

# TAR HEEL CHRONICLES

Happenings And Doings Gleaned From All Parts Of The Old North State.

## Awful Tragedy.

Vaughan, Special.—Our town and community was shocked Sunday afternoon when it was reported that Mr. Cornelius Shearin, a farmer, 60 years of age, had taken his life by shooting himself in the head and stomach with a shot gun. Mr. Shearin had been in very poor health for some months. He went to Raleigh and Durham a few weeks ago to get in a hospital, but could not get in. He was living with his son, Mr. William Shearin, about two miles from Vaughan. His wife and one son live in Lenoir, he not having lived with his wife for about two years. It is reported that his family had forsaken him and that only a few days ago, in answer to an appeal to his son George, who lives in Lenoir, for help, he wrote him that he would not give him anything and that he would not go to see him if he was dead. This, together with his poor health, is attributed as the cause of his committing the rash act. His son, with whom he lived, had walked out to look over his crop, leaving his father and wife and two small children at home after he had been gone for about an hour the old man went in the house, took down the gun from a rack over the door, and went out and placed the muzzle against his head and pulled the trigger, the entire load striking his lower jaw, blowing it off and pieces of flesh were found stuck up against the side of the house. As soon as he regained consciousness he got up, attended a call of nature, and then went into the house, got two other shells and went back to the same spot and shot himself in the stomach, just above the naval, the second shot killing him instantly. When his son's wife saw him coming in the door with about half of his head shot off, she ran out of the back door and went to a neighbor's house. Mr. Buck Harris was passing the house just after the first shot, and Mr. Shearin motioned to him to come and knock him in the head, but he ran on down the road to a neighbor's house to summon help, but when he got back the fatal shot had been fired and he was dead. Now there has arisen a suspicion of foul play.

## Wilkins Jury Tied Up.

Raleigh, Special.—The Federal Court has a "hopelessly divided" jury in the case of Charles Wilkins, of Goldsboro, charged with writing two "Black Hand" letters to J. E. Cole, a prosperous merchant of Goldsboro, and threatening to blow up Cole, his store and family if \$100 was not forthcoming. Wilkins admitted writing the letters but his counsel, Aycock and Winston, made a fight for him on the ground that he was so addicted to the opium habit that his will power and power of discriminating between right and wrong were destroyed. There was evidence that he took as much as one and a half ounces of the drug each day, with consequent physical and mental wreckage; that he read constantly novels of the "Black Hand" and Jesse James sort. Wilkins' wife and two children attended the trial. His wife was an important witness in his behalf. He testified that, under influence of a drug, he often saw "green alligators with yellow heads." The prisoner is clearly a mental and physical wreck from "dope" and the jury was divided as to the degree of responsibility for his conduct.

## Damage by Flood.

Wadesboro, Special.—Another heavy rain storm passed over the northern part of the county Saturday afternoon. The farmers are distressed concerning grain. Both Black and Lane creeks were over the bottom lands and thousands of bushels of oats were damaged. Rocky river was high. The Pee Dee river is over the low bottoms.

## Appalachian Summer School Opens.

Boone, Special.—The summer term of the Appalachian Training School opened Monday with the following faculty: B. B. Dougherty, principal; Roy M. Brown, English; A. Masters, penmanship; Miss Mildred Atkinson, Latin; Mrs. M. Rietzel, arithmetic, and Miss Carrie Wiehnel, music. In addition to the above the following named teachers have been added for the summer term: H. H. Hughes, J. H. Downum, Miss Anna Weedon, Troy I. Jones, W. L. Winkler and Miss Sallie Kirby. This term bids fair to be the best in the history of the school.

## Forest City Bond Issue Carries by Popular Vote.

Forest City, Special.—A popular vote was taken Tuesday on the question of a bond issue for waterworks, and the result was a majority of 146 in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for the purpose of installing a waterworks system for the town. "Waterworks and Prosperity" is the slogan of our town these days. The vote stood 146 for bonds; 43 against.

## Goldstein and Siler Win Medals.

Durham, Special.—Four of the finest speeches heard in this city in a long time were made by R. C. Goldstein, Asheville, on Another View of Socialism; by Leonidas Herbin, of Greensboro, on A Plea for the Southern Factory Worker; Edgar Wallace Knight, Rich Square, The Uplift of Country Life and Gilmer Siler on The Law and Public Conscience. The judges, Joseph G. Brown, of Raleigh, Rev. W. A. Lambeth, of Walkertown and Prof. G. B. Pegram, of New York. They awarded the medal to Mr. Goldstein. There was tremendous applause at his name. Gilmer Siler, son of Atlanta preacher formerly living in Asheville, was given the Braxton Craven medal for highest honors of the class, marking last time will ever be given for general work.

## B. N. Duke Gives Another \$50,000.

Durham, Special.—At the graduating exercises Wednesday at Trinity College it was announced that Mr. B. N. Duke had donated \$50,000 for the purpose of furnishing another dormitory building and in this connection it was announced that the graduating class had given \$1,000 for the purpose of forming an endowment for the college library. The announcement of both these gifts was received with much enthusiasm and applause. This gift of Mr. Duke sums up a total of about \$715,000 that the Dukes have given to Trinity, first and last. It is a known fact that the late Washington Duke laid the foundation for the great Duke gifts by the magnificent gifts that he made to the college. One of these gifts, for \$100,000 opened the doors of the college to women and this act also practically opened the doors of all the colleges of the State to women.

## Albemarle Lands Big Wiscasset Mill.

Albemarle, Special.—The cotton mill which is intended as an enlargement of the Wiscasset, of this city, is to be built at Albemarle and not Kannapolis, Cabarrus county, as formerly stated. A letter received from Mr. R. L. Smith, of this place, from Mr. Cannon states that the mill will be erected here where the other mills belonging to the Wiscasset Company are located. This mill is to be as large as both the other mills of this name here and means much for Albemarle. It together with the doubled capacity of the Efrid Manufacturing Company, which is now a settled fact, means 10,000 inhabitants for Albemarle within the next two days year.

## Gaston to Vote on New Court House August 5.

Gastonia, Special.—At the June meeting of the county commissioners Tuesday a special election, in compliance with an act of the last Legislature, was ordered for August 5 for the purpose of voting on the question of a new court house. A committee was named to visit and inspect court houses in other counties of the State to ascertain just what is needed and the cost of erection. Gastonia will again put in a bid for the removal of the county seat to this place and a hot fight is promised between now and the date for the election.

## Street Car Conductor Goes Insane.

Charlotte, Special.—Conductor F. L. Stewart, of the 4 C's, has lost his mind and has been sent to his home at King's Mountain. Sickness seems to have brought on this condition. Mr. Stewart is a young man about 24 years old.

## Hailstorm Damages Crops.

Scotland Neck, Special.—There was a severe hailstorm in the Palmyra section two days ago which did such damage to crops that perhaps some of the cotton crop will have to be planted again. Heavy rains all through Friday night did considerable damage to crops in this community.

## Brought a Big Whale.

Raleigh, Special.—Mr. T. W. Adieck, of the State Museum has returned from Cape Lookout and has brought back with him the big whale that was brought ashore there. This was left on the sands for some time, till the flesh was off and is now being placed in a huge sand box in the yard at the State Museum so as to get all the oil out of the bones before it is mounted and placed in the Museum. The whale, which was a young one, was forty-seven feet long and nine feet across at the thickest portion of its body.

## North Carolina Bar Association.

Salisbury, Special.—President L. H. Clement of the North Carolina Bar Association, announces the annual meeting of the lawyers, to be held at Asheville, June 30 to July 2nd, inclusive. A number of noted speakers will be present and the principal address will be delivered by Hon. James Osborne, of New York, who is a native of the Old North State, and is recognized as an able jurist.

# THE JUNE BRIDE.



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

## NEW WOMAN A FREAK, SAYS BISHOP DOANE

One Who Strives For Man's Work "a Horrible, Misshapen Monster," He Declares—Sees Suffragists' Doom—Their "Quiet Appeal Will Be Drowned by Howling-Dervish Suffragettes"—Talks to Girl Graduates.

Albany, N. Y. — Bishop William Crowell Doane, in his address to the graduating class of St. Agnes' School bitterly attacked the new woman in her efforts to do man's work, and denounced the woman suffrage campaign as a "hysterical clamor employed in the pursuit of this chimera."

"Your womanhood is your special gift of grace and honor equal to, but different from, the glory of manhood," he said to the young women students. "Nothing but mischief and misery and confusion worse confounded can come from the attempt to make the two the same. The masculine woman, the effeminate man, like bearded women or a long haired man, is a lusus naturae, a monstrum horrendum informe. So, first, you are to keep and guard as a sacred trust your womanhood, your femininity."

"In the stress and strain, in the crush and pressure of our modern life, woman has elbowed herself into certain kinds of work in which she resembles and rivals man. How much humanity, how much society, has gained by it, if employed women are to make unemployed men, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say. And yet I believe things will right themselves in time. But this deep line of distinctive difference remains unchangeable."

"There are still a multitude of occupations in which neither can supplant the other. And in our huge country, with its growing demands, the balance will sooner or later be struck. While each sex must confine itself to certain sorts of occupation, men being unable to do much of women's work, as women are unable to do much of men's, where there is common ground of possible service they will not supplant, but rather supplement, each other."

"Only, whatever the point and place of meeting be, in mental or manual labor, in professional, or in any other, bear yourselves always with the decency and dignity of true womanhood, and choose, where choice is left to you, the occupation and position that most fitly belongs to you as women, realizing and remembering that equal dignity attaches to every duty done, or every service rendered, or every position faithfully filled."

"I believe myself that the vocation of a trained nurse is as honorable and as valuable as the calling of a physician, and to my old-fashioned notion is more suitable and more becoming. In spite of the fair figure and quick cleverness of Shakespeare's Portia, I think the place for the women pleading is with Mrs. Ballington Booth in the cells and corridors of jails rather than in the courtroom before a jury and a judge. And I am absolutely sure that the admission of the intrusion of women into the ministry is not only against the teaching of Scripture and the tradition of centuries, but is the spoiling of their great power and teaching and influencing in schools and classes a few at a time those whom the very closeness and quietness and privacy influence and effect."

"Deep in the very roots of nature and character the cleavage of this difference lies. Guard it and humor it as the choice and special gift to you of power, as the intimation and indication to you of the lines by which to shape your lives. Truly as the boy is father of the man so truly the girl is mother of the woman. And I have hope and confidence to think that some such shaming and setting as your womanhood has taken on her will make and mold your womanhood when you get out into the world."

"I cannot count it necessary and perhaps it is not wise for me to caution you against the loudly shrieked call to give women the right to vote and to be voted for. I am disposed to think that the quiet and decent appeal of a few of the so-called suffragists will be so drowned in the sort of howling dervish performance of the so-called Suffragettes that they will fall of any effect. At any rate, the argument should be addressed rather to legislators than to you, except so far as one is justified in saying here to you that your womanhood will gain nothing by suffrage, and is losing every day in its dignity and its true influence by the hysterical clamor which is employed in the pursuit of this chimera."

## FARMERS MIGHT RULE IF THEY ONLY WOULD

So Secretary Wilson Declares on Getting Degree of L.L.D. From McGill University.

Montreal, Canada.—At the special convocation of the governors of McGill University at Macdonald College, its new school of agriculture, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon James Wilson, the United States Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. James Earl Russell, Dean of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, and several Canadians.

In an address Secretary Wilson said:

"Half the people under your flag and ours till the soil for livelihood. They are not the governing class in either country, while they hold the balance of power at the ballot box. It is their duty to prepare to use

power with conservatism and intelligence.

"Many new things are proposed with regard to government nowadays that require cool heads to consider, to adopt or to reject. The street corner and the saloon are not as safe forums as the farmer's fireside when public questions are acute."

"The coming millions that will find homes on this hemisphere will look to agriculture to feed and clothe them. Manufacturing industries will expect to be fed cheaply. Commerce will look to the soil for traffic. The banker will look to the new fields to give life to enterprise and maintain the balance of trade, and the educated farmer will be the wellspring of all these movements."

that half a dozen aeroplanes in evil hands could destroy London. England has at last an aeroplane that can fly, but it is a mystery that has set the whole country wondering. It flies only at night and it has been seen at widely different places in the vicinity of Peterborough. Nobody knows from whence it comes.

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## WHAT AEROPLANES MAY DO.

Not Only End War But Destroy All Present International Relationships.

London.—It is not easy to explain how grave a factor in modern civilization the aeroplane has become in the estimation of all European governments. The question seriously discussed in all the chancelleries is: Will the aeroplanes end war or will it first destroy the present system of international relationship?

It is now freely admitted by many high authorities that within perhaps three or four years aeroplanes will dominate all navies and all armies. Such alarmists as Captain Bulloch affirm

that half a dozen aeroplanes in evil hands could destroy London. England has at last an aeroplane that can fly, but it is a mystery that has set the whole country wondering. It flies only at night and it has been seen at widely different places in the vicinity of Peterborough. Nobody knows from whence it comes.

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## Faculty Says Moonlight Excursions Are "Spooning and Silliness."

Springfield, Mass.—On the ground that the last annual moonlight excursion of the Technical High School pupils was an occasion characterized chiefly by "spooning and silliness," the faculty of the school has ordered arrangements for a "moonlight" next week cancelled.

The faculty announces that instead there will be a "sunlight" from 1 to 6 p. m., with a basket lunch and a ball game. Many pupils decided to cut the "Sunday-school" picnic.

## Remarkable Order Just Issued by the British Army Council.

London.—The Army Council issues a remarkable instruction concerning the use of the white flag in future campaigns in the new field service regulations just published for the guidance of British officers.

It is stated that the recognition of a white flag in an enemy's position or lines is not obligatory on a commander. It should be disregarded in cases where movements of troops or material are carried out under its protection.



## Something to Do.

Don't allow your breeders to stand around huddled up in a corner of the hen house if you want fertile eggs. Give them something to do. Make them hunt their food in the litter. An active hen is worth a dozen inactive ones in the breeding pen.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## Gasoline Engine.

What do you know about the practical working of the gasoline engine for plowing and seeding operations? Some farmers seem to think it is the coming plan on large farms. Experiments have been tried for completing the operation of plowing, harrowing and seeding at one operation by hitching the different implements behind the gasoline engine. We would like to have photographs and description of such outfits.—Epitome.

## The Hoofs of Animals.

The hoofs of animals are constantly growing. When they walk around on the ground the sand, stones and other hard surfaces wear the hoofs away enough to keep them in normal condition, but stabling cattle with other animals and keeping them for months on soft straw gives the hoofs an opportunity to grow because they get very little wear. It is often necessary to give them attention with a paring outfit along this time of the year.—Epitome.

## Potato or Hill Onion.

This onion is becoming more of a favorite each year because of its ability to withstand the severe colds of the winter, and its freedom from the ravages of the "onion maggot." Sets planted in the fall produce marketable bulbs in late June or early July, just at the time the market is bare of fresh stock, and therefore bring a desirable price. The large bulbs planted in the spring make sets by the fall, thus making it necessary for the onion grower to save mature bulbs for spring planting. In order to keep up his supply of sets. The matured bulbs should be stored in thin layers in a dry, well ventilated place.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## Potatoes Under Straw.

I have a big pile of straw and would like to use it on potatoes. Please explain how it is done. What do I do after plowing and harrowing the ground? A. F. S.

Plant the potatoes in pieces, cut in the usual way, two or three eyes to the piece, about fifteen inches apart in rows thirty inches apart, pressing into the ground slightly. Then cover with straw, two or three inches deep. Covered too deep they may rot.

If the season happens to be a wet one there is danger of rotting even with light covering, and here is perhaps the principal objection to this method. It is just the plan for dry soil or a dry summer.—Indiana Farmer.

## Beets For Stock.

Beets and mangels are greatly recommended by seedsmen. We raised some mangels some few years ago; the stock liked them only fairly well. We never raised any more until last season, when we conceived the idea to raise some of the half sugar, stock beets, to try, our main object being to have them for our brood sows when pumpkins gave out.

We planted these in rows about thirty inches apart for conveniences in cultivating. We worked the soil, which was naturally rich, into very good shape; as we had no seed drill we drilled them in by hand and covered shallow by hand.

The first cultivation was tedious with hoe and fingers but they grew fast, and made a fine lot of beets for the small patch we had in. The season though was so dry they probably only got half size; after two or three sharp freezes we pulled them out and "ricked" them up on a naturally well drained spot, covered with a layer of straw, then dirt; we opened one end a few days back and they are in fine shape. The horses and sows went for them in grand style. We never tried the other stock on them. I believe they will prove profitable.—Abraham Bros., in the Indiana Farmer.

## To Save the Early Pigs.

At least two points are important in saving the early pigs that are quite generally neglected. The first is to keep the pigs from chilling immediately after birth. One method which has been found effective on our farm is to have a bushel basket by a warm fire at the house and as the pigs are born put them into a smaller basket, cover them up warm and carry them to the basket at the fire. If it is in the night it means a whole night's work. This is kept up until the sow is through farrowing. The pigs are kept in the basket until they are dry and warm through and through, and ready for something to eat. By this time the sow will have become quiet. Then they are carried to their mother, and see that they get something to eat. If it is a very cold time the sow should be in warm and comfortable quarters, or else the pigs will chill, no matter how well

they are dried and warmed at the start. But a pig that is dry, warm and fed can stand a good deal of cold. Another method that we have tried successfully is to have a tub in the pen and have a gallon jug full of hot water in it, and as fast as the pigs are dropped put them into the tub and cover it over with an old horse blanket. In an hour or two, or as soon as they are all dried off well, put them with their mother.

The second important point that is too often neglected is the protection of the young pigs from injury by the mother. To do this we nail narrow planks around the pen, one on each side, five or six inches from the ground and eight or ten inches from the wall of the pen. These planks keep the sow from laying down against the sides of the pen and the pigs are not nearly so liable to be mashed.—Indiana Farmer.

## Do Roots Poison the Soil?

No one knows so well as the practical farmer how rapidly a naturally fertile soil may be exhausted by cultivation. In this country, the tobacco lands of Virginia afford an example of this rapid decline in fertility. The abandoned New England farms, too, help to illustrate the effects produced by the constant cultivation of the same fields. Land that once yielded crops as if by magic now requires an artificial preparation before it will reward the farmer for his strenuous labor in the field.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English scientist, is reported to have expressed his belief in the theory of the poisoning of the cultivated lands of the world. The advocates of this theory believe that the systematic rotation of crops is needless. They believe that it is impossible to exhaust the ground by a crop, as the food supplies in the soil are too great to admit of such a result. Other causes, therefore, must underlie the failure of a crop to what was once fertile soil, and, according to the believers in the theory, this failure is due to root poisoning. According to the poisoning theory a crop does not do so well when it immediately succeeds another of the same sort because it excretes an active poison which is destructive of its own germs. Artificial measures are recommended not so much as a food for the plant as a remedy against these root poisons.

Very thorough investigation has, however, recently been carried out at Rothamsted, perhaps the most scientific farm in the world, which tends to show that adherents of the poisoning theory have not yet succeeded in fully proving their case. If this theory be true, manure, in the true sense, will no longer be necessary, but something to destroy the poisons excreted by the plants will serve a more useful purpose. As the root poison is admitted to exist in small quantities only, the treatment of land by any new process looking to this end should be much cheaper than under the present system of fertilization.—Philadelphia Record.

Farm Notes.

Separate good, rich cream, then churn it at a lower temperature.

Milk is used raw, while most other food products are cooked in some way. The very fact that milk is a raw food should stimulate those engaged in its production to the greatest possible care.

Never put warm cream and cold cream together. Use separate cans. Don't say you can't afford it. You are in the dairy business every day in the year. If conducted properly there is money enough in it to buy all the necessary tools.

Milk may be unclean and unfit for use from either internal or external causes. The cow may be diseased or the surroundings and the utensils may be dirty. Trouble may come from disease in the families of workmen engaged about the premises. Epidemics of scarlet fever have been traced to this source.

A quart of milk is said to be equal in nutrition to a pound of beefsteak. It is also said to be equal to two pounds of bread. A pound of steak costs anywhere from ten to thirty cents, according to the cut and the market. Two pounds of bread cost usually from ten to twelve cents. Why should milk sell for less than bread or beefsteak?

Milk and cream take up odors and taints from unclean vessels in which they may be placed, or from any substance emitting an odor. They are easily spoiled and made unwholesome for food if any dirt or filth gets into them, or if they are covered up tight so that the fresh air does not get to them to remove the odors and gases which may be forming in them.

Good butter contains from twelve to fifteen per cent of water. Some butter makers try to increase the weight by increasing the moisture content. This method is not honest and it is not good policy. Such work is characterized as fraudulent. Attempts are being made to regulate it by law, in fact, some authorities claim that the pure food law as it now stands covers it.—From "Dairy Notes," in the Agricultural Epitome.

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