



Big Harvest From Unredeemed Money



WASHINGTON.—The United States government in fifty years has accumulated \$13,000,000 from unredeemed money. A long-standing question, namely: How much does a government make through the failure of its citizens to present its paper for redemption? is answered fairly accurately for our country in these figures. Expert mathematicians in the United States have figured on the problem, and the results they have obtained by different methods are so nearly identical as to lead the layman to feel confident that they have hit somewhere near the mark.

Obviously the difficulties surrounding the statistician wishing to tabulate the gains of the government from this source are almost insurmountable, if accurate figures are what he is looking for. The destruction of paper money of all sorts goes on rapidly throughout the country, yet this loss is never reported to the treasury. So the mathematicians have had to take the complete figures of the government redemption division, and by comparing the average life of notes, the average percentage of actual redemption, and other items of that sort, have been able to work out a fairly accurate percentage of paper money that is either destroyed or is in such hands that it will never reach the treasury for redemption in gold.

Well-known authorities who have worked independently on the subject found, when they compared notes, that they had reached substantially the same result—that of all paper money issued the government escaped payment on from one-tenth of 1 per cent. to about one-half of 1 per cent. This, of course, means that the government makes on the paper money it issues a commission varying between the percentages set forth. The most definite result shows a gain of approximately one-eighth of 1 per cent. a total gain to the government amounting to \$13,241,000 since the beginning of our paper money—about half a century ago.

All sorts of causes contribute to increase the amount of paper money that will never be presented for redemption. First is perhaps the most important cause, though use of safes and the more general use of checks for holding the cash supply are annually reducing the loss from this cause. Then there is a sort of inertia that money seems to have which keeps it out in the country once it is started in circulation, even though it be of an issue supposed to mature at a given time. Shipwrecks, too, are responsible for some of the loss. Lastly, there are the collectors, and it is probable that every fairly good collection of United States paper money accounts for at least one piece of every denomination that has failed to come back to the treasury.

Army Wanting in Marching Ability



THE United States army has lately undergone a series of stern and severe criticisms. Authorities have studied the existing conditions from every point of view, and in their reports have delivered their opinions in a fearless manner. In a report recently made public one inspector points out the case of a whole battalion of artillery starting out for the Philippines without a single field oficer and one of the batteries commanded by a second lieutenant of less than two years' service. In one department alone a third of the line officers were absent from duty with their commands under detail, and altogether, the inspector says, the situation warrants the prediction that results of a disastrous kind must sooner or later be realized.

People who think the United States army stands at the top of the profession would be rudely jarred to learn from Inspector General Ball that the field army is wholly unprepared for field service. He says the new regulations are almost entirely theoretical or dependent upon the experience of European armies. Our transportation is the same as at the beginning of the civil war, for our army has so far failed to make use of automobiles, traction engines and other modern appliances in the field. The weaknesses could be quickly developed if the present annual maneuvers could be replaced at least once by the march of a complete army corps. Very few of our officers have ever marched with more than a regiment.

To remedy these conditions, Maj. Gen. Wood, chief of staff, has issued orders which will change materially the training of the army. The inspectors general will be required to submit the troops to an annual inspection in the field, in addition to the present inspection, which is described in some quarters as being little less than an inquiry into the accounts and pay-roll work of the troops. The new inspection will be designed to show the efficiency of the troops in the theoretical work taught army officers in the various schools and provided for in the various drill regulations.

First Report on Infantile Paralysis



THERE were 560 deaths from acute anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, 116 from pellagra, 55 from rabies, or hydrophobia, and 9 deaths from leprosy in 1909, in the death registration area of continental United States, which comprises over 55 per cent of the total population, according to the census bureau's forthcoming bulletin on mortality statistics for 1909, submitted to Census Director Durand by Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics.

It is reported that of the 562 deaths from infantile paralysis 553 were of white and only 17 of colored persons. The bulletin states that no statistical segregation of infantile paralysis

Gifts of Potentates Vex Uncle Sam



that degree, at least, weaken his allegiance to this country.

The most noted exception to this rule by congress was the authorization of acceptance by former President Roosevelt of the Nobel peace prize, amounting to about \$39,000. Colonel Roosevelt turned this money over to the department of commerce and labor to form the basis of a fund for expenses attending arbitration and the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor. Before granting the authorization in this instance, congress had full knowledge of what was to be done with the money. The prize was awarded to Colonel Roosevelt for his efforts in terminating the war between Russia and Japan.

The action of the house committee arouses new interest in the notable collection of valuable and curious gifts presented by foreigners to official Americans which this government has not authorized acceptance of by Americans and which are now in safekeeping in the national museum and in the state, war and navy departments.

GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION CONVENES IN KNOXVILLE

THE APPALACHIAN CONVENTION MEETS AT EXPOSITION IN KNOXVILLE, TENN.

PRESIDENT FINLEY SPEAKS

Monetary Value of Improved Highways Stressed by President of Southern Railway.

Knoxville, Tenn. — The Southern Appalachian Good Roads convention closed its second annual convention leaving the place of meeting for next year in the hands of the executive committee to decide.

The principal address of the day was made by President W. W. Finley of the Southern railway, who spoke of improved highways and the enlargement of opportunities which came to those contiguous to good roads. He expressed the opinion that the greatest result of road improvement would be an increase of the "back-to-the-farm" movement.

Good roads, he said, contribute to the attractiveness of country life, greatly enlarging the farmers' social circle, facilitating attendance upon church services and making it possible to more regularly attend school during bad weather.

Improved roads made possible the consolidation of country schools, so as to give the children the benefits of a graded system. The monetary value of good roads, he said, had been summarized as follows:

"First, a reduction in cost of hauling; second, an increase in value of land within its zone of influence; third, increase in productive area through the making of uncultivated land accessible; fourth, the substitution of more profitable crops for the less profitable ones; fifth, the ability of the producer to market his products at a time when prices are most favorable instead of marketing the products when the roads permit."

"The fundamental suggestion I have to make," he said, in conclusion, "is that he should apply the principles of conservation to our road building policy. We should conserve our energies and our financial resources and adopt such policies as will eliminate waste of either or both, as far as possible."

Other speakers of the day were Congressman W. R. Austin of Tennessee, M. V. Richards of the land and industrial department of the Southern railway, M. O. Eldridge, government good roads expert, and W. J. Craig of the Atlantic Coast Line.

WAGES INCREASED.

Roads in the Southeast Raise Wages \$500,000 Month.

Atlanta.—A wage increase of approximately \$500,000 per month for railroad employees south of the Mississippi and east of the Ohio was brought to light by the announcement that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis system, at a meeting held in Nashville, decided upon a wage scale, which added to an increase, effective July 1, will add \$300,000 to the salaries of all its employees.

From authoritative sources it has been learned that practically all other systems operating in this section have decided upon similar advances during the past few months, making what is known as the "Chicago" wage scale general throughout the southeast.

COTTON FACTORS INDICTED.

Three Members Steele-Miller Company Charged With Misuse of Mails.

Aberdeen, Miss.—Indictments were formally announced in the United States circuit court here charging J. H. Miller, L. C. Steele and H. G. Linde, members of the bankrupt cotton firm of Steele, Miller & Co., of Corinth, Miss., with having misused the mails in the furtherance of an alleged plan to defraud through the issuance of forged bills of lading. J. I. McKnight, confidential secretary to Mr. Miller, is also named party to the alleged conspiracy.

Extreme Militarism Advocated.

St. Louis, Mo.—The plan to ask congress to place the National Guard on the army salary list at rates of from 5 to 25 per cent. of the regular wages was adopted at a conference of National Guard officers here. Gen. Leonard Wood said the War Department would support the bill to appropriate from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 as pay for officers and enlisted men of the guard. Everybody in the United States more than 13 years old should be trained as a soldier, according to General Wood.

Unwritten Law Saves Girl.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Katherine Betti, a girl of 12 years, who slew her godfather with an axe and red-hot poker in avenging his theft of her honor, was cleared of criminal charges on the ground that the homicide was justifiable. Judge John M. Swearingen, in charging the jurors, after a two days' recital of testimony, upheld the unwritten law. The girl had faced the trial with confidence that her act was warranted, and she went to her home free, but to face motherhood soon.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

The Last Government Report Shows Cotton Condition 65.9 Per Cent. Normal.

Washington.—The average condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 65.9 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 72.1 a month ago, 58.1 a year ago, 69.7 in 1908 and 66.6, the average of the last ten years on September 25, as estimated by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. The condition of the cotton crop by states, with the ten-year average on September 25 was:

	1910	Average
Virginia	78	74
North Carolina	72	71
South Carolina	70	70
Georgia	63	71
Florida	66	70
Alabama	67	69
Mississippi	63	67
Louisiana	51	64
Arkansas	68	67
Texas	63	67
Tennessee	73	72
Missouri	75	74
Oklahoma	70	68
California	80	68

The census bureau's cotton report shows 2,302,211 bales, counting round as half bales, were ginned from the growth of 1910 to September 25, as compared with 2,568,150 for 1909, 2,590,639 for 1908 and 1,532,602 for 1907. There were 37,767 round bales included. The number of sea island bales included were 7,112.

CRUSADE AGAINST QUEUES.

Wu Ting Fang Would Change the Chinese Hair Style.

Washington.—Memorializing the throne at Peking in favor of abolishing the queue, Wu Ting Fang, the former minister to Washington, who kept Americans busy answering his questions while he was at this post, has explained how he happened to take that attitude. In his memorial, the text of which has just reached Washington, Mr. Wu says Chinese residents in North, Central and South America have been mocked and teased by foreigners until they implored him to seek an imperial edict giving official sanction to cropping the hair and changing their costume to accord with western ideas.

"BOB" TAYLOR NOMINATED.

Tennessee Democrats Name Successor of Governor Patterson.

Nashville, Tenn.—United States Senator Robert L. Taylor was nominated for governor by the regular Democratic convention, although his senatorial term does not expire until 1912. No other man was presented to the convention, the demand being for Taylor and no one else. Senator Taylor appeared in the convention hall and after an ovation, accepted the nomination.

In the platform adopted trusts are condemned and temperance reform is endorsed.

PRISON CONGRESS.

Many Important Resolutions and Recommendations Adopted.

Washington.—Payment of prisoners, according to their industry to insure protection for their families and their own rehabilitation on release was recommended to the International Prison Congress by the section on "preventive means."

The resolution provoked heated discussion in the congress, not because the principle of caring for prisoners' families was opposed, but because it was not so worded as to fit adoption in several countries, including the United States, where prisoners are unable, under existing law, to earn any money.

The subject was referred back to the section on motion of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago.

A resolution favoring the provision of productive work for prisoners, including those in houses of detention and county jails, was adopted by the congress. It was recommended by the section on "prison administration," which spent the morning in discussing it. It provides for central control of the work and official specially trained to direct such employment.

The congress also recommended treaty agreements between all civilized states whereby each country should receive from the others notice of sentence pronounced by foreign courts against its citizens.

Public institutions for inebriates are advocated by the congress. Experiments conducted in several countries during the last ten years have demonstrated the success of establishments of this character and the congress placed itself on record as favoring their extension. The congress also adopted resolutions recommending that prisoners be allowed payment for their work. A complete investigation into the subject of caring for mentally defective children with dangerous tendencies is provided for in another resolution adopted.

After opposing for thirty years the efforts of American criminologists to induce the International Prison Congress to endorse the principle of the indeterminate sentence which underlies the reformatory system, the Europeans members of the congress yielded, and resolutions advocating this system were adopted. The resolution declared that the indeterminate sentence should be applied to the mentally and morally defective, and that it also should be applied as an important part of the reformatory system to criminals.

FATE OF PORTUGAL IS VERY UNCERTAIN

KING MANUEL AND ROYAL FAMILY AT GIBRALTAR UNDER BRITAIN'S CARE.

SPAIN NOW FACES CRISIS

King Manuel Asks Great Britain to Answer Its Treaty Compact and Restore His Throne.

Paris, France.—While reports came out of Portugal that the provisional republican government's army had been temporarily routed in the northern provinces and that monarchists were being recruited for a proposed move on Lisbon, the great continental powers held aloof from Portuguese affairs, awaiting the action of England.

The ultimate success of the revolt and the establishment of the republic of Portugal hung in the balance with the influence of England counterbalancing the present success of the republicans. It was reported here that King Manuel indicted an appeal to Great Britain from the royal yacht Amelie and that this petition has been forwarded through the regular channels of the foreign department of the empire by Sir Frederick Forester-Walker, the governor of Gibraltar. The scope of the royal plea is not definitely known. Hazards extend from the mere supplication for the protection of the crown's property in Portugal to the bold demand that England answer its treaty compact and restore the throne to the deposed king.

Although a circular note has been sent to the powers by Provisional President Braga, only two nations had pledged indorsement to the new republic, and both of these were on the condition that the republic is made permanent. These two nations are Spain and Brazil.

The tremendous influence of the vatican has been brought to bear upon friendly governments against recognition of the new republic.

Embodied in the success of the Portuguese the Spanish republicans are becoming more open in their demonstrations. The eyes of the continent are upon Spain. In every chancellery in Europe careful preparations have been made for a Spanish revolt. The Spanish ministry, admitting the gravity of the situation, explained that troops had been massed upon the frontier not in fear of an outbreak, but to prevent the influx of refugees of questionable character from Portugal.

It is conservatively estimated that more than 2,500 persons have been killed or wounded through the democratic republic. The Duke of Oporto, who was taken on board the imperial launch Amelie, was said to be grievously wounded.

The royal family was under the protection of the British flag on the frowning heights of Gibraltar. They were given quarters in the governor's mansion. In the party were King Manuel, Queen Mother Amelie, the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, the Infanta Alfonso and the Duke of Oporto.

37 KILLED IN WRECK.

Crowded Illinois Trolley Cars Dashed Together at High Speed.

St. Louis, Ill.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and from sixteen to twenty-five injured in a collision in the Illinois traction system, two miles north of St. Louis. The cars came together with a terrific crash, and both were demolished and piled one upon the other.

A huge mass of wreckage, through which the bodies of the dead and wounded were scattered. It is certain that by far the larger portion of the passengers on both cars were either killed or desperately injured.

Fought Militia; Then Killed Self.

Ocala, Fla.—After fatally wounding Deputy Sheriff Hudson and ex-Sheriff Gordon at his home near Ocala, William Summerlin placed the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth and blew his head off. For three hours Summerlin

he successfully resisted the efforts of members of the police department and the local company of militia to arrest him on a warrant charging a minor offense. The condition of the wounded officers is said to be critical.

Extravagant Living.

San Francisco.—A tale of extravagance living was told to the police by Caesar Munoz, who, with Alfonso Garcia, is under arrest in this city, charged with robbing J. M. Summaga, a millionaire mine owner of the City of Mexico, of \$50,000 in jewels and nearly \$2,000 in cash. Munoz says then Garcia proposed that they set about spending the money without delay. They did so. Munoz estimates that during their waking hours they lived at the rate of more than \$75 an hour.

STANDARD CUTS OIL PRICES.

Reductions Made in Europe and the Far East in Campaign to Increase Use of Kerosene.

New York.—J. I. Clarke, through whom the Standard Oil company makes its official announcements to the public, has issued a statement to the effect that the company has entered on a thoroughly mapped out campaign to increase the consumption of kerosene in European countries and the lands of the Orient. The first move in this campaign is the reduction of the prices of oil in those countries. Mr. Clarke's announcement says, in part:

"The Standard Oil company has inaugurated a campaign to increase the world's consumption of refined oil. The level of prices for refined oil today in the United States is lower than at any time during recent years, and is a direct result of these prices the consumption of refined oil in this country is increasing. The same policy is now being actively pursued abroad."

As indicated by this statement, the Standard company began trying out the policy of lower prices in the United States, though without announcing that it had in view a campaign that would cover the world. In August the price of refined oil in tanks was reduced from 6 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents a gallon, and the price of refined oil in barrels at the refinery was cut 1 cent, from 9 3/4 to 8 3/4 cents a gallon.

RIVERS ON RAMPAGE.

Floods Sweep Over the Ohio Valley States.

Louisville, Ky.—Deluged by the heaviest continuous rainfall in some places in forty years, a wide strip of country, extending from eastern Texas northeastward across the northern portions of Louisiana and Mississippi and over sections of Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, southern Indiana and Ohio, almost to Pittsburgh, Pa., was a veritable inland sea.

Only two lives are known to have been lost. Mrs. A. J. Burchfield and her grandson being drowned in a rapidly rising stream near Dyersburg, Tenn. Washouts on railroads in some sections of Kentucky and Tennessee were numerous; the delivery of mail by rural route agents was abandoned in some quarters, and there was much damage to farm lands and corn in the shock.

FIGHTING BOLLWEEVIL.

Task for Entomologists.

New Orleans.—Of a score or more of insect problems being worked out by the United States bureau of entomology, the destruction of the boll weevil in the South and of the gypsy and brown-tail moth in New England have proved most difficult, according to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of this division.

In connection with this work Dr. Howard is now in this section, being accompanied to New Orleans by Dr. W. H. Hunt, in immediate charge of the campaign against the boll weevil.

RATE ADVANCE HALTED.

Points North, West and East of New Orleans Affected.

Washington.—General advances in freight rates between New Orleans and points north, west and east, which were to have become effective on November 1, have been suspended by the interstate commerce commission, pending an inquiry into the reasonableness and propriety of the increases.

By order of the commission, the tariffs are suspended for 120 days from November 1. Meantime it is the intention of the commission to hold hearings on the proposed advances.

Labor Turns Down Socialism.

Chicago.—By a majority of more than two to one Typographical Union No. 16 defeated the proposition to co-operate with the Socialist party in the coming campaign. The vote against forming an independent political party was even more one-sided.

44,604 People in Chattanooga. —Washington.—Population statistics as enumerated in the thirteenth census were made public: Chattanooga, Tenn., 44,604, an increase of 14,450, or 47.90 per cent. over 30,154, the population in 1900.

Population of Jacksonville, Fla. —Washington.—Population statistics as enumerated in the thirteenth census give Jacksonville, Fla., 57,699, an increase of 29,270, or 103 per cent. over 28,429 in 1900.

Nine Spoons in Woman's Stomach. —Concord, N. H.—Nine spoons in a human stomach have been disclosed by an autopsy performed on Miss Catherine Mober of Manchester, an inmate of the state insane hospital here. A few days ago the patient died in terrible agony.

To Settle Tampa Strike.

Tampa, Fla.—At a meeting of 500 of the business men of the city, action was taken which, it is believed, will settle the strike among the cigar makers. Manufacturers were invited to open their places, with full assurance of protection, and the workmen who so desire are insured protection and employment as long as they desire it. Resolutions to this effect were passed, and a copy furnished to the joint advisory board. The meeting declared for the "open shop" in all trades.

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTHERN NO. 18 DERAILED.

Same Train Was Wrecked a Little Over a Week Ago.

One of the worst passenger wrecks that ever occurred on the Murphy division of the Southern Railway was that which happened at Governors Island near Bryson City when passenger train No. 18 was derailed, the entire train turned over and injuring twenty-one people, two of them rather seriously. Incidentally, it was the train of the same number which just over a week ago was derailed only 7 miles from this spot, the entire train, except the engine, leaving the track. No official announcement is made as to the cause, but it is said the track gave way. The wrecked train was drawn by engine No. 15, with Engineer Wilson and Conductor Lowe of Asheville in charge. A wrecker bearing Dr. Hillard was rushed to the scene. The three coaches rolled down an embankment.

The seriously injured are W. R. Pulliam, Cherokee, badly hurt in body and hand cut, and J. C. Hampton of Waynesville, who was badly crushed; Gary Thomas, colored, Bryson, was badly crushed.

Other injured are F. H. Hughes, Nantahala, cut in forehead and hip; D. W. Christian, Bryson, back injured; E. A. Ray, Stony, arm and hip injured; Mrs. George W. Bryson, Canton, cut in head; Helen Agent, Ela, head bruised and finger cut; Lloyd Owl, Indian, hip injured; Manuel Weeks, Whitaker, chest injured; Sever Skitty, Cherokee, shoulder injured; John Palmer, newboy, cut in face; Beniah Powell, Ela, colored, leg hurt; Richard Watts, Wilnot, leg and ankle hurt; I. B. Ashe, Franklin, head hurt; W. B. Nelson, baggage-master, hurt in chest; W. B. Bishop, flagman, leg hurt; John Love, porter, leg hurt; W. W. Gudgey, mail clerk, Asheville, slightly injured.

It is feared Pulliam and Hampton will die.

Romance Civil War.

Passing through two generations, a romance of the civil war culminated in Washington, D. C., in the marriage of Stonewall Jackson Jenkin and Miss Bessie Dickerson, both of Beaufort, by the Rev. John Shannon.

Named after his uncle, the famous Confederate general, "Stonewall Jackson," the bridegroom, a young man of 26 years, was destined by a peculiar freak of fate to marry the grand daughter of Capt. John Steele, an Ohioan, who fought against "Stonewall" and after the war went to North Carolina to claim as his wife Mrs. Dorothy Felder, the daughter of a private under General Jackson.

A daughter of the Northern captain became the wife of Mrs. Jenkin's father, making a complex union of old families of the South and North that in difficult to unravel in a casual way, but withal involving a romance extending through a half century and two generations.

Col. Wood for State Auditor.

Col. W. P. Wood of Randolph county was nominated as candidate for State auditor by the Democratic State executive committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. P. Dickson, State auditor. Col. Wood is 67 years old, a Confederate veteran and has several times represented his county in the general assembly.

Dr. Wrote Prescription—Arrested.

As the result of the testimony of Berry Petty, a young white man, in the recorder's court at Charlotte, a warrant was issued for Dr. Witherpoon, charging that he "did write a prescription for one pint of whiskey for Berry Petty and Berry Petty not being bona fide under his charge and was not sick at the time."

Petty's story was that he asked for a prescription and some physician granted it, without making any investigation to determine whether or not he needed it.

The Southing of the Pines.

W. A. Sharpe, a well esteemed man of Greensboro, committed suicide. He was 65 years of age. Ill health is supposed to have caused the deed.

Thomas L. Rogers has been appointed Postmaster at Graham, in place of M. L. Rice, removed.

Alderman L. Ed. Heilig of Salisbury committed suicide at Morganton, where he escaped from a hospital there. He had gone there to be treated for a nervous trouble.

Under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, there is being erected a handsome monument to the Confederate dead at Laurinburg.

On October 22 the annual educational rally and picnic of the Croatan Normal school at Pembroke, will be held.

At the Robeson Republican Convention resolutions were drawn up favoring patting and some county officers on a salary and also favoring the repeal of the crop or agricultural lien law.