

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

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WASHINGTON, N. C., MARCH 11

LET THE NEWS FOLLOW.
Parties leaving town should not fail to let The News follow them daily with the news of Washington fresh and crisp. It will prove a valuable companion, reading to you like a letter from home. Those at the seashore or mountains will find The News a most welcome and interesting visitor.

MUST BE SIGNED.
All articles sent to The News for publication must be signed by the writer, otherwise they will not be published.

IN THE SHADOW OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The following is a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Sun, telling of Saturday's mass meeting in Independence square:

"High up in the belfry of Independence Hall this afternoon a bell tolled the hour. The sound rolled softly over a square dedicated to liberty. Few heard it.

"There were 20,000 people struggling with policemen. There was a continuous rumble of angry voices. At times a voice started suddenly from this ugly chorus—the scream of a woman or the harsh yells of men cursing the police.

"On all sides of the pleasant old square there was a furious clattering of hoofs. Mounted men were driving their horses savagely into the stubborn crowds. With the bell of Independence Hall still ringing in one's ears the chorus seemed an ugly din, but it was viciously real to the eye.

"Automobile patrol wagons crammed with heavily armed policemen raced around the square, stopping here and there while bluecoats sprang out and swung their clubs right and left. On the far side you saw a company of mounted men, substitutes for the black hussars of the State constabulary, pause to breathe, then reform, take the word of command and lunge into the crowds.

"You saw men go sprawling on their faces from the blow of a club or the irresistible shove of a horse. You saw in one flash women who were wearing colors of spring shaking their hats at the police riders, their faces distorted with anger, their tongues rioting in profanity. Next instant these women were lost in a whirl of bodies as the shock of horses meeting solid masses threw everything into confusion. Perhaps, a little later, you saw women picking themselves up from their hands and knees, their dresses torn, their hats a shabby burlesque of millinery."

THE USE OF CIGARETTES.

(Success Magazine.)

My observation of cigarette smokers has confirmed my belief that no man or boy who is a victim of the cigarette habit can keep himself up to a high mental or physical standard. Cigarette smoking leads boys into bad company and a demoralizing environment. A New York city magistrate says that ninety-nine out of a hundred of the lads charged with crime, from misdemeanors to burglars, have had their moral sense weakened by the poison of cigarettes. A study of the subject of cigarette smoking convinces me that it has a fatal effect on one's success in life. When indulged in to excess, it destroys the ability to concentrate the mind, which is the secret of all achievement. It drains off the physical energy, and saps the vitality and force which should be made to tell in one's career. It blunts the sensibilities and deadens the thinking faculties. It kills ambition and the finer and more delicate instincts and aspirations. The whole tendency of the cigarette nicotine poison in the youth is to arrest development, if it is fatal to all normal functions. It blights and blasts both health and morals. It not only ruins the faculties, but in some instances unbalances the mind. It creates abnormal appetites, discontent, nervousness, irritability, and, in many, an almost irresistible inclination to crime. In fact, the moral depravity which follows the cigarette habit is appalling. Lying, cheating, impurity, loss of moral courage and manhood, a complete dropping of life's standards all along the line, are its general results.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Mary A. Baughman and family wish to extend their deep appreciation to those who were so thoughtful during their bereavement.

March 11, 1910.

WORK OF THE BLIND.

(New York Post.)

Flippant theorists in sociology who talk foolishly about the need of educating the world up to the point of killing off the physically defective and helpless would do well to read the last annual report, just published of the New York Association for the Blind. Before we decide that any class of unfortunates is helpless, we should be wise to find out what has been done and can be done to make them help themselves.

Merely from the photographs in this report, one gets a new idea of the various self-sustaining occupations for which the blind have been aided and trained to fit themselves. Some of these, such as chair caning and weaving, are old, but others, like typewriting and attendance at telephone switchboards, smack of modernity.

The frontpiece shows one of the most surprising innovations of all—a cooking class for blind women! It has even been suggested by a French newspaper that the blind cook will yet come to the rescue of the distraught American housekeeper.

The association indulges in no such fancies, but testifies to the fact that the blind girls learn to cook well and carry back a heightened efficiency to their homes. This entire charity is as well conceived and helpful as any of our day, and deserves all encouragement.

THE CAUSES OF HIGH PRICES.

(News and Observer.)

The people who are protesting against exorbitant prices due to the destruction of the law of supply and demand and to unjust legislation. Nobody wish a return to the days of 1890-1896 when abnormally low prices ruined the farmer and the price denied employment to labor. What reasonable people wish is that labor, whether in shop, office or farm, shall be well paid. Their outcry is not against an increase in the price of beef made so by the law of supply and demand, but the artificial increase fixed by the trust. The farmer should get higher prices when the demand is great, but the consumer protests against paying the price of the trust which does not reach the producer.

In the last number of the *Delineator* there is a symposium from leading men on the cause of high prices. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says the farmers are getting fairer prices, as they should, and he adds: "We do not know why the people of the District of Columbia should pay a 40 per cent increase to the man who cuts and distributes the carcasses, and yet this is the figure." Mr. William C. Brown, president of the New York Central, puts all the blame on the farmers, saying that the trouble is due to "farm wastefulness." Various other writers give various reasons, but Gov. Hadley, of Missouri, comes near striking the nail on the head when he says that trusts are largely to blame in that they have done away with the law of supply and demand. He gives this concrete example as an illustration:

"In 1896, oil was selling in St. Louis, Mo., for 6 1/2 cents a gallon. Ten years later, at the time I instituted suit in the name of the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Trust, it was selling for 9 1/2 cents a gallon, and during this period the production of crude petroleum throughout the country had almost doubled with a consequent decrease in price, and the production in the Kansas and Oklahoma oil fields had increased from 81,000 barrels in 1901, to 12,000,000 barrels in 1906, and its price had declined from \$1.20 a barrel in 1901, to 40 cents a barrel in 1906. The competition made possible as a result of this litigation brought about a reduction in the price of oil in the State of Missouri from 9 1/2 cents in 1906 to 6 1/2 cents in 1905.

"The same condition that existed in the oil business has existed, to a certain extent, in the fixing of the price of livestock and the price of cattle has not yet kept pace with the increase in the price of beef. This fact demonstrates that the same influences have operated in this industry as in the oil business."

SENSE AND NONSENSE

It is no new discovery that sense and nonsense can proceed from the same brain; the following is merely one more example:

A woman who had been left ten million dollars along with her widowhood rejected several coroneted suitors to wed an American lawyer. There was no particular virtue in that; it was merely common sense.

The same woman, in a public print, now announced with naive confidence in her own penetration: "No woman

FARMERS ATTENTION

The Washington Chamber of Commerce wants every farmer in Beaufort county to take some farm paper. The price of the *Progressive Farmer*, which is the best paper in the South, and is published in North Carolina, is only \$1.00 per year, and is issued weekly. There is no farmer in the county who will get one dollar's worth of benefit from every one of the 52 papers, if they read and study them.

The Washington Chamber of Commerce is going to help the first 200. Send us 50 cents and we will do the rest towards your getting this paper for one year.

If any boy or girl in Beaufort county wants to make their parents a present of a year's subscription to this valuable farm paper, get up a club of 20, and the Chamber of Commerce will give you a year's subscription free. Now bear in mind, the price of this paper is one dollar, and you cannot get it for a penny less, but the Chamber of Commerce wants 200 more people to read this paper and is helping them out, so bring in your 50 cents before too late.

WASHINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ever was a suffragist unless she had a grouch on some man." That is plain, unadulterated nonsense.

Among the women who are leading the suffrage cause in this country are wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts. Some of them, although surrounded by that morally enervating environment which is called "society" and spelled, for the sake of distinction from the larger meaning of the same word, with a big S, are notable examples, at a time when such examples are sorely needed, that even in that environment it is possible to be happily married.

All of them, or nearly all of them, base their adherence to the suffrage cause on sound argument—argument so sound and so logical, indeed, that the opponents of their own sex are forced to find refuge in such empty assertions as are made by the former "10-million-dollar widow," while those males who object to their "invasion" of the "realm of man" have recourse to bewailing the alleged passing of that "true womanhood" which, indeed, the suffrage cause bids fair most truly to foster and preserve.

J. P. CALDWELL

One year ago yesterday afternoon the hand of affliction fell heavily upon the head of J. P. Caldwell. Some time the ways of Providence are hard to understand. So in this case. After years of unremitting labor, Mr. Caldwell had reached that happy state when the appreciation of his work was spoken on all sides. Since the attack one year ago his pen has been stilled. Forced, in the zenith of a glorious career, into inaction, he rests now in a sanatorium slowly musing that strength which affliction has demanded. Whether he will again be able to take up the work where he left off is doubtful.

And he has been missed—sorely. It is, perhaps, true that no man is so important but that his place may be filled, but here at least is a place which cannot easily be occupied.

The News regrets the day when Mr. Caldwell was forced to desert the field. Surely one of the ablest writers the South has produced, a gentleman wonderfully endowed with ability to make friends of all with whom he came in contact, enjoying an influence which was nation-wide, the cause of journalism generally misses him.

His departure from active work marks the passing of the three really gifted writers who have contributed to the excellence of the *Observer* in the past—Caldwell, Avery and McNeil. The place of neither has been filled, and the loss is felt by the reading public.

It would be impossible to add to the splendid tributes the press of the nation has paid Mr. Caldwell. It may not be amiss, however, at the end of this year of his affliction, to express the sincere hope that whether a kind Providence decrees for him further active service or not, the sunset of his life may be peaceful and pleasant.—Charlotte News.

THE LATEST TYPE OF BATTLESHIP.

(Houston Post.)

The "great navy" scheme is working out upon large lines. With the bureau of construction preparing the plans for a 32,000-ton battleship to cost \$18,000,000 the country can see without difficulty where the taxes of the future will go. When the \$18,000,000 battleship plows the seas, nearly all the battleships now in commission will be candidates for the junk pile, for they will be of an obsolete type and out of place in a modern navy. Fleet homogeneity will demand other monsters, and thus we will have to begin anew to build our navy just as we did when the armored ships took the place of the small cruisers which formed the White Squadron nearly thirty years ago.

With the battle fleet composed of ships of 32,000 tons, the construction program will have to be augmented. Instead of two battleships a year, we may have to build six annually in order to obtain a fleet as rapidly as possible, and thus an annual expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, or even more for construction is clearly foreshadowed.

And, of course, these great ships would be of deeper draught, which would necessitate deeper harbors and greater docks. Thus the cost would expand in every direction.

In the meantime, Europe would be taking note of matters on this side of the water. If 32,000-ton battleships are to be the thing, England, Germany, France, Italy and Russia will have to have them. So will Japan and probably by the time we were shaping our first fleet, England might come to the front with a 50,000-ton battleship and then the race for naval supremacy would be on in earnest.

FLEMING PROPERTY

—East of and adjoining Washington—

FOR SALE CHEAP

See A. C. H. HAWAY at once.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

In WASHINGTON PARK we help you.

1000 Wood MEMBERS N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE 211 West W. 4th St.

J. LEON WOOD & CO.,

BANKERS and BROKERS

STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN and PROVISIONS.

73 PLUME STREET, CARPENTER BUILDING, NORFOLK, VA.

Private Wires to N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade and other Financial Centers.

Correspondence respectfully solicited, Investment and Marginal accounts given careful attention.

C. G. MORRIS & CO., BROKERS

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE

Arrivals this week.

2 Cars Meal, 1 Car 20th Century Flour, 1 Car Flake White Lard,

1 Car Kingans Reliable Meat, 1 Car New York State Apples

Cabbage and Potatoes.

Let Your orders come along.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 5 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c.

"So you think education can become a disadvantage?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Bliggins, "I am always having trouble because I inadvertently use words the stenographer can't spell."—Washington Star.

Fifteen minutes passed; still have the pen in my hand trying to think of some cute way to get up a catchy ad. If you will just tell me how to create a greater demand for faces—

faces we meet, talk with, see on the streets, in our homes; tell me how to get people more interested in each other's likenesses; if you will tell me correctly, I will set up to "Coco-Cola" at Brown's Drug Store.

BAKER'S STUDIO

THE MOST IMPRESSIVE REASON FOR

Favoring Better Highways.

I have gone to some trouble to figure out the savings which the farmers could make in the handling of the three great staples, corn, wheat, and cotton over hard roads. I wish every farmer in the United States could have the resultant figured dinner in his ears every morning of his life. If he once gave them consideration the County Supervisor who dared, by his ballot, record himself as inimical to good road extension, wouldn't dare go abroad without a body-guard.

The figures I used were for the harvest of 1905-1906. The corn marketed that year weighed 19,033,000 tons. The average weight of the wagon loads hauled was 2,696 pounds and the total number of loads was 14,156,528. The average length of the haul was 7.4 miles; the total mileage hauled over 104,758,307. Every ton hauled per mile cost 19 cents, and the total cost of marketing the crop by wagons was \$28,820,693.

The average cost of hauling over hard roads per ton per mile would be not more than \$0.10, a saving of \$0.09 a ton, due to hard roads would then make the marketing of such a crop \$12,709,378 less than the actual cost.

The saving on the wheat crop figured \$10,256,055 and on the cotton crop \$5,976,183. The aggregated saving to the farmers who marketed those three staples would have been \$28,041,519. If the farmer wants a stronger reason than that for championing the building of good roads in his county, I'll have to refer him elsewhere. I know no stronger one.—Logan Walker Pgae, Director U. S. Office of Public Roads.

Greatest spring tonic, driven out all impurities. Makes the blood rich. Pills you with warm, tingling vitality. Most reliable spring physic. That's Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, the world's regulator. Hardy's Drug Store.

BEE SEEDS

and

ONION SEEDS

should be planted at once.

Another lot arrived today.

BOGART, DRUGS and SEEDS

50c

Specialties Cigars and Tobacco.

Leary Bros.' Old Stand.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea

A Pure Medication for Every Person. Brings Relief to Sufferers from Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Headaches, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, Biliousness, and all the ailments which result from impure blood. It is a most reliable and effective medicine.

Prepared by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

DR. HARDY'S DRUG STORE

Fowle Memorial Hospital

Surgical and Medical Cases.

Address, Miss JULIA A. SMITH, Supt. of Nurses.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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