

In the predictions as to the showing which the census figures would make there was one virtually agreed upon—that the center of population would be shifted some distance westward from its location in 1890, which was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., says Toledo Blade. But this prediction was one of the kind which goes wrong. The census people have tentatively announced that the mark will have to be moved but slightly. The west has flourished tremendously in ten years. It has gained not only new railroads, but the old railroads have been renewed. Irrigation has caused new lands to be cultivated and new cities and towns to be built. Such cities as Seattle have profited in wealth and population by the opening of new territory, the development of new resources, the filling in of the once deserted spaces between town and town. But in these same ten years an immense immigration has been distributing itself in the eastern cities—among the coal mines and steel plants of Pennsylvania, in the industrial districts of Lake Erie. It has offset the settlement of the far west.

Enforcing health regulations against ignorance and prejudice frequently is accompanied by difficulties. Cholera prevails in parts of Italy, and the officials have taken wise precautions against the spread of the disease. And one result has been a riot, accompanied by the wrecking of the health office in the town of Barletta. Of course the rioters are taking the precise course that opens the way for invasion by the deadly ailment. This is an age of enlightenment, but there are regions where there has been little advancement in ideas since the time when plagues swept away victims by wholesale because there was not sufficient knowledge to ward off the danger.

Those who have been able to hold back their vacations until now are to be congratulated. October is one of the finest months of the year for vacations, as any one who has been fortunate enough to have two weeks free at this time will tell you. The country lies before you. There is no better exercise than walking. Nature, in the full beauty of her late summer foliage, is at her best, and the crisp air of the approaching fall is noticeable mornings. Soon it will be on tap all day. Why not keep up your open-air vacation habits all winter?

The world's wheat crop this year is estimated at a little under 3,500,000,000 bushels, which will make it, with one exception, the largest ever gathered. The largest wheat crop ever gathered was that of last year, which was approximately 150,000,000 bushels more than the estimate of 1910. More than half of the shortage is figured in the crop of the United States. Although here as in Russia the crop is shorter than last year, the reserve of old wheat held over from the previous year is larger in both countries than it was in 1909.

The United States government has ordered another large installment of the rifle "silencers," by which the noise of firing is done away with. Experiments are also under way with similar silencers for cannon. It may yet come to pass that the noise of battle will consist mainly of the "shouting and the tumult" that were in order before the days of gunpowder.

Firearms as playthings are not entirely justified of wisdom, as proved in the case of a twelve-year-old Buffalo boy who received a gift of a rifle from his father and a few minutes later shot and killed his mother. Of course, it was an accident, and everybody concerned is very sorry, but the moral is that, given every possible opportunity and invitation, accidents will happen.

The eclipcean world is still waiting for developments in the project to provide meat from hippopotami fed on water hyacinth. It sounds better than terrapin.

Woman steals silk stockings and pleads that she did it "to feed her children." The science of infant dietetics is making great strides, these days.

Seeing that Uhlans has trotted a mile in less than two minutes, without the aid of a wind-shield or other assistance of any kind, is it not time to begin talking about the minute-and-a-half trotter?

A St. Louis preacher is in trouble because he stole a number of watches. Perhaps the poor man merely wanted enough watches to be always warned against the danger of preaching overtime.

TAR HEEL PUBLIC TALK

Cream of Current County Events

Clipped and Condensed

in a Column.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

Commissioner of Labor Shipman on Farm Conditions.

A summary of the chapter of the report of the Department of Labor and Printing devoted to farms and farm labor is just issued by Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman and contains many features of special interest, the report being made up from special reports prepared by the department from every locality in the State. The reports indicate slight difference in wages or in cost of producing the various crops in different sections of the State. It is ascertained that sixty-seven counties produce cotton at a cost of \$33.37 per bale; that eighty-one counties produce wheat at a cost of 72 cents per bushel; ninety-seven grow corn at 52 cents per bushel; ninety-five grow oats at 35 cents per bushel; fifty-three grow tobacco at an average cost of \$7.40 per hundred pounds.

Increase in farm wages is reported in thirty-three counties, a decrease in one county and no change in the others. The highest average wages paid men for farm work is \$25.11 and lowest \$15.28, this being an increase of \$1.00 per month and 49 cents per month respectively. The highest average for women is found to be \$15.53 and lowest average \$10.11, an increase of 62 cents per month over the averages for last year's reports. Children are reported to have average wages of \$8.70, an increase of 32 cents per month over last year.

As to the financial condition of the working people the reports from seventeen counties show them to be good, thirty-three fair, twenty-one poor and one bad, with no report from another. Ninety-two counties report improvement in this respect. The reports from ninety-three counties show change toward greater diversity of crops and ninety-eight report improvement in methods of cultivation. Every county reports increase in the cost of living. Increase in the value of lands is reported from ninety-three counties and the fertility of lands maintained in ninety-three, with general tendency toward smaller farms. Labor is reported scarce in ninety-five counties and negro labor unreliable in ninety-five counties and reliable in two.

Reports show road improvements through taxation strongly favored in ninety-two counties and not favored in six counties.

Low Rates to Mecklenburg Fair.

All the railroads within 100 miles of Charlotte, including this year for the first time all branch lines, will give rates of only one and a third fares for the round trip to Charlotte during the big Mecklenburg fair, according to an announcement just made by Railroad Commissioner Fitzgerald. Besides giving the reduced rates from points on branch lines as well as on the main lines, reductions will be allowed this year from as far as Wilmington, Greenville and Columbia, S. C., on these respective lines. Tickets will go on sale Monday, October 24 and be good for the return trip as late as Saturday, the 29th.

Approximately 3,000 16-candle-power incandescent lamps and about 100 arc lights of the street lighting type will be used in the various buildings and on the grounds.

More than 500 merchants, manufacturers and other business men and employes have signed an agreement to close at noon on Wednesday, October 26th, which is Charlotte day.

Patents Granted.

Washington patent attorneys, report the grant, this week to citizens of the following patents: G. C. Bugus, Fletcher, speed indicator; P. W. Eskridge, Rutherfordton, fire alarm switch; J. Fletcher, Brick school, adjustable bench dog; H. Rotha, Waynesville, pulley block; F. P. White, Shallotte, combined can and hooker.

Condemnation proceedings with a view to compelling owners of property adjoining the present postoffice building at Winston-Salem to sell certain land to the government as a site for a larger postoffice building has been started, by District Attorney A. E. Holton in the United States District court at Greensboro.

The Carolina & Northwestern railroad people regard with a favorable eye the Ridgeview cotton mill property at Newton as a location for the new shops of the railroad.

Thomasville is shipping daily from fifteen to twenty carloads of freight from her manufacturing plants, and just at this season from ten to thirty carloads of fertilizer is being sold from this market.

Better regulations safeguarding policyholders in mutual and assessment life insurance companies issuing policies for \$500 and less are to be urged upon the next general assembly by Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young, who is already charged by the State law with approving the policies and conditions.

TAFT PLANS A TRIP TO THE CANAL ZONE

PRESIDENT WILL SAIL ON BATTLESHIP NORTH CAROLINA FROM CHARLESTON.

EXPENSE OF THE CANAL

The Total Appropriations for Canal Work to Date Amount to About \$250,000,000.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft will sail for the Isthmus of Panama on November 10 from Charleston, S. C. He will make the trip on the armored cruiser North Carolina, and will be conveyed by the sister ship, the Montana. The President will be gone about twelve days. The North Carolina and Montana can make the journey in each direction in four days. This will give Mr. Taft about four days on the isthmus.

The President had practically given up all idea of visiting the canal this year until Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, visited him. At the end of the visit Mr. Taft had been convinced that the problems, confronting the officials at Panama require his presence on the isthmus.

Although his visit will be a flying one, the President expects to be able to secure first-hand information regarding a number of problems of which he will call upon congress to deal at its session. Some of the problems to be dealt with in the immediate future are as follows:

The extent and character of the fortifications, the fixing of tolls for the passage of vessels through the canal, a proposed increase in wages, the future management of the Panama railroad, the form of permanent government for the Canal Zone and the regulation of the sale of coal at the terminus points.

The date for opening the Panama canal has been set for January 11, 1915. President Taft and Colonel Goethals believe it will be completed and open long before that time.

Washington.—It is estimated that \$47,920,848 will be required to continue the construction of the Panama canal during the fiscal year.

The principal items are \$19,211,306 for skilled and unskilled labor and \$19,136,751 for the purchase and delivery of material and supplies.

An estimate of \$1,000,000 is submitted for the relocation of the Panama railroad. The total appropriations on account of the canal to date are \$248,002,668. Of that amount \$40,000,000 was paid for the French rights and \$10,000,000 to Panama.

Steady progress in the construction of the canal is shown by the monthly report of Chief Engineer Goethals to the isthmian canal commission.

TILLMAN MAY MAKE RACE.

All Will Depend on How He Stands the Work in December.

Trenton, S. C.—"If my health continues to improve, I expect to be a candidate for the United States senate in 1912, otherwise not. All will depend on how I stand the work in Washington when I go there in December."

This statement by United States Senator E. R. Tillman, disposes of the recent persistent rumors that because of failing health the senior South Carolina senator had decided to retire from public life at the conclusion of his present term in the senate.

SUNDAY FUNERALS TABOOED.

Cemetery Guardians Are Not Willing to Work on Sunday.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Association of Cemetery Superintendents closed. The convention passed a resolution agreeing to use their earnest efforts to abolish Sunday funerals except where the nature of the disease of the corpse rendered immediate interment necessary. The committee on location recommended that Philadelphia be the scene of the next convention and the Quaker City was unanimously agreed upon for the convention of 1911.

"Boss" Barnes Has Quit.

New York City.—The resignation of William Barnes, Jr., the Albany "old guard" leader, from the state committee, was a big event in Republican circles here. State Chairman Prentice and Henry L. Stimson, the nominee for governor, state that the action was a surprise. Mr. Barnes' letter of resignation says that the failure to reappoint him on the executive committee indicated either that his services were no longer useful or that he was "futileless" to the Republican ticket.

Penny Postage in Sight.

Washington.—"Before the close of another fiscal year the Federal postal establishment will begin being self-sustaining. This will be accomplished without curtailing in the slightest the service rendered or lessening its efficiency. This statement was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock in connection with the announcement that he had submitted to the Treasury Department his estimates of appropriations for the Postoffice Department and postal service during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

FARMERS SHOULD ADVERTISE

In Speech Before Arkansas State Fair John M. Parker Shows Value of Publicity.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Advice to the Southern farmers to advertise their farm products in newspapers was given here at the state fair in an address by John M. Parker of New Orleans, president of the Southern Commercial Congress.

"The Northern and Western farmer is up-to-date," said Mr. Parker. "He advertises what he has to sell, and pays the expense of that advertisement and derives the highest price for his product."

Newspapers, Mr. Parker said, have led in the diversified farming movement; have helped bring settlers into the South, and have been of great practical benefit to Southern agriculture, but nevertheless their "advertisements are totally disproportionate with those of Northern papers." The loss to the farmer in failing to advertise, Mr. Parker thought, was even more serious than the loss to the papers.

PORTUGAL EXILES PRIESTS.

Lisbon Soldiers Sent to Rout Jesuits Out of Subterranean Passages.

Lisbon, Portugal.—Battles between soldiers of the republican provisional government and Jesuit priests, who have defied the order to leave Portugal, are being fought in subterranean passages leading from the monasteries.

The Jesuits are the only priests who have openly disobeyed the mandate of the new republic. Instead of leaving the country, they took refuge in the ancient underground passages, some of which were dug over a century ago. Soldiers have been sent after the priests and firing was heard often in the ancient subways under the city.

Nearly 500 nuns from the Quelhas and Trinas convents are being escorted to the frontier, where they will be driven into Spain. Many of them are in ill health and a few are accompanied by orphan children.

Great animosity is shown toward the remaining Catholic prelates, especially toward the Jesuits, who are being expelled as rapidly as they are found.

PLAN FOR RAISING MAINE.

Spain Is to Be Shown How the Maine Was Wrecked.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft finally approved plans for raising the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor, which call for the completion of the work on or before the thirteenth anniversary of the destruction of the war vessel, February 15, next. The work is to be done according to plans made by army engineers, and is to be under the direction of an engineer officer.

President Taft said that the paramount question in the raising of the Maine is the determining for all time of the cause of the explosion and whether the source of destruction was from the outside or inside the vessel. For this reason he desires that the work shall be retained in the hands of the army engineers and not let out by contract.

By direction of the President, Spain has been invited to send a representative to Havana to be present during the work of exposing and removing the wreck.

EX-SENATOR INDICTED.

Ex-Senator Gardner Alleged to Have Offered \$25,000 Bribe.

New York.—Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner of Brooklyn was indicted as a briber by the New York grand jury. The indictment was returned after ex-Senator Foelker, whose one vote defeated the anti-race track gambling bills, had testified before the grand jury. A detective was sent at once to Scranton, where Gardner is held in \$10,000 bond as a fugitive from justice. He is alleged to have offered Foelker \$25,000 to vote against the bill.

General King Dead.

Sulphur Springs, Texas.—Gen. W. H. King, who joined the Confederate army as a private, but rose to the rank of acting major general, died at his home here. General King was a well known politician and lawyer and served for ten years as adjutant general of this state. He was 71 years old and a native of Georgia.

14-Cent Cotton in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala.—Owing to the excellent weather which has prevailed throughout this week, cotton from sections immediately in the neighborhood of Montgomery is being regularly brought to market, where it is bringing a record price—around the 14-cent mark—for this season of the year. As a consequence, the planter is feeling disposed to rid himself of the staple while the excellent prices prevail, despite advice which he has had which urges him to hold the fleece for a flat 15 cents.

Art Dealers Deceived Government.

New York City.—The entire Fifth avenue establishment of the five Duveen brothers, known the world over as dealers in rare art objects and antiques, was seized by Federal officers and Benjamin J. Duveen, the only member of the firm in the city, was arrested, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of customs dues. Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, in asking for heavy bail, said the frauds would reach more than \$1,000,000, and that all five brothers were implicated.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON COTTON BILLS PLAN

SCHEME TO GUARANTEE COTTON BILLS OF LADING RECEIVES A DECIDED SETBACK.

SOUTHERN BROKERS OPPOSE

Southern Exchanges Contend That Plan Would Place an Unjust Tax Upon the Farmers.

New York.—Due largely to the uncompromising attitude of some Southern cotton exchanges, the plan to create a "guaranty company" to overcome the difficulties now attending the European bankers and Sir Edward W. Holden, representing the European banking interests, would ratify the previous action, and work out details of the plan; instead of which the meeting broke up abruptly with a general misunderstanding.

It was learned after the conference that the protesting Southern exchanges openly condemn the "guaranty company" plan as unreasonable and visionary. This opposition was so pronounced that it caused the American committee to pause. The outcome was hardly a general disappointment, however, for some of the conference are inclined to adopt a policy of inaction in the belief that the foreigners will soon extend the acceptance of American cotton bills from October 31 to December 31. In this event the American committee will have ample time to arrive at a definite understanding.

New Orleans.—General opposition throughout the South manifested itself when announcement was made in New York of the plan to organize a foreign company to guarantee cotton bills of lading.

Although the proposed charge for guaranteeing is only 6 or 7 cents a bale, Southern cotton men contend that in the aggregate such a scheme would place a heavy burden on the planter, broker and merchant, and that the reputable firms of the South should not be made to suffer for the alleged frauds of concerns which have been pretending for several years to sell vast quantities of a staple commodity at bargain counter prices.

Such a plan "is an insult to the reputable cotton firms of the South," is the gist of a resolution passed by the Memphis cotton exchange, while prominent Atlanta business men are quoted as declaring that whatever is done "it will come out of the farmers' pocket."

Resolutions passed by the Houston cotton exchange declare it "an unjust tax," and similar resolutions have been passed by the cotton exchange at Dallas, while the resolutions of the New Orleans exchange assert that "the proposed guaranteed proposition would single cotton out from all other products and make it the peculiar object of discrimination and burdensome conditions."

The resolutions of the Southern exchanges were telegraphed to William A. Nash, who is presiding at the conference of representatives of American banks and foreign banks and foreign buyers in New York.

Although many private suggestions have been made as to the advisability of Southern cotton men holding a conference, the resolutions of the various Southern exchanges did not crystallize in the form of a call for a general convention to discuss the matter.

WAR ON THE HOOKWORM.

Experts Will Try to Rid Alabama of Life-Sapping Disease.

Montgomery, Ala.—From now on the hookworms which are thriving in Alabama soil will have a hard time of it, if it is at all possible for Dr. W. W. Dinsmore of Decatur, Ala., to put into effect some of the ideas that he has regarding the eradication of the parasite. The physician has taken up his headquarters at the capitol as head of the Alabama department of the Rockefeller hookworm commission, and is throwing out lines which are aimed with the end in view of permanently ridding the state of the life-sapping pest.

Decrease in Army Desertions.

Washington.—Desertions from the army are not so frequent now as in the past. During the fiscal year just ended there was a decrease of 23 per cent in the number of desertions from the previous year.

43 Injured in Wreck.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Forty-three persons were injured, thirteen seriously, when St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train No. 5 went through a bridge one mile west of Compton, Oklahoma.

Two Wall Street Failures.

New York City.—Two New York brokerage houses failed with liabilities aggregating nearly two million dollars. One is the stock exchange of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., the other the firm of Thomas G. Gaylord, who was engaged in business under the name of Latham, Alexander & Co., cotton and stock brokers. In each case assignments for the benefit of creditors were made. Bainbridge Colby, attorney for the firm, was named as assignee by the Minzesheimer company.

SOUTHERN POPULATIONS.

Tampa, Florida, Now Has 38,524 inhabitants, an increase of 143.2 Per Cent. Over 1900.

Washington.—Population statistics enumerated in the thirteenth census were announced by the census bureau for the following cities: Roanoke, Va., 34,874, an increase of 13,379, or 62.2 per cent over 20,000 in 1900.

Tampa, Fla., 38,524, an increase of 22,685, or 143.2 per cent. over 15,839 in 1900.

Louisville, Ky., 223,928, an increase of 19,197, or 9.4 per cent. over 204,723 in 1900.

Lexington, Ky., 35,099, an increase of 8,730, or 33.1 per cent. over 26,369 in 1900.

Charlotte, N. C., 34,014, an increase of 15,923, or 88 per cent. over 18,091 in 1900.

Shreveport, La., 28,015, an increase of 12,002, or 75 per cent. over 16,013 in 1900.

Montgomery, Ala., 38,136, an increase of 7,790, or 25.7 per cent. over 30,346 in 1900.

Austin, Texas, 29,860, an increase of 7,602, or 34.2 per cent. over 22,258 in 1900.

Wilmington, N. C., 25,748, an increase of 4,772, or 22.7 per cent. over 20,976 in 1900.

SENATOR DOLLIVER IS DEAD.

Iowa Insurgent Leader Succumbs of Dilation of the Heart.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—United States Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver died of dilation of the heart, caused by an attack of acute indigestion, at his residence while being rubbed by an osteopath physician.

Senator Dolliver's death was unexpected by his relatives and close friends, who thought that he had almost entirely recovered from the attack of indigestion with which he had been suffering for a week.

Senator Dolliver had been up all day, and had made a trip from his residence down town. He told several of the men whom he met that he believed he had completely recovered from the indigestion which followed his trip through Wisconsin on a speech-making tour.

While working over Senator Dolliver the osteopath physician was using an instrument to listen to the senator's heart action. The physician unexpectedly discovered that he was no longer hearing the heart beats. He at first thought his instrument was faulty. An examination revealed that his patient was dead.

CAUSE OF CIVIL WAR.

General Grosvenor Says War Was the Fault of the Constitution.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio delivered the annual oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland here. The general told his hearers it was high time to quit waving the "bloody shirt;" that the war is over, and that we are all Americans now. The Southern soldier fought for the principle he thought to be right, said the speaker, and he did the best he could. In studying the history of the Civil war one should not stop at Appomattox, he said, but should follow the Southern soldier as he builded up a nation from desolation and ruin.

"An indissoluble union of indissoluble states," was the omission from the constitution of the United States which caused the war of the sixties, was the declaration of General Grosvenor.

INDORSE PARCELS POST.

Postmasters' League Also Approves of the Postal Savings Bank Idea.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The National League of Postmasters in the last day of their seventh annual session passed resolutions endorsing the establishment of the parcels post and the postal savings banks. Another resolution which was adopted embodied recommendations for the removal of postmasters from partisan politics.

L. & N. Employees Receive Increase.

Louisville, Ky.—B. M. Starks, general manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and representatives of the passenger and trainmen of that road, reached an agreement whereby the men are to receive an increase in wages of from 10 to 17 1/2 per cent, effective November 1. Nine hundred conductors, 2,700 brakemen, besides flagmen, baggagemasters and porters will benefit by the increase.

Five Killed in C. & W. C. Wreck.

Augusta, Ga.—Five persons were killed and seventeen injured when trains Nos. 8 and 3 on the Charleston and Western Carolina railway crashed together at full speed, about two miles south of McCormick, S. C. All of the dead and seven of the injured were members of the two train crews. It is said that the operator at McCormick failed to deliver "meet orders" for the southbound train. Both locomotives were completely demolished, and the baggage cars of both trains were telescoped.

Ketchel Shot to Death.

Springfield, Mo.—Stanley Ketchel, champion middleweight pugilist of the world, died here as a result of being shot by Walter A. Hurtz. The shooting took place on the ranch of R. H. Dickerson, a friend of Ketchel's, near Conway, 40 miles east of here. The trouble between Ketchel and Hurtz is said to have started when the pugilist upbraided the ranchhand for beating a horse. This so angered Hurtz that he procured a rifle and shot the fighter in the back; \$5,000 reward has been offered for Hurtz, dead or alive.