter were again in action within less than ten weeks."

Continuing, Admiral Evans believed that the United States owed it to itself as an international power to encourage the training of 20,000 young men annually in the naval service. He believed no school comparable with the American men-of-war in teaching discipline, courage, patriotism, and self-control.

Having himself seen the United States Navy progress from sails to steam and from oak to steel, having seen its guns evolve from crude muzzle loaders to the present mighty agents of destruction with which the Maine and her seven companion vessels are equipped, it was with knowledge bred of experience that the bronzed veteran, crippled in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, and with one shoulder crushed by a falling armored hatch, recommended the floating fortress as an ideal American college.

Feminine Observation.

"Smart' men nowadays are disinclined to take their liquid refreshment at a counter; they prefer to sit down and chat.—The Queen.

BARON KOMURA'S ETHICS

Believes Genius Means Capacity For Hard Work

A HARVARD GRADUATE

Regarded as the Most Astute Diplomat Japan Has Produced—Strictly Adheres to High Thinking and Simple Living—Expresses a Fondness for America.

As Minister at Pekin, as the pilot of the Japanese craft of State in the troubled waters of Corea, immediately after the assassination of the Corean Queen, as Minister to St. Petersburg in critical times antecedent to the present clash, as negotiator of the English alliance and general clearer of the diplomatic chessboard preparatory to the struggle with Russia, which he, more clearly than anybody else, long saw was inevitable—in all these great tasks of high diplomatic strategy the modest, self-effacing little Japanese bookworm of the Harvard days has developed a skill and masterful force which have given him a

BARON KOMURA

place among the world's great diplomats, says New York Sun.

But little over 5 feet in stature and slight and apparently frail in proportion, he gave little promise of future distinction or even of very long life when he left Cambridge in 1877 and started for Japan by way of Europe.

In Europe he remained a year, living the simple life and studying hard while he was there. He went home to Japan, and the world did not open very brilliantly to him at the outset. Extreme modesty combined with a very robust article of independence was a handicap in the beginning of his career. He had been a government student sent out to America. He knew he had done his duty; he knew that he knew a good deal of law, particularly international law.

Baron Komura's rise in the world of statesmanship was no gradual process, unless the years of hard study in obscurity be counted a part of the process. All he wanted was the opportunity to show what was in him, and the opportunity came.

When he was first Secretary of Legation to China the Minister was called away, leaving Komura in charge, and he had hardly gone before the complications that led to the war with China came on swiftly. Through all these complications Komura conducted the Japanese interests with the skill of a past master in diplomacy. It was said of him that from the time the troubles began until he closed the legation and went back to Japan not a single error was made not a single thing left undone that ought to have been done, not a single thing done that ought not to have been done.

From China he was sent to Corea, from Corea to Washington as Minister, from Washington to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to China during the Boxer troubles, and then finally to the highest seat in that Department of Foreign Affairs where he had so long plodded at rendering unimportant foreign documents into Japanese.

For years Baron Komura had made a study of the Chinese Eastern question. With the rare patience of his race and his own indefatigable persistence of research he had explored every ramification of it until he had an all but prophetic vision of problems far ahead which were bound to come up on the solution of which grave issues hung.

The Causes of Emigration.

"There is a double stream of emigration from England," says a writer in the London Graphic, "Our poor emigrate to the United States or the colonies to improve their circumstances, but there are every year some thousands of comparatively rich families among us that remove to the continent to live cheaply. This second stream is growing in magnitude every year, for prices in England are continually increasing. It was from the ranks of the 'moderately rich' that we used to get some of our officers for the army; but the sons of these 'emigrants now become acquainted with foreign languages and find better employment in commerce and often on the continent."

Novel Life Saving Invention.

A poor laboring man in Denmark has made a new invention in life saving. He impregnates clothes with a substance which will keep a shipwrecked person afloat for several days without losing its property. A coat, a vest, a traveling rug—in fact, any piece of wearing apparel impregnated with the stuff is enough to keep any one afloat water. The invention has been successfully demonstrated.—Exchange.

TREATIES OF A CENTURY.

Europe's State System After the the Napoleonic Wars.

It was in November, 1814, that the famous Committee of the Eight Powers—Austria, England, France, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden—met at Vienna under the presidency of Prince Metternich to draw up a treaty which was to be henceforth the written law of Europe. The necessity for such a treaty was pressing. The moment seemed propitious. In the lawless grasp of Napoleon Bonaparte Europe had become a conglomeration of states without fixed boundaries or acknowledged rights to politcal existence. The old landmarks had been swept away, the balance of power destroyed, a strong state had become weak, weak states had become strong. The armies of Russia won in occupation of Poland. Austrian troops held all of Italy except Naples, English and Swedish troops held Holland and Belgium. English and Portuguese troops held a large portion of Spain, the Prussian troops held Saxony, the troops of Wurtemberg and Baden held the Rhine provinces. At length the hand which had wrought all this confusion was believed to have been effectually paralyzed. The sooner the normal state of things could be restored the better. Such was the train of ideas which led up to the Congress of Vienna.

It was Poland that formed the first stumbling block in the way of concord among the Powers. That unfortunate country had been torn into three fragments in 1772 and divided between Austria, Germany and Russia, the latter having the lion's share. Russia was now in martial possession of the entire country. It was the chivalric dream of the Russian Emperor Alexander I. to repair the partition and to replace the Poles in their condition as a free and constitutional kingdom under Russian suzerainty. But all other Powers objected to the proposal. Their combined weight won. Finally a compromise was arrived at. It was agreed that a portion of the Duchy of Warsaw should be divided between Austria and Prussia, the remaining portion (save Cracow, which was to be a free city) receiving a constitution, and being united to the Russian crown as the kingdom of Poland Thus the sanction of a great European treaty was given to a great European wrong.

Two treaties of Paris are famous in American history. The first made in 1803, ceded the province of Louisiana to this country. The second, made between Spain and the United States, after the war of 1898, ceded to this country all Spanish possessions in the East and the West Indies.

The Spanish and American Commissioners, five from each country, met at Paris on October 1, 1898. The American Commissioners were William R. Day, chairman; Senator Cushman Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray. Spain was represented by Eugenio Montero Rios, chairman; Buenaventura d'Arbazusa, Jose de Garnica, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia and General Rafael Cerrero.

The Cuban question was the first to come up for consideration. The Spanish Commissioners contended that since there was no Cuban State sovereignity over Cuba it must pass to the United States and that the latter was responsible for the Cuban debt secured on the customs of the island. The American Commissioners refused to accept for their government the capacity of sovereignty over Cuba, representing that the war avowedly had not been waged for territorial aggrandizement, but for liberation and order. It was not till October 27 that the Spanish Commissioners accepted the Cuban articles. The demands of the United States in regard to the Philippines and other islands in the East and West Indies were presented on October 31. They included the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago, as well as Puerto Rico and Guam, the United States agreeing to reimburse Spain to the extent of her pacific expenditures for permanent improvements. To this Spain demurred on the ground, among others, that the capitulation of Manila on the day subsequent to the signing of the protocol of peace was void. She offered to submit the question to arbitration The United States refused to recede from its position, and on November 21, announced its final offer to pay $20,000,000 in a lump sum as compensation to Spain for all improvements. The Commissioners further agreed that the United States would maintain in the Philippines an open door to all nations, a stipulation which carried with it the admittance of Spanish ships and Spanish merchandise on the same terms as those of the United States. Further, they agreed to the mutual relinquishment of all American and Spanish claims, either individual or national, for indemnity that had arisen since the opening of hostilities. November 28 was named as the final day for the acceptance or rejection of these terms. On that date the terms were accepted by Spain. The treaty was finally drawn up on December 10 and was signed the same evening

It certainly does try a girl's nerve when she braces herself to receive the shock of a proposal and the shock fails to materialize.

It's a pity that the average man is seldom able to catch up with his brilliant future.

PLAGUE EXACTS GREAT TOLL.

Since 1896 There Have Been 8,500,000 Deaths.

Three million five hundred thousand deaths is the terrible toll the plague has exacted in India since 1896. During the week of April 1 of this years the terrible record of plague mortality throughtout India was 57,702 deaths and 65,789 cases reported.

Commenting on these startling figures, the Lancet says:

"In 1903 the number of deaths from plague in India was 853,000; in 1904 it was 1,040,000. Of the deaths more than 350,000 occurred in one province, and that province was the Punjaub, the one from which some of our best Indian soldiers are recruited.

"The Punjaub is not a large province, its actual population being about 20,000,000, and yet the deaths in the Punjaub during 1904 from plague amounted to over 250,000 in the course of twelve weeks only.

"What would be thought, said or done in England if in the course of twelve weeks over 250,000 persons were swept off by one disease? Surely there would be something like a panic.

"We think that the policy of concealment—or the absence of policy that has necessitated concealment—has gone on long enough.

"Three and a half millions of people have died from plague in India since 1896, and the proposal to send out two bacteriologists to look into the cause of the tragedy strikes us as farcical."

A Plan to Banish Fatigue.

If we are to believe an eminent authority, Dr. Wolfgang Weichardt, of Berlin, has made a very important contribution to the science of physiology. If the conclusions drawn from experiments are substantiated, fatigue and exhaustion will be a thing of the past. To banish sleepiness it will only be necessary to drink an antitoxin. Henceforth such a thing as somnolent policemen will be unknown. Women who are fond of talking will be able to renew the flagging interest of their victims with an occasional hypodermic injection of the new stimulant Factory and office employes will lead a strenuous life indeed when the vigilant inspector makes the rounds with a syringe full of serum.—Scientific American.

Chestnuts a Paying Crop.

The boys may be interested to know that chestnuts prove a very profitable crop. Experts claim that an orchard of chestnuts will bring greater returns to the owner than an apple orchard of the same size, as the nuts are retailed on the street corners at about six dollars a bushel, while the Italian who sells roasted chestnuts receives pay for them at the rate of at least eight dollars a bushel. The tree is one of the most rapid growers, and has been known to bear fruit at five years of age.—St. Nicholas.

Works Both Ways.

The Patient—My greatest trouble is insomnia, doctor. I can't get any sleep at all."

Doctor—Oh, that's easily remedied. Before retiring soak your feet in hot water."

Patient—But I don't think the trouble is in my feet, doctor. It it seems to be in my head."

Doctor—"Oh, well, soak your head."

Her Deduction.

She—Do you sing?

He—Yes, indeed; and my singing is very affecting, if I do say it myself. Why, only last Sunday I sung for the prisoners in the county jail and many of them actually shed tears."

She—Because they couldn't get away no doubt."

Tooth Stainers of Asia.

The trade of tooth stainer, followed in eastern Asia, is as odd a calling as any. The natives prefer black teeth to the whiter kind, and the tooth stainer, with a little box of brushes and coloring matter, calls on his customers and stains their teeth. The process is not unlike that of blacking a boot, for a fine polish is given to the teeth.

The Electric Fan Cold.

The reason the "electric-fan cold" is so often accompanied by sore throat is according to a doctor whose location brings him many such cases, that the draught made by the fan carries so much dust with it. "The fact is," says this authority, "that the air stirred by the fan is not fresh air, unless the fan is backed up against an open window.

Shipbuilders Coming Here.

Many British skilled shipbuilders, till recently employed in the English naval dockyards, are emigrating to the United States, where they hope to find employment in the expected expansion of the American navy.

To Clean Chamois.

Chamois leather should be washed in lukewarm suds and rinsed in clean suds of the same temperature. Sometimes it is rinsed in clean water, which is a mistake, as it invariably feels hard when dry after this treatment.

The first bull fight in Madrid after the repeal of the Sunday law was witnessed by 20,000 persons and 80,000 more waited outside the ring to get prompt news of the results.

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