

orit System in Consular and Diplo state's Good Work for Latin-American Republice.

ashington, Dec. 3.-President Taft submitted to congress today the first of several messages. It was devoted to our foreign relations and in part

To the Senate and House of Repretives: The foreign relations of ally affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the walfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the oral, intellectual, and material rela tions of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national pros perity and power impose upon us du-ties which we can not shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. The tremen dous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the indus trial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. Whether we have a far-seeing and wise diplomacy and are not recklessly plunged into unnecessary wars, and whether our for eign policies are based upon an intelligent grasp of present-day world con-ditions and a clear view of the potentialities of the future, or are governe by a temporary and timid expediency or by narrow views befitting an in fant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of national polity offers greater opportunity for prom the interests of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of permanent national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States

The fundamental foreign policies of the United States should be raised high above the conflict of partisan-ship and wholly dissociated from differences as to domestic policy. In its foreign affairs the United States resent to the world a united front. The intellectual, financial and industrial interests of the country and the publicist, the wage earner, the farmer, and citizen of whatever occupation must co-operate in a spirit of high patriotism to promote that na-tional solidarity which is indispensable to national efficiency and to the attainment of national ideals.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a sound basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens or interests wherever it may have been denied and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutuality in commercial and other relations have only served to itivated with equal assiduity. ular and Diplo

Merit System is Consular and Diplo-matic Corps. Expert knowledge and professional training must evidently be the essence of this reorganisation. Without a trained foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the reorganised department of state. President Cleveland has taken the forthe term department of state. first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That had been followed by the appliation of the merit principle, with ex-cellent results, to the entire consular pranch. Almost nothing, however, had en done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of commercial diplomacy it was evi-dently of the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service. Therefore, on Novem ber 26, 1909, by an executive order placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict non-partisan basis of the merit sys

tem, rigid examination for appoint-ment and promotion only for effi-ciency, as had been mcintained without exception in the consular service. uccessful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government necotiated, but to my regret was unchie to consummate, two arbitration trea ties which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of interna tional disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine republic, Brasil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador; the bringing of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike prepare-tions when Hayti and the Dominican republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of a war in Nicarag ua; the halting of internecine strife in Honduras. The government of the United States was thanked for its infuence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill-feel-ing between this country and the Reublic of Colombia. In the recent Civil war in China the United States sucessfully joined with the other intersted powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna-Arica dispute, which has so long embittered international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been adjusted. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement. The position of the United States in reference to the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru has been one of nonintervention, but one of friendly infuence and pacific counsel throughout the period during which the dispute in question has been the subject of interchange of views between this government and the two governments immediately concerned.

China.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has b en to e the use of American capital in the development of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other pow ers. The hypothecation to foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises, such as the Hukuang railways, of the national reven ues upon which these reforms depend-ed, led the department of state early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises, in order that the United States might have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. The same policy of promoting international ac-cord among the powers having similar treaty rights as ourselves in the mat-ters of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the common consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan de-aired by China for the reform of its currency.

ational finances and from the danger of international of nce the United States has glad to encourage and support A ican bankers who were willing to I a beiping hand to the financial habilitation of such coutries beca this financial rehabilitation and tection of their custom ho would remove at one stroke the men age of foreign creditors and the men mos of revolutionary disorder.

The second advantage to the United States is one affecting chiefly all the southern and guit ports and the business and industry of the south. The republics of Central America and the Caribbean possess great natural wealth. They need only a measure of stability and the means of financial regeneration to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity, bringing profit and happiness to themselves and at the same time creating conditions sure to lead to a flourishing in terchange of trade with this country I wish to call your especial attention to the recent occurrences in Nica-ragua, for I believe the terrible events arded there during the revolution

of the past summer-the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of defensele a cities the killing and wounding of women and children, the torturing of noncombatants to exact contribution and the suffering of thousands of hu man beings-might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well-developed policy of encouraging the extending of financial aid to weak Central American states with the primary objects of avoiding just such revolutions by assisting those republics to rehabilitate their finances, to establish their currency on a stable basis, to remove the custom houses from the danger of revolutions by arranging for their secure administration, and to estab-lish reliable banks.

Agricultural Credits.

most important work, accou plished in the past year by the American diplomatic officers in Europe, is the investigation of the agricultural credit system in the European coun-tries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough develop ment of agricultural resources and as a means of more sufficiently maintain ing the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital im-portance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate in-crease of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is fas falling behind the increase in popula tion; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers are maintained in increasing prosperity be cause of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the industry of agriculture. The need of capital which American farmers feel today had been experi-enced by the farmers of Europe, with

ago. The problem had been success-their centuries-old farms, many years fully solved in the old world and it evident that the farmers of this country might profit by a study of their systems. I therefore ordered, through the department of state, an investigation to be made by the diplomatic officers in Europe, and I have laid the results of th before the governors of the various states with the hope that they will be used to advantage in their forthcoming meeting.

trade. It is this stead nerce. If 1 t our commerce. If h me insunces the measure these ma to meet it are not entirely eq ble, a remedy should be found. mer meanages I have described is gotiations of the department ble, a rer ribed the negotiations of the department of state with foreign governments for the adjustment of the maximum and min-imum tariff as provided in section 3 of the tariff law of 1909. The advan-tages secured by the adjustment of our trade relations under this law have continued during the last year, and some additional cases of discrim-inatory treatment of which we had reason to complain have been re-moved. The department of state has for the first time in the history of this country obtained substantial this country obtained substantia most-favored-nation treatment from all the countries of the world. Then all the countries of the world. There are, however, other instances which, while apparently not constituting un-due discrimination in the sense of section 2, are nevertheless exceptions to the complete equity of tariff treat-ment for American products that the department of state consistently has accept to child for how one

merce abroad. Necessity for Supplementary Leigelalation

These developments confirm the opinion conveyed to you in my annual message of 1911, that while the max imum and minimum provision of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the success achieved in re-moving previously existing undue discriminations against American prod ucts, yet experience has shown that this feature of the law should be amended in such way as to prevent fully effective means of meeting the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce foreign countries still encountered, as well as to protect against injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments, through either legislativ of administrative measures, the financial interests abroad of American citizens whose enterprises enlarge the

market for American commoditiees. I can not too strongly recommento congress the passage of some such enabling measure as the bill which was recommended by the secretary of state in his letter of December 13, 1911. The object of the proposed islation is, in brief, to able the executive to apply as the case may require, to any or all commodities, whether or not on the free list from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties up to the maximum of 25 per cent. ad valorem provided in the present law Flat tariffs are out of date. 4

The message told what the govern-ment has done in connection with the Balkan war and in placing the government of Liberia in position to pay its debts. The new condition of af-fairs in China was set forth, and then our relations with Central and South American governments were set forth in more detail. It concluded as follows: Congress should fully realize the

conditions which obtain in the world as we find ourselves at the threshold We of our middle age as a nation. have emerged full grown as a peer in the great concourse of nations. We have passed through various formative periods. We have been self-centered in the struggle to develop our domestic resources and deal with our domestic questions. The nation is now too mature to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a pe mestic affairs are the sole concern. in the past our diplomacy has often existence. We are now in a larger relation with broader rights of our own and obligations to others than ourselves. A number of great guid-very well. ourseives. A number of great guid-ing principles were laid down early in the history of this government. The recent task of our diplomacy has been to adjust those principles to the con-ditions of today, to develop their corol-laries, to find practical applications of the old principles expanded to meet avoived bases upon which can rest the superstructure of policies which must grow with the destined progress of this nation. The successful con-soft our foreign relations demands a broad and a modern view. We can not meet new questions nor build for the future if we confine ourselves to outworn dogmas of the past and to outworn dogmas of the past and to mergenes from colonial times and conditions. The opening of the Fean-ma canal will mark a new era in our international life and create new and their vast correlations and conse-quers to come. We must not wait for overnats to overtake us mawares. With this road on the hundreds of years to come. We must not wait for overnativ of purpose we must deal with the problems of our external re-intions by a diplomacy modern, re-sourceful, magnanimous, and fittingly expressive of the high ideals of a great nation. ing principles were laid down early in

DISCUSS STATE PRIMARY LAW IRAINAGE MEETING that view Want Legislature to Pass a Primar Law That Will Be Binding For All AT RALEIGH ENDS Political Parties Raleigh .- The impression is strong iong public men here that the le HAD A VERY SUCCESSFUL CON islature that is to convene in Janu ary will have about its hardest fight VENTION-ASKED FOR STATE over the passage of a state primary AID IN MOVEMENT. litical parties. There was a strong MANY NOTABLE ADDRESSES effort to pass such a bill two years ago, but it failed after one of the mo spirited debates the house had. This time it is said that there will be much Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt Was Relected stronger forces behind it and that the indicatons are that it will be enacted President and Treasurer, George R. Boyd Secretary. - Charlotte Was into law without doubt. The strongest opposition among the Democrats two years ago to the primary bill wers the western members. This time National Chosen As Next Meeting Place. Committeeman Josephus Daniels and a number of others of the strongest Raleigh. - The North Carolin Drainage Association closed a success party leaders are determined in their ful convention and elected the follow purpose to secure such a law at the hands of the incoming legislature. There are indications that a deciding officers: Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, r-electe president and treasurer; George B. Boyd of Wilson, secretary. Charlotte edly progressive measure that is sure sought to obtain for American comto be urged upon the legislature is was chosen as the next place of meet that for initiative and referendum, possibly in some modified form. It is the prevailing opinion here that such The convention adopted a resolution asking the legislature to create the ofan act will not have as smooth sailing as a state primary act is expected fice of state drainage engineer; to to have. It is understood that the authorize the acceptance by state banks of drainage bonds as security initiative and referendum measure will probably be offered by on. E. J. and to make interest on these bonds payable by the state treasurer. The Justice of Greensboro, who is an earnconvention commended the teaching est advocate if this system. It looks like there is sure to be of agriculture in the public schools favored all movements looking to-ward immigration and asked the fedome sort of a modified form of Torrens system for land titles enacted. It is not generally believed that the incoming legislature will be progreseral government to make a topo grappical and soil map of the swamp tive to any marked degree. lands. The feature of the session was th North Carolina New Enterprises. address of Congressman John H. Two insurance companies were chartered by the secretary of state Small on the need of a higher stand ard of public servants. He developed this idea fully and showed that indi and a total of five corporations authorized. With Havelock, Craven vidual effort must fall before co-opcounty, as the home office, the Grand eration on the part of the citizens of a community. By co-operation the public schools are thriving, good Lodge of Home Protection of North Carolina, was chartered, George Mo-Cully, Abraham Dennis, Allen E. Whittington, Isaac H. Carter, George W. Benjamin, W. T. George, A. E. Pelroads are becoming more general and

dle drainage, declared Mr. Small, but a hundred planters can.

Revenue Officer Makes Arrest.

the swamps are to be made highly

productive. One planter cannot han-

United States Deputy Marshall Samuel Lilly, placed Joseph Buck, colored under arrest at Vanceboro, on a warrant charging him with retailing spir tuous liquors without a governmen license. There has been a warrant out for Buck for some months but ir some way he learned of this and had

managed to elude the revenue men for a time. He was brought to New Forestry Association to Meet. Bern and taken before United States Commissioner Chas. B. Hill for a preliminary hearing. Owing to the absence of several of the government's witnesses, he was required to give bond for his appearance. Failing do this he was committed to the coun ty jail.

Death Toll of Wreck Reaches Nine. The death toll of the Seaboard wreck near Granite reached the total of nine when Willis Pope, negro por ter, of train No. 84, died of his inju ries in St. Agnes hospital. He was brought to the hospital the day of the wreck. Pope, it is said, was in the baggage car at the time of the fatal no bableos

TEACHERS CLOSE MEETING-HELD AT GREENSBORD WHERE MUCH WORK WAS DONE ZEBULON JUDD A SPEAKER

They Discussed Various Problems Passing Resolutions For Six Months Term, For Compulsory Education in State and an Increase in Wages.

Greensboro. - The county superinendents, an allied body of the Teachers' Assembly, after being in ses-Teachers' Assembly, after being in ses-sion for several days came to an end. During the sessions, which have been held in the court house, a number of interesting questions have been dis-cussed. Matters of business were brought up and provoked some discus-tion resolutions wave beau sion, resolutions were passed asking general assembly to provide for a sixmonths school term, and also for compulsory education, with truant of-ficers and all the other accessories that go with compulsory education.

A resolution was also passed asking the general assembly to make it un-lawful for any one under 16 years of age to work in a factory at night, and to provide for a uniform system of graduation and certification for

Another resolution was that a law be passed requiring county and city superintendents to have, as a minimum amount, scholarship sufficient to secure a first-grade certificate. This is to take effect in future, so that

the superintendents, if not qualified, can prepare for the examination that will be required. This resolution was opposed by County Superintendent Scarboro of Hertford County, a former state superintendent. He stated that it would not be long until the people would elect the county super-intendents, and they ought to be free

to elect whom they would. Suprintendent McBride, of Cumberland stated that he thought there ought to be a law raising salaries of superintendents. There seemed to be some objection to the resolution, but it was declared passed, slithough there ham, D. C. Cooper, George W. Chance and A. L. Cully being the incorpora tors. The company does a mutual in urance business. The Forest City were a number of negative votes. The most interesting discussion of the ses-Loan and Insurance Company, home work sion was in regard to the Corn and with \$1,500 paid up capital. The sharcholders are G. E. Young, W. W. Tomatto clubs. It was led by I. O. Scaub, who has this work in charge. Hicks and J. F. Alexander. The Tide-Many of the superintendents will rewater Grocery Company, of Wilmington, pays \$525 and goes to work with R. B. Stone, B. C. Stone and J. H. Stone as stockholders. main for the regular session of the

Very Important Decision. Raleigh .-- Information comes to the

North Carolina corporation commis-The third annual convention of the North Carolina Forestry Association will be held in Raleigh on Wednesinterstate commerce commission involving a coal rate from Asheville to day, January 15, 1913. All who are Old Fort and Morganton and Asheinterested in any phase of this subject-either as owners of woodland or as users of lumber, or as those just interested in the prosperity of the state-are cordially invited to atville to Canton, or rather rates on coal brought into the state by Southern by way of Asheville these points. There has been all along a difference of 25 cents a ton in tend. Some of the most prominent favor of Canton, which is west of Asheville, while Old Fort and Morganforesters and conservationists in this country, it is expected, will be among ton are in corresponding shipping somes east of Asheville. The interthe speakers, and a very interesting and successful meeting is promised. state commerce commission rules that Many of the best known business and the increased rate to Old Fort is a discrimination in favor of Canton, and professional men all over the state are members of the association and their coming together to discuss such tophas directed the railroad company to

ngthen our friendsh eign countries by placing those friendships upon a firm foundation of realities as well as aspirations. Reorganization of the State Depart-

ment. At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully entered upon its position as a world power, with the responsibilities thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war, and already engaged in laying the groundwork of a vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to, and taking effective action upon, a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine lack-ing most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With an appropriation made upon my recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1909, the department of state was completely reorganized. There were created divisions of Latinan affairs and of far eastern. American affairs and of far eastern, near castern, and western European affairs. To these divisions were called from the foreign service diplomatic and consular officers possessing expe-rience and knowledge gained by act-ual service in different parts of the world and thus familiar with political and commercial conditions in the re-gions concerned. The work was high-ly specialized. The versult is that where previously this government from time to time would emphasize in its foreign relations one or another sign relations one or and now American interests in arter of the globe are b

It is very important that the you an select his life work early ond every energy toward acc lishing something. One of the p the importance of failure in this li itse in the fact that man do not e the importance of being therough t til it is too late.-Florence Vidette.

Ill Insint

Central America Needs Our Help In In Central America the aim has In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nica-ragua and Honduras to help them-selves. They are the immediate bene-ficiaries. The national benefit to the United States is two-fold. First, it is obvious that the Monroe doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and the sone of the Caribbean than anywhere else. There, Caribbean than anywhere else. There, too, the maintenance of that doctrine fails most heavily upon the United States. It is therefore essential that the countries within that sphere shall be removed from the jsopardy involv-ed by heavy foreign debt and chaotic

ire for Long Life.

There appears to exist a gree desire to live long than to live we Measure by man's desires, he cam live long enough; measure by good deeds, and he has not lived is anough; measure by his evil dee and he has lived too long.

Logic of Facts. actits married an optit do you think sof "Any w i be an optimist who acc ts."-Birmingham Age-Herr

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Increase of Foreign Trade

In my last annual message I said that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries. The fiscal year 1912 shows that this rate of advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a valuof advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a valu-ation approximately of \$2,300,000,000, as compared with a fraction over \$2,000,000 the previous year. It is also significant that manufactured and partly manufactured articles con-tinue to be the chief commodities form-ing the volume of our augmented ex-ports, the demands of our own people for consumption requiring that an in-creasing proportion of our abundant agricultural products be kept at home. In the facel year 1911 the exports of articles in the various stages of man-ufacture, not including foodstuffs part-ity or wholly manufactured, amounted approximately to \$907,500,000. In the fiscal year 1912 the total was manufac-fiscal year 1913 the total was manufac-tures have assumed in the commerce of the world in competition with the manufactures of other countries again draws attention to the duty of this government to use its utmost endear-

draws attention to the duty or government to use its utmost ender ors to secure impartial treatment i American products in all marks Healthy commercial rivalry in in national intercourse is best assur-by the possession of proper me

WH H TAFT. The White Ho December 8, 1919.

An Atchison man plan but as fast as it came i round the English sparrows a o finally got a few small if mak them in the lettuce bed sparrow would consent to to ottuce as long as Old Glory ver it.—Atchison (Ean.) Glot

Getting the Best of H. The wiscat man would make a good remain if he could trade off what he nows for what he doesn't know.

the head, face and hands. He scious and when placed in the consisted, in normal times, in a mere assertion of the right to international recovery. The other injured in the

Surveying Beaufort Harbor.

A party of eleven men is now en gaged in surveying Cape Lookout har bor for the proposed harbor of refuge to be built there by the government The crew is in charge of W. H. Banks and is comprised of efficient men. The work of surveying will probably completed about February 1. It i reported that the Norfolk Southern agent in Morehead City has had in quiries from the headquarters in Nor folk as to the facilities for handling naterial to rthe harbor of refuge proect from that point, and estimates on the cost of transporting rock from the mainland to the cape by boat.

Halsey Found Dead by Road. A 'phone message from the north side of the county brings the news to Jefferson that Bud Halsey was found dead by the road. He was out with his team, which had run away, and it was first thought that he was killed in the runsway, but leter that he was first thought that he was killed in the runsway, but later that he had been shot. A builet hole is reported to have been found in his head. It is thought that the shooting frighten-ed his horses and caused them to run away. He leaves a family and many friends.

Watauga Happy Over Bond Election. Boons and Watauga county are happy over the success of the bond elec-tion for the railroad. The county car-ried the bonds by the largest unior-ity ever given to any issue. This means that the railroad connecting Lenoit, Wilkesboro and Boons, N. G., and Butler, Tean., is sure to be built at once. The road is now under rap-id construction, employing 400 men. 100 mules, steam shovels, scrapes and other modern machinery. The Nor-folk & Western is being built from Aberdeen through Ashe to Boone.

Manty Morris Surrenders. Manty Morris, who shot S Morgan several days ago at Co who has since been the anthorities, has sel-

ics as "Improved Metl ment for Forest Land." "Perpetuation of Our Eastern Pine Forests," "Pro

tection of Our Forests from Fires," must result in great good to the pres ent and future welfare of the state.

office at Forest City, begins

For A Rural Mail Route. The governor has been requested by the postmaster general and the secretary of agriculture to have se-lected in this state a suitable road about fifty miles long, over which there is delivery of mail by rural carriers; and he has been informed by them that when arangements are made by the state of North Carolina or any of its local sub-divisions to raise \$20,000, the United States will

set aside \$10,000 additional from the appropriation granted by congress for such purpose, and that the govern-ment will expend the sum of \$20,000 thus provided or so much of it as mems wise, for the improvement and maintenance of the road selected.

Columbus County School Tax.

the proposition. Twenty-five voted for it, one against it and eighteen did not participate in the election. The levy is ten cents on \$100 of property and 20 cents on the poll. Such is the system of school tax districts in Co-lumbus that the county now raises \$21,000 by taxation. Only a few counties may surpass this record.

Charged With Incendiarism.

Charged With Incondiarism. George Hairston and Gertrude Dr are in Rowan jall charged with bu ing Shady Grove Baptist church, Bast Spencer several days ago i also suspected of firing two of buildings in the town. The arre-were made by Sherift McKinzie i Density State. w. A. Scott after the third or W. A. Scott after the thin ary fire had occurred. In runs high among the colors on account of threats to in other dwallings, and many ar up at night watching their p

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Ald For Truckers of State.

Kenansville.—The trackers are be-coming deeply concerned about the future transportation of their berry crop. They have lost heavily for the need of a strong organization and good local associations. The interstate commerce commission of Washington through Congressman John M. Fai-son's efforts will soon hold investigat-ing meetings in this trucking belt for the purpose of aiding the growers of East Carolina.

Medical Society to Meet. Charlotte.—The doctors in the city and surrounding counties are much interested in the meetings of the Sev-enth District Medical Society which will be held in Wadeboro next Thurs-day, December 3. This is the third annual meeting and it is always look ed forward to with much interest

ed forward to with much interest. Governer Kitchin Grante Pardon.

Governer Kitchis Grants Pardon. Raleigh.—Ben Little received a par-don from Governor Kitchin, the Aler-ander man having served nearly two and a half years of a term of three years for larceny. The pardon is con-ditional and the reasons given are these: "On the recommendation of the trial judge, solicitor, private pro-ocutors, the superintendent of health and grand jury of Iredell county, where principal is serving sentence, county officers and many other promi-ment citizens. I pardon prisoner on wondition that he remain law-soliding.

N. C. Finheries Convention. Washington.-The North Carolly Inheries Convention will convene its city December 4 and 5, and for this city December 4 and 5, and from present prospects it will be largely st-tended and a pronounced success. Only a number of delegates from all over the state will be in attendands. Various bills to be presented as the next Legislature of North Carolins for protection of the fishing industry will be gone over. The local committee for arrangements is making propar-tions for the entertainment of the del-centee while in the city. gates while in the city.

Iredell Live Stock Bi

aven the expectation of i ignated the iden, the owners of live stock in i

Hard Luck. First Actor-Things didn't seem to nork together in your series of dra-tatio representations. Second Actor-They didn't. When secons active they the box office re-selpts were a farce, and when we blayed farce they were a tragedy.-