

State News.

The United States Court has restrained the city of Burlington from building a crossing across the lines of the Southern Railway at that point.

A colored child named Bevil was burned to death last Saturday at Wernersville, her clothes catching fire while her mother was out of the house.

An agent of the government has been at Rocky Mount investigating the several sites that have been offered for a public building to be erected there.

A fire of small proportions and that did but little damage, broke out in the cupola of the court house at Tarboro on Monday, originating from a defective flue.

The West End congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Winston-Salem is preparing plans for the erection of a church edifice on a site recently selected.

A jury at New Bern has awarded E. A. Mason and C. W. Morris a verdict of \$1,500 in an action for damages brought by them against the Standard Oil Company.

The Village Improvement Society of Oxford held an annual chrysanthemum fair last week, making a financial success. A baby show was a part of the attractions.

Sidney S. Wright, who has been in the employ of the American Tobacco Company in Durham for a number of years, has been assigned to work in China, and will leave that city in a few days.

A pan of gasoline exploded in a pressing club at Greensboro Saturday morning, partly destroying the building and causing a colored boy to jump in haste from the second-story window.

William Puckett, of Henderson, was run over and killed last Saturday while attempting to cross the railway tracks on the outskirts of town. His brother, with him in the wagon, was seriously injured.

Jacob Hedrick, a farmer, living near Lexington, was found last Sunday in his barn, fatally injured and unconscious. Mystery is said to surround the case and an investigation will be made by the authorities.

A probably fatal assault was made against Marcellus Flowers by Claude Jordan, near Elm City, while a dance was in progress last Friday night. Jordan made his escape and his victim is in a very serious condition.

D. J. Carpenter, a director of the North Carolina Railroad, has been acquitted by a jury at Newton on an indictment charging him with having set fire to the warehouse of the Newton Hosiery Mills about a year ago.

A contract for the drainage of several hundred acres of swamp land in Hyde County has been awarded. About eight miles of canal work will be done and the drainage will affect a large area of territory in that section.

A case of murder, the victim being a colored man named Gortch, is reported from Sharpsburg. William Spicer and Claude Terry, both colored, were placed under arrest on suspicion of having committed the crime.

A medal of honor has been awarded by President Taft to Lieutenant Gordon Johnston, of the regular army, for bravery in the Philippines. Lieut. Johnston is a native of North Carolina but was appointed from Alabama.

A girl baby, only a few hours old, was found one night last week on the steps of the county home at Washington. The parentage of the child is unknown and there are no means of identifying it, so far as has been reported.

George B. McLeod, former sheriff of Robeson County, was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Raeford last Friday. The machine was completely wrecked, but the other occupants escaped with only minor injuries.

Piney Woods Inn, one of the largest hotels at Southern Pines, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, entailing a heavy loss only partly covered by insurance. At one time a general conflagration seemed probable but this was prevented by prompt action of the firemen and citizens.

Saying that he had accidentally shot Clayton Davis, the guard of the Biltmore estate who died Wednesday afternoon, a man named Kerns, of the Mills River section of Henderson County, gave himself up to the posse from the estate, who were searching the forests.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway has just acquired from the Waccamaw Lumber Company the property on the river front adjoining the present terminals of the Seaboard, it

being known as the old Chadbourne lumber mills site. The property has a frontage on the river of about seven hundred feet and embraces practically two city blocks. It is understood that the consideration was \$100,000.

In a drunken quarrel over a game of cards on Tuesday, Niles O'Neal was fatally shot by Bud Morris, a shotgun being used. Both are well known farmers and men of families in New Light Township where the shooting occurred.

A number of persons interested in the drainage of Brown Creek met in the court at Wadesboro Saturday afternoon. Those present were enthusiastically in favor of the project, but it was the consensus of opinion that it would be better to get a special act of the Legislature than to proceed under the general act.

The Madison County Railroad Company, with principal office at Stackhouse, Madison County, has been chartered for constructing a railroad from Stackhouse to Allentand, Madison County, a distance of ten miles. The capital is \$50,000, and the principal incorporators are W. N. Garrett, Hot Springs; Anson C. Betts, Troy, N. Y., and others.

The Corporation Commission has fixed November 22 as the day for hearing hardware men and representatives of the railroads on the question of the application of the regulation requiring that all stoves and ranges shipped by freight shall be crated for intra-State shipment just as they are now for inter-State shipment under the regulations approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

STANDARD OIL CO. AGAIN. Another Big Suit by Federal Government Against Petroleum Monopoly.

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 7.—After months spent in preparation by eminent counsel for both parties to the issue, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will be brought to bar in the Federal Court here Wednesday to answer to various and sundry alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. Briefly, it is charged that that oil company accepted concessions from several railroad companies on shipments of petroleum and petroleum products to points in the South and Southeast, "blind billed" through Grand Junction, Tenn.

The case will be heard before Judge John E. McCall, whose jurisdiction extends over the western districts of Tennessee, and is considered of equal importance to the suits heard at Chicago by Judge Kennesaw M. Landis, which terminated in the unprecedented fine of more than \$29,000,000. In the event of conviction on all counts the maximum penalty which could be assessed is \$30,084,000. The minimum is \$1,524,000.

Specifically it is charged that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana received concessions on numerous consignments from their refinery at Whiting, Ind., to 52 cities and towns in the Southern territory. At Grand Junction, the Government declares, the shipments were re-consigned, the purpose being to secure an unfair advantage over competitors and, as a whole, involving violations of the anti-trust laws of the United States.

The trial will probably extend through three weeks and several scores of witnesses have been summoned.

ANTI-TRUST LAW CONTEST. Taken Up by Supreme Court.—Noted Lawyers Appear.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—A final contest over the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law as a criminal measure, began in earnest to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States last Saturday.

Noted lawyers filed with the court a brief in support of the holding by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, that the statute of limitations prevented the prosecution of Gustav E. Kissel, of New York, under an indictment, charging him, together with the American Sugar Refining Company and others, with conspiracy to drive the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company out of business, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Federal Government had already filed a brief in support of the indictment. It was prepared by the Solicitor General Bowers, just before his death, but not submitted to the court until several weeks later. Oral argument of the case has been set for to-day.

LION FONDLES A CHILD. In Pittsburg a savage lion fondled the hand that a child thrust into his cage. Danger to a child is sometimes great when least regarded. Often it comes through Colds, Croup, and Whooping Cough. They slay thousands that Dr. King's New Discovery could have saved. "A few doses cured our baby of a very bad case of Croup," writes Mrs. George B. Davis, of Flat Rock, N. C. "We always give it to him when he takes cold. It's a wonderful medicine for babies." Best for Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Asthma, Hemorrhages, Weak free. Guaranteed by all Druggists.

General News.

A heavy fall of snow is reported from the central part of Pennsylvania late last week. The fall was in the neighborhood of twenty inches or greater than has been known in that section this early in the season.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, in a letter from London, to a friend in New York, received recently, says he will start at once to prove his claims as the first to discover the North Pole. He says he has just completed data for submission to scientific bodies.

James W. Mock, a member of the senior class at Roanoke College, Roanoke, Va., died Saturday as a result of injuries received a week ago while playing football in a practice game on the college field. He was twenty years old and a native of Damascus, Ga.

The execution of Dr. H. H. Crippen, the American dentist convicted of wife murder in England, has been postponed until November 23. The execution was to have taken place on Tuesday, but has been put off by the home secretary, who will make a thorough investigation of the case.

Mrs. Harriet Turner, 40 years old, shot and killed her 17-year-old daughter, Margerie, at Scranton, Pa., last Friday, and then sent a bullet into her own breast, inflicting what physicians believe to be a fatal wound. The tragedy was discovered by a milkman who found Mrs. Turner half buried in 15 inches of snow on her front porch.

A gas explosion occurred in the mines of the Yoland Coal and Coke Company early Saturday morning and five men were killed. The mines are located at Tuscaloosa County, Ala., 30 miles south of Birmingham. Chief State Mine Inspector James Hillhouse and his two assistants are on the scene. The bodies of the victims have been taken out of the mine.

In the event of a hostile attack on foreigners at Amapala, Honduras, it is not anticipated in Washington, that the United States gunboat Princeton will find it necessary to shell the town. Instead, Commander Hayes probably will send marines ashore to take Jose Valladares, the revolutionary leader, into custody, which act, it is believed would end the revolution.

President Taft's Panama trip will occupy only twelve days, according to present plans. Returning from the Isthmus the President will come ashore at Charleston the night of November 22. He will proceed to Richmond, Va., by train and make an address before the Virginia School Teachers Association in that city November 23. The President will be back in Washington the evening of the 23rd.

Bronzed by the suns of many lands, Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, reached Washington Monday night after a globe-girdling journey extending over more than three months. His party, which included Mrs. Dickinson, were met at the station by Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, and other attaches of the War Department. The Secretary declined to discuss his trip around the world.

Postal receipts for the fiscal year ended on June 30, were \$224,128,657.62, an increase of ten per cent over last year. More than one-half that enormous sum was collected in six states—New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Missouri, the total collections of each state ranging in the order named. The New York postoffice collected ten per cent of all the receipts and Chicago came next with eight per cent.

Retirement with pay for old government clerks is recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury by M. O. Chance, auditor of the Postoffice Department, in his annual report. He declares an unusually large proportion of the employees of his office have passed their usefulness, and that the average of efficiency among them is below the standard. Both they and the service, he declares, would be better off if their places were filled by younger men.

POSTAGE PLAN EXPLAINED. Certain Class of Publications Will be Eliminated From Increase.

Washington, D. C., November 7.—Postmaster General Hitchcock's plan of requiring the magazines to pay increased postage on their advertising pages sufficient to eliminate postal deficits and warrant, in the near future, one cent postage on first-class mail, has been officially explained.

Postmaster General Hitchcock believes that in carrying on the administration's purpose to accomplish reasonable increase in the postage rates on certain kinds of second-class mail a distinction should be made between advertising and what is termed reading matter. He does favor under present conditions an increase in the rates of postage for carrying reading matter. Any increase thus applied, he points out, will

place a special burden on a large number of second-class publications such as educational and religious periodicals, that derive little or no profit from advertising. It is the circulation of this type of publications which aid so effectively in the educational and moral advancement of the people, that the government can best afford to encourage. For these publications and also for any other legitimate reading matter in periodical form, Mr. Hitchcock suggests a continuation of the present low postage rate of one cent a pound and recommends that the proposed increase in rate be applied only to magazine advertising matter.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Much Remains to Be Done Before System is Well Established.

Washington, Nov. 8.—While the location of the first postal savings bank, one in each State and Territory, have been chosen, and it is probable that the banks will be opened at the beginning of 1911, much work remains to be done in the development of the system, according to one of the trustees.

A problem that is taxing the trustees and the solution of which is awaited with great interest by bankers concerns the deposit of postal funds in banks. The law provides that 65 per cent of the funds, "shall be deposited in solvent banks, whether organized under National or State laws, being subject to National or State supervision and examinations." The word "banks" includes savings banks and trust companies.

The solvency of National banks will probably be determined by the examiners. The best method for ascertaining the condition of other banks has not been determined. One plan suggested provides for the cooperation of the comptroller or some other governmental departments.

There are many bankers who are anxious that the method for determining the question of solvency shall be thorough and guarded to protect impartially the interests of all banks. Unless that is done, they fear that some future board of trustees may possibly make the power to decide as to solvency a basis for favoritism in the distribution of postal bank funds.

To Control Rice Markets.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—South Carolina, next to Louisiana, the biggest rice growing State in the Union, has joined hands with Louisiana and Texas in the movement for a producers' control of the rice markets of this country.

Former Governor D. Clinch Heyward, of Charleston, S. C., wired the officers of the recently formed Southern Rice Growers' Association that South Carolina would join the farmers' movement and would be represented at the next meeting of the association.

Ex-Governor Heyward owns extensive rice lands in Colleton County, South Carolina, and has taken an active interest in similar movements of farmers' organizations.

Ex-Governor Heyward is a rice planter of extensive operations. His plantations on the Combalee are models. At the time when he was elected Governor, he was living at Walterboro and giving his attention chiefly to his rice crops. He had never held a political office. Governor Heyward is a strong believer in organization and the diffusion of modern scientific information among the rice growers and to this end he has done much, in co-operation with Mr. Samuel G. Stoney, of Charleston, and others. Since his removal from Columbia he has made his home in Charleston, his residence being situated on Meeting Street, near the Battery.

Uncle Sam is There. Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—American interests at Amapala, Honduras, during the next few days will be in the care of the United States gunboat Yorktown, which arrived at that port to-day to relieve the Princeton and watch developments in the contention between President Davalla and General Calladare for control of the garrison at Amapala. This information was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Hayes, of the Princeton, which now has sailed for Panama for coal. The Princeton will return immediately to join the Yorktown at Amapala and both vessels will remain at the Honduran port until the situation is solved.

Commander Hayes made no reference to any change in conditions at Amapala. The latest report received at the State Department from United States Minister McCreery, at Tegucigalpa, said that General Valladares was still holding the garrison and the situation was unchanged.

Aeroplane Built By Woman.

New York, Nov. 8.—The first successful aeroplane ever built by a woman was given a try out to-day at Garden City aviation field. The machine is the invention of Miss Lillian E. Todd of this city. The machine flew to a height of twenty feet, the entire length of the aviation field. It is of the biplane order, and built to conform to the curvature of a bird's wings.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

OUR RELATIONS STRAINED.

This Country May Have Difficulty With Germany Over Potash.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Following the refusal of the German Government to accede to the proposal of the United States on the potash dispute, the commission representing the American potash interests to-day issued a statement on the subject.

The statement, which is signed by Charles H. MacDowell, Charles Henry Dempwolf, James A. Moncure and Benjamin H. Brewster, Jr., refers to the action of the German Government as "a dangerous step in international commercial relations," and declares that the competing group of mines is thereby prevented from selling at a materially lower price than the syndicate, of which the Prussian Government itself is a member. It asserts also that the failure to reach an agreement stops the fulfillment of contract obligations.

"The law passed by the German Government," continues the statement, "has been so contrived that it applies only to American contracts, and those contracts are largely with mines owned by Americans. The law was framed, as Americans were informed, by members of the German syndicate, to force either cancellation of the contracts or their repudiation."

"The American Government protested against the bill owing to its unconcealed effect and received German official assurances that the law would in no way invalidate or impair American contracts. This is what has happened:

Goods costing \$20 a ton in the United States are taxed \$22 alone, making the cost to American buyers \$42, while the German potash syndicate sells in the United States at \$36 a ton.

"The tax, if paid, will cost American contractors and the ultimate consumers more than \$6,000,000 a year for seven years, besides placing the German syndicate in full control of American soil fertility and of explosives and chemicals as far as they are affected by potash."

State Department Informed.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The State Department was officially advised to-day of the failure of potash negotiations in a cablegram from Ambassador Hill and Commercial Adviser Davis. The latter, the dispatch added, would leave at once for Vienna, to consider certain trade relations with Austria.

No definite decision will be reached by this Government in the German controversy until the return to Washington of Secretary Knox, when the whole matter will be laid before him. The Secretary is expected back to-morrow after casting his vote in Pittsburg.

The situation is regarded by department officials as delicate and their view of its seriousness is reflected in the reserve in which they discussed the matter pending the return of Secretary Knox.

Engineers to Vote a Strike.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7.—A strike vote will be taken among the engineers of sixty-one railroads west, south and north Chicago, including the Illinois Central, following the termination to-day between the roads and grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which had been in session since September 26th. Difference in wage increases of approximately 7 per cent, and alteration of working conditions, stood between the negotiators.

Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood, who has been leading the railroad men in their demands, said to-day he believed the strike vote would be unanimously in favor of suspension of work, and that the engineers would have expressed their desire December 10th. Immediately thereafter, he said, a last opportunity would be given the railroads to meet the workers, and if they ignored that opportunity, within five hours every engine west of Chicago, on all branches of service, would be stilled.

Postal Savings Banks Will Open on January 1st.

Washington, Nov. 8.—According to information given out at the postoffice department today the postal savings banks will not begin business before January 1, 1911. In the meantime the postmasters in the 48 cities where the banks are to open will be instructed in the first principles of banking. It is believed by officials that this delay will result in starting the postal banks without friction, and produce good results. Also that the beginning of the New Year will be an incentive to the public to open savings accounts with Uncle Sam.

Summer Capitol at Beverly.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 7.—President Taft, on his way to Cincinnati to cast his vote, announced to friends here this afternoon that Beverly, Mass., will continue to be the summer capitol of the nation during the remainder of his administration, the President having signed a two-year lease of the Peabody place, containing eighty acres.

After voting the President will spend several hours with his brother Charles, and will then return to Washington. The Presidential party sails from Charleston Thursday for Panama.

BOLL WEEVIL CONFERENCE.

To Be Held in Atlanta, Ga., on November 22-23.

A boll weevil conference is called for November 22nd and 23rd, at Atlanta, and all interested in the subject are invited to attend. The opening session will occur at 2:30 p. m. on November 22nd, and there will be two sessions on November 23rd.

This conference will take place at the Atlanta auditorium. It has cost the States of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi millions of dollars to ignore the boll weevil until it arrived. It cut down the cotton crop of Louisiana from 500,000 bales in 1906 to 275,000 bales in 1909, representing an annual loss to the farmers of Louisiana of 140,000,000 per year in cotton.

The boll weevil has spread well over Mississippi and this fall entered several counties in Southern Alabama. It is Georgia's turn next and Georgia is face to face with a condition that will cost an absolute loss on the cotton crop of \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 per year unless we radically change our agricultural methods during the next two or three years.

The question of fighting the boll weevil is of vital importance to every farmer who knows an acre of cotton; to every merchant, wholesale dealer, manufacturer and banker in Georgia and this southeastern section.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the representative business organization of Atlanta, called the conference after a full investigation on this subject through its committee on agriculture and after negotiating with officials of both the United States and the State Department of Agriculture, the State Board of Entomology, and the State College of Agriculture, as well as prominent farmers and representatives of the lines of business most closely identified with the cotton industry.

For Better Cotton Facilities.

Washington, Nov. 7.—In order to handle more effectively the large cotton trade between the Southern States and Italy, and to provide direct transportation for Italian products to ports and interior points in the South, a new steamer service has been arranged between Genoa and ports on the Gulf of Mexico, according to United States Consul General James A. Smith, of Genoa.

A contract for this service has been entered into between the governing Board of the port of Genoa and the Alta Italia and Creole lines of steamers by which a regular service will be maintained by the combination of these two lines under the name of La Creola.

The new company obligates itself to arrange with American railways so that through bills of lading to American ports could be issued at Genoa.

Fourteen steamers, with a combined tonnage of 86,865, will be operated in the service. Several other steamers will be added, bringing the tonnage to 100,000. The new lines will offer better facilities than heretofore have existed for exporters of cotton and other merchandise from Southern States to Italy and adjoining countries.

Upholds Higher Rates.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Upholding the sweeping advances made by Southeastern railroads on many classes and commodities from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to Atlanta and Birmingham, since August 1, 1908, the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day dismissed the complaint filed by the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Commissions and certain grain companies, against the Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville and other railroads in the South.

The Commission held that the rates were not shown to be unjust, unreasonable or excessive. It held that to permit the roads in that section to be of ultimate lasting advantage to the Southern people, the railroads should be permitted to charge rates fully compensatory for their services.

Decrease in Pensions.

Washington, Nov. 8.—A decrease of more than 25,000 in the number of pensioners, who received their quarterly stipend from the treasury of the United States, is noted in the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, which has just been made public. The report of the Commissioner, now in the hands of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, will be embodied in his annual report to Congress.

During the fiscal year 1910 the pension roll amounted to \$158,332,391, a decrease from the previous year of \$2,350,478. The report says that there are still 921,083 pensioners on the roll.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and I will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 7, Nott's Dale, Ind.