

The Charlotte News

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Announcement. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the following:

SUNDAY MORNING NOV. 4 1911

CHARLOTTE THE HOME CITY

Just a glance at the development work now planned and being executed by various real estate and development companies of the city.

Perhaps the most gigantic undertaking is that which embodies the development, on an elaborate scale, of the large lot of beautifully spreading acres included in what is known as Myers park.

In other parts of the city like activity is evidenced in transforming red hills into beautifully planned residential sections.

The Chatham property, including something like 300 acres, will be developed on a big scale. The railway penetrating this favored property will add greatly to the popularity of that part of the city.

In western Charlotte the Wadsworths are planning to open up and develop something like a thousand elegant building lots.

Alabama and Texas have joined with South Carolina in the cotton holding movement. With growers of the Southern states allied in the fight for a fairer price victory is bound to follow.

The Mecklenburg Farms Company will offer sites from one to forty acres and they are handling a fine piece of property just beyond Myers Park.

The Interstate Improvement Company is giving special attention to the valuable lands located just beyond Lakewood, and here indeed is a tract possessing all the qualifications of the ideal suburban site.

In North Charlotte the Pogram-Wadsworth Land company is handling many acres of fine residence sites and this part of the town is not to be overlooked.

News readers are familiar with the beauties of Colonial Heights, and no prettier section can be found in the bounds of the city.

The Elizabeth Realty Company is handling an exceptionally good batch of lots and neither pains nor money will be spared in making this property what it should be.

At least one hundred acres are included in Wilmore, on South Tryon street extension, and here, too, is a good place for the home-seeker to look for his home.

but the feature which seems to stand out as being of first consideration is that of beautifying the lands in question. We might mention here, as an example, the work of the Brown Real Estate Company on Park Drive. Here is the ideal conception of suburban development. Streets are wide and there has been special ground set aside for the planting of trees, etc. The work shows up beautifully and one is immediately attracted to it.

Charlotte has been termed the home city, and truly so. It is destined to become more famous under such title. We doubt if any city of like size in the country can boast of so much substantial work in prospect. And there is a reason for it all. The coming of the interurban means growth. Other influences conspire to make secure the future of the city.

In a large measure the prosperity of a city may be judged by its real estate values. We do not mean the fluctuating values sometimes evidenced in the uncertain locality—values which soar only to fall again. But the substantial basis of operations, fired and established, as exists here.

One beauty about it all is that in extending a welcome to settlers the assurance may be offered that each frugal inhabitant will find here an opportunity to own his own house and lot, even though his finances are not sufficient to warrant an outright purchase. Most, if not all, of the large real estate concerns of the city have arranged attractive terms which they offer to the man of small means.

Not only are the development companies making easy terms for the man with the small purse, but several large building and loan associations offer the poor man the opportunity to own his own home and to pay for it out of his weekly savings.

The future of the city is indeed promising. Its growth is substantial, though rapid, and one need not look further for evidences of this growth than to the splendid record of building and real estate development just now hurriedly recited.

The Charlotte News remarked a few days since that even the angels didn't know what The Daily Piedmont was going to paragraph about next. To this the impudent Wilmington Dispatch responded that probably the imps did, however.

The Greensboro News butted in to remark that The Spartanburg Journal did. Now the question is as to whether or not The Wilmington paper and the Greensboro paper were talking about the one and the same persons.—Greenville Piedmont.

Water too deep for us, friend, and the shore looks good. Five weeks have elapsed and engineers have ascertained the cause of the Austin dam disaster. The Baltimore Sun thinks "An opinion on the condition of Aetna in the days of Pompeii may be forthcoming within a few years."

By the way, what has become of the proposition to connect Wilmington with the sea by a thirty foot channel. "A third crop of Charleston figs is being enjoyed in Charleston," observes the Charleston Post. Charleston appears to be cutting quite a figure all to itself.

Alabama and Texas have joined with South Carolina in the cotton holding movement. With growers of the Southern states allied in the fight for a fairer price victory is bound to follow. Female suffrage may change the texture of the campaign card.

The international peace movement has received new impetus by the opposition of Colonel Roosevelt.

Optimisms With Gravy. Get up in the morning; Eat a bit of breakfast; Hurry down to business. Scarcely time for dinner—Hurry back to business. Just a cup for supper—Got to meet a fellow—In bed at midnight. Tired to death and sleepy. Start again tomorrow!

Suppose life is just one damned thing after another, it's a damned good series, nevertheless. Still, to starve and grow fat on it is an exasperating process.

When the brain is sluggish, and all the world looks dark and dreary, don't despair; try this mental Cascares on our money-back plan: A man had a dollar to start with. He bought a drum for fifty cents, and twenty-five cents worth of tobacco; and he got out a street car, and the conductor put him off. (Note: Anybody desiring further direction need not apply—hopeless case.)

Conserve and develop that smile, friend! In this day of extra-utilization of waste products you will find ready demand for it in the advertisements of safety razors, tooth paste, massage cream, suspenders, kofaks, hostery ad infinitum, according to the particular quality of your facial contortion.

The cynic arises at this late time to remark that, though the circus in sunshine is a magical, baffling, alluring fairy world unto itself, the circus in rain is a bedeviled reality—a dream of high skirts, but a nightmare

of red-clay mud. And he proceeds to moralize that water is the safest test of fast, true colors.

When the last edition is out and you have dragged in at three o'clock a. m., it takes a lot of energy to consider the saving in pressing bills that will result from hanging up your trousers.

The newspaper should keep ahead of its readers' tastes; not cater to them.

Darn a girl who will misunderstand an honest handshake. A handshake is one of the cheapest and most appropriate things you can give a person to remember you by. It is a pity that it should be brought into disrepute by the dishonest practice now and lately so much affected. If it is not worth doing well in any particular case, don't attempt it at all.

Come to think about it, it's rather a surprising fact that in all the advertised attractions of a phonograph one, very obvious, has been omitted. With a phonograph, you know, you can flatter your vanity by singing duets with all the famous operatic stars.

Have you ever been affected by the rule that an audience commands attention where an individual is despised? "But why put off until tomorrow what you can do today?" asked his mother. "Because the edge of necessity is sharpened by the whet of immediacy," replied little Johnnie.

God pity the man who works through the week with only his wage for reward at the end.

There are still great works to be done, sonnie. The test of a musical comedy seems to be whether its score is whistleable.

Truth is a quality or state for fools and philosophers to rave over. Yet is anything worth while which does not bring one nearer to the truth of life?

A man's success is measured in terms of some other man's failure.

Happiness is an unknown quantity.

The science of health is the most neglected side of human development. Good day!

FROM OTHER SANCTUMS.....

How Tobacco Farmers Were Robbed. All the trust apologists tell us that the trust is now paying more for tobacco. Yes, since the trust was declared guilty and its dissolution cleared. But none of these organs call attention to the fact shown in the News and Observer some time ago, that during the 18 years previous to the organization of the American Tobacco Company the farmers who sold their tobacco received \$61,000,000 for 525,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and that during the 18 years following the organization of the Tobacco Trust in round numbers the farmers who sold their tobacco received \$61,000,000 for 775,000,000 pounds of tobacco—that is, the trust compelled the farmers to furnish them practically 50 per cent more tobacco for the same money!

In other words, as Mr. Holt states the fact, "the farmers were rounded Danville up, raised and gave to the American Tobacco Company 250,000,000 pounds of tobacco gratis during these halcyon days of the American Tobacco Company and the distressing years of the small tobacco farmers."

All papers that think the attorneys-general had no right to take part in the Tobacco Trust case and all papers that criticize the Farmers' Union for "butting in" when the farmers are thus being robbed, and all papers that are on the inequities of the Tobacco Trust are respectfully requested to copy the above and also to copy the article of ex-Senator Holt, in this issue.—News and Observer.

The Tobacco Disintegration Puzzle. The bondholders of the American Tobacco Company are naturally satisfied with the disintegration and reorganization plan proposed, since their interests are made secure. The stockholders are not complaining, as it is virtually their own plan and they would still be shareholders in the entire business in about the same proportion as before, and the business would not go to pieces. Nobody else seems to be satisfied, but there is a puzzle from agreement as to how the puzzle is to be solved. The attorney general in his brief does not object directly to the new companies to be formed for a division and distribution of the business, except as it relates to the United Cigar Stores Company. That he would have taken out of the combination altogether by sale and placed in entirely new hands. He does not complain of the distribution of the stock even of the new companies among holders of the present common stock pro rata, but asks for a blanket of injunctions to prevent a recalculation or new arrangements for concerted action between these companies, and wishes the court to keep hold of the case for five years to make sure that competition is established.

Counsel for most of the independent concerns which survive in the business as supposed to be secured by law in the right to dispose of it at will. This right would hardly be abrogated by the court so long as law is what it is. Others see no way out except to have a receiver appointed, the property sold, the liabilities paid off and the "trust" put wholly out of business; but what would prevent the controlling defendants from buying up whatever they wanted and reorganizing?

One way or another there will have

to be reorganization, and those whose present interest in the business is high up in the millions would be in better position than anybody else to retain or secure anew a correspondingly large interest. It will be a difficult matter, if not impossible, to keep it out of their hands, but perhaps they will be compelled to honor the law, to restore a reasonable amount of competition and refrain from interfering with independent concerns, existing, or to be formed. They have thus far eluded criminal prosecution, but they would hardly escape if they committed new offenses. Perhaps these offenses need to be more specifically defined, but hereafter the criminal side of the law can be made more deterrent than any civil proceeding to prevent unlawful practices including the "attempt to monopolize."—Journal of Commerce.

Is Taft's Trip a Failure?

It is unfortunate for the president that his speech at the luncheon of the Hamilton Club, in Chicago, will be accepted by many as an admission that his party is on the verge of defeat. He hopes that the Democratic victory of last year was only a temporary chastisement, but adds that if the people want a change he will loyally support the new administration until the republican party is again placed in power.

Qualified as this outlook is by the expression of increased faith in republican principles, the impression is nevertheless left upon the casual reader that the president is entering upon the campaign for his re-election with a feeling of insecurity. The speech illustrates his temperament. He is more of a judge than a politician. Such a speech could not have been uttered, for instance, by Theodore Roosevelt. He would have flouted the banner of victory in the administration, and when if he knew that it was soon to be tralling in the dust. He would not have conceded for a moment that there was even a possibility of democratic success. He would have infused confidence throughout his party by positive declaration and shouted defiance to the last ditch.

But Mr. Taft, seeing a crisis, knowing that there is a large and influential defection in his own party, and, above all, having had occasion to judge the sentiment throughout the country during an unusually lengthy trip, voicing his fear of defeat at the polls, it is characteristically honest, but, from a purely republican point of view, neither necessary nor wise.—Washington Herald.

POLITICIANS BACK TO WASHINGTON.

Fence Mending at Home Will Terminate With Next Week's Elections and the Influx Will Begin Thereafter. Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Political activity will characterize the return of members of the senate and house to Washington during the early part of November. Elections in several states next week will terminate congressional activity at the national level, and congressmen are expected to reach Washington before November 17th.

Important committee work will begin on that date, when the senate committee on interstate commerce will begin hearings on trust legislation. The so-called Steel Trust investigations; the inquiry into state department matters; and the work of other special committees will be in full swing two weeks before congress opens.

Members of the house committee on appropriations on November 8th for Panama, to investigate the needs of the canal. Members of the senate appropriations committee are already in Panama. The congressional compensation committee will resume hearings next Monday. The national monetary committee will meet within a month to consider its final report to congress, which must be made by January 8th.

The first formal conference on the forthcoming political campaign is to be held about the time congress opens, December 4th. Charles D. Hill, secretary to President Taft and a possible challenger for the chairmanship of the national republican committee; Vice-President Sherman, Representative McKinley, of Illinois, chairman of the national congressional committee, and other republican leaders will discuss republican campaign matters before the meeting of the national committee, which is scheduled for December 12, in Washington. The democratic national committee will meet January 8th. The democratic and republican congressional committees will not meet until later on.

OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Valued at \$295,797 in 1910, Against \$334,380 in 1909. Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—It may perhaps be surprising to many people to learn that the United States produces almost every variety of precious stones—from diamonds down. The precious stones produced in this country last year had a value of \$295,797, against \$334,380 in 1909, according to an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States" on the production of gems and precious stones published by the United States geological survey. The large decrease in the output of a few of the more important gem minerals—tourmaline, turquoise, chrysoberyl, etc.—is readily accounted for by the fall in the value of production. As an instance, the value of production of tourmaline in 1910, as compared with more than 17 tons in 1909.

All the diamonds produced in this country in 1910 came from Arkansas and California, the output of Arkansas amounting to about 200 stones last year, one of which weighed about half a carat, and another between 1.34 and 2 carats. The latter is a brilliant, clear, flawless stone, with a tinge of yellow.

Colorado yields some very pretty agates and some are being successfully handled in the tourist trade, but a number of these stones sold each year at the summer resorts of the state are imported from Germany, where they have been polished. Others are native stones polished abroad, although some are polished in the United States.

In Montana a sapphire weighing over 4.12 carats has been found. Theoretical people are often shiftless, but you can say that of the scenic shifter.

Italy Has Given

Continued from Page One.

of all our responsibilities. When the war is over and Italy proceeds to regularize her achievements, she will have to ask our consent to the denunciation of the treaty of Paris by which she, with ourselves, guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman empire. That consent need not be given unconditionally, and the foreign office might hint that it would be withheld if the war were not conducted according to the recognized rules and dictates of humanity."

Porte Formally Protest.

The Porte has sent a formal protest to the signatories of the second Hague conference, asserting that the Italians are violating "the laws of humanity and the dictates of public conscience."

The Turkish ambassador at London denies the allegations of Italian correspondents of the Roman papers. "It is obvious," he says, "that the surrender of arms could only have been carried on by force and that the Arabs, who could not have been submitted to the rule of the invaders, were in their natural right to take up all the arms available to defend their native territory."

Egypt Aroused.

Telegrams today from Alexandria and Cairo state that Egypt is in a state of unrest and there is a rising sentiment in favor of sending large expeditions to Tripoli to rid the Turks. There have been several riots among the students at Alexandria, who have adopted a strike cry: "Long live the Sultan. Death to the Italians."

TRINITY COLLEGE

Special to The News.

Trinity College, Durham, Nov. 4.—Students at Trinity College are now receiving their mail direct from the hands of Uncle Sam's right on the campus. The postoffice sub-station was formally opened last Wednesday, and the first delivery was made at noon on that day, in the presence of Postmaster J. A. Giles, of the Durham city office, and Postoffice Inspector W. F. Chester, of Washington. The office is in charge of Jesse R. Bristow, formerly of the city postoffice force. The college authorities decided that they did not want a student to have charge of the office on account of the great interference that it would cause with his studies, though Postmaster Giles was rather inclined to put it in the hands of a student. The office is located in the book room of the academic building, and will remain there until the completion of the west dormitory some time next year when it will be given a permanent location in that building. The sub-station opened with about eighty lock boxes, and practically all have been rented, and more are to be installed as soon as they arrive. All the business of the regular postoffice will be carried on at the college station including the registration of letters, and the issuance of money orders.

The establishment of the postoffice on the campus will afford a great convenience to the students, for heretofore many of them have been renting boxes in the city office and have been greatly inconvenienced by having to go about a mile two or three times a day for their mail. The lock boxes rent for twenty-five cents a quarter. The establishment of the sub-station is the culmination of a long fight on the part of the college for better service, and the announcement last September by the department. Washington brought great relief to the minds of the students.

Prof. E. C. Brooks, of the department of education, is the joint author, with Prof. W. D. Carmichael, of the Durham city schools, of a book on the geography of North Carolina, recently issued from the presses of Rand, McNally & Company, of Chicago. While containing only a few pages, the book is gotten up in an attractive form, and presents the topographical features of the state with fidelity and thoroughness. The book is entitled, "Dodge's Geography of North Carolina." Prof. Brooks has presented to the college library copies of his book on the "Story of Cotton," and also an arithmetic that was revised under his direction some years ago.

Dr. A. M. Trawick, of Nashville, Tenn., lectured at the college last Tuesday night under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. His subject was "Social Conditions in the South," with special treatment of the tenement districts, and of the life of the negro. His lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, and was very instructive. A class of about 150 young men are studying the negro problem in the South this year under the guidance of Prof. E. C. Brooks, of the education department.

President Few has received notice from Mr. Leon Waller Page, in charge of the good roads movement, that the government, that he will send here early next spring to treat the campus driveways with special road binders. The college has made every effort to build roads as good as can be made on the campus, and the new system is now almost completed, but the good roads experts are to come to make any improvement that can be made.

At a regular meeting of the Classical Club last Thursday evening several new men were taken in, and much business was transacted. After the business meeting, an informal spread was given in honor of the new men. Those admitted to membership were: Messrs. J. M. Cannon, R. R. Carter, James Cannon, Jr., E. M. Carter, James Cannon, Jr., F. Starnes, E. H. Wilson, E. J. Harbison, and W. A. Cade.

The Hesperian Literary Society has elected officers for the present term as follows: President—J. N. Alken, Cleveland, Tenn. Vice-president—W. L. Scott, Riverside. Critic—W. G. Sheppard, Farmville. Secretary—W. A. Cade, Kipling. Marshal—T. Lucas, Charlotte. Chaplain—C. F. Starnes, Candler. Chairman of the Executive Committee—W. E. Eller, Clifton.

Falls may move mountains, but it won't always do away with a bluff.

Two Billion In Wealth On Bankers Train

New York, Nov. 4.—A new record in transportation will be set next week when the richest train in the history of this country—or rather five of them each made up of nine cars new from the shops—pull out from this city carrying one thousand bankers and guests to the thirty-sixth convention of the American Bankers' Association to be held in New Orleans. At the same time similar trains will leave from many other cities throughout the country. Those trains will be the richest in more senses than one. The wealth which will be represented by their passengers at a conservative estimate will amount to more than \$2,000,000,000. In richness of equipment they will far surpass anything ever attempted in the line of luxurious travel. Practically every feature of the most modern hotel will be present. There will be barber shops and baths, valets and maids, stenographic, telephone and telegraphic service, and of course tickers, which will not only keep the travelers in touch with the financial world but carry the returns from football games and news of the world in general. Banquets and entertainments and concerts will be featured on the train. The dining cars will be equipped with pianos and talking machines. In spite of the luxurious appointments the trip is by no means a pleasure jaunt since the convention will devote itself to one of the most important subjects before the country today, that is, the most desirable reform of the country's banking system for the purpose of providing a more elastic currency in the place of the present bank-note system. This is to be the only subject considered by the convention and it will be discussed from all angles by expert authorities from all parts of the country. According to the statement made at the headquarters of the bankers' association here, its members are anxious to bring about an improvement in the country's banking system that will make it more useful to the general body of customers and from the interest which business men all over the country are taking in this matter it is likely that the deliberations at New Orleans will be closely watched. After the convention many of the bankers will visit the Panama canal on four brand new steamships. Altogether it is not likely that such an example of luxurious travel will be seen for some time to come.

That the residents of New York are rapidly developing into a new species of human beings equipped with metal lungs is the startling statement just made by experts on air and sanitation. More than 300 tons of pulverized steel and iron they assert is ground off every month by the swiftly moving vehicles of transportation and by iron wheels and teat on their shoes, leave nearly twenty tons of metal in the streets, while the 100,000 horses which it is figured are at work daily lose about sixty tons from their 400,000 shoes that are pounding and scraping on the pavement all day long. More than 50,000 wagons and private vehicles, having 200,000 iron-tired wheels add about five tons to the storm, while the workings of the iron works all around the city will contribute about twenty tons more. Twenty tons is contributed to this cloud of metallic dust by the 21,000,000 nails which wear out every month in the heels of the shoes worn by Father Knickerbocker's family. At present, therefore, New Yorkers are taking into their lungs nearly 100 tons of metal annually, and rapidly developing a breathing apparatus which is actually steel-lined.

New Yorkers this week have been staring curiously at the first migratory factory which has ever been seen here, or for that matter anywhere else in this country which at present is anchored in the bay having just arrived from eastern waters. The factory plant is a floating fish oil factory, the first of its kind in the world and represents an investment of nearly \$1,000,000. Its existence is due to the belief of one man that it is more economical to move the plant to the raw product than to bring the raw product to the plant, at least in this particular field. Accordingly instead of erecting a factory on land for the reduction of fish to oil and fish scrap, a sea-going factory was built which follows the fish up and down the coast. The novel factory which steams under its own power is equipped with immense screw presses, great steam cooking vats and on each side a huge electrical conveyor to scoop the fish out of the holds of the fishing steamers to the traveling belt that takes them on until the process is completed. All of the machinery is operated by electricity, furnished aboard that will hold 750,000 gallons of fish oil. The holds will accommodate 4,000 barrels of fish awaiting treatment, and the plant will care for 10,000 barrels of fish in a day. So far this strange factory, which pays no rent, has proved a great success.

While horse thieves now are generally supposed to live only in fiction and the early history of the west, the fact has just been brought to light here that New York is the greatest

centre of horse stealing that the country has known and so common the thefts thieves here and so common the returns that there is angry talk of a return to the punishment which was meted out in the western states for this offense half a century ago. Not only are horses taken in broad daylight but also the vehicles to which they are attached. There are apparently organized bands of horses and wagon stealers and they seem to be little risk once this property comes into their possession. One local grocer has had horses and wagons stolen eight times within the last few months involving in each case a loss of from \$400 to \$500. Recently a horse fastened in front of a store in a crowded street was taken by a thief who simply led him for a few blocks before making off in sight of hundreds of persons. There is little difficulty in disposing of the horses and wagons, most of them being driven either to New Jersey or Long Island. There the wagons are repainted and sold, while the horses are disguised preparatory to their disposal. So cleverly is this work done that one dealer recently actually purchased a team and wagon which had been stolen from him. The horses had been cleverly dyed, but certain peculiarities led to a closer investigation which proved that the purchaser had re-bought his own property. The irate owner and purchaser is now attempting to organize vigilance committees.

Mysterious Bottles Found. Three mysterious bottles were found in a closet in the room formerly occupied by Arthur Bissonette. One of them is declared to have contained chloroform and all three were turned over to Coroner Hoffman's office for examination.

This discovery was immediately seized upon by Mrs. Vermilya's family and other defenders as an indication that Bissonette had committed suicide, notwithstanding the fact that his illness extended over a known period of at least three weeks.

Body Exhumed. The body of Richard Smith, the Illinois Central conductor who died in Mrs. Vermilya's home March 11, 1911, was exhumed at North Henderson, Ill., this afternoon and will be examined for traces of poison.

Investigation of the circumstances of Smith's death has been made by J. E. Deets, a brother in law of the dead man. Deets told M. A. Murphy, Chicago detective in North Henderson today that two weeks before his death Smith told relatives that his life had been threatened and for that reason he had bought a revolver.

"I accused Mrs. Vermilya of poisoning Dick at the time of his death," said Deets. He also implicated relatives of Mrs. Vermilya. He was corroborated in all his accusations by James T. Smith, father of the dead man, and by Oscar Smith, the dead man's brother.

The Peculiar Chinese. A sightseeing visitor recently went aboard a tramp steamer in the harbor. Noting that the deck hands were Chinese, she approached one of them and said: "You no speak English?" The Chinaman looked bored and answered nothing. The woman continued: "Me go your country soon. Me learn speak Chinese, teach little Chinese boy and girl. You savvy 'missionary'?"

The Chinaman looked at her a minute and answered: "Madam, if you are not more successful in mastering our language than you appear to have been with your own I fear that your attempt to enlighten our race will prove anything but satisfactory. Good afternoon."

The Chinaman sought the other side of the ship and the woman sought oblivion. She had been addressing a Yale graduate who was working his passage back to China—San Francisco Argonaut.

Seven consecutive coupons, which appear in The News each day, when brought to The News office, accompanied by 95 cents, will entitle any reader of The News to Rand-McNally's 1910 Census Atlas of the World, as advertised. Out-of-town readers must add 25c to cover transportation charges. Value of the Atlas \$5.00.

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