

BICKETT DELIVERS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

GOVERNOR CRAIG TURNS OVER GREAT SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA TO SUCCESSOR.

WITH THE STATE LAWMAKERS

Resume of the Doings of the General Assembly During the Past Week Told in a Brief and Interesting Way, For Our Many Readers.

Raleigh.

In his inaugural address, Gov. Bickett stated that the activities of his administration would be along constructive lines. A large portion of his address was devoted to plans for improving the conditions of the farm and the farmer and the education of boys and girls in agriculture. "If there is a man in North Carolina," said the Governor, "who desires to drain a swamp or terrace a hillside; if there be a farmer who is struggling to escape from the crop lien's deadly clutch; if there be a tenant who hungers for a vine and fig tree he may call his own, I want all such to know that the Governor of the State will count it honor and joy to rise up at midnight and lend a helping hand."

Among the important legislation that the Governor will make an effort to have enacted during his term of office and recommended in his address were the following:

- Six months school term for every child.
- Enlarged health work.
- Fields tilled by men who own and love them.
- Harvests free from crop liens.
- Modern conveniences and wholesome diversions within reach of every county home.
- Freeing of State from ignorance.
- An acre of ground to be cultivated by every school.
- The bridling of the water powers.
- Telephones in every rural home.
- Levy of maintenance tax for roads built by issue of bonds.
- Improvements for manufacturing industry.
- The short ballot.
- Rotation of office.
- All state hospitals controlled by board of seven.
- Prison reform.

SENATE.

Hon. E. L. Daughtridge, the retiring Lieutenant Governor, formally turned the Senate gavel as presiding officer, over to Hon. O. Max Gardner, the new Lieutenant Governor, and spoke feelingly of his retirement and his appreciation for the consideration of the Senators. He presented Mr. Gardner as "young in years but old in experience and service." Lieutenant Gov. Gardner was escorted into the Senate chamber by Senators Long of Alamance and Holdiness of Edgecombe. This ceremony was preceded by the adoption of resolutions appreciative of the service of Mr. Daughtridge. Senator Jones of Buncombe presided and the resolutions were offered by Senator Oates.

Mr. Gardner declared that he could pay Mr. Daughtridge no higher compliment, or set himself any higher ideal, than to endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with the same ability and fairness that characterized his predecessor. He pledged his best efforts for the enactment of the progressive legislation outlined by Governor Bickett in his inaugural address.

After the Justice and Parker amendments were voted down the bill offered by Senator Scales to increase the salary of the Governor to \$7,500 a year was passed after a lively debate.

The bill increasing the salaries of the constitutional officers of the state—Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction—to \$4,500 a year passed its third reading after amendment making salaries \$4,000.

A resolution was offered by Jones of Buncombe to ratify the action of Governor Craig and the directors of the state's prison in distributing \$4,000 in allotments of \$10 each to the dependent families of convicts. Senator Jones expressed the view that the action of the Governor and directors was most commendable and was endorsed by the people.

Person of Franklin wanted to know if there was law or precedent for such action and Senator Jones replied that there was none. A motion by Warren of Beaufort prevailed referring the resolution to the appropriations committee.

A resolution offered by Senator Brenizer, of Charlotte, to have the committee which is to make an investigation into the advisability of creat-

ing a central purchasing agency for the state to consider also the advisability of establishing a board of control, etc., and if they thought such measure advisable to draft a bill and present it at this session of the legislature, was adopted.

A stringent State-wide bill for the registration and regulation of the barber business in the state was the most interesting piece of proposed legislation that was thrown into the hopper of the senate. The measure was introduced by Senator Jones, of Buncombe. The bill would make it unlawful for any person to engage in the occupation of barber in any town of 1,000 population or more without first having obtained a certificate of registration.

Two bills went to the table in the senate when unfavorable reports were made on them by committees. One of these was the bill to repeal the stock law, which was passed at the extra session of the general assembly of 1913 for Pender county. The bill originated and passed the house before the delegation from Pender got here to be heard on it. However, they had their say on it before the senate committee on Friday afternoon and the committee put a black mark on it. The other bill that got an unfavorable report after a delegation of about 100 from Washington county, including those for and against it, had appeared before a committee was the bill introduced by Senator Davenport to allow the people of Washington county to vote on the question as to whether the new court house, which is to be erected, would be located at Plymouth, the present county seat, or at Roper.

HOUSE.

The House resolution to invite William Jennings Bryan to address a joint session of the Senate and House at his convenience, came up and was amended to extend a similar invitation to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, expected to be here at the same time. Objection was raised by Senator Brenizer for the reason that he considered such action the establishment of a bad precedent in such matters. He believed such a course would detract from the dignity of the Assembly to have private citizens and others come before the body and present their accusations. There was hearty agreement on the part of Senator Little of Anson and others, the view seeming to pervade a number of the opposition remarks that the burden of the address by Mr. Bryan would be the prohibition cause. The objection to the resolution raised by Senator Brenizer and Senator Justice were withdrawn and the resolution passed unanimously and was ordered enrolled for ratification.

The salary of the Governor of North Carolina is to be \$6,500 a year instead of \$7,500, as the upper house of the General Assembly voted it should be, the increase being from \$5,000.

The final contest over the issue came in the house, when the committee bill for the \$6,500 salary was put through, after a hard fight, 61 to 48, after amendments fixing \$6,000 and the original \$7,500, had been voted down. Unconstitutionality and inexpediency of raising the salary close on the heels of the great western Carolina flood were the chief objections set up by Ray of Macon, Clark of Pitt and other opponents of the bill.

Turning from the passage of Governor's salary bill, the house, however, killed the companion senate bill carrying raises to \$4,000 each in the salaries of the secretary of state, state treasurer and auditor. No roll call was demanded, and very few representatives voted for the bill.

The house voted down a bill to make the salary of the state superintendent of public instruction and that of the attorney general \$3,500 instead of \$3,000. This would put these constitutional officers on an equal footing with their associates.

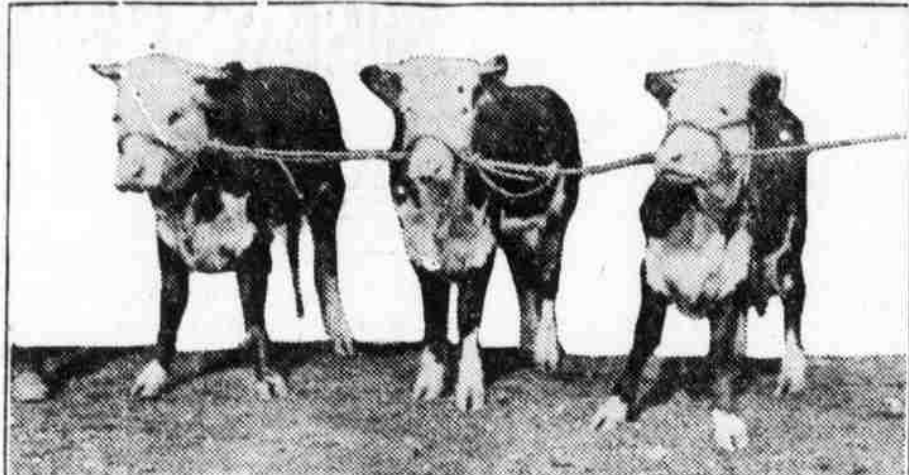
County Farm for Women.

The establishment of a county farm in each county of North Carolina to which female vagrants and minor male offenders may be sentenced is the object of a bill to be introduced some time during the week in the house of representatives. D. E. Henderson, presidential elector and county attorney of Craven, is the author of the idea. He will draft the bill. Representative Dail, of Craven, will probably be the introducer.

While no allusion was made to the bigger measures to come before the house while that body was in session, they were freely talked of around the lobbies and hotels. One bill discussed perhaps more than any other is that prepared by Rev. R. Lee Davis, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League. This bill as it stands now is said to offer no very drastic change in the present law beyond the fact that it absolutely prohibits any person to have in his possession more than two quarts of whiskey at one time. It is understood that with it in operation the law affecting the receipt of one quart every fifteen days would not be changed.

Plymouth in a short time may cease to become the county seat of Washington county and the court house and the officials and things that go with it may be moved to the thriving little town of Roper. At any rate, Roper is trying to rope it in. There is so much diversity of opinion as to which town should be the county seat that Senator Davenport has introduced a bill for the establishment of the county seat, which measure will allow the people of the county to vote on the question and settle it.

TICK-FREE AREA GROWING IN THE SOUTH



HEREFORDS IN COUNTRY FROM WHICH DIPPING DROVE TICK.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Work by the United States department of agriculture, the states, the counties, and private agencies is steadily increasing the area in the southern states which is free from the cattle fever tick. To this free area 27,172 square miles was added December 11 by the raising of the quarantine on account of the tick by order of the secretary of agriculture.

As a result of the new order the total area of released territory has reached 309,186 square miles. The area originally quarantined in 1906 was 728,543 square miles.

The most notable gain in tick-free territory was made under the present

scattered throughout the state. Mississippi comes second with 11 counties, amounting to 5,814 square miles released; and Texas is third, with five complete counties and parts of two other counties released, amounting to 5,424 square miles.

The territory released from quarantine on December 11 in the five states is as follows:

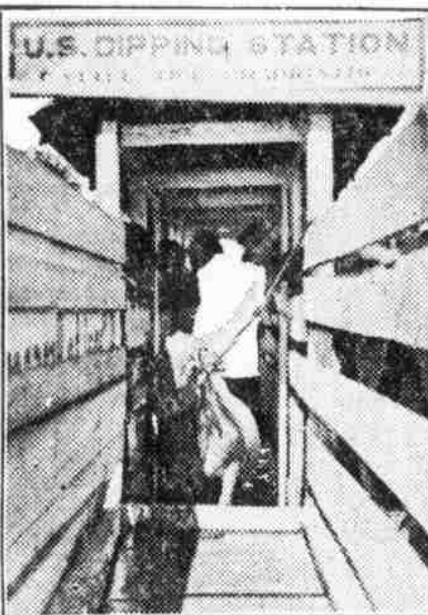
Alabama—The entire counties of Bullock, Colbert, Crenshaw, Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, Macon, Morgan, Pickens, Pike, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, and Walker; and the remainder of the quarantined area in Henry, Jackson, and Sumter counties. This frees these entire counties from federal quarantine restrictions. The total area released by this order in this state is 10,976 square miles.

Arkansas—The entire counties of Franklin, Johnson, Logan, and Searcy; and the remainder of the quarantined area in Sharp county. In addition a part of Independence and Sebastian counties will be freed from quarantine, 324 square miles being released in the former and 300 in the latter county. The total area released is 3,364 square miles.

Georgia—The entire counties of Lincoln, Oglethorpe, and Washington; and the remainder of the quarantined area of Lumpkin county. The total area released amounts to 1,394 square miles.

Mississippi—The entire counties of Amite, Carroll, Forrest, Lee, Neshoba, Pike, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Union, and Walthall, a total area of 5,814 square miles.

Texas—The entire counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Nolan, and Wichita; and part of Shackelford and Throckmorton counties. The total area released in this state is 5,424 square miles.



Emerging From Dipping Vat.

release order by Alabama, where the quarantine was raised in 13 whole counties and three parts of counties, aggregating nearly 11,000 square miles.

LOSSES HIT FARMERS

Cotton Growers Suffer by Inaccurate Grading of Staple.

Field Survey of Marketing in Representative Towns in Nine Principal Producing States of South and Southwest.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That losses to cotton growers in the United States probably reached seven and a half million dollars in 1913-14 because grades were not properly taken into account in the primary sales, and that in spite of a tendency toward improved conditions since the promulgation of the official cotton standards of the United States the losses due to inaccurate grading are still great, are statements of specialists of the office of markets and rural organization of the U. S. department of agriculture, in Department Bulletin 457, recently published. The bulletin is based on a field survey of cotton marketing in representative towns in the nine principal cotton-producing states of the South and Southwest, in all of which a general failure adequate and consistently to recognize grade differences was found.

The specialists point out that cotton producers themselves can have a large share in improving these conditions. The growers are urged to familiarize themselves with grades and to insist that the proper classification be given their bales by buyers. Emphasis is also placed on the economic importance of securing proper ginning, adequate baling and covering, and proper storage.

Great Variations Found.

The surveys conducted by the specialists showed great and inconsistent variations in prices paid for cotton of different grades. The average of prices on observed transactions in Alabama for one month, for example, was 13.51 cents for strict good ordinary and 13.47 cents for strict good middling, the latter being six grades better than the former. The higher grade of cotton thus sold for 20 cents less per bale than that of the lower grade, when on the basis of New Orleans differences, it was actually worth \$7.50 per bale more. The inconsistencies and differences were especially apparent among the higher grades above middling. This, the specialists feel, is most unfortunate since it shows a failure to recognize the value of improvement of cotton varieties by growers and in effect puts a premium on careless and indifferent farming.

Marked differences in the prices paid for cotton of the same grade in the same markets on the same day

also were disclosed by the survey. Thus middling cotton of 1-1/16-inch staple in a certain market brought 13 cents a pound, while middling of 1-1/8 inch staple at the same place and on the same day brought only 10.05 cents. The latter cotton should have brought one-half cent more than that of the shorter staple bale. Therefore, if the 1-1/16-inch bale brought its true value, the other bale sold for at least \$17.50 below its real value. While all variations observed were not as great as this, wide differences were found in numerous instances in every state where investigations were conducted.

Geographical Price Variations.

Inconsistencies in the valuation of tinged and stained cotton also were observed, the differences made in some cases between two bales of cotton of the same grade on the same market being greater than the amount paid for the cheaper bale.

The survey showed that for the same grades the prices paid were on the whole considerably greater in the eastern cotton states than in those west of the Mississippi. These differences, according to the specialists, were much greater than differences in freight rates to mills alone would account for. The other factors in favor of the East are believed to have been the direct purchase by mill buyers, the existence of good storage facilities, the availability of relatively cheap money, and the more general knowledge of grading among farmers due to longer establishment of cotton-growing in the section.

The investigators found that the producer received an appreciable advantage in prices when he was able to make "round lot" sales of ten or more bales of cotton at a time. It is suggested that still greater advantages can be secured by selling where possible in lots of bales of the same grade.

RESTING IS CALLED FALLACY

Experiments Prove That It is More Profitable to Keep Soil Busy Growing Some Crop.

Those who practice resting the land instead of planting it to some legume should ponder well the result of an experiment at the Alabama experiment station.

On a plot where velvet beans were grown the year before the yield of sorghum hay was 7,064 pounds, while on similar land where no crop at all was grown the year before the yield of sorghum hay was only 3,792 pounds. Oats yielded 33.6 bushels per acre after velvet beans and only 8.4 bushels after crab grass and weeds.

Idle or "resting" acres are unprofitable; the land should be kept busy growing a profitable or a soil improving crop.

DAIRY

OBJECTION TO BLOODY MILK

More Distasteful on Account of Appearance Than as Menace to Health—Causes for It.

Bloody milk is more objectionable, perhaps, as a matter of appearance than as a menace to health. Hemorrhages may occur within the udder as a direct result of a bruise caused by rapid motion, by a bad position while the cow is lying down, by the tread of a cow in an adjoining stall, or because of the breaking of a tiny blood vessel or the escape of red corpuscles through thin vessel walls. Heavy feeding may also produce bloody milk.

The remedy is careful milking and light feeding with laxative foods and repeated small doses of mild physic. When the trouble occurs with cows giving a heavy flow of milk and under heavy feed, improvement follows a marked reduction of the ration. A change of stall may give good results, if it allows a cow to obtain a better position and avoid uneven pressure on the udder while lying down. Cows with long, heavy udders should be driven slowly and should not be driven over high sills.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF MILK

That of Cream Will Necessarily Vary With Amount of Butterfat Present, Says Expert.

A correspondent wants to know the specific gravity of whole milk, skim milk and cream. Dr. Charles K. Francis of the experiment station department of chemistry at Oklahoma A. and M. college answers as follows:

The specific gravity of whole milk at 60 degrees Fahrenheit varies from 1.027 to 1.035, and skim milk 9 per cent solids 1.036. The specific gravity of cream will necessarily vary with the amount of butterfat present. A 10 per cent cream will have a specific gravity of 1.024. If it contains 20 per cent, the specific gravity will be 1.0094, and for 30 per cent it will be 1.0974.

PUREBRED SIRE IS VALUABLE

Experimental Proof Secured Showing His Exact Value on Scrub Cows—Keep Up Record.

Use good sires, for the sire is half the herd.

This is an old and generally accepted theory of breeding, but now, for the first time, experimental proof has been secured showing the exact value of the purebred dairy sire on scrub cows.

Fifteen scrub cows were used in the experiment and these were bred to purebred bulls of three breeds—Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey.

Daughters of all but one of the bulls showed an increase in production over

their dams. The one exception proves the necessity of selecting only prepotent bulls.

In the case of the Holstein cross, the heifers increased on the average 71 per cent in milk and 42 per cent in butterfat production over their dams, and the other breeds showed a corresponding increase.

In selecting a dairy bull, study the blood lines in the pedigree and the records made by his dam and both grand dams.

Keep production records of your cows and cull out the poor producers.

The facts brought out by this experiment may be taken as a definite indication of the great value of good sires in live stock breeding in general.

DAIRY NOTES

Never add warm cream to the cool.

Keep the separator and its surroundings clean.

More silos mean more stock—and more fertile soil.

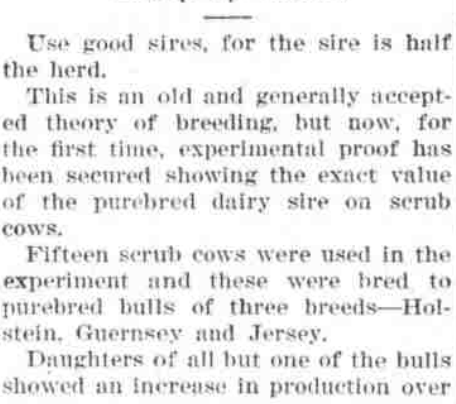
In caring for milk, cleanliness and cold are two great essentials.

Low temperature and cleanliness are two factors that largely control quality in cream.

It isn't alone the amount of product a cow gives but also the cost of producing it, that determines the value.

Dairy farming may well include the raising of dairy stock, hogs and poultry in connection with the marketing of butterfat.

Wash water used in the churn should be approximately the same temperature as the buttermilk, or within two degrees of it.



Young Jerseys.

When Work Is Hard

That kidney troubles are so common is due to the strain put upon the kidneys in so many occupations, such as: Jarring and jolting on railroads, etc. Cramp and strain as in barbering, moulding, heavy lifting, etc. Exposure to changes of temperature in iron furnaces, refrigerators, etc. Exhaustion as in tanneries, quarries, mines, etc. Inhaling poisonous fumes in painting, printing and chemical shops. Doan's Kidney Pills are fine for strengthening weak kidneys.

A North Carolina Case

William A. Apple, 730 S. Macon St., Greensboro, N. C., says: "When I was working as a railroad brakeman, I began to suffer from sharp pains in my back. The kidney secretions became unnatural and I felt all worn out. Finally I was obliged to give up railroading altogether. At that critical time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they completely cured me. Though everything else had failed."

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can have nice, long, straight hair by using **Exelento Quinine Pomade**, which is a Hair Grower, not a Kinky Hair remover. You can see the results by using several times. Try a package. Price 25c at all drug stores or by mail on receipt of stamps or coin. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for particulars. Exelento Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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GOOD FOR HUNGRY CHILDREN

Children love **Skinner's Macaroni** and **Spaghetti** because of its delicious taste. It is good for them and you can give them all they want. It is a great builder of bone and muscle, and does not make them nervous and irritable like meat. The most economical and nutritious food known. Made from the finest Durum wheat. Write Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful cook book. It is sent free to mothers.—Adv.

Here's a Tip About Hotel Guests.

In the American Magazine a writer says: "Here's a funny thing, by the way, that I've noticed about hotel guests: You have a soiled towel in a room, and the guest will probably complain. But you can leave a bucket of paint and a paperhanger's scaffold in the hallway, and compel the guest to crawl under a stepladder to get to his room, and he will put up with it cheerfully—because he knows you are painting or papering by way of making an improvement, and he is in sympathy with that. It doesn't cost much to make over a carpet so that a bare spot in front of the dresser will be eliminated, but such little details are a vast help in making a hotel prosper."

Applying Physics in a Street Car.

One of the fundamental theories you were taught in your high school physics will save you a lot of trouble every day if you apply it.

Straphangers in the street cars lurch forward when the car stops and backward when it starts. It's inconvenient, especially if a 200-pounder hits you.

Remember that place in the physics text—"To every action there is an opposite and equal reaction."

Well, apply it. When the car stops, lean toward the rear. When it starts, lean toward the front.

You lurch because you're the opposite reaction to the car's movement.

Simple and practical, isn't it?

Before Drinking Coffee, You Should Consider Whether Or Not It Is Harmful

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM