

Weather: Fair and Warmer

AGRICULTURAL EXPERT FOR COUNTY

By Col. Chas. A. Carlisle, of South Bond, Ind.

This great problem of the high cost of living is not confined to you or me as an individual, or to our township, county or State. In fact, it is not confined to our nation—it is world-wide, and we people who live here in America are just about one hundred per cent better prepared to meet the issue and survive it than any other nation of the world. The germ and the microbe of the high cost of living is not with the government—it is largely with you and me, and I honestly believe if we will co-operate we will find the government willing. We certainly will not lose anything by making an honest effort, so let's try and find out how best we can help the other fellow, and I believe in that effort we shall best help ourselves. My suggestion is: An agricultural expert for every county. I believe an agricultural expert for every county would prove a valuable asset to every wage earner and taxpayer in the county. This expert should be located in the county seat at the County Court House and equipped with telephone and an automobile. His services ought to be available at all times, free of charge, to every farmer and land owner in the county.

Like the circus rider in the primitive days, he would soon become a historical and valuable character, riding up and down the county, visiting and studying out every problem with each farmer. He would soon teach the farmer the use and benefits of science when applied with practical experience. He would teach the farmer how best to handle the drainage question, how to analyze the soil, and determine what it needs most, how to develop and maintain fertility of the soil, how to prepare the seed bed, retain moisture, test the seed—and no seed should ever be planted until it is tested—cultivate the crops, harvest and care for them. He would teach how to build up and maintain good roads, care for the orchard and live stock, build buildings and fences, and do the work upon the farm so as to eliminate waste and conserve energy. He would teach the farmer and his wife how to co-operate and make farm life so attractive and profitable that it would closely approach the ideal. He would build up a community interest and help make country life the social attraction that would draw countless numbers to it.

He would do all of this and even more, but in my estimation he would do one thing that appeals to me the attention and hold the interest above all others. He would attract the attention and hold the interest of the boy and the girl to the farm and farm development through efficiency and, after a while, you would not be able to drive that boy and girl away from that life, and that is the best life that any one can live.

Have you ever come in contact with an expert? It is interesting to see how quickly he will take in conditions and map out a program that interests you. Of course, he can do little without the co-operation of the honest, practical farmer. He depends upon practical experience just as it should depend upon science, and when you find the spirit of cordial co-partnership developing, then you can depend upon results. I have heard it conservatively estimated that such an expert would add two hundred millions of dollars annually to the income of farm products in the State of Illinois alone, and the same in Indiana and Ohio. I believe that a low estimate.

In one of my recent undertakings on a farm of 140 acres, fought for the enjoyment of development, I was fortunate in securing the valuable co-operation of a splendid agricultural expert loaned to me by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. We divided that farm up into lots of ten acres each, and after making a thorough study of land location, drainage, etc., we analyzed the soil and found it practically devoid of fertility. Everything had been taken off for years and nothing put back. You find such conditions existing everywhere. It is nothing new, it is an old story. I shall never forget our first experiment on field A, and it was practically the same on all other fields.

AUTOMOBILE FIENDS HAVE AN ACCIDENT

New York, Feb. 15.—Two men walked into a garage in 19th street, near Central Park West, last evening and went to a touring car which was in storage pending a general overhauling.

One of the men acted as if the car was his property. He bought gasoline, filled the tank and showed such self assurance that no one doubted the machine was his. Lighting the lamps the men leaped into the automobile and went to the street. Then they headed north toward the Bronx.

Reaching Jerome avenue the man running the car put on speed and was going at a forty-mile pace when at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, in trying to pass a wagon, the car skidded. The wagon was overturned, the horse knocked down and the hurried to the street.

The men made no effort to see what damage was done. They kept on their way, but a short distance further on ran into an iron trolley pole in the center of the street. The car crumpled up and the men shot through the wind shield, landing on their heads on the pavement. Both were bleeding and unconscious.

The man whose wagon had been wrecked and horse knocked down was Louis Berkowitz of No. 328 East Seventy-seventh street. He was cut about the head and body but called the police to the unconscious men.

Dr. Muth took both of them to Fordham Hospital, where it was found they had fractured skulls and internal injuries. They were identified as John Hammer, 24, of No. 208 West Eighty-eighth street, and his brother-in-law, Charles Salvin, 19, of the same address.

We made the old fences hog tight and sowed it to rye in the fall. Next spring when the rye was up about six inches high, we bought a bunch of starved hogs from a neighbor and turned them in on the rye, and they certainly did seem to enjoy it.

We bought a hand pump and pipe for a twenty-foot well for \$3.98 and put it down in the corner of the field. We built four colony hog houses. This was our equipment for forty-eight pigs, young and old. The only attention required was to pump water into the troughs each day, keeping plenty of pure, clean water before them and watching their beds. When the spot over which the colony house stood got wet and dirty, we would pull the house to a clean, dry spot and that helped keep the stock healthy. That plan certainly developed efficiency of service and it was fine to see how splendidly our pigs grew. When that field of rye was cleaned up, we ploughed it down and planted it to cow peas, and when this crop was ripe, about the middle of August, we turned in the hogs and allowed them to feed it down, and then sold them direct to the market, making a nice financial showing on the rye work.

We sowed the field to rye again in the fall and pastured it down in the spring, and planted it to soy beans and secured a fine crop, cutting one-half of it for seed and feeding down the other half. We found that we did better than in the previous year. We sowed the field again to rye, fed it down in the spring, and sowed it to clover and fed down the clover, following that with corn, and secured a fine yield. Now, we are going all over this same experiment again in each field and will continue to sow and plant and feed down the crops until we come to the problem of such large crops that we must take off half and feed down the balance. But we shall not expect again to ever take off all the crops. The live stock distributes fertility, cow peas and soy beans help, so do clover, vetch and a lot of soil crops you can plant, raise and feed, but our main crop each year is the live stock we take off.

Petition your mayor, county commissioners or authorities in charge to co-operate with you and your neighbors and get the agricultural college of your State to join with you in petitioning the governor, and with the State back of you go after your congressman at Washington, and get him interested with the Department of Agriculture, and develop a plan for joint co-operation by the Federal.

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MORE NEWS OF POLAR PARTY

London, Feb. 15.—Capt. Scott and the two companions who died with him on their way back to their ship, the Terra Nova, from the South Pole did not die from scurvy.

In formation from Christchurch, New Zealand, which reached this city today from Commander E. R. O. R. Evans of the Terra Nova, was to the effect that Dr. Atkinson, who was at the head of the searching party who found the bodies of Scott, Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Bowers, made an examination and found no traces of scurvy.

This information bears out the final message left by Scott as to the causes of the deaths and contradicts the theories that have been put forth by Amundsen and other explorers since the news of the South Pole tragedy was received.

Additional advices from the officers of the Terra Nova show that the observations made by Capt. Scott and his comrades with the theodolite fixed the location of the South Pole only half a mile distant from the spot established by Amundsen a month earlier as the exact geographical Pole. The Pole, according to notes left by Scott, was reached on January 17, 1912, but the observations which established the fact were not made until January 18, which was recorded as the day of the official discovery.

Three miles from the Pole as Amundsen had located it was found the camp he had occupied while at the actual bottom of the world.

Nearly a dozen photographs were made by Capt. Scott and his party at the Pole. The films were recovered by the search party, and on development were found to be excellent.

NOTICE TO FARMERS OF OLD FORD AND TRANTER'S CREEK

The farmers of Old Ford and Tranter's Creek are requested to attend the round table meetings to be held at these points on Monday, February 17th, and Tuesday, February 18th, respectively, for discussing farm demonstration work in Beaufort county.

SERVICES AT COUNTY HOME

Rev. H. P. Dalton will preach at the County home at 3 o'clock tomorrow. If the weather should prove too inclement, the meeting will be postponed till the Sunday after.

JESSE R. MAYO NOW RESTS AT O.D. HOME

Early yesterday morning a boat left Washington for a slow and mournful journey down the river. This funeral boat bore the body of Jesse Rayfield Mayo, one of the two proprietors of the Daily News, who died Saturday afternoon—the day after his twenty-first birthday—at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ada Pogram.

A few close friends accompanied the body to South Creek, the old home of the family, where it was laid yesterday afternoon close by the family mausoleum known as a boy, the services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Hoyle of the Methodist church.

Jesse Rayfield Mayo was born February 12, 1892, at South Creek, his father, Mr. L. H. Mayo, being clerk of the county court. His mother died when he was only seven years old, in 1899. Since 1900 he has made his home in Washington, and he attended the local schools. In 1910 he went to Sandusky, Ohio, residing there for about a year. He again left Washington in 1911, going for study to the Linotype factory at Brooklyn. Returning here, he took charge of the linotype machine in the Daily News composing room in March, 1912. At this time he obtained an interest in the Washington Daily News, owning the paper in conjunction with his eldest brother, Mr. J. L. Mayo, who survives him. His falling health obliged him to give up the work in August of last year. Since then, he has sought relief from his malady in the mountains of North Carolina, at Hendersonville, Black Mountain and Waynesville. Later, he was taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. But in spite of all that could be done by loving relatives, his disease gained rapid headway until he succumbed Thursday afternoon at 3:35 o'clock at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ada Pogram, of this city.

He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Ada Pogram of Washington; by four brothers, Mr. J. L. Mayo of Washington, Mr. W. H. Mayo of South Creek, Mr. G. T. Mayo of Washington and Mr. C. C. Mayo of Sandusky, Ohio, by two half-brothers, Masters Samuel Mayo and John B. Mayo, both of New Bern; by his step-mother, Mrs. J. A. Rawls of New Bern.

The fact that his life was cut short the day after his twenty-first birthday if possible adds another pang to the grief of those who knew him. He is universally mourned not only among his friends but among his most acquaintances as a young man of noble character, lofty ideals, and high principle, cut off before a career which gave promise of being an active and useful one was fairly begun.

CAPITAL MUST PAY SHARE OF TAXES

(By Clyde H. Tavenner, Congressman-elect, Special Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 15.—Three million dollars is to be the saving to the people of the country as the result of the fact that Congressman Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, is chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. He discovered that the people in the states are paying one-half of the taxes for those who reside in the District of Columbia and, until he began to make a fight in Congress they did not know it. Even some of the members of Congress did not know it.

The practice of the government standing one-half of the taxes for residents of the District of Columbia is an old one. It has been going on for years. Custom is a hard thing to break down. But there is really no more reason why the people of the states should bear half of the expense of maintaining the District of Columbia than there is why they should pay half of the taxes of the residents of the capitals of states. The old policy of the government to stand one-half of the taxes makes Washington a fine place for tax dodging millionaires to build their palaces. It might only be expected that when Mr. Johnson began his fight pressure would be brought to bear on him to force him to abandon it. It was. The great newspapers of Washington fayed him and ridiculed him; the Senate set itself up against him, he was opposed on the floor of the House, and he had to fight, and fight hard, for every inch of headway he made.

But Mr. Johnson took the attitude that he was sent to Congress to serve the best interests of all the people and not for the purpose of perpetuating soft snags for the wealthy of the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson, after a hard fight, succeeded in striking more than three millions of dollars out of the last appropriation bill for the District of Columbia.

"The people back in the States are taxed to carry on their local city, county and State government; and, in addition, are taxed to pay one-half of all the municipal expenses of the City of Washington," declared Mr. Johnson. "Congress quarrels and fights within itself over the question as to whether one or two battalions shall be built, and without batting an eye or asking a question votes the price of a dreadnaught to Washington each Congress. Widows of the old soldiers are compelled to fight and scramble for an eight dollar or a twelve dollar a month pension, but the widow of a Washington policeman is paid a pension of fifty dollars a month and no questions asked, while the eight dollar pensioned widow back in the states is taxed to help pay it. The same may be said of the old soldier himself.

MADERO SURRENDERS TO FELIX DIAZ

Mexico City, Feb. 15.—The resignation of President Madero is announced on the authority of the British legation, where Francisco de LaBarra took refuge yesterday after having urged President Madero to compromise with the rebels.

Arrangements for the succession of de LaBarra to the presidency are now being made at the British legation.

SUBJECTS OF REV. R. H. BROOM

At the First Methodist church tomorrow, the pastor, Rev. R. H. Broom, will preach at the morning service upon, "The Gospel of the Kingdom." In the evening his subject will be, "The Same Measure That Ye Meto."

At the Sunday school at 3 o'clock some special music will be rendered, and visitors are assured of a pleasant hour.

FRANCIS WILLARD MEMORIAL

A Francis Willard Memorial will be observed Monday night at the home of Mrs. E. T. Stewart at 3 o'clock. All members, and all who are in sympathy with the work, are requested to be present. Each one who attend is asked to contribute five cents to the Willard Memorial Fund.

RACE SUICIDE FACED BY BERLIN

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The director of the Berlin statistical bureau has just made a report as to the decrease of births in Berlin in 1911. In this year there were born in Berlin 44,834 children—a number which already in 1876 was surpassed by 1,000, that is at a time when the population amounted not quite to half of the present. As reckoned per 1,000 of population, the number of births amounted at that time to 47.19, while in 1911 it was 21.64—a decrease of not less than 54.1 per cent. Comparing the figures of legitimate and illegitimate children, the number of the illegitimately born has decreased. But this last consideration is of small consequence as regards the real point at issue. It is only necessary to point out that there is no reason for supposing that the number of illegitimates is decreasing. In investigations of the figures gives the following results: The fertility of marriages in Berlin has been decreasing since nearly the middle of 70's; in 1910 it amounted to 37.7 per cent. of the maximum reached in 1876. A characteristic feature is the marked decrease of mothers who have borne three or more children in the last few years. The decrease in the number of births in the last five years was least among the younger married women capable of bearing children, and greatest among the older. As regards the different parts of the city, those populated mostly by working classes show the greatest proportional decrease of legitimate births.

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IMMIGRATION BILL VETOED BY TAFT

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Taft yesterday vetoed the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill which would revolutionize the immigration policy of the United States by imposing a literacy test upon all foreigners seeking a home in America.

In a short message to the Senate in his own handwriting, the President announced his disapproval of the measure solely because of the provision which would lock the doors of the United States against the alien who could not read some language or dialect.

ST. PETER'S STUDY CLASS HAS INTERESTING PROGRAM

The Study Class of the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Peter's church had its first meeting Monday afternoon.

The subject for this first is Japan. Our leader, Miss Lena Windley, after introductory remarks, stated the aim of the study: "To awaken in the hearts and minds of those who attend an understanding of the Japanese work, and a desire to help it by prayer and in other ways." She touched upon the geography and the history of the country and gave schaeals set the point of contact between the Christians and the heathen Japanese.

Miss Janie Myers then read a paper on St. Paul's school for boys; Mrs. Herbert Bonner, on St. Margaret's for girls, both telling of the splendid work being done in each institution.

Madames W. D. Grimes and W. H. Carter will tell us next Monday of the "Political, Social and Cultural Conditions of Old Japan."

The leader gave as thought questions for next meeting: Suppose Christ had taught that women were not the equal of men, where would the Western world be today? Suppose that nine-tenths of the people in this State believed in spirits what sort of a life would they live? Suppose that each county in this State had its favorite god, how would it affect the government?

Not only members of the Auxiliary, but any one will be gladly welcomed every Monday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

Mr. J. D. Ward of R. F. D. No. 4 is in the city today.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS DEBATE WITH BOYS

Chapel Hill, Feb. 15.—Shall women in North Carolina vote? Three hundred and sixty pupils from 20 North Carolina high schools will debate this question on Friday, February 21, under the auspices of the "High School Debating Union of North Carolina"—the organization instituted by the Diabetic and Philanthropic Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina. Each of these schools has been placed in a triangular with two other schools, and each school puts out two teams—one affirmative and the other negative—for the preliminaries of the above debate mentioned. Every school that wins both of its debates will send its teams to Chapel Hill for the final contest for the Aycock Memorial Cup, which contest will come two weeks later—March 7. Increasingly the State-wide interest in the Debating Union is the fact that the query to be discussed, "Woman Suffrage," is a popular one. For quite a number of school girls, some of them ardent suffragettes, will debate; namely the schools of Salisbury, Lenoir, Smithfield, Pikeville, Chapel Hill and Graham will have girls representing their respective schools. Few are the counties in North Carolina that are not represented in the Debating Union. From Waynesville in the west to Elizabeth City in the east schools are enthusiastic contestants for the Aycock Memorial Cup. Some of the typical triangles formed are the schools of Washington, New Bern and Elizabeth City; Lenoir, Moritzton and Hickory; Durham, Goldsboro and Rocky Mount; Gastonia, Cherryville and Shelby; Laurinburg, Lumberton and Mason's Cross; Smithfield, Kenly and Fremont; Raleigh, Greensboro and Charlotte; Statesville, Concord and Salisbury; Oxford, Weldon and Louisburg; High Point, Winston-Salem and Reidsville; Wilson, Greenville and Kinston; Pittsboro, Carthage and Present Garden.

Messrs. S. S. Mann and J. S. Mann of Swan Quarter and Mr. J. P. Mann of Middleton are in the city today.

PROGRESS OF SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED

Kinston, Feb. 15.—There are now over 200 inquiries for admission of feeble-minded children to the School for Feeble-Minded at Kinston. The State Board of Charities reports 344 in almshouses and jails. The Legislature of 1911 appropriated the sum of \$60,000 to begin the building of the School for Feeble-Minded. This sum has been spent, or provision made for spending it, yet the institution will lack nearly \$40,000 of having enough to begin its operation. The money must come from somewhere to put this school in operation before anything can be accomplished.

It is contended that the school for the Feeble-Minded should be made large enough to care for at least five or six hundred of these children. By far the larger number of these defectives are the off-spring of defective, and the State has allowed nearly ten generations to increase and has done nothing to prevent its decrease.

Prevention seems to cost much yet the only way to really check this increase is to take all of these cases into the institution and prevent them from bringing into the world others like themselves. There are other cases which education in Rugles will very largely help to regulate. The first step should be to make provision this year at this session of the legislature for the five or six hundred now entitled to admission.

Mr. E. L. Archbell, proprietor of the Central Market near the post-office, has been very ill at his home the past few days, being taken suddenly sick last Wednesday. His friends are glad to see him on the street again.

Mr. A. M. Dumay, cashier of the First National Bank, has been confined to his home for several days by illness.

COTTON MARKET

Lint Cotton, 12 1-4.
Seed Cotton, 4 1-2.
Cotton Seed, 125.00.