

KIND LADY HELPS SICK OLD SOLDIER

Could Not Walk a Step. Both Make Statement Regarding Trouble, and Place Credit Where Due.

Blackwells, Ga.—"Last year, an old soldier living in my neighborhood," Mrs. Hattie Armstrong, of this place, "was stricken with his back, that he could not walk a step, he got no relief from medicines he was taking, and I recommended Theodor's Black-Draught to him. He got some packages, and by the time he had used them, he was entirely well. He has been using Black-Draught for years in my family, and am never without it in the house. I have given it to my children and I give them Black-Draught for colds, and it cures them. I suffered with constipation for a long

time, and I could get nothing to do me the good that Black-Draught does. It is all that keeps me on foot."

Mr. S. M. Watkins, the old soldier referred to above, says: "I was down with my back last summer, and couldn't get anything to relieve me. On a friend's advice, I took two packages of Theodor's Black-Draught, and it did me more good than all other medicines put together. It's the finest medicine for headache, as well as constipation and colds, I have ever tried."

Get a package of this old, reliable, vegetable liver and medicine today. At all drug stores. Costs only one cent a dose.

CLEAN-UP DAYS NAMED FOR CHESTER.

Special to The News. Chester, S. C., March 26.—The Civic Improvement Association has designated next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30, 31 and April 1 as clean-up days. The municipality has entered into the association and it is hoped to give the city a thorough scrubbing.

APATHETIC.

(Morganton Messenger.) A mayor for the town of Morganton is to be elected on the 6th of April, but so far we have heard but very little said in regard to the matter and there is not very much interest being manifested.

No man fully realizes how poor his judgment is until he bets on it.

WAGES ON FARMS RISING FASTER THAN ELSEWHERE

Washington, D. C., March 26.—The money wages of farm labor increased about 2.5 per cent during the past year, and about 11.0 per cent during the past four years. Since 1902 the increase has been about 36 per cent. These estimates are based upon reports of correspondents of the bureau of statistics (agricultural forecasts) of the department of agriculture.

Wages of farm labor tended upward during the decade of the seventies; they were almost stationary during the eighties, and declined from 1892 to 1894, since which time they have steadily tended upward. Farm wages now, compared with wages during the eighties, are about 55 per cent higher; compared with the low year of 1894, wages are now about 67 per cent higher.

The current average rate of farm wages in the United States, when board is included, is, by the month, \$21.38; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.16; at harvest, \$1.57. When board is not included, the rate is, by the month, \$30.31; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.50; by the day at harvest, \$1.94.

Farm Wages Highest in West. Wages in different sections of the United States vary widely, averaging highest in the far Western States and lowest in the South Atlantic states. For instance, the monthly rate, without board, is \$56.50 in Nevada, \$54.00 in Montana, and \$51.00 in Utah; but \$17.90 in South Carolina, \$19.60 in Mississippi, and \$20.20 in Georgia. The highest state average, \$56.50, is thus seen to be 3.2 times higher than the lowest rate, \$17.90.

This wide difference in the wage rates in different sections of the United States is gradually lessening. In seven investigations made between 1866 and 1881, the average of wages of farm day labor (without board) in the far Western states (where wages were highest) was about 100 per cent higher than in the South Atlantic states (where wages were lowest); whereas, in seven investigations made since 1898, the Western states averaged about 110 per cent higher than the South Atlantic, and in the past year they were only about 90 per cent higher.

Factory Wages Rising More Slowly. The money wages of farm labor have increased relatively more than wages for labor in city manufactures during the past twenty to thirty years. A comparison of the average of wages per employe in manufacturing industries, as reported by the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, indicates that the wages of such employes increased 22 per cent in ten years (1900 to 1910), and increased only 23 per cent in the twenty years; the increases in farm labor wages were approximately 37 per cent in the ten years and about 55 per cent in the twenty years. This relative gain of rural upon urban wages acts automatically upon the movement from country to city.

Wages of farm labor have been increasing rapidly, not only in the United States, but in most, if not all, other countries of the world. In the central agricultural region of Russia the wage per day paid to male labor for the years 1901-1905 averaged 34 kopecks (17.5 cents) at sowing time, 50 kopecks (25.7 cents) at hay harvest and 54 kopecks (27.7 cents) at wheat harvest. By 1910 these wages had increased to 55 kopecks (27.5 cents), 73 kopecks (37.6 cents) and 87 kopecks (44.8 cents) respectively. In Hungary the wages of agricultural laborers increased about 60 per cent in the ten years from 1892 to 1907. In Denmark, from 1892 to 1905 wages of farm labor, with board increased about 30 per cent, and without board 22 per cent. In Sweden wages of agricultural laborers increased 38 per cent in the ten years from 1898 to 1908. For Norway we have data showing the wages in country and in towns, wherein is shown that wages with board, increased 19 per cent in country and 15 per cent in towns, during the ten years 1895 to 1905, this showing a greater gain in country than in town wages. In Japan where economic conditions have been changing rapidly, the yearly money wages of agricultural labor more than doubled in the fourteen years from 1894 to 1908 and increased 43 per cent from 1898 to 1908.

Land Values Have Nearly Doubled. Although farm wages in the United States increased about 37 per cent from 1900 to 1910, land values nearly doubled in the same time; indicating that in the distribution of the proceeds from farming operations a



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Personally Conducted Tour

TO Washington-Annapolis AND Mount Vernon EASTER WEEK, April 11-16, 1914

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The Gattis Tourist Agency announces an attractive Tour to Washington during Easter week. Leave Raleigh 12:15 noon, Saturday, April 11th, and return Thursday, April 16th. The cost includes Railroad fare, all Hotel accommodations in Washington, side trips to Mount Vernon, Annapolis, and the Naval Academy, guides through the principal public buildings, and all other necessary expenses.

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larger proportion now goes to capital account and less to labor account than formerly; the interest rate of return on the capitalized value of land, however, is probably less now than twenty-five or thirty years ago. The value per acre of crop production increased about 50 per cent from 1900 to 1910.

The premium of harvest wages over ordinary day wages on the farm is gradually lessening. Thirty years ago wages at harvest averaged nearly 60 per cent higher than wages at other than harvest time; twenty years ago the premium was about 42 per cent; ten years ago, about 32 per cent; and last year about 32 per cent. Perhaps this is due in part to improved labor saving harvest machinery, and in part to an improved system of farming, by which the labor demand is more evenly distributed through the year.

The money wages when board is furnished is about 30 per cent less than when board is not included; that is nearly 1-3 of what a man earns is charged to board. This ratio has not changed materially in the past thirty years.

DISORDERED KIDNEYS CAUSE MUCH MISERY

With pain and misery by day, sleep-disturbing bladder weakness at night, tired, nervous run-down men and women everywhere are glad to know that Foley Kidney Pills restore health and strength, and the regular action of kidneys and bladder. Mrs. Sula Barnes, Bowdon, Ga., R. 1, says: "I suffered with terrible headache, backache and bearing down pains, so bad I was hardly able to get around. I took 3 bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and since then I have been entirely well. Bowen Drug Store."

Any fellow is apt to be a good catch when a girl throws him a kiss.

READY FOR FIGHT FOR REPEAL OF TOLLS EXEMPTION

Washington, March 26.—"If Andrew Carnegie, who continually asserts the cause of Great Britain, were the citizen of any other nation, he would be charged with treason," declared Senator Chamberlain yesterday in course of the Panama tolls debate. "He has never hesitated to spend his millions in endeavoring to inculcate a reciprocal feeling for Great Britain in the minds of the people of the United States."

Mr. Chamberlain's attack on Mr. Carnegie came as the climax to an hour of hot argument during which Senator Jones, who also opposed a repeal of the tolls exemption, had read, under protest, several letters attacking the contention of President Wilson.

Washington, March 23.—Final preparations for the opening of the fight for the repeal of the tolls exemption provision of the Panama canal act were taken today by leaders of contending factions in the house. The issue probably will be formally presented at noon tomorrow. Under a special rule to be submitted to the house today debate would be limited to fifteen hours.

Democrats, republicans and progressives aligned on both sides of the controversy were agreed that the contest

would be the most spirited of any recent struggle in congress. Although the repeal advocates reiterated their predictions of success by a large majority their opponents scouted the idea of a one-sided fight and even expressed doubt of its passage.

Conservative estimates by Representative Adamson, who will lead the fight for the repeal forces and other leaders aligned with the opposition today placed the number of scheduled with the opposition today placed the number of scheduled speeches on tolls repeal at more than 100. As illustrating the unusual interest in the fight it was said today fifty or more members have prepared speeches which they will seek to have printed in the Record.

Speculation developed today as to whether Speaker Clark would take an active part in the issue. Reports that he was opposed to the repeal gained credence but the speaker gave no indication as to whether he intended to take the floor.

Attacks President.

Washington, March 25.—The Panama tolls fight cropped out in the senate today when Senator Jones, one of those opposing a repeal of the exemption, had read a letter from William B. Larkin of Boston, assailing President Wilson's contention and saying "the president should be recalled to the classic shades of Princeton instead of being permitted to continue to bulldoze accredited representatives of the American people in congress."

Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Lewis and other democratic leaders failed by various parliamentary tactics to prevent the reading of the letter.

Senator Thomas interrupted the reading of similar letters to ask Senator Jones' own opinion of the president's motives in urging repeal.

"I believe the president to be acting honestly and in accordance with his best judgment," said Senator Jones. "I am simply reading these let-

ters to show the feeling and indignation among the ordinary people of the country."

Senator Thomas protested against the reading of letters impugning the motives of the president. He asserted senators should make such charges directly.

SHADE TREES.

(Charleston News and Courier.)

Spring has arrived. The sap is running in the trees and they are beginning to put out their new leaves. It is the season when they seem to renew their youth and vigor and when they grow most beautiful; and it is also the season when they are most susceptible to disease as a result of the wounding of their bodies. The horse that gnaws away the bark on the trunk of a young elm now may very well inflict a hurt that in time will kill the tree.

A large proportion of the shade trees in the streets of Charleston are unprotected by guards of any kind, and in the cases of many others the guards which have been provided are totally inadequate to prevent the injury of the trees by horses. For years past many of the young trees which have been planted in the effort to beautify the streets and provide shade against the hot summer sun, have been killed by horses without a short time of the planting. Of course, the funds available for work of this kind are very limited; but would it not be a better plan to use some of the money for the purchase of effective guards with which to protect the trees that we already have instead of expending it on new trees which, as well as the old ones, would then have to run the risk of mutilation and consequent death?

Just because a fellow occasionally forgets himself don't jump to the conclusion that he is absent-minded.

DAY BY DAY WITH THE DEYS

BY CLARE VICTOR DWIGGINS.

