

ROADS THAT WILL ASSIST STATES IN THE BUILDING OF GOOD ROADS

Washington, Jan. 25.—In defense of the Rural Post Road bill which was brought up in the House this week, Representative Aswell of Louisiana, puts forth a strong argument and urged the passage of the bill at the earliest possible date. He said in part:

Mr. Chairman, in no other way can our Government add so rapidly to the prosperity of the Nation than by contributing to road building, thus saving millions in transportation and making our sparsely settled sections so desirable that the inhabitants will not wish to leave them. If it is wise and beneficial for the State to raise a general fund, so does the State of Louisiana, out of which a portion of the cost of constructing our roads is to be paid, it would seem equally just and equitable for the Federal Government to contribute a portion toward the cost of constructing highways in each and every State. It is a fundamental principle of democratic government that for the common good and in their own interest the strong sections shall contribute their just part in upholding the weak. It is a fact that nearly all large appropriations made by the Federal Government in the past have been expended in and near great cities, while but little, and generally nothing, has been expended in our rural sections. The time has come to right this wrong. In the past for their taxes our farmers have received from the Federal Government a few garden seeds, a limited number of rural mail routes, and an occasional promise, not yet fulfilled by the Government. This bill, providing that the Federal Government shall pay not less than 50 per cent nor more than 75 per cent of road construction and road maintenance, is the first direct proposition to give the farmers of the country a square deal.

Roads are local concerns, and primarily it is the duty of the States to provide them for their people. On the other hand, it should be noted that no system of permanent highways was ever built or maintained in any country without the substantial aid of the general government of that country.

Our great rural population produces the wealth that makes our cities great and perpetuates the power of the Federal Government. They bear the burden of the Government in times of peace, and in times of war the smaller town fearfully follow the flag where "thickest falls the rain of human slaughter." He receives little of the blessings of Government beyond the post office and the rural carrier, but in times of need he forgets all this and gives himself freely, if need be, in the cause of his country. This bill is for him. You are for him. The Nation should be for him, for the Government depends upon him.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Novelized by
Samuel Field From the
Successful Play
by
ROI COOPER MEORUE
and
WALTER HACKETT

Copyright, 1914-1915, by Roi Cooper Meorue and Walter Hackett.

SYNOPSIS

Old Cyrus Martin, the head of the American soap trust, makes a bet of \$20,000 with a friend, John Clark, a rival soapmaker, that his (Martin's) son Rodney will be made more money at the end of a year than Clark's son Ellery.

Martin takes his pretty secretary, Mary Grayson, into his confidence and enlists her co-operation. Rodney has been a spendthrift, and his father wants to make him reform and go to work.

Mary meets Rodney, and the son proposes marriage to her. Rodney tells his father about his proposal, and the old man pretends great anger. He tells Mary he will disinherit Rodney.

Rodney defies his father, and Mary is deeply touched at the lad's genuine affection for her. Mary makes a financial bargain with Martin to encourage the son to go to work.

Ambrose Peale, press agent, meets Rodney and agrees to go into business with the lad on a salary basis. Rodney has resolved to go into the soap industry and buck the trust.

Rodney, Peale and Mary go into the soap trade together. Rodney then endeavors to borrow \$10,000 as capital for his newly formed company.

The offices of the "I Soap Company" are opened, and they advertise it as "the most expensive soap in the world." Peale talks advertising continually.

The I Soap company finds its expenses very heavy, and financial rocks loom ahead. Their chief business seems to have been to spend money for advertising under Peale's directions.

An alleged cousin, who has appeared on the scene, desires to purchase the French rights for the sale of "I Soap" and produces a draft for \$20,000, which she desires to have cashed.

"Why, you cheap grafter!" she cried indignantly, with a real Bowers accent.

"She spoke English!" cried Rodney, and the countess suddenly covered her mouth with her hand, realizing for the first time that she had given herself away.

"Suffering cat! She's a fake!" Rodney added.

The countess agreed, shrugging her shoulders.

"So is the draft. Gee, you were away!"

"Well, you're frank anyhow," Rodney told to her.

"Why not? It's all cold now."

"What was the game, kid?" Peale asked her, taking a professional interest.

"I was going to trim you for the \$20,000 change from that draft," said the countess.

"But why pick on us?"

"I didn't start out. You wished it on yourselves," said the countess. "I came to trim your father. You remember I wanted to see him. But I looked so soft you thought you'd grab me and sell me the French agency for your I Soap. I didn't think your father could be as big a boob as you were, so I changed my plans."

"Now I'm going to get the cops to get you!" said Peale sternly.

"I should burst into laughter!" cried the countess. "Why, you pikers, I'm on. You're busted. You haven't got any money, and you have got a phony company!"

"Now, see here," expostulated Rodney.

"Preserve it, preserve it," the countess interrupted. "Don't forget I've understood everything you two guys were talking about." To Rodney she said: "Kiss her hand; it's French stuff."

To Peale:

"Ah, there, you little life saver."

To Rodney:

"The money with you—largest avee you! Gee, your French is rotten."

To Peale, who moved away from her:

"Shall I kiss her?"

Then she added after a pause:

"Send for the cops and I'll blow the whole thing to the papers."

She rested her gloved fingers coolly on her umbrella handle and surveyed the two boys.

"Well, I guess we're quits. If you had any money I'd ask for a piece of change to keep me quiet. But as it is I can't waste my time."

"You're not French at all!" Rodney quailed.

"I was educated over there. Immense, wasn't it? You never tumbled at all."

"But why the foreign stuff?" Peale inquired.

"Well, I can talk good French, but my English is punk," explained the countess.

"You won't say anything now?" Rodney pleaded.

"No, I don't hit a fellow when he's down. Anyhow, we're all in the same class. Three fakes. I'll keep mum if you do."

"Oh, money, money!"

"So much for the \$10,000. The \$2,500 was no nearer, as was presently to appear, when Ellery Clark stuck his head in the door, grinning, and asked to see Rodney's moment. Peale could not help noticing the change that had come over the countess's face.

"You seem very beastly pleased, Ellery," he said. "Is everything all right about father?"

"Oh, yes, so to speak, in a way," said Ellery, still grinning.

"What do you mean—so to speak, in a way?" Peale demanded, suddenly suspicious.

"Oh, money, money!"

And Ellery explained. The trouble was that Ellery couldn't get father on the telephone, and that did make it so much sadder, Ellery thought. He did not fancy talking to father about money. That was the truth, and he couldn't.

get father because father was out on Long Island somewhere with his yacht and wouldn't be back till Monday. Apparently Ellery was relieved by this unbelievable postponement, and so he grinned and thought it was all right.

Poor Ambrose, thinking of the \$2,500, thought it was all wrong.

The countess, taking in the general appearance of Ellery, thought something might be doing, for she eagerly and promptly dropped her handkerchief. Ellery pounced upon it at once, handing it to her with a flourish.

"Is there no one to take me to my taxi?" she cried next. It was a general invitation, which Ellery accepted on the spot.

"These American buildings are so big I am lost," she went on, with a more marked accent than she had used a moment ago.

"Ellery, you take the countess," suggested Rodney, willing now to get rid of them both.

"Oh, I'd love to," said Ellery. "I say charming, what?"

"Mme. la Comtesse de Beaurieux—Ellery Clark," said Rodney, introducing them.



Three fakes. I'll keep mum if you do.

"Dee-lighted," cooed the countess.

"So am I," said Ellery, adding audibly, "Ripping little dilly."

"You speak the French!" the countess purred as they went toward the door.

"No, not at all," said Ellery.

"A pitye."

"But I can speak German."

"Aber pruchttvoll—ich liebe das schoene Deutsche."

"Ich such—"

"Warum laden Sie mich nicht zum Tee ein?"

"Mit dem groosten—"

"Vergnaegen?"

"Yes," said Ellery, relieved, "that's the word—Vergnaegen."

"Au revoir, Mr. Martin," said the countess, looking back at Rodney over her shoulder. "Vous etes trop aimable. Je vous remercie beaucoup de votre politesse. Au revoir. In her American accent she added to Peale in an undertone. "So long, kid, call me up sometime."

And chattering a stream of German to Ellery, she went out.

In fact, it all went, the \$2,500 and \$10,000 together. Peale viewed the two departing figures sadly with mixed emotions. She was a ripping little filly indeed, that "countess," as that silly ass Clark had said, but the silly ass was having a ride with her now in a taxi, and the clever man, Ambrose Peale, was staying behind worrying about his advertising bills. Oh, money, money!

CHAPTER XI A Visit From Father.

URING this trying month old Cyrus Martin, the soap king, had sat in his library in Fifth avenue, or in his swivel chair at his office, and wondered how things were going with the boy anyway. From such information as reached him, he was not so encouraged as he would have liked to be. A month was not long enough to tell, of course, in the normal course of things, but that fool advertising made another matter of it. Those huge billboards and electric signs and balloons and sandwich men—puffs all of it, but Martin knew what such things cost, and was sure that Rodney's company could not possibly stand it. He was worried, and he was annoyed too. These abominable sandwich men: he had had one set of them arrested that afternoon on the avenue. He couldn't stand it. People might know who were in this ridiculous I Soap company, and he should be well laughed at.

Another and contradictory thing was the rumor he had heard downtown yesterday that the Andover Soap people were backing Rodney's company, going to build a plant for them. In fact, peering one time and another direction he decided he would drop down and give the boy a call at his office. It wouldn't be bad to see him again, and Mary Grayson too. So he presented himself at the new soap company's office, on Broadway, and was kept waiting for his pains. A Miss Burke took in his name, and he guessed that it caused some excitement, for he could hear Rodney's voice and another chatting inside while he cooled his heels.

When he was at last ushered in the plant, he looked at a real office, on the whole, and there at a desk sat Rodney, talking through the telephone. His father caught something about "not considering it," and "not having any stock for sale"—quite out of the question, he felt, at that time.

"Well, well, well," thought Mr. Martin, rather pleased and proud. "What's this?"

Rodney in a moment dropped the telephone and looked at his father.

(To be Continued.)

YOU CAN'T BUY INSURANCE TOMORROW

Get it today. Don't try to wait till Monday. Your house may burn on Sunday.

Wm. Bragaw & Company,
First Insurance Agents,
Washington, N. C.

BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or the urine is obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.



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ITS glow is so soft and bright that you can read all evening without tiring your eyes. The

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If your dealer does not carry these, write to our nearest station.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as administrator of Cornelius Blackledge, deceased, late of Beaufort County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before January 19, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This January 19, 1916.

JONATHAN HAVENS,
Administrator.

Job Printing That Pleases

Send or Telephone Your Orders To The Daily News Office

If Our Work Is Not Satisfactory It Cost You Nothing

Send or Telephone Your Orders To The Daily News Office

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Correspondence respectfully solicited.
Investment and marginal accounts given careful attention.

Our Query and Reply Department

Please give me the rule of how to find Easter Sunday.

Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the first of March, and if the full moon happens on a Sunday Easter day is the Sunday after.

There is also an old saying by which Easter day may be found: "First comes Candlemas (Feb. 2) and then the hen moon; (that moon out and the next moon's full, and the Sunday after is Easter day."

If King Menelik is really dead, can you give the date (approximately) of his death?

Menelik died in December, 1913.

Give me some facts about this man Carranza, when the United States has recognized him.

It has been said that Carranza was the intellectual godfather of Francisco Madero. Now fifty-six years of age, he is much older than was the martyred president. Madero was of the foremost circle of Mexican aristocracy, with enormous wealth. Carranza was a rancher of moderate estate. He comes of fighting stock. Twice he offered himself at the polls as a candidate for the governorship of Coahuila against a man backed by Porfirio Diaz. Of course the Diaz candidate won with the polling places filled with soldiers. But the stand of Carranza interested the young aristocrat, Francisco Madero. He put up money for Carranza's second gubernatorial contest. He also heard Carranza's opinion on the land problem. It was the opening of his eyes to Carranza, which caused Madero to head him in successful revolt, which placed him in short lived possession of the national palace. Carranza is a stern, uncompromising character, with simple habits. He is a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco.

Please state whether dew and frost fall the same in rain and snow or are they formed on the earth and vegetation, caused by the cold air coming in contact with the warmer earth, thereby condensing the moisture. Is frost frozen dew?

Dew and frost are not precipitations from above like rain and snow. They are caused by the condensation of the air coming in contact with colder objects at the surface of the earth, thus causing the air to deposit the moisture it contains. Frost is dew frozen.

Please publish the war prices, or the highest price on wheat and corn during the Crimean, Franco-Prussian and civil wars.

The high price for wheat in Chicago during the Franco-Prussian war was \$1.23 in 1871. It sold the year after the war as high as \$1.61. The top quote during the civil war was \$2.29 in 1864. During the Crimean war the average price in England in 1853 was equal to \$2.50 a bushel.

Has "The Star Spangled Banner" been accepted by the United States as the national anthem?

"The Star Spangled Banner" is recognized by the United States navy regulations as the national air, article 1172 of the regulations providing as follows:

"Whenever 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played on board a vessel of the navy, a naval station, or at any place where persons belonging to the naval service are present in their official capacity, or are not in uniform, but in civilian dress, and unless some person shall stand at attention, facing toward the colors, or, if in uniform, shall stand at attention, shall the best part of the air, then it shall be played."

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To The Creditors of the Jefferson Furniture Company, a Corporation.

TAKE NOTICE

The Jefferson Furniture Company, a corporation, on January 4th, 1916, made a deed of assignment, to the undersigned of its entire assets, for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

All creditors of the Jefferson Furniture Company, a corporation, are hereby notified to file their claims itemized, and duly verified, with the undersigned, or with George A. Paul, Clerk Superior Court of Beaufort County, Washington, N. C. within sixty days from this date.

Upon failure to do so, said creditors will be forever barred from participating in the proceeds of this assignment.

This January 25th, 1916.

NORWOOD L. SIMMONS,
Trustee for Jefferson Furniture Company, a corporation, Washington, N. C.

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DAILY NEWS WANT ADS GIVE GOOD RESULTS