## GOVERNOR CRAIG'S MESSAGE TO THE STATE LAWMAKERS

The last two years has been an era substantial progress. The energy of the state has been manifest in her industrial and social development Agriculture has improved. Trade and manufacturing has increased. The European War has depressed values, conditions are improving and the de termination and intelligence of the disaster. The sudden fall in the price of cotton resulting from the closing of the markets by war, and our un precedented crops, have caused discouraged enterprise. The present crop falls short of its expected value by millions of dollars. This calamity has fallen heavy. It has brought disaster to many that are industrious and worthy. The president of the United States and the secretary of the treas ministration at Washington is in sympthy with the producers of the coun They are exercising and are ready to exercise all the powers of the federal government for protection against untoward disaster. But no power of government can defy worldeconomic conditions, and any plan to valorize cotton or to compel all the people by legislation to buy this staple at a price above its market value, is in my opinion unsound mor sult in failure and disappointment, whether attempted by the federal government or by the state government. We have been blessed with years of advantageous circumstances, and will triumphantly overcome this reverse.

If the present unfortunate situation can demonstrate to our farmers the necessity of diversifying crops; of producing meat and bread at home the present misfortune will result to our permanent good.

Within the last two years the principal differences between the people and the railroads as to transportation of merchandise have been adjusted. For years our people suffered from addiscrimination and excessive rates. While we did not secure on interstate rates the reductions to which we were entitled, the best available adjustment was made. By this a saving estimated at \$2,000,000 a year on interstate commerce was secured. But of far greater consideration is the placing of our enterprises on a friendly competitive basis with the enter prises of the State of Virginia. tries heretofore attracted to Virginia will remain with us. Our towns and cities feel the impulse and the people will ultimately be benefited.

Charges for the transportation of fixed by a commission appointed by the Governor in accordance with a statute of the last General Assembly The railroads have applied the reduced rates fixed by the commission Intrastate commerce will be encour aged to the welfare of all sections of the state. The people have accepted the judgment of the commission as wise and just.

A strong and determined public sen and it is fair to say that the railroads duct the transportation business as public servants in harmony with the peoples' will, and the peoples' rights The railroads and the people are now at peace. But a firm and just control must always be maintained.

I transmit to the General Assembly for careful consideration the reports of the different departments of gov ernment and institutions of the state You will see from these reports that our state institutions, educational and eleemosynary, are performing with efficiency their respective functions, that the various departments of the state government have been administered with ability, economy and honesty. As provided by law, these de partments and institutions have been thoroughly audited and investigated by competent experts, and in the honesty of their conduct they are above

There are problems of grave import sembly and as commanded by the Constitution, I submit to you my views and recommendations on some of the questions that you will consider:

The Farm. Our Department of agriculture is do ing effective work. The encourage ment to better farming, the improve ment of rural conditions by the improvement of schools, of roads, of sanitary conditions, by circulating libra by farm demonstrations, by scientific teaching, and by every feasible means should be the fixed purpose of this General Assembly, Eighty per cent of our people live upon the farms. etiny and the destiny of the state and of all of the people of the state in all occupations is largely de termined by conditions that prevail our strength, and thence the crop of

The revenue for the last two years has met all the obligations of the state. There is a small balance in the treasury above all demands. fact must be gratifying to this Gen eral Assembly, and to all the people for it is the first time in many years that this condition has existed. revenue system, however, is far from satisfactory. The problem of taxation is always difficult and vital. The gov ernment must be economically admin istered. No extravagance has existed in this state, and none should be tolerated, but we must provide revenue

To the Honorable, the General Assem- for all appropriations and necessary individual, the elementary rule of business is to live within your means. the insurance of the South. North Carolina has ample resources is no competition. The protection with which to meet all her obligations. Within the last decade the value of our property and industry is a necreased, and personal wealth has been and we must take this insurance un

> We cannot repudiate the obligaharvests, now that the stagnant towns was paid to the people of the state cities of increasing wealth, now that industry is triumphant, now that destiny is unfolding to us in grander revstrength not fulfill the duties of a not all profit, for the expense of operprogressive state? We must support our institutions of learning to increasing usefulness. We should listen to the appeal of the Confederate soldier, and to those stricken in mind and ing the people of North Carolina. This body. We must provide for the improvement of our rural communities and for aggressive work for the prevention of disease and for the conservation of health. In this new century, southern ideals have been restored to the union, when southern statesmen have come again to places of power, when the future beckrenewed effort and life, Forward is the by the Insurance Commissioner. He

Property Not Assessed.

The fault with our fiscal system is that we do not assess our property for taxation. Real estate, and espec ially unimproved real estate, and real estate held for speculation, have been greatly undervalued, and most of the personal property has not been listed at all. It should be understood that the quadriennial assessment will be for the purpose of lowering the rate of taxation, and with the determination of securing a more equitable and a more complete listing of taxable property. A graduated tax on inheritances should be increased and it should be collected.

Our citizens do not refuse to return their property for taxation because they desire to take advantage of others, but for the reason that they do not desire that other men and other communities shall take advantage of them and of their communities. The propery has not been equally assessed for taxation, and for this reason men are actuated by purpose to undervalue property, and to refuse to list their solvent credits. They would be willing to submit to square deal, but desire to protect themselves against inequality.

The personal property of the average man cannot be concealed. The securities of the wealthy can be concealed. The average citizen pays his The tax; the wealthy often escape Tax Commission should be clothed with plenary powers to enforce the listing of all property for taxation, and to enforce the uniform and just valuation of all property. Every citizen should bear the burdens of government in proportion to his ability. This policy should be carried out with unalterable determination.

On a subject related to the finances, I recommend that the General Asand justly with the common carriers a bond executed by one or more surety companies, and that this bond be paid manifested an earnest desire to con- available moneys in his hands. This usands of dollars a year. many th

Primary Elections.

It is clear that the people of the state demand of the General Assembly a law providing primary elections for the nomination of candidates. This demand is in accord with the spirit of the age, and has already found legal expression in all the states of the Union with few exceptions. The democratic party, the republican party, and the progressive party in state convention assembled declared that: such a law. The democratic party in convention assembled decired that: We endorse the principle of the legalized statewide primary for all national, state and judiciary officers, and we pledge the party to the enactment of such a law as will make this principle applicable to all political par-The members of the General Assen

bly hold their commissions with the pledge to all the people for this reform. This is democracy. It gives to the people the legalized machinery that provides the opportunity for every citizen to participate in the nomination of candidates, and in the selection of the public servants that must administer the government. Political conventions and party, alleglence urge the citizen to vote for the ominee of his party. He should have a voice in their selection, otherwise, the great majority really has no voice in the administration of public affairs that are of vital interest to all. The means should be provided for the full and free exercise of this right. The primary should be established by law, and protected by law, and the oriminal law shall deal firmly with fraud in rural communities. Thence cometh and corruption. Our selections must be pure, and our nominations must be by the full and fair expression of the popular will. Abuses have sometimes been practiced under systems not adequate to present conditions, these ses must be eradicated and provided against. The safety of the state fidence in popular government de-mands it. The obligation for this funtametal reform is with this General

Assembly and with the party now in

The law regulating fire insurance

With the state as with the the South Eastern Underwriters' Association. This monopoly controls from fire of our homes and families, of cessity. We must have insurance, der the present law from a monopoly exercising its powers unrestrained by tions of Christian civilization. Now law. We paid last year \$3,733,690.17 that the land is yielding bountiful in premiums to this monopoly. There of the last generation have grown into in compensation for losses by fire \$1, 679,280.77. We paid to the companies constituting this monopoly more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the amount reelation—shall we in this day of our turned for losses. This \$2,000,000 was

> ating the business is considerable. The last General Assembly appointed a committee to investigate the working of these companies as affectcommittee found that rates are not uniform, and in many instances too high, and that the rules of insurance are not equitable and just. I send to you the report of this committee. However, this may be, this monopoly is a public service concern.

The Insurance Department has been ably managed and wisely managed needs more power that he may serve the people more effectively, and exercise a control over this monopoly just as our Corporation Commission and other public service corporations of the State. The individual citizen has not the power to deal with it on equal terms, and to assert his rights. He must accept the terms proposed or be deprived of necessary protection The State alone can deal with this monopoly, and the state will be derelect in her duty if she allow these corporations to fix insurance rates and to control without supervision the insurance business by their own arbitrary and unlimited power.

The General Assembly should confer upon the Insurance Commissioner the power to fix maximum rates, and provide by statue for reasonable rules and for uniform rates on each class eastern Underwriters Association, the representative of the combined insurance companies of the south, has the power to fix the terms of the contract between these companies and the people of the state. Millions of Dollars are involved in this contract, and if this monopoly, representing foreign corporations, treat the people of North Carolina with justice equity, it constitutes the one exception in all of our business experience. The people should have a voice in this contract. The Insurance Commissioner should have the power to rep-Every argument against state supervision and control of insurance has ery monopoly. The falacy of all has been demonstrated by the logic or experience.

The people have awakened to the ecessity of good roads. We realize timent brought about these adjust- sembly require the State Treasurer to that they are an indespensable factor ments. The sovereignty of the people give as his surety for the faithful for material prosperity and for social was asserted. They will deal firmly discharge of the duties of his office advancement. We are building more highways than ever before, and are expending thereon millions of dollars. have come to recognize the controll- for by the state; that the Treasurer It has been estimated by experts that ing power of the people and have be allowed to put out at interest all from thirty to forty per cent of the money spent on public roads is relawould yield to the state an income of tively speaking wasted or misdirected. President Wilson at the recent meeting of the American Road Congress in Atlanta said:

"As important as the matter of providing additional funds may be for roads, and of better maintenance roads already constructed." "It is clear," continued he, "that we are not getting the results we should

This General Assembly should es tablish a Highway Commission composed of experts, or of men who would make a study of this improvement. They should direct the expenditure of all road money, and they should see that maintenance gets as much atten tion as construction.

Forests

The General Assembly should pro vide for the protection of our forests against ravages by fire and commercialism. The forests provide the rains that water the crops. They supply and conserve the streams that turn the wheels of industry. The failure to save from ruthless destruction our magnificent wooded areas, will work an irreparable damage to ourselves and to our posterity. The lumberman is now denuding the mountains-mow ing down their luxuriant covering, as the reaper mows a field of wheat. After him sweeps the confiagration, turning the once magnificent slopes and peaks into vast desolation of blackened ruin. We cannot expect the lumberman to sacrifice his individual interest to the public welfare. The state must exercise her power by proper regulation to save the forests and thereby preserve to the state this priceless heritage.

State's Prison.

The State's Prison has been managed with economy, honesty and business efficiency. The report of the superintendent transmitted to the General Assembly shows the condition of the Prison and the operations in which the Prison has been engaged. It shows a balance to the Prison's credit above the cost of maintenance. And in this account the convicts of the Prison has no credit.

Some years ago the state gave as character is responsive to culture. The sistance by convict labor to certain factory is no place for the child. railroad companies to enable them to drugery of toll is not his rightful in-construct railroads to remote and dif-heritance, before his bones are hard, should be amended. The rate of in-surance which the people of the state construct railroads to remote and dif-must pay and the rules regulating the ficult places not provided with rail-or his muscles are firm. If we grind

way transportation. These convicts the seed com, there will be a failure sen bired to do work of in the crop of men. We should have the same kind at the rate of \$1.50 or upon our statute books a law forbid \$1,75 a day each. The appropriation ding children of tender years to work of convicts was the equivalent to the in mills or factories, and limiting the appropriation of money out of the hours of labor of those who are treasury. As direct compensal sufficient age to work. This law tion for the labor of the prisoners, the should provide that women shall not state has accepted, in accordance with work at night in the mills. Motherlegislative enactment, stock in rail- hood should not be condemned to road companies that has no market such services. And this law should The state has appropriated a be vitalized with safeguards for its value in these convicts to these rail- enforcement. If, in our most progresroad companies, realizing that the sive centers of industry and thrift, the stock taken in payment is probably family cannot live without the work worthless. The real compensation to of children and the drudgery of womthe state is to develop rich and inac- en, then our civilization has broken cessible sections inhabited by a portion of our citizenship desiring and deserving the facilities of communica. Carolina for the humane spirit with tion and transportation with other which they have cared for the health portions of the state. In this way the and education of their employees, and state has appropriated as evidenced by stock:

To to Elkin & Alleghany Ry. Company ... ..\$193,500.00 To the Watauga & Yadkin

Ry Company . 18,000,00 To the Statesvile Air Line Ry. Company . . . . . 58,800.00 To the Mattamuskeet Ry Co. 99,765.00

To the Transcontinental Air Line Ry. Company .. .. 17,200,00

Making a total of ... And in addition to the above mounts \$21,564.59; for which stock has not yet been received, making in

all \$408,829,59. These convicts have been appro priated under statutes vesting the power and discretion in the Governor and the Council of State, to decide when such convicts should be appro priated. All of these statutes should be amended so as to clothe the board of directors of the State's Prison with this power and discretion. This power does not legitimately belong to the Governor and the Council of State. It does legitimately belong to the Prison superintendents have brought to my Board. The Governor and the Council of State cannot in the very nature school. I earnestly recommend that a of the situation exercise the power with a thorough knowledge of the af- ville be established at some point in fairs of the Prison and a comprehensive view of its necessities and opera tions. The Prison Board should have entire charge of the Prison, and all statutes in their present form impose incongruous duties upon the Governor and Council of State. This is no longer desirable or advisable, but is an unwarranted interference with the Prison Board in its management of the Prison.

Public Health.

ciently performed a beneficient work. improving. of all the people.

Tubersulosis.

The problem of dealing with tuberculosis is most serious. In North Carolina it has been ascertained that eighteen thousand people are the victims of this disease. Many may have it of whom we do not know. It is an ever present plague that stalks abroad at noon day, and one-seventh of all the deaths in the state are from this dreaded disease. The Sanitorium at Montrose was established in rebeen made against the control of ev. sponse to the demand that something must be done for the afflicted, and to stop the ravages of the plague. In my opinion this institution with its present scope and efficiency is utterly incapable of dealing effectively with the situation. As an institution for the purpose of educating people to care knowledge of the disease, it cannot be as effective as could a bureau established for the purpose of sending literature to every person in the state known to be afflicted. Such literature ligently to the people, and with more efficacy than could be done by a few patients who are fortunate and the state of substantial progress and encourage to renewed energy. You will perform your task with fighting secure admission to the small establishment at, Montrose. There are now about ninety patients in this institu-It is most humanely and most ably managed. Yet, it is altogether inadequa's to deal with this stupendous proposition that so vitally effects the people. It has done good in individual instances, but there are thousands in the state who cannot gain admittance, and who will desire admittance when its efficiency is recognized. This institution can never care for those entitled to admission On the present plan, the whole revenue of the state could not meet the de mand. It is one of the highest obligations of the state to deal with this disease, to do all possible to prevent it, and to cure those who have it. hope that this General Assembly can work out a practical method that will be effective.

The State's Institutions.

I am satisfied that it would be econ my, and good business that all the institutions of the state with the excepion of the State's Prison, should be put under the management of one board of not more than five members. This board should have charge of, and direct supervision of the business management of these institutions. I am satisfied that such a system would save to the state thousands of dollars every year But, if the General As sembly, should not see proper to adopt this piew, I recommend that the General Assembly shall direct that the Governor require that each state institution shall make to him in such form and detail as he may prescribe monthly or weekly report, as to their business management and condition. This would give the Governor at all times a clear insight into the workings of our institutions, and accomplish much in the way of economy and uniform business efficiency.

Child Labor.

The last General Assembly enacted a statute compelling the attendance of children upon the public schools state have done much work on the This statute should be enforced. The Hickory Nut Gap Road and on the child cannot work at manual labor to road in Madison County for which the advantage, but his mind is eager for

down, and is a fallure. I commend the mill men of North the children of their employees.

Western Training School. The General Assembly should ear-

nestly consider the establishing of additional training schools for teachers for the western part of the state. We are paying out large sums to teachers who by reason of circumstances and lack of convenient schools of proper character and facilities, have not been able to equip themselves efficiently for their work. Salaries paid for inefficient teachers must result in a more serious loss to the state than salaries paid for inefficient work any other business or profession. must create facilities which are convenient and within the reach of those who must teach the children of the A splendid and well equipped school has been established in the east. For a number of terms the legislature has considered a school for the western section similar to that established at Greenville. The west desires this school located at some convenient point within reach of many counties not yet provided for, Many attention the absolute need of such a school similar to the school at Greenthe western part of the state, located to serve the people of that locality. It would result in the inestimable bene fit to the people and stimulate our in convicts committed to the Prison. The tellectual as well as material development.

Administration Officers Should be Ap pointed by the Governor. If, in obedience to the expressed

wishes of all political parties, we pro-

vide primary elections for the nomination of state and federal officers, it would be difficult, if not impossible for The State Board of Health has effi- the people to exercise an intelligent choice in the nomination of adminisagency sanitary conditions are trative officials. The people can, and This department should do center their view upon those who he provided with means to continue would stand at the head of the govwith increasing effectiveness this most ernment. The whole trend of thought essential work for the preservation of of the age is for the short ballot, for life and for the health and happiness the direct responsibility to the people of those whom they can know and can intelligently select. If this General Assembly should clothe the Governor with the power to appoint all of the except those named in the Constitu tion, it would accomplish a reform of immense benefit. President Wilson said: "Put all your eggs in one bas ket, and watch that basket." Governor to a large extent is held responsible for the affairs of his administration. Give him the power to se lect the men that shall direct those affairs. Hold him responsible, and he will be responsive to the peoples' will. The terms of the present incumbents of these positions would of course not be affected. They are all able and faithful servants. Their appointment by the Governor would unify the ad ministration and increase the effi-

clency of the government. You come as the representatives of the people to write the statutes of a states pressing forward to nobler achievements. We look to you for the policies that will direct us in the way th to your task with fidelity and courage, d may you be guided by the wisdom and sustained by the strength vouch safe to all who are steadfast in the resolve to do right.

LOCKE CRAIG, Governor of North Carolina. January 7th, 1915,

Delicately Put.

Two sisters while visiting in Ire land in Victoria's time got into conversation one day with a tenant of their hostess. One of the girls, who is quite stout, asked the old woman if she would have known them for sis-"Well," was the answer, look alike, but yer sister's slender, while you, miss-well, you favor the quane.

Make Sunflower Useful.

In some countries, notably in the Russian provinces north of the Cau casus, the sunflower serves other pur poses besides ornamenting gardens with its huge golden blossoms. The seeds are used to make oil, which is employed both in the manutacture of soap and in cooking. The styms and leaves are burned and the ashes used to make potash. Last year the sun flower factories of the Caucasus produced 15,000 tons of potash. Destroying Nature's Barriers.

There are four kinds of barriers of divisions set up by nature upon the face of the earth-mountains, forests, deserts, rivers. The first, the moun tains, man cannot remove, but he can and does go through them to save the trouble and difficulty of going over them. The second, the forests, he has cleared away altogether. The third, the deserts, he is beginning to treat like the forests. The fourth, the rivers, he is beginning to shift when it suits his purpose and to regulate their

The Way of Prices. The news of an advance in prices travels much faster than a reduction which may follow.-Atchison Globe.

Recruiting Officer-What's the good of coming here and saying you're only seventeen years old! Go and walk around that yard and come back and

HEALTH OFFICERS FOR PITT

Long Fight Ends in New Year Decis ion For Whole-Time Health

Raleigh .- A telegram from Green ville to the State Board of Health an nounced that Pitt county is the next to have a whole-time county health offiver. The matter has been pending before the commissioners of Pitt for some time. It has been a county issue rought to bear by the friends of good health conditions and by the advoof systematic health policy for the county to have this step taken.

"The commissioners had the right kind of a new year spirit," says a bulletin of the State Board of Health in regard to this matter, "when they voted unanimously for a whole time county health officer. This was the termination of a long and continuous effort on the part of the county's wide awake and progressive citizens in be-half of their people's better health and welfare and the decision is a positive

missionaries will again make no mis take, will be to get the right man for the office. Health work is not the peculiar fitness of every physician. Neither is it a matter of experience and training easily to be had. As in other similar professions, a special fitness and efficiency is required. It will not be Pitt county's policy to rush anadvisedly in filling the office."

The State Board of Health plans eventually to give to the county whole time health officers such training and such courses in sanitary education that will insure the standardization of the public health work. A tentative plan to this effect has been prepared and looks to a course of instruction lasting six or seven weeks.

Carries Cargo of Cotton.

Wilmington.-The City of Savannah, a passenger and freight steamer of the Ocean Steamship Company sailed from Wilmington a few days' ago under charter by D. H. Lippett of this city with 9,529 bales of cotton, valued at about \$400,000, her destination being Rotterdam. This is the second full cargo of cotton sent from Wilmington to a foreign port this season, the other shipment being on the steamer Raven for Rotterdam.

Succeeds Noah Biggs Scotland Neck .- At a meeting of the executive committee of the Roanoke Baptist Association Rev. R. A. McFarland, pastor of the Scotland Neck Baptist Church, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Noah Biggs.

COMING EVENTS. Annual Live Stock Meeting, Statesville January 19-21, 1915.

TAR HEEL BREVITIES.

John C. Drewry has been elected president of the Capital Club at Raleigh.

Charlotte was visited by a severe wind and rain storm a few days ago. Kinston is discussing the city manger form of government.

The publication of The State Journal has been resumed here under the ownership of Col. Alex Field, who was one of the founders of the paper first issue of resumed publication appeared recently.

The Ashevile Ministers Association at a meeting recently gave its endorse ment to the proposed bill looking to the restriction of marriages in this state, adopting resolutions similar to those which have been adopted by other bodies of ministers during the past few weeks.

The Spring term of the East Carolina Teachers Training School began. Applications continue to come in, every room is taken. The attendance would not doubt run up 100 more

if room could be had. I. G. Whitlock, aged 82, a Confed-Wilmington is considering the city manager plan of government.

Asheville's fire loss for the year 1914 amounted to \$177,736. Greensboro banks have paid out \$30,000 in dividends this year. W. M. Barker, aged 91, Salisbury's

oldest citizen, died a few days ago. Building operations in Raleigh dur ing the year 1914 rounded out pearly one and a half million dollars. Directors of the North Carolina

Railroad held their annual meeting at Charlotte recently. Acting upon legal advice Sheriff Richard B. Lane recently closed the doors of the Mutual Aid Banking

Company, a negro concern of New Bern and telegraphed the Corporation Commission to send an examiner to ook into the affairs of the institution! Henderson and Mecklenburg Countels are soon to join other countles in the state that maintain whole-time health officers according to Dr. W. S. Rankin, who has just returned from an inspection trip to both of these

and other western counties. will make 13 counties that have wholetime health officers.
Seventy-five men and women at Asheville have formed a local court

Judge Oliver H. Allen, the senior of North Carolina's twenty superior ourt judges in point of service, recently took the oaths before Magistrate H. C. V. Peebles at Kinston,

While out hunting rabbits in Tayor's township, Mr. Alvin Grice met an untimely death. In attempting to put his dog over a wire fence his was prematurely discharged and the whole load of shot entered the region of the heart killing him almost stantly.

Winston-Salem has employed whole time health officer to look after the sanitary work of the city. The Woman's Club of Raleigh will soon begin the erection of a handome building for their use.

When Judge James L. Webb con pletes this new term as judge of the sixteenth judicial district he will have served over 22 years as solicitor and udge without any opposition whatever from his own party and very little from the Republican party. He was sworn in as judge by T. K. Barnett, a Shelby magistrate and is ing upon a new term.

REV. DR. JOHN NELSON COLE OF RALEIGH PASSES AWAY AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

FUNERAL HELD AT DURHAM

Noted Preacher and Leader Among North Carolina Methodists Answers the Final Summons.

Charlotte,-Rev. Dr. John

Cole, superintendent of the Methodist orphanage in Raleigh and one of the state's best beloved and most useful citizens, passed away at a hospital in Charlotte where he had been under treatment since the latter part of November. For the past two years Dr. Cole's health had not been good, Last spring he suffered an attack and came to Charlotte for medical atten tion, remaining here about two weeks, His system responded well to treatment and he was soon able to return to his arduous duties. On Thanks giving day however he suffered a recurrence of his trouble and from this attack he never recovered. to Charlotte again for treatment but his strength was too far gone for him to rally successfully. His condition rapidly grew worse and it was soon seen that there was no hope. and came just as the day was break ing and was very easy-sleep and a forgetting.

The funeral took place in Durham at Trinity Methodist church. Dr. Cole was pastor of this church for four years and it was his wish that his funeral be held there.

Dr. Cole was born in Franklinton. Pebruary 10, 1852 and was therefore 62 years of age at the time of his After attending the ach dolph-Macon College from which he was graduated. Shortly thereafter be entered the ministry being ordained within the bounds of the North Carolina Conference where he remained

until the day of his death. Early in his young manhood, Dr. Cole was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Marshall Jones of Mecklenburg coun ty, Va., to whom were born six children, namely, Miss Mary Cole of Raleigh, Mrs. Plato, Durham of Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. John Nelson Cole, Jr., of New York City: Miss Marshall Cole, Miss Alice Cole, and Mr. Henry P. Cole of

Mitchell Monument Destroyed. Asheville-Unknown parties dynamited and entirely destroyed the monument to Prof. Elisha Mitchell, erected on the top of Mount Mitchell, according to advices reaching Asheville The monument, which was composed of a mixture of bronz and lead, was reduced to a shapless ruin. Foreignors employed by a lumber company are said to have had trouble with one of the foremen recently and to have be lieved the monument the property of the company destroyed it. No arrests

have been made. Professor Mitchell, a Yale professor, but at the time connected with the faculty of the University of North Carolina, proved that Mount Mitchell

6,711 feet high, is the highest point east of the Mississippl. Twenty-six years ago alumni of North Carolina had the monument erected on the top of the peak to mark

the last resting place of Profess Mitchell. The monument will be replaced.

Patents Granted Tar Heels.

Washington.-Davis and Davis, pat ent attorneys, report the grant to cit-

Henning F. Addicks, Jr., Biltmore binding-post; David S. Ballance, Wysocking, combined cotton-chopper a cultivator; eorge H. Bryant, Windsor, sash-holder; Samuel J. Fisher and C. E. J. Jones, Asheville, appara tus for disinfecting books; Edward J. Forney, Greensboro, subsoil attachment for plows; Allen C. Parris, Dills boro, nut-lock; Whitford W. Woodley, Elizabeth City, dust-handling; Olmedo C. Wysong, Greensboro, dovetail joint and forming the same.

Herty Heads Chemical Society. Chapel Hill .- Dr. Charles Herty. head of the department of chemistry of the University of North Carolina has been elected president of the American Chemical Society for the year 1915 succeeding Prof. T. W. Richards of Harvard University. A telegram from Dr. Charles L. Parsons of the United States Bureau of Mines. secretary of the Chemical Society, officially notified the University professor of the distinction voted him-the highest honor within the gift of the American field of science.

Asheville.—Answering the sugges-tion carried in many newspapers that

Secretary William Jennings purchase a summer home site at this city with a view to eventually wearing the toga as the representative of this state, the cabinet member declared that he has no idea of entering North Carolina politics. He declared that he is still a resident of Lincoln, Neb., and that he will continue to make that city his home, Asheville property was bought, he said, simply as a good location for a summer h

Hendersonville.—Since the authorities decided to make Hendersonville

a more sanitary city by enforcing the installation of water closets where the property is within 150 feet of a sower line, seventy-five connection have been made or contracted for, There was some objection to this movement at first, but the city authorities deemed it necessary for the health of the city to make this move, hence the property owners are com-plying with the order rapidly.