

The Tarboroan Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett

VOL. 88, NO. 18

TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910.

ESTABLISHED 1822

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Dr. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.

Kills Minks and Hawks.
The Mink and the Chicken Powder fight you sometime ago is something fine, it is a dead shot on minks and hawks. I know this to be true; I saw a mink with one of my chicks and in a few hours I found the mink dead.

What do you mean?
"What do you mean?"
"I mean that you know—Puck."
"What do you call your new baby?"
"Oh, I don't call him anything but 'Puck'."

Notice to Creditors.
I, the qualified executor of the estate of Daniel Wimberly, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my intestate to present them duly proven on or before March 17, 1911, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

EMILY L. HOWELL,
Executrix J. M. Howell
W. O. HOWARD, Atty.

Notice to Creditors.
I, the qualified administrator of the estate of Daniel Wimberly, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my intestate to present them duly proven on or before March 17, 1911, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

HARRIET WIMBERLY,
Admin. Daniel Wimberly.
W. O. HOWARD, Atty.

Notice to Creditors.
I, the qualified executor of the last will and testament of W. S. Crisp, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my intestate to present them duly proven on or before March 17, 1911, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

A. M. WOOTEN,
Executor
Fountain, N. C.

Notice to Creditors.
I, the qualified administrator of the estate of James R. Satter, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my intestate to present them duly proven on or before March 24, 1911, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

E. L. ROBERSON,
Admin.
W. O. HOWARD, Atty.

Notice to Creditors.
I, the qualified administrator of the estate of P. S. Sugg, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my intestate to present them duly proven on or before March 10, 1911, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

ROBERT SUGG,
Admin.

ESTRAY.
No one is hereby given that Blossom Lawrence has taken up one red riding steer, short horns, on Oak Spring Farm, No. 1 Township, Edgecombe County. Owner may reclaim same by paying cost of keep and all expenses of advertising.

H. S. BUNN,
Register of Deeds.
March 19, 1910.

MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
Will take notice that I can be found at my office. This is the cheapest insurance in the country and absolutely reliable.

F. H. PENDER,
Secretary and Treasurer
ROBERT'S TASTEFULS' CHILL TONIC.

The great Fever and Chills Remedy
38,847 Bottles sold last year.
There is a reason.
It relieves chills, fevers, and cleanses the blood.
For sale by all dealers. 9126

WANT—COUNTRY CORN AND
Highest cash prices paid for this. R. B. Peters Grocery Company.

General Development in Edgecombe.

BY HENRY STATION.
(When Mr. Station was here recently, after discussing with the editor of this paper the wonderful development going on and to soon come in the South, we urged him, a native of this county, who could see the Southern trend of the country's growth, to not only tell the Southern readers, very many of whom lifelong friends of this development, its causes: but the duty of the citizens in respect thereto. It is with pleasure that we chronicle his compliance and give contribution No. 5.)

VI. The Community Spirit.
One of North Carolina's foremost citizens has said that North Carolina possessed a sample of every known species in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdom. All of us know that many good men are born and die in North Carolina; a claim of representation also in the Kingdom of Heaven was therefore unnecessary. Could one of Edgecombe's good citizens of a generation ago, who has forever laid aside all earthly cares; give us some dispassionate and impersonal criticism; many men of today would pay some attention to his views upon the utility of permitting one's personal feelings of envy, jealousy, resentment and selfishness to play such an important part in our quest for happiness and a means of livelihood upon this earth.

Nobody on earth or in Heaven ever condemned honest, healthy competition and fair rivalry in business. These stimulate human effort, enterprise and energy which, in turn, reward most to the benefit of the individual, who blindly follows the partial truth "The good of the individual is to the benefit of the community." The good of the community is to the benefit of every individual in it very soon awakes to the fact that most of his best days are spent in worrying; harassing and fighting his neighbor to gain for himself a means of enjoying life only to find that such methods have silted and dwarfed his community into a not worth anybody's living in it. Such a policy is more than short sighted, even from the most selfish viewpoint.

No strictly agricultural community ever develops in its midst anything but what is commonly known as an "agricultural town" unless there be brought into the town something other than the mere proceeds from their farm spent by the surrounding farmer in the town for the towns people to interchange among themselves.

The history of such communities has shown that there was not enough money in sight for any one person in the town to get as much as he wanted or, as a matter of fact, much as his ability really entitled him to want. The consequence has been that the town drifted along as a "peaceful valley, old tree-land" variety of burg, whose inhabitants having no real affairs of moment to decide, spent most of their unused energy in talking about persons and personalities, instead of facts, conditions and things. Its residents merely interchanged among themselves the opinions of the farmers in the town with some pleasure and more or less acrimony, bitterness and personal feeling incident to the different individual trades and small business combinations made by cliques among themselves. Every business proposition in town soon came to be decided by the element of friendship, enmity or personal animosity only. Neighbors struggling with each other to get their full share of a small store in sight can expect no other condition to result.

Today outside of the productivity of its land and its good climate there is not an inducement of any sort, kind or description for any man to send, spend or bring his money into Edgecombe County. Conditions are ripe now and have been ripe for some years for the development of what may be called a "community spirit." That spirit only will establish enterprises, which will attract investment of capital which their own merit, regardless of whether this or that person in the community has contributed or subscribed to the proposition.

The personnel of the management of any business proposition necessarily has great weight in determining its future success or failure. No one would be condemned for distrusting a business enterprise fostered and managed by an individual, whose methods the community distrusts either from a standpoint of dishonesty or for lack of ability and good judgment necessary in business affairs.

There are in all communities, good, bad and indifferent and Edgecombe probably has its share of the infinite variety of personalities that go to make up all other communities. There are some who never express an opinion on any subject unless that subject either benefits or injures them personally. This type of undesirable is described in the story of the school teacher and his history class. The teacher had told his class at great length of the hideous atrocities committed by the Roman Emperor, Nero, who in drunken debauch fiddled while Rome burned. To learn the effect of

his story he asked twelve year old Johnny what he thought of Nero's terrible conduct. Johnny did not answer. Upon being asked again and again he finally shook his head and said "Well, Nero never done nothing to me."

Again there are those, who having nothing to sell and nothing with which to buy, will grow excited and profane in announcing their views on a protective tariff, and I have heard in Edgecombe a very estimable lady, whose election to Heaven was as sure as death itself, grow personal and denunciatory in an argument over original sin.

These types may not enter directly into the real business of a community but they help to make or unmake the community life and have their effect on the ideal "community spirit" sought for.

The types going to make up the business of a community are equally varied and Edgecombe probably contributes also its share to North Carolina's claim of a sample of every animal species. It has its types that can be correctly described by the term "man" and its men whose special kind of business methods have caused their neighbors to more accurately describe them as "hog," "wolf," "fox" or "goose or fool" which means the same thing.

New York has its trusts and monopolies composed of individuals who thus merge variously pictured as "hogs." Their modern methods of high finance in manipulating the deposits of one bank controlled by them to gain personal control of the proceeds of banks and thereby obtain other deposits to manipulate, have caused some depositors when the chain broke to characterize the schemers as financial wolves.

Even in all-time Boston has its "fox," financial lacklacker, and self-styled "capitalist." By announcements in the newspapers, and otherwise, wild rumors of receiverships applied for and wild allegations of imminent insolvency in suits instigated by himself against perfectly sound financial or industrial institutions are spread broadcast with the hope that the public may be frightened thereby to the injury of the institution and to his own personal profit or that the attention of the people by his own attacks on others may be diverted from the schemer's own personal financial schemes until he can pull them through before the community awakes to what he himself is quietly planting in their midst.

Every community has some of all of these. In the language of the lawyers the exact percentage or proportion in Edgecombe may be "more or less as the case may be."

In my humble judgment that community will thrive most that contains most men whose neighbors call them "men" and fewest men whose neighbors can justly call them various other animals.

As a matter of fact, a flock of sheep in a Western snow storm show more concerted action in defending themselves than many herds of human animals sometimes do in the management of their common affairs. There is never any internal dissension in the sheep community. They greatly appreciate the fact that their individual safety depends upon the individual protection of their common interests. They therefore herd close together and assist each other against the common enemy. A covey of Edgecombe County partridges will do the same thing.

Mankind in the wild ages of its development had the same animal instincts. Mankind cannot live alone. In the tribal period of its evolution there was complete community of interest. When it progressed to the feudal system the dominant spirit of community protection was so bitterly fought for by each community that the word "feud" today has a special significance. But now that we have gone a little farther and prefer to call our communities towns, mankind often permits internal dissensions to break up the solid front that should be their strongest formation for conquest or defense.

Truly a life learning may often prove a dangerous thing. Exactly what constitutes proper action by men toward each other in business will never be determined until general education reaches a higher stage of development than it has up to this time. Probably it will surprise many to hear that a prominent North Carolina jurist once said that the administration of the law in the State of North Carolina was many years behind its administration in some of the United States; that the masses in the State of North Carolina were not so well educated or enlightened as to what really constituted right and wrong in business matters and that a strict enforcement of the principles of right and wrong as determined by the law as administered in some other states would often work injustice to many North Carolina persons who had dealt with each other under a mutually mistaken standard. Be that as it may, general education and enlightenment only will eventually teach every man what is ideal human conduct.

Year old Johnny who attends it and teach the new generation to realize fully the importance and necessity of its working together in the general development of the community in which it expects to live.

The new generation will not be content to drift along in a purely "agricultural town." It will see the mistakes of those now going before and, if they have not remedied the conditions now existent there, he will either do so or leave.

It will recall how in the first years of this century some of its citizens established an institution that would have been of the very greatest benefit to the community; that these organizers for personal reasons given at length in the printed record of a law suit, split off and organized another institution to "get their own capital left invested" in the first institution.

I make no personal accusation or criticism of any man or institution but merely cite this anomalous situation as an illustration of how in a community, whose public needs and demands new institutions, law suits and personal differences can put some of its residents in the position of competing in business with their own capital with the possibility of seeing their own competition or deposits the means of jeopardizing their own money and imperiling the completely success of an institution, which should be of great benefit to the public, if conservatively and safely managed.

Operating four banks in the town of Tarboro in its present condition of looking chiefly to the farmer's products for a source of funds, is sufficiently hazardous to cause a depositor to use extra care in choosing a conservative bank. Banks are sometimes induced by too great competition to play rascally rates of interest on deposits and to extend too great loan favors to a customer, which they do not want to lose. This spells ruin for the bank and its depositors.

There's another incident which I will cite merely because I have heard it repeated outside of Tarboro as a reason for not investing capital in Tarboro. A former resident of Tarboro chose his old home town as a site for a manufacturing plant. The town refused him permission to build upon his site in the limits because guano smelled bad. He therefore built and operated an expensive plant a half mile outside the limits. When too late to move his plant the town reached out and snatched him with an additional town tax rate of nearly three per cent, upon the capital he had invested.

Without entering into any discussion of whether a three per cent tax rate is either too high or too low, it is undoubtedly true that this investor would have invested his capital in this community if he had known that after purchasing this distant site he was to be subjected to an additional operating expense of three per cent, upon the amount of capital invested. He would never have bought the site nor built the plant and would remove it now if it were not too late to avoid great loss.

Other would-be investors of capital will compare with his reception or "taking in" the treatment accorded by other communities having not only a smaller tax rate but a spirit prompting them to offer free building sites to anyone who will erect a manufacturing plant in their midst. There are many such.

If I cited the additional burden of nearly \$4,000 in taxes imposed annually upon the Tarboro Cotton Factory I might be accused of using the editor's invitation as a means of airing personal grievances. The real and imaginary troubles of this institution have been sufficiently exploited already by word of mouth on the streets and in the law courts. Even in this newspaper two years ago an editorial in glaring headlines "receiv-ship imminent" for the Cotton Factory in a minority stockholder's law suit supposedly asking the court to make his count the right count of votes in an election of directors. No receiver has yet been appointed for that company and the exchange of civilities between the parties in the civil court has been transferred, for the time being to another Company. But the factory has its outside troubles as well as every other manufacturing institution in the present limits of the town of Tarboro.

Each of these institutions is paying nearly three per cent town tax upon a valuation made by State officials under the method prescribed by the corporation law for State taxation and followed by local assessors for the town. If either of these institutions were owned or operated by an individual instead of a corporation the State's valuation would not be followed so blindly by the local assessor, but its proper valuation would be truly ascertained by the assessor using the same methods that he adopts in assessing the real estate of an individual. Under this he takes into some consideration the income made by the property taxed. He would give a corporation the same consideration.

The position at present occupied by these institutions is such as to frighten away from Tarboro any prospective investor in new enterprises. The local capitalist already knows it and the foreign would-be investor can learn it upon inquiry.

It is certainly to the interest of any community that such a condition be remedied and be remedied immediately, if it hopes to develop beyond the purely agricultural stage.

Manufacturing interests are absolutely essential in the town's development. A community spirit that will encourage these interests is absolutely essential.

In the selection of a candidate for Mayor his views upon this and other questions of municipal interest should first be requested for publication in this newspaper in order that the people may know what principles and what means to gain the end he will put into practice if the municipal interests be placed in his care.

(Where Mr. Station obtained the "hog" tax rate, we can only imagine. He has stated it nearly three times what it is.—Editor.)

THE COST OF AIR TRAVEL.

Estimate of \$120 Fare to Europe On A First Class Air Liner.

The expense of airshipping steadily increases with experience. In operating a trans-oceanic service, one week would undoubtedly be allotted to each of 48 annual voyages. The crossing would take two to three days. Engines and ships would be reworked after each trip.

Air ships of 20,000 cubic meters displacement would need to be refilled twice a month. A new process for producing hydrogen makes the inflating of ships the size of Zeppelin IV, cost \$225 as compared with \$2,021 a year ago. Gas drawn from the chambers and burned in the motors, to compensate for weight lost by the consumption of gasoline, would cost \$155, leaving \$178 for the gasoline consumed. Docking, overhauling and repairing between trips would not exceed \$250. An airship cost \$144,000; it will last four years if regularly overhauled; a credit of \$200 for each trip would represent material that could be taken from an obsolete ship to refurnish a new one.

A captain now receives \$3,856 a year; two helmsmen, each \$2,410 and three engineers, each \$1,446. Total personnel would need to earn \$201 each trip, but by transferring the crew from incoming to outgoing ships \$250 would be a conservative estimate for wages. Roughly, the expense of each trip would be about \$1,203.

If twenty passengers were carried at \$120 each, the fare on a first class steamship, the returns would enable the air liner to pay a handsome dividend and lay aside a fund for better wages to more expert officers. The captain must be assisted by a navigating officer, both drawing \$8,000 to \$100,000 a year, according to the training and service demanded of them, which includes expert skill in astronomical and meteorological calculations and wireless telegraphy.

From "Over Sea by Airship" in the May Century.

The Deathless Life.
I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest once cut down, the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say that the soul is nothing but the resultant of the bodily powers. Why then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fall. Winter is in my heart, but eternal spring is in my breast. I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets, and the roses as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end, the paler I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and in verse; in history; philosophy; drama; romance, tradition, satire and song. I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say as many others, "I have finished my day's work." But I cannot say: "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight; it opens on the dawn.—Victor Hugo.

Thinness may be due to one of several causes: anemia, nervousness, mal-assimilation, etc. Back of all these there is really but one cause—thin blood or poor circulation. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, being the best blood medicine known, is the best possible medicine for thin persons.

Edgemoor Drug Co.

THE SOUTHERNER'S SATURDAY SERMON

"Was unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!" St. Matt. XXIII:13.

(By Rev. Bertram E. Brown.)
The only kind of sin that our Lord had no patience with was hypocrisy. To the sinner who admitted his sinfulness, no matter how wicked he might be Jesus was always tender and loving anxious to help him and willing to forgive. But on those who laid claim to goodness they did not possess and despised other men for being sinful. He pronounced the sternest condemnation that ever fell from human lips.

The reason for this is not hard to find. The hypocrite's life was a living lie, as he professed to be a follower of God and was really a follower of Satan, and the King of Truth could make no compromise with falsehood. Besides this the hypocrite had rejected the Savior before he ever saw Him even, for he professed to be too good to need a Savior. And worse than all, the hypocrite professed as he was of himself and scornful of his fellowmen. Lacked the very first principle of love, and therefore had nothing in his heart to respond to the Savior's call to help and save his fellowmen. There is no wonder that Jesus turned aside from those who in the midst of all their sin realized their need of the Savior's help and looked down on none as beneath their service.

Let us try to find out who are the hypocrites now, so that we may know how to keep from being numbered by the Lord among them.

1. The simplest type of modern hypocrite is he who loudly professes to be a Christian and takes a leading part in the Christian Church, not because he either loves God or men, but because he hopes for praise of men or political preferment or business profit. There are such hypocrites in the Church of course—but God only knows who they are. He will call them to account in the end. We cannot see into any man's heart, and we had best not say that this man or that is such a hypocrite, but we are guilty of the very vice we are condemning and judge wrongfully better men than ourselves.

2. Then there are many hypocrites of the same stamp as these Scribes and Pharisees, men who make no profession of living truly Christian lives of love and morality and charity, yet who hope to get God's blessing and forgiveness by observing the rites and ceremonies of the Church. They attend public worship, they go through a form of prayer, they even receive the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, they contribute money to the Church and trust that the observance of these duties will alone for live of measure or usefulness or selfishness. Like the Pharisees, they "Pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin and neglect the weightier matters of the law, justice and mercy and faith." The hypocrisy of such men lies in the fact that they try to BRIBE GOD. They want to pay for breaking some of his laws by keeping some other and easier ones. But God can neither be bribed nor flattered. He sees through that deceitful attempt at spiritual "graft," and accepts none of that hollow service.

3. But not all hypocrites are in the Church or profess to follow Christ. These Scribes and Pharisees refused to come to Jesus, but stayed outside and thought themselves good enough without Him, and criticized Him and His followers for being not good as they. In like cases out of us it is hypocrisy that keeps a man from coming into the company of Christ's followers today.

Ask any ten men who are not Christians why they don't make their surrender to God and take up the Christian life. Perhaps one of the ten will say that his sins are so many and so strong that he cannot give them up. But since will say that they do not come into Christ's religion because so-called Christians are so sinful, and that they are as good as the average Christian anyway. Since I have been in Tarboro I have put that question to at least fifty men, and the answers given were in but proportion—one admitted he was too sinful to be a Christian, nine professed to be good enough without Christ and criticized the sins of men inside the Church. It needs no argument to show that the ninety percent of un-Christian men who make that claim—that they are good enough to do without the Lord Jesus Christ and judge harshly the sins of other men, are hypocrites according to every meaning of the word.

We Christians must remember whose servant we profess to be, and that our lives may be according to our profession, we must always strive to be like Him loving, generous, helpful, righteous, faithful and humble. Let the man who has not yet made his Christian profession, remember also that he too can be a hypocrite, claiming to be too good to need a Savior from his sins, and judging scornfully his fellowmen. Let him come out from among the Scribes and Pharisees and join those who by the help of God are trying to quit their sins and lead other men to the same great Helper and Redeemer.

—Dunbar butter, the best made, always fresh at Hub Grocery Co.

New Crop Farm and Garden Seed Just Arrived

SEE
COOK
THE DRUGGIST

before you buy. He sells the kind that bring results.
Masonic Temple Building
Tarboro, - - N. C.

A GOOD APPEARANCE
IS ALMOST AN UNIVERSAL INTRODUCTION TO
GOOD - SOCIETY.
Trying to Serve the Public for 55 Years, I have Found After all my Research That the
KUPPENHEIMER
Makes are the Best, Most Satisfactory in Quality, Style and Finish.



J. ZANDER.
The Pamlico Insurance and Banking Company
was established in 1875 at Tarboro, North Carolina, the County Seat of Edgecombe County.
A deposit made in this Bank has the following security:
Capital and Surplus are over.....\$50,000.00
Actual Resources over all liabilities are over.....200,000.00
Its Stockholders are Personally Liable Under the Banking Laws of North Carolina. Among its Stockholders are the following Board of Directors:
W. I. Clark, R. L. Stain, A. E. Lichtenstein,
L. L. Stain, E. V. Zoeller, Job Cobb,
M. A. CURTIS - - - CASHIER

SPRING CLEANING AIDS
Moth-line, 15 cents—A Lavender Scented Powder—Better than moth balls.
Grude Carbolic Acid, General Disinfectant.
Solution Cresol Compound, 25 cents quart bottle.
Household Ammonia, 25 cents quart bottle.
Insect Powder 5 cents ounce.
Quicksilver.
Bug-1-Cide—15 cents pint bottle.
S. & Z's Furniture Polish—25 cents bottle.
Moth balls—15 cents pound.

STATON & ZOELLER . . . DRUGGISTS
—Opposite Austin Stores.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME
The beginning of a New Year is a good time to start your business on a systematic basis. We would suggest that you deposit your money with this bank subject to check. By paying all your bills and obligations by checks you will be enabled to keep an absolute record of all your transactions. Bills paid check stay paid.

THE BANK OF TARBORO
CAPITAL.....\$25,000 SURPLUS.....20,000
J. F. Shackelford, Pres., J. T. Howard, V. Pres.
L. V. Hart, Cashier, E. B. Hanes, Asst. Cashier.
Safety lock boxes for rent.
—Beginning May 14, 4 per cent will be paid on time deposits.