

# The Twice-A-Week Dispatch

Published Every Tuesday and Friday

The State Dispatch Publishing Co., Burlington, N. C.

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Office, First Floor, Bank Building, Telephone No. 293.

Subscription, One Dollar per year, payable in advance.

All communications in regard to other news items or business matters should be addressed to The State Dispatch Publishing Co., and not to any individual connected with the paper.

All news notes and communications of importance must be signed by the writer.

We are not responsible for opinions of the correspondents.

Subscribers will take notice that no receipt for subscription for The State Dispatch will be honored at this office unless it is numbered with stamped figures.

Entered as second-class matter May 16, 1904, at the post office at Burlington, North Carolina, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## THE TWO WILSONS.

Are there two Wilsons or one? Which is the real one? Wilson the uncompromising idealist? Or Wilson the disingenuous politician? Wilson is the despot of his administration. He rules his cabinet with an iron hand. He is the Czar of the White House. A pompous pedagogue he frowns upon opposition. He forces his bills down the throat of Congress and compels the American people to swallow a half-baked currency measure and the nauseous bill of an unjust income tax. In Mexico he imposes his will not only upon his country but insists that the Mexican people should govern themselves in accordance with the dictates of his own Puritan conscience. He scorned American tradition; he defies Europe; he braves war with the Mexican people; in order to carry out the bitter and some mysterious moral policy of his own. Mr. Wilson elaborates the Monroe Doctrine, in a manner distinctly at odds with the policy of his party, by offering the protecting wing of the American Eagle to Central America. But when the women come to him and ask him to speak one word for woman suffrage, what strange humility is portrayed in the bland smile, the deprecating hands! The President, he tells them, is only the mouthpiece of his party. He cannot force his own views upon Congress. But can he at least express an opinion of his own? What are Mr. Wilson's views on woman suffrage? Are they concrete or are they as nebulous as his Mexican policy? Mr. Wilson's attitude toward woman suffrage is that of a politician, but of an idealist—never. Once before a cynical politician seemed to peer through the Wilson mask. Wilson, as Roosevelt points out in the addenda to his autobiography, accused the Bull Moose of being supported by the Harvester Trust when his own pre-campaign was financed by the President of that corporation. Yet Mr. Wilson never retracted his statement. He never apologized to Theodore Roosevelt. He never frankly, manfully undeceived the American people. Wilson reveals two faces. Which is the real one? Which is the real Wilson? The moralist or the unscrupulous politician? Is it Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde?

## Spring Preparation on Southern Farm.

Washington, Jan. 20.—In no section of the country does a well prepared seed bed give better returns than in the Southern States. The best spring preparation of the soil is practically impossible unless it has been properly turned and deeply broken during the previous summer or fall. The necessity for deep plowing in the South is probably not realized by those who are not familiar with the heavy rainfalls in this section, which frequently packs and runs the particles of soil together so as to exclude air and sunshine. The absence of freezing prevents any loosening up of the particles, besides in many places there is an almost impervious hard-pan of subsoil, either natural or brought about from a continuous custom of shallow plowing. In other sections this deepening and loosening of the soil is done partly at least by the forces of nature, but can only be accomplished by the plow in the South. Such are the findings of the Department of Agriculture.

The best implement for deep breaking of the soil is the disc plow which turns, pulverizes and mixes at the same time. When properly adjusted the disc breaks the land deeply and thoroughly loosens it, mixing this soil

and the subsoil to some extent but does not turn to the surface enough of the inert subsoil to injure the succeeding crop. The next best method for deep breaking is mouldboard plowing, set to turn furrows on edge and this is followed by a subsoil plow in the same furrow as deeply as desired.

If the cover crop is to follow the fall breaking a thorough preparation of the seed-bed should be made before planting the seed. If no cover crop is sown the disc harrow or spring tooth harrow should be run over occasionally to crush clods and keep the surface crusts broken for the admission of air and sunlight. The usual method is to flat break and where this is done it is best to throw up into beds before planting. Planting may be done with small plows or just as effectively and much faster with a disc cultivator set at the proper angle. Should there be clods a roller may be used and this is followed with a section harrow.

Too much care cannot be given to the preparation of the seed bed. It not only saves cultivation but makes plant food available and furnishes proper conditions for seed germination and rapid growth. The best farmers will tell you that thorough preparation is more than half the expense of making a good crop.

The spring preparation is never as deep as the land was when broken in the fall or winter. With nearly all field crops a firm seed bed is preferable. Only the first few inches need to be freshened and pulverized at planting time. When the cover crop is drawn under, the plowing should be just deep enough to turn the crop under well and the usual harrowing and pulverizing to get a fine soil before seeding.

Where there has been no fall and winter breaking done, as is the rule in some sections, it is not advisable to break as deeply in the spring as in the fall; usually not more than two inches deeper than before, and then the clay subsoil should not be turned to the surface. The plow can set to edge the furrow. It is found more necessary to get spring broken land finely pulverized and thoroughly prepared before planting. It is better to delay planting several days rather than put the seed in poorly prepared beds.

## When Huerta Goes.

Huerta's dictatorship is indeed, like "thrones of ice on summer seas." Under the victory of the Constitutionalists at Ojinaga, the last handbreadth of his power in northern Mexico has melted. His sway is now limited to a narrow zone about the capital, and omens are that this, too, will soon break asunder. For weeks, the revolutionists have been winning steadily. Cheered by their latest successes, they are now preparing to march upon Mexico City, while the army opposing them is splinters and demoralized.

At this juncture two interesting and forceful figures stand out in the Constitutional camp—Francisco Villa and Venustiano Carranza. Villa is evidently the strongest man of the hour. His reputation abroad rests chiefly on unflinching soldiering, his unmerciful will in attaining and holding an end. To him, a enemy is something to be exterminated and the only fight worth while is a fight to the hilt. He has been variously portrayed as a military butcher, a bandit and a sort of Robin Hood. Villa was a faithful adherent of the late Madero who, when once asked during the revolution of 1911, "What about this bad man, Villa," replied "He is not a bad man. You would turn bandit yourself under his bitter experience." And then the story was told that Villa, having resented a family insult from an army officer, and knowing that a mock trial and summary execution would follow, fled to the hills and entered upon a life not unlike that of the old hero of Sherwood forest. Be that as it may, he was true to the cause of Madero and has shown himself a first-class fighting man, with a commander's foresight besides.

While Villa has been driving the last remnant of the Huerta army from northern Mexico, Carranza has conquered the west coast. These two now propose to join forces and attack the capital. Their agreement seems to be thorough, for the present at least; whatever difference may yet develop among Constitutional leaders, they are united for the overthrow of Huerta. And when Huerta is out of the way a large part of the Mexican problem, so far as it concerns the United States, will be simplified if not solved. Not until the dictator is eliminated can our Government exercise friendly offices in helping its neighbor republic toward peace and order. His presence bars the doors to practical diplomacy. It remains to be seen, of course, what sort of regime will supplant that of Huerta. It may be as inefficient and unstable as his own, but it can scarcely be so criminal. It may be that the truly patriotic element of Mexicans will rally to the support of a new government and endow it with a good measure of dignity and strength. This much at least is certain: whatever Mexican government receives the moral sanction of the

United States will have a great deal in its favor from the outset and will have a fair chance to restore peace. With Huerta that is impossible. The sooner, then, he is displaced, the better will it be for all interests; and the Constitutional forces seem to be the surest instrument for his removal.—Atlanta Journal.

## Through the Bitter Wave.

New York, Jan. 15.—Although the temperature rose fully 20 degrees between 2 o'clock yesterday morning and midnight last night, almost a score of persons in and about the greater city met death in the frigid conditions. In East Orange a daughter froze to death, before her crippled mother's eyes.

Thousands of the homeless and the poor sought refuge in the city's havens of aid, the lodging houses and the missions, and it was owing to the thorough preparations made for just such an emergency that many more deaths were avoided.

From its extreme low point of 5 degrees below zero at 2 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury in the official city thermometer on the Whitehall Building rose by slow stages until at 4 o'clock in the afternoon it attained its highest point—19 degrees. With the approach of night, however, the mercury again began to fall, receding point by point until at 11 p. m. it was down to 13 degrees, with indications that it would not go much lower.

It was the continuance of the cold weather, however, that brought death to those who succumbed. When the Arctic blast first swept down on the city—Tuesday night—the victims of its fiercest attack still had sufficient stamina to survive the chilling cold. Twenty-four hours of these conditions proved too much for these persons to withstand, however, and they paid their tribute of death as the day wore on.

Just when Mayor Mitchell and those at the head of New York's various charitable organizations were preparing to throw open the State armories and other large buildings, in the effort to house the sufferers from the cold, word came that today will be warmer, with prospects of local snows. Tomorrow, also, according to the Weather Bureau, will be warmer and fair.

The hundreds of homeless men, those without the price of a night's lodging in the Bowery lodging houses began early on Tuesday night to shuffle toward the Municipal Lodging House, the City Lodging House and the Bowery Mission's building, No. 227 Bowery, and a dozen other places where they were guaranteed a shelter from the winter's severest night.

Almost two thousand persons were given shelter, either in the Municipal Lodging House or on the steamers Thomas S. Brennan, Lowell and Con-Lowell and Correction, moored in the dock at East Twenty-Sixth Street. A handful of these were women, boys and girls.

The Bowery Mission sheltered 400 and gave coffee and bread to a thousand. When the beds in the mission were filled chairs were placed in the hallways and 400 more made comfortable for the night.

The City Lodging House gave hot coffee and rolls to several hundred others before sending them to their beds for the night.

## New Power House at Roanoke Rapids.

Roanoke Rapids, Jan. 17.—The Roanoke Rapids Power Company has begun the erection of a new electric light and power system here, having been granted a franchise by the town commissioners some weeks ago. The old power company forfeited its franchise. J. T. Chase, the local manager, says that he will rush to completion, the new plant as rapidly as possible, and when it is finished, Roanoke Rapids will have the cheapest light and power service of any town in the State. The rate for lights will be 10 cents per kilowatt hour, with a 25 per cent discount provided the bill is paid in 10 days, which will make the actual cost to the consumer only 7 1/2 cents. The power rate will be in keeping with the low light rate.

## Paresis Serum Fails.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—A patient in a local hospital, upon whom surgeons performed a rare operation in an effort to save him from the progressive ravages of paresis, died yesterday. Surgeons who had watched the case with keen interest say that one of the most heroic experiments of surgery had gone to naught.

In an effort to save a man declared to be hopelessly afflicted surgeons bored a series of holes in his skull and injected into the diseased brains a serum used only in the most dangerous of all blood diseases. The patient was 51 years old.

The operation, done twice in Paris, has proved of benefit in arresting the disease. The operation here was the first of its kind performed in this country. It is said the patient did not recover sufficiently from the shock because of previously weakened vitality.

## An Appeal for Help on Behalf of Japan.

Washington, Jan. 15.—President Wilson as the head of the American Red Cross, today issued an appeal to the American people for funds to assist the people of Japan, who are suffering not only from earthquakes but from failure of crops.

The President's appeal follows: "Our sister nation of Japan is suffering from two very serious disasters. The failure of crops in the northeastern part of that country has brought hundreds of thousands of persons face to face with the terrible misery of slow starvation, and in the southwestern island of Kjusiu, a sudden great volcanic eruption has carried death and desolation to large numbers in a thickly populated district.

"I appeal to the humanity of our American people that they may give expression of their sympathy for the suffering and distress of so many of their fellowmen by generous contributions for their aid. Such contributions can be made to the local Red Cross treasurers or sent directly to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

Red Cross headquarters announced tonight that an appeal had been sent out to all State chapters asking local chapters to gather the funds. Pete Crafts, a Pet Dog, Has Fallen



## Perhaps

your boy or girl is in need of a new pair of shoes these cold days, if so we have a good selection of sturdy, solid leather shoes made expressly for the boy or girl that demands only the best of leathers to withstand the many hard knocks of the sidewalk and other rough uses that they are expected to go up against.

Our shoes will come as nearly meeting these requirements as it is possible to make a shoe.

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COMMENCING FRIDAY JAN. 23. If a Real Money Saving Event is of interest to you Read This.

You will find that this is something more than an ordinary sale. It is an opportunity a chance-an occasion whereby those who are wise enough to take advantage of it are going to profit immensely—a genuine Money saving event offering big assortments of strictly high class goods at decided price reductions. A profit sacrificing sale with but one purpose—to reduce stock and do it quickly. These prices will be in effect

FRIDAY JAN. 23rd FOR 30 DAYS.

Our entire line of Ladies and Childrens Coats & Suits Strictly up to date at a price that will move them quickly.

33 Suits regular price \$12.50 to \$25.00 your choice at 1-2 prices.

10 Suits made on stout moddles in blue and black regular price \$25.00 to \$27.50 your choice at \$15.00.

Ladies Coats reduced from \$3.00 to \$8.50 per Coat.

Ladies Coats reduced from 50 to \$4.00 per Coat.

A Big Reduction on Ladies Waist. Tailored and Lingre styles. Values up to \$1.50 your choice at 79c.

25 STYLES OF HIGH GRADE WOOL DRESS GOODS, IN BLACKS, BROWNS AND GREENS.

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We will have on display our largest showing of White Goods, Colored, Wash Goods, Laces and Embroideries from the leading foreign and domestic mills.

300 yds. of the famous Red Seal gingham, sold everywhere at 12 1/2c this sale 10c Laces and Embroideries.

We will show the newest things, Shadow laces, Shadow flouncing, German and French Val laces of every width and style. Embroideries from the very narrow baby sets to the widest. Laces 2c to \$1.50 per yd. Embroideries 5c to \$1.00 per yd. Flouncing 25c to \$5.00 per yd.

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# POOR