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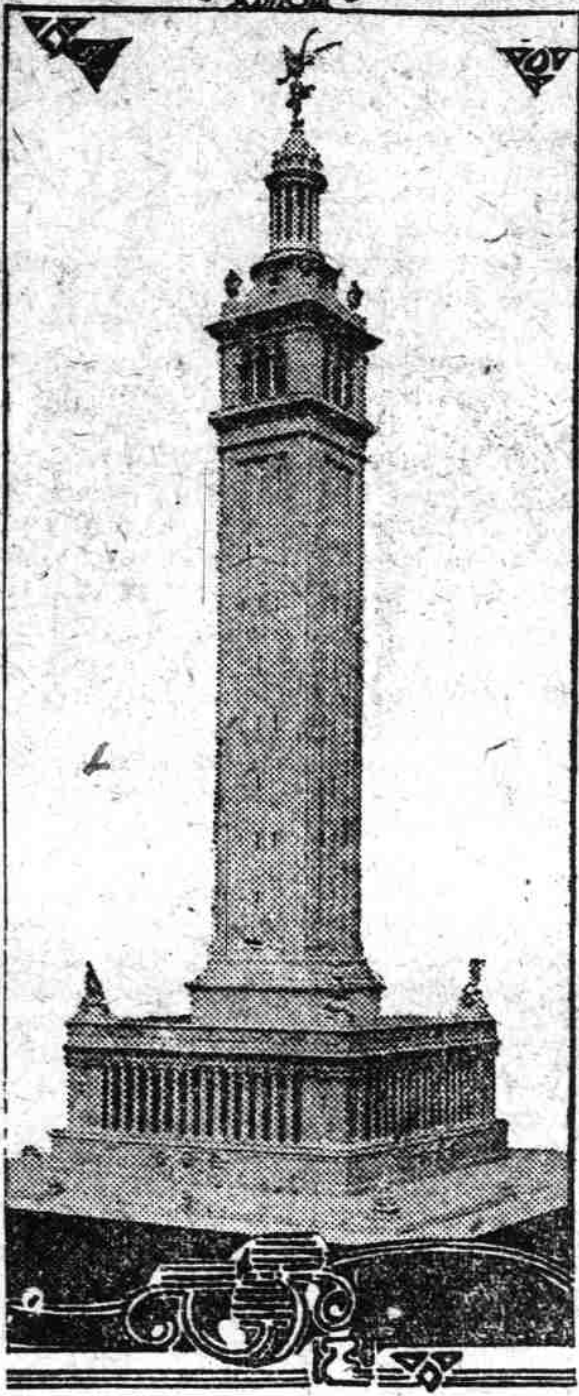
PANAMA-PACIFIC TO BE THE GREATEST OF ALL EXPOSITIONS

FOLLOWING the battleship parade into San Francisco harbor at the opening of the Panama-Pacific International exposition there will be a program of events of world interest and importance in a succession of two months apart interspersed with lesser events—yacht races and motorboat races of an international character for great trophies and cash prizes, aviation meets with the famous bird men of the world, Olympic games in which the athletes of the world will take part, intercollegiate contests, automobile races in which the holders of the world's records will participate in the automobiles of every nation, military maneuvers in which the crack infantry and cavalry of this and other nations will participate upon an extended scale. The location of the exposition gives widest scope for the greatest international sports program in history. The auto races will pass into Golden Gate park before the concrete coliseum, which will have a seating capacity of 75,000 people. The military maneuvers and Olympic games will also be held in the stadium. On San Francisco bay motorboats will vie for the world's records before the Harbor View site of the exposition. The yachtsmen of the world will sail from Europe across the Atlantic to New York and then through the Panama canal to San Francisco.

The Panama-Pacific International exposition was first proposed by Mr. R. B. Hale, a merchant of San Francisco, in 1904. Mr. Hale wrote a letter to the Merchants' association, and the idea took like wildfire. At that time it was anticipated that the canal would be opened in 1913, and 1913 was the date set for the exposition. An organization of the commercial bodies began the preliminary work, but in 1906 came the fire. No one was dismayed. In a shack built over embers hardly cool a

dry goods merchant placed a great sign, "Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1913," and this became the battery in the fight to build a new city.

Of more than \$20,000,000 now appropriated by California \$7,000,000 has been raised by popular subscriptions, \$4,000,000 is assured through a special act of the legislature permitting the counties to tax themselves for exposition purposes, \$5,000,000 was appropriated by the state of California, and San Francisco has voted a bond issue of \$5,000,000. This is the largest sum that has ever been raised for a world's exposition at an initial stage. But it is only a starter.



ST. FRANCIS MEMORIAL TOWER.

The contributions of China and Japan toward the exposition in magnificence and variety will surpass anything ever seen outside of the orient and even in the far east itself. A conservative estimate of their combined expenditure toward the exposition is \$10,000,000. Hawaii and the Philippines will contribute more than \$1,000,000 each.

The Pacific coast of the United States and the whole west will be featured up more extensively than they have been within their history. Side excursions from the main line or stopovers upon any of the eight transcontinental systems terminating upon the Pacific coast will afford the visitor an opportunity to see those attractions of America that appeal to him. To most people the names of these places will carry a picture—the Yosemite, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the

Yellowstone National park, Great Salt lake, Puget sound, the inland trip to Alaska, the government's huge reclamation projects in sixteen western states, the Columbia river region, the redwood forests of California, the first of Oregon, the big trees on the approach to the Yosemite, Arizona and New Mexico, youngest of the states, Nevada and some of the greatest mining camps in the world. Perhaps most interesting of all will be the opportunity for a trip through the Panama canal either coming or going.

The reconstruction of San Francisco is one of the greatest miracles within the history of American municipalities. Five hundred and eight city blocks, embracing the principal business and residential portions of the city, were wiped from the earth in 1906. The streets were covered in some places with debris forty feet deep, yet today a stranger to the city would never know from its appearance that a fire had occurred.

The loss through the fire is estimated by insurance underwriters at \$400,000,000. To reconstruct San Francisco called for greater wealth than was destroyed by the fire and far exceeded the cost of building the Panama canal. Since the fire \$242,000,000 has been expended upon new buildings alone.

Today San Francisco is the newest city in the world. Its buildings represent the latest type of modern reinforced concrete structures. It has more than 1,300 hotels and apartment houses, with accommodations to suit all persons.

In preparing for the Panama-Pacific International exposition hundreds of its emissaries are visiting all the regions of the world. Fourteen governors of western states on a 4,000 mile trip through the east on a special train recently called attention to the exposition and became better acquainted with their brothers of the eastern states.

One of the directors of the exposition is now in Japan. It is said that his majesty the Emperor Meiji will donate the use of the Imperial art collection to the exposition. The board of lady managers, of which Mrs. Phoebe Hearst is honorary president, is independently taking up those phases of the exposition that belong particularly to woman's domain.

The setting is being prepared. With impressive exposition structures rising from San Francisco bay, with city and wooded slopes as a background and in the foreground a vast fleet of battle-ships of the world, the sight will be one of the magnificent spectacles of history.

formly and to a somewhat greater size than is the case with the cockerel of the same age. For a time the cockerel and the capon make about equal development, but in a short time the capon outstrips the cockerel in growth.

As they do not fight nor worry one another, a large flock of capons may be kept together. Coupled with the better growth is the fact that the capon brings a better price per pound.

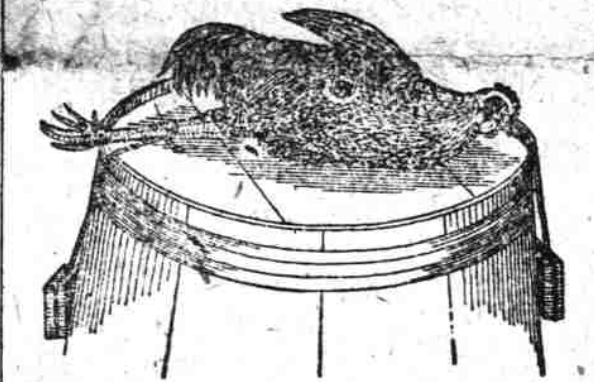
Cockerels up to 5 months old usually bring from 12 to 18 cents a pound; if held longer than this they are classed as old cocks and do not bring more than 6 to 12 cents a pound.

There are two reasons, then, why it is better to caponize surplus cockerels than to raise them for market as such: (1) There is an increase in weight, and (2) the price per pound is materially increased.

Yet in many localities where especially fine poultry is raised, while capons usually sell for a somewhat better price the difference is not great. In fact, for the Boston market many capons are picked clean and sold as "South Shore roosters." Hence it will be seen that the profit in capons must depend to a great extent upon local conditions.

In selecting the breed best suited for caponizing, several factors must be taken into consideration. Large capons bring the best prices. Consequently the breed should be large. It does not pay to caponize small fowls. Yellow legs and skin, as in other classes of poultry, are most popular.

The Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cochins, Indian Games, Langshans and Wyandottes are all recommended by different producers, as are also various crosses of these. The Brahmas and Cochins possess good size. By some the Brahmas are claimed to be difficult to operate upon; by others this is denied. The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are somewhat smaller, but sell readily and possess the advantage of yellow skin and legs. The Langshan is large and is easily operated upon. The Indian Game is probably the most useful as a cross upon some one of the



Method of Securing Fowl; Also Spreader in Place.

other breeds, thereby improving the breast meat without materially reducing the size of the fowl. In Massachusetts the Brahma was formerly the most popular breed for this purpose, because of the demand for large birds for roasters. Later, crosses between the Light Brahma and the Barred or White Plymouth Rock became quite popular, while at present the pure Barred and White Plymouth Rocks are also considered suitable and are widely used.

Prevents Indigestion.

Charcoal is very effective in preventing indigestion, which is a common ailment among poultry of all kinds and of all ages, and as is very well known by all who are in the business, indigestion is one of the forerunners of poultry diseases.

Better Keep the Boy.

At nightfall the junior partner's exultation of the day changed to chagrin and he clamored noisily for the errand boy's dismissal.

"Better think it over," the senior partner advised.

"Why waste time in thinking," the junior retorted, "when he's got to go? Here I am, lying awake every night for a week planning an effective window decoration, which is turned into a laughing stock the first day by the stupidity of that boy, who leaves three yards of blue woolen dust rag draped around silver tankards and trays of diamonds."

"Well," said the elder jeweler, "people stopped and looked, didn't they?"

"Yes, but what of it? That dust rag?" growled the junior.

"That's why I advise you to keep the boy," advised the senior mildly. "If it hadn't been for him I am afraid nobody would have looked at all."

Practically Immune.

Curacao, the most important of the Dutch West Indies, is without fire insurance and a fire department, though the island has a population of over 50,000. The buildings in the town are all of stone, hence this happy condition of affairs. Recently the first sawmill was installed, being furnished by an American firm. "It is hoped," says a consular report, "that this will not increase the erection of wooden buildings and necessitate insurance and a fire department."

Simmons in First Primary.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that the removal of ex-Governor Aycock by death from the senatorial race operates to render certain Senator Simmons' nomination for the United States senate in the first primary. This is the opinion expressed by shrewd and observant Democrats from all sections of the State, and especially from Wayne county and the third congressional district, and from the west. Mr. Aycock was the only man who could possibly have divided the West seriously with Simmons, and with the ex-Governor out of the race, the State west of Raleigh is practically a unit for the Senator. Men from Greensboro, who take part in politics, say that Mr. Simmons will even carry Guilford county and the fifth district. Kitchin's old congressional district. Kitchin's speech at Greensboro seems to have operated against him in a great degree. And the great majority of the Aycock vote will naturally go to the Senator who was his warm personal friend, and who stood shoulder to shoulder with the ex-Governor, and led the white people of the State in the most serious crisis since the Civil War. Aycock and Simmons led in the same period and were associated with the same political leaders and organization and it follows that the Senator shall fall heir to the ex-Governor's strength. The warm bonds of friendship between them were never broken, and would not have been, had the ex-Governor lived to make his campaign this year.—Rocky Mt. Echo.

RIGHT CHILDHOOD IS MODEST

Well-Bred Youngster Does Not Think That It Knows Everything, Says Ruskin.

The first character of right childhood is that it is modest. A well-bred child does not think it can teach its parents, or that it knows everything. It may think its father and mother know everything—perhaps that all grown-up people know everything; very certainly it is sure that it does not. And it is always asking questions, and wanting to know more. Well, that is the first character of a good and wise man at his work. To know that he knows very little; to perceive that there are many above him wiser than he, and to be always asking questions, wanting to learn, not to teach. No one ever teaches well who wants to govern; it is an old saying (Plato's, but I know not if his, first), and as wise as old.

Then, the second character of right childhood is to be faithful. Perceiving that its father knows best what is good for it, and having found always, when it has tried its own way against his, that he was right and it was wrong, a noble child trusts him at last wholly, gives him its hand, and will walk blindfold with him, if he bids it. And that is the true character of all good men also, as obedient workers, or soldiers under captains.—Ruskin.

THINK TOO MUCH OF MONEY

Many Persons Lose Chance of Happy Marriage by Exaggerating the Value of Wealth.

Scores of people lose their chances of being happily married through making an unnecessary obstacle of money. The importance of it is often exaggerated. Many a man hesitates to propose to a girl because of his small income. Very often much misery, misunderstanding, and tangled lives result from the silence. More unfortunate love affairs are the result of what has not been said than of spoken words.

When a man has a small, sure income, and a prospect of increase, there is no legitimate reason for his not speaking of his love; no reason, for that matter, to prevent marriage. People are so desperately afraid, though, of beginning married life in a small way. They fear the sacrifices which they will be called upon to make—of the criticism to which they will be subjected. Many years of happiness are lost in this way. It is such a mistake for young people to want to start marriage in the state that their parents are ending it.

To delay marriage until a "comfortable" income is available is to prove something lacking in the love.—Answers.

SPRING SANITATION.

Spring time is pre-eminently the "cleaning up season." Every home has accumulations of rubbish and filth at the close of winter. Clean it up. Then keep it clean. These accumulations of trash and filth serve no useful purpose. On the other hand, they may serve directly or indirectly to promote disease. Remember, you will have no flies this summer unless your immediate surrounding furnish them breeding places. Remember also that the number of flies in and about your house is a telltale on you. We now know that homes with few or no flies are invariably clean homes, while an abundance of flies is a sure sign of nearby filth. We also know that these dirty homes are dangerous because of the easy transition from filth, through flies, to disease. Note that flies are the connecting link, and to avoid the first is to avoid the last is to avoid all three.

Put up your fly and mosquito screens early. See that they are all fly-tight and mosquito-proof. Inside the house use sticky fly paper and arm the small boy or girl with a ten-cent wire fly swatters. Competition is a great thing where there are two or more children.

In cleaning up don't forget the mosquito. He is a tiny pest to say the least, but his little bite may give you malarial chills and fevers that will last you weeks and months. It is easy to prevent mosquitoes. They breed along the edge of stagnant water in pools, ponds, tin cans, broken crockery, barrels, tin spouting, etc. Destroy or remove the tin cans and other vessels, repair the spouting, and drain the swamps and pools. If for any reason any stagnant water can not be drained, pour coal oil on the surface at the rate of one-half pint per hundred square feet. Reapply the coal oil every ten days. If this is not practical, thoroughly stock the pond with fish and minnows. They will consume a large quantity of the mosquito eggs. If this is impractical, screen the water in question. As a final safeguard, carefully screen every door and window with fine screen. A wire screen having twelve meshes to the inch will keep flies out, but to successfully exclude mosquitoes use a screen having eighteen meshes to the inch. Good health and comfort for the summer are the reward for such timely vigilance and diligence in cleaning up, while disease and possibly death may be the punishment for the slothful.

It's awfully hard for a homely woman to forgive a pretty one who patronizes her.

Many a girl who does fancy work doesn't fancy any other kind.

Temperatures of Volcanoes. Scientists have recently secured accurate measurement of the temperature of boiling lava in a crater. The experiment was a very dangerous one, and it was considered a triumph of precaution no lives were sacrificed in making the test.

The crater of Kilauea in Hawaii was selected for examination. The work progressed very slowly. For a long time it was impossible to obtain results, but after several thermometers had been destroyed a pyrometer was substituted to advantage. The temperature recorded was 1,010 degrees centigrade, which is the same as 1,850 degrees Fahrenheit. Iron is still unmeted at this heat, but gold, silver and copper become a molten mass at a lower temperature.—Harpers Weekly.

Passes to the Ball Game Worked a Speedy Cure of Mr. Jackson's Ailments.

Dan Lane, the well-known stock broker, and also a director of the Armory club, was commenting on the actions of a fighter in some nearby town. The fighter in question had apparently been all in up to the last round, when he came back and put out his man.

"What do you make of it?" asked the friend.

"It's like a friend of mine named Jackson," replied Mr. Lane. "Jackson's wife had a habit of thinking up little odd jobs for him to do on his day off, so he concocted a scheme by which he should be sick on his day of rest."

"Everything went well until after dinner and he was allowed to stay in bed. Early in the afternoon his wife entered the room and asked him if he didn't feel a little better.

"No," he answered, "I'm a sick man; too sick to go pattering around the house, putting on screen doors and other such things."

"It isn't that, dear," she replied, "but Jones is out here with two passes for the ball game."

"I, er, er, I am, er, I am feeling a little better," he said, getting out of bed.—Boston Traveler.

Influenza.

The tin had crumbled in a gray dust, but the plumber was not in the least nonplused.

"It caught cold," he said. "That's all. Tin is very liable to catch cold if it gets in a temperature under 60 degrees. As a rule it recovers, but a tin cold often turns to influenza, and then the case is hopeless. Nothing can be done. The tin loses its luster, decays, and finally crumbles to a gray powder like this here."

"These tin colds are contagious. A tin dipper will give a cold to a saucepan, and a tin cup has been known to contaminate an organ pipe."

"Only pure tin catches cold. For that reason, when tin is to occupy an exposed position or to encounter a low temperature, we alloy it with lead. Only alloyed tin is free from influenza."

LITTLE NELL WAS ORIGINAL

DeQuincey's "Our Lady of Tears" Did Not Suggest the Character to Dickens.

It is remarked of Charles Dickens that no modern writer was less open to the charge of having received suggestions from the characters and plots of his novels from others than was he, and this for the reason that his plots and characters were chosen, not from books, but from people and incidents in the living world about him. Some time ago, however, an English author thought that he had found in DeQuincey's essay, "Our Lady of Tears," the suggestion for the beautiful pathos of Little Nell, in "The Old Curiosity Shop." A little investigation, however, showed that DeQuincey's essay was published in 1845, while "The Old Curiosity Shop" was published five years before. The extract here given from DeQuincey's essay is interesting:

"The eldest of the three sisters is named Mater Lachrymarum, our Lady of Tears. The sister it is that carries keys more than papal at her girdle, which open every cottage and every palace. She, to my knowledge, sate all last summer by the bedside of the blind beggar, him that so often and so gladly I talked with, whose pious laughter, eight years old, with the sunny countenance, resisted the temptations of play and village mirth, to travel all day long on dusty roads with her afflicted father. For this did God send her a great reward. In the springtime of the year, and whilst yet her own spring was budding. He called her to himself. But her blind father mourns for ever over her; still he dreams at midnight that the little guiding hand is locked within his own, and still he wakens to a darkness that is now within a second and deeper darkness."

For Sale—A 5-room house on an 8-acre lot in East Bessemer City. Good well of water and a young orchard started. Price \$1,800. Also a vacant lot on Main street in Bessemer City. See S. A. Richardson.

POULTRY



GOOD QUALITIES OF CAPONS

Although Industry is Growing Rapidly Supply Does Not Begin to Equal the Demand.

(By R. R. SLOCUM.)

A capon is a male chicken bearing the same relation to a cockerel that a steer does to a bull, a barrow to a boar or a wether to a ram. As with other animals of this kind, the disposition of the capon differs materially

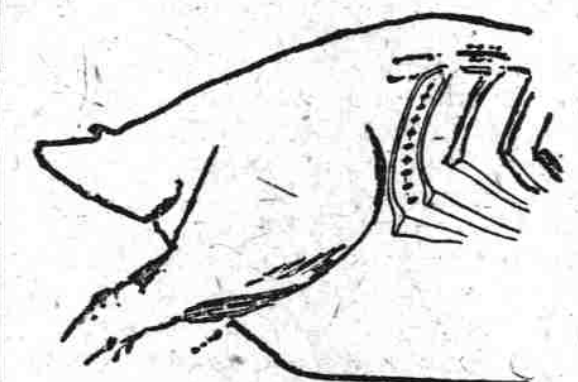


Diagram Showing Where Incision Should Be Made Between Last Two Ribs.

from that of the cockerel. He no longer shows any disposition to fight, is much more quiet and is easy to keep within bounds. The true capon never crows. Along with this change in disposition there is a change in appearance. The comb and wattles cease growing, which causes the head to appear small. The hackles and saddle feathers develop beautifully. Indeed, these feathers and the undeveloped comb and wattles serve to identify the capon and in consequence should never be removed when the bird is dressed for the market.

As a result of the more peaceful disposition, the capon continues to grow and his body develops more uni-