

# THE ROWAN RECORD

## CHINA GROVE, N. C.

### GENTLEMEN AT BOTH ENDS

Money Affairs With Which the Statute of Limitations Had Nothing to Do.

A well known Kansas banker told a story the other day about the statute of limitations. There is a smile to it, plus some good philosophy.

One day an old southerner walked into the banker's office. The southerner was a typical gentleman of the old school; suave, courteous to the point of punctiliousness, and honorable to a degree of martyrdom.

"What can I do for you?" asked the banker.

"Well," replied the southerner, "about 35 years ago I loaned a man down south some money—not a very big sum. I told him whenever I should need it would let him know and he could pay me the money. I need some money now, so I shall let him know, and I should like to have you transact the business for me."

"My good friend," replied the banker, "you have no claim on that money. You can't hold that man to that loan. You say it has been 35 years since you loaned it to him. The statute of limitations has run against that loan years and years ago."

"Sir," replied the southerner, "the man to whom I loaned that money is a gentleman. The statute of limitations never runs against a gentleman."

So the banker sent for the money and within a reasonable time there after the money came. There was a courtly gentleman at the other end of the transaction, also.—Kansas City Journal.

### Time Limit of Speeches.

Two hundred or so new members in the French chamber of deputies are up in arms against the sea of eloquence among their elders. Their chief reason seems to be that they have not yet got in a word edgewise since the day they were returned in firing of his maiden speech. One of them, therefore, proposed a time limit for speeches, such as exists in some parliaments of the old world. He is generous enough, however, six times more so, indeed, than the framers of rules at some labor congresses. He proposes to allow, not ten, but a maximum of fifty minutes to every speaker per day. This seems a fairly wide margin. Still, it might prove an irksome restraint upon some members, like M. Jaures, for instance. Some one has calculated that he holds the record for pacific eloquence in the new parliament. The speeches made by him from last June to a few days ago reach a total of fifty-three and a half columns of the official reports, or over 50,000 words.

### Rome's Queer School.

A school of an entirely novel type has recently been started at Rome, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, and has already given very good results. This "open-air" academy differs from the German open-air schools, inasmuch as it is essentially traveling, whereas the school at Charlottenburg, for instance, is composed of a number of pavilions. The combined satchel and desk carried by the pupil only weighs ten pounds, and therefore no fatigue is caused through carrying this on the back. The pupils, together with their master, wander from one part of the outlying country districts of Rome to another. The desk is placed on the ground, the blackboard is fixed up and the lesson begins. It is very practical, and the pupils are able to do their lessons in any place, as they carry with them all that is required. It is held in Rome that this form of instruction will do much toward doing away with the large number of illiterate persons in the vicinity.

### A Dinky Dialogue.

In a Southern town one morning a colored man called upon a neighbor. He was met at the door by his friend's wife, and the dialogue ran something like this:  
"Kinder cold dis mawnin'."  
"Kinder. Think mebbe it's gwine to rain."  
"Mebbe it is. Is Dan in?"  
"Ghore; he's in."  
"K: I see him?"  
"No, sirree!"  
"But I wants to see him bad."  
"It's sorry, but you can't see him. Dan's dead."  
"Go 'way! You's jokin'!"  
"No, I ain't jokin'. He's dead all right."  
"He die sudden?"  
"Yo' shore 'bout dat?"  
"Jest as shore as I kin be."  
At this point the caller hesitated a moment, and then added:  
"He say anything 'bout a bucket of whitewash befo' he died?"—Lippincott's.

### Fears.

"What's Maude crying about?" asked the father from work.  
"She's crying over the play she saw at the matinee."  
"And what's Maimey crying about?"  
"She's crying because she couldn't go."—Washington Star.

### Reaction.

Banker (dumfounded)—What's that? Say that again!  
Applaudant—I said I would like to mortgage my automobile in order to buy a home!—Fuck.

### In Active Use.

"James," said the Sunday school teacher, "did you memorize the first six verses of the twelfth chapter of Joshua?"  
"No, ma was pressing autumn leaves in that part of the Bible."  
"Woman's Home Companion."

### His Salad Days.

Nebuchadnezzar was eating grass.  
"Anyway, I can ask friends to dinner unexpectedly without being afraid the grub won't go 'round," he boasted.  
"Thus we see every cloud, etc."

# N. C. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## Senator A. H. Boyden, of Brown,

introduced in the Senate the bill providing for a million-dollar administration building for the State, to occupy the square north of Capitol square bounded by Edenton, Halifax, Jones and Salisbury streets, a part of which is now the site of the agricultural and the Supreme Court buildings which are to be torn away to give place to the new structure. It will take about \$60,000 to buy up the privately-owned property on the square. Representative Ashley, of Johnston county has introduced a duplicate bill in the House. It provides for a State building commission of seven business men to be appointed by the Governor to provide the building.

Ex-Governor Jarvis strongly advocated this plan in his address before the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association and members of the General Assembly.

The bill authorizes the State Treasurer to issue not exceeding \$1,000,000 four per cent. forty-year bonds, and if the bonds cannot be sold at satisfactory terms he is to negotiate temporary loans.

Senator Gardner, of Cleveland, introduced a bill creating the North Carolina Interurban Railway Company for an electric trolley line from Gastonia via Cherryville, Shelby and Carolina to Asheville. It was read in the House a bill was offered by Cox, of Randolph, to increase the salary of the chief clerk to the State Auditor to \$2,000 and that of his assistant to \$1,500, so they will be on an equal footing with clerks of other State departments.

Greenboro's commission form of government bill was ratified.

The House committee on judicial districts decided to report favorably the bill by Representative Spahnour, of Hanson, for readjusting the pay of superior court judges so that they get pay at the rate of \$100 per week for the days of court actually held during the year, and at the end of the year, if they have not held courts of duration enough to make the present salary of \$3,250 at the end of the year the State Auditor is to issue warrants for the remainder.

It is extra time made by any judge they can earn additional compensation to bring the amount of compensation for the year to \$4,000. It was declared that there is general complaint that judges in some instances hurry through their work and cause congested dockets, an evil, due, it is said, to North Carolina's rotating system. A point made against the bill was that it would be considered disrespectful to the judges, and this brought from Representative Johnson, of Bertie, the retort that there is no reason why this safeguard for expediting the business of courts should not be provided; that judges are human beings like other men and the representatives of the people have the right to take precautions deemed necessary. Two members of the committee out of a dozen or more present voted against the bill.

The Judiciary committee No. 2 of the House is to report unfavorably the Quicker bill for allowing divorce on account of ten years' insanity. Also on the bill by Greene, of Halifax, to allow notaries public and mayors of towns perform marriage ceremonies.

The House committee on liquor traffic announced that it will hear argument Wednesday of next week for and against State-wide prohibition of near-beer and other drinks of that class, the bill under consideration being that by Representative Kent, of Caldwell.

The Ewart bill to ratify the Federal constitutional amendment for the income tax came up for final passage in the House and was made a special order for Thursday, January 26, so that members may have time to consider the measure.

A bill by McGill, of Cumberland, appropriates \$5,000 for a building at the soldiers' home for wives and widows of veterans and \$5,000 for maintenance.

A bill by Ray, of Macon, proposed to increase the salary of the law clerk of the Attorney General to \$2,000 and designate him as Assistant Attorney General.

The House passed the bill to empower the State Fair Association to hold \$150,000 instead of only \$50,000 property.

Announcement is made that the House joint committee on propositions and grievances is to give a hearing Wednesday afternoon on the Koonce resolution for creating a legislative committee to investigate the conduct of fire insurance companies in North Carolina, this hearing being at the request of insurance men opposing it.

The bill making concubinage between the Caucasian and negro races a felony was reported unfavorably by the judiciary committee.

Congressman E. Y. Webb is opposing the movement to reappropriate the ninth and tenth congressional districts by taking Cleveland from the ninth and placing it in the tenth, making the latter surer Democratic. This movement, however, will not take form until after Congress settles the question of representation according to the recent census figures.

Congressman Webb, who lived in Cleveland, will, it is understood, make a strong fight against the proposed change. In the election last November his majority was 5,242.

The bill of Senator McDonald, of Moore, consolidating the North Carolina and South Carolina Railroads was reported favorably by the committee on railroads, but on motion of Senator Bassett, of Edgecombe, was recommitted to the committee on railroads.

The hearing of the proposition to create Hoke county out of parts of Robeson and Cumberland, with Raleigh as the county seat is to be held Tuesday, January 24, by the joint legislative committee on counties, cities and towns.

# REMARKABLE FEAT

## Ely Flies From Shore to Ship and Back.

### USEFUL IN TIME OF NAVAL WAR

Trip Consumed One Hour—Not an Accident Happened—Perched on Cruiser With Ease—Wife and Spectators Wild With Enthusiasm.

San Francisco.—Eugene B. Ely flew 13 miles in an aeroplane, made a successful landing on the cruiser Pennsylvania and an hour later, from the cruiser, flew back to Seldridge field, 12 miles south of San Francisco. The feat was accomplished without mishap. Not a wire or bolt of the biplane was injured.

"It was easy enough," said Ely, as he stepped from his seat after his return and was seized by the cheering soldiers of the Thirtieth Infantry and hoisted on their shoulders.

A canvas barrier was stretched across the forward end of the platform. Launches and ships' boats fully manned were put out in event of a mishap. Ely had installed two seven-foot pontoons under his aeroplane to float the machine in case he was forced to descend on the water and forward he had built a hydroplane to keep the aeroplane from diving in the water.

He was flying low as he neared the ship and dropped down lightly, striking the platform about 40 feet from the inner end. The hooks on the aeroplane caught the ropes and stopped the biplane within 60 feet.

### HENRY CABOT LODGE WINS.

## Re-Elected to United States Senate After Hard Fight.

Boston.—Henry Cabot Lodge won the hardest fight in his political career in nearly thirty years, and returns to the United States Senate for a fourth term with the support of 146 out of 279 members of the Massachusetts Legislature or six more than the number necessary for a choice in the joint convention.

For nearly two years the senior Senator of Massachusetts has been assailed by Republican insurgents and the Democratic party. Governor Foss refused to comment on the result, while Congressman Ames said that he was convinced that the desires of a large majority of the people of Massachusetts "have been submerged by the influence of financial interests."

Mr. Ames also declared his intention of continuing the fight. Political historians say that the contest was the most important senatorial battle in the State since the election of Charles Sumner as a free soiler in 1851.

### Very Unusual Accident.

Washington.—The accident on the United States battleship Delaware which killed eight men and seriously injured one, will be investigated by a board which Secretary of the Navy Meyer appointed. It is known at the Navy Department only that the accident was caused by the blowing out of three backheaders of a boiler.

Such an accident as occurred on the Delaware is very unusual in the navy. In fact many officers express the belief that it is the first one on record.

### Carnegie Awards to Heroes.

Pittsburg.—Twenty-six awards in recognition of acts of heroism were made by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, sixteen bronze and ten silver medals besides cash awards being authorized. Nineteen of the awards were made for rescues or attempted rescues from drowning, three from fire, two from suffocation in wells and one each from train and shooting. In nine instances the heroes lost their lives and the award is made to a member of the family.

### Woman to Prison For Life.

Columbia, S. C.—The sentencing of Nannie Lee Suber, a colored woman, to life imprisonment by Special Judge Aycock adds one to the list of life termers among the women at the State farm. The last white woman life termers was Fannie Carson, whom Governor Ansel pardoned last fall. Nannie Suber was convicted of the killing of Hattie Suber on October 10, the trial taking place at the present term of court. The verdict had recommendation to mercy attached.

### Gov. and Legislature Disagree.

Little Rock.—The Senate and House passed over the veto of Governor Donaghey a bill appropriating \$200,000 for expenses of the Legislature. Governor Donaghey stated that the amount was \$50,000 too much.

### Will Show Pictures Anyhow.

New Orleans.—Denied an injunction against the mayor, an amusement company desiring to show pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, but restrained by the city, will exhibit on a steamboat beyond the jurisdiction.

# PARTY CELEBRATION

## Democrats at Jackson Day Banquet in Baltimore.

### DISTINGUISHED MEN SPEAK.

Tariff Law Subject For Discussion—Harmon and Clark on Program—Governors Absent—Democratic Senators and Representatives There.

Baltimore.—The gaunt spectre of the tariff, with all the vicissitudes it brings from without and within a political party, stalked boldly through the Jackson Day gathering of the Democrats. It made its presence felt at the mass-meeting at the Lyric in the afternoon and it would not down at the banquet, which was spread at the Fifth Regiment armory.

But the issue was fairly met by all the speakers. Some frankly acknowledged that there would be differences of opinion among the Democrats on this subject, as there has been among the Republicans. Senator Bailey for instance, while declaring that harmony of action must be the watchword of the Democracy, if they maintain the advantage won at the last election, took direct issue with those Democrats who favor piecemeal revision of the tariff. Champ Clark of Missouri, Speaker-to-be, of the House of Representatives, had just announced that the sentiment among Democrats in the House seemed to favor piecemeal revision—schedule by schedule, if possible, but item by item if necessary.

Governor Harmon of Ohio, one of the most prominent figures in the day's gathering, also pounced upon the tariff.

The day passed as the Democratic leaders wished it might, without an attempt from any quarter to launch a boom for the presidential nomination in 1912. Senator Bailey paid Champ Clark, the Democratic leader of the House, the tribute of placing him in the presidential class.

"If Champ Clark makes a better President than Harmon makes a Governor, will you nominate him for President," he declared amid enthusiasm at the Lyric meeting.

"But," he added, "if Governor Harmon makes a better Governor than Champ Clark makes a Speaker, then we are going to nominate Mr. Harmon."

In rapping "new nationalism" Senator Blackburn insisted that the three coordinate branches of the government should be kept separate and distinct and that there should be no encroachments one upon another.

The absentees included Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Dix of New York, Wilson of New Jersey and Marshall of Indiana.

A special train from Washington brought practically every Democrat of the Senate and House.

"With the start given in November," said Representative Palmer, "the Democratic party will sail on to continued success unless some damn fool rocks the boat."

Former Representative Theodore Bell of California was one of the final speakers of the evening. Mr. Bell paid a glowing tribute to Champ Clark and declared that if the party stands behind him as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Democratic success in 1912 will be assured.

"The people of the middle West and the far West have the greatest confidence in the integrity and the ability of Champ Clark as a leader of the Democracy," said Mr. Bell.

The reference to Mr. Clark was regarded as unusually significant, inasmuch as Mr. Bell has generally been known as the close friend and representative of William J. Bryan.

### Maine's New Senator.

Augusta, Me.—Charles J. Johnson, of Waterville, a Democrat, was elected United States senator to succeed Eugene Hale by the Maine legislature. Mr. Johnson received 107 votes and Frederick A. Powers, of Houlton, Republican 67.

### Hitchcock Elected Senator.

Lincoln, Neb.—Representative G. M. Hitchcock (Democrat) was elected United States senator to succeed E. J. Burkett.

### McLean Chosen Senator.

Hartford, Conn.—George Payne McLean, of Simsbury, Republican, was chosen United States senator from Connecticut for the six year term beginning March 4 next.

### Gov. Colquitt Insaugurated.

Austin, Texas.—The inauguration of Governor Colquitt and Lieutenant-Governor Davidson was great.

Governor Colquitt made his speech along lines of conservative government, fewer and better laws and safer and saner legislation.

### New Governor of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa.—John R. Tener, of Charleroi, was inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania.

In his inaugural address Governor Tener recommended the abolition of the present railroad commission and substituting therefor a public commission vested with the power of general supervision and control over all corporations and individuals having to do with public utilities.

Gov. Tener belongs to the "stand pat" division.

### Plan for More Curtailing.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina met here and decided to curtail the output of the mills between April and September. If individual mill owners wish to begin the curtailment before April the association agreed to permit them to go ahead.

The decreased operation of New England and other Southern operators, and results, it was announced, from the low price paid for cotton during the year.

# THE LAW AND MAN

## Alabama Governor's Message to The General Assembly.

### VIRTUE MUST BE BORN IN MEN

Says Prohibition is Failure in Alabama—Favors Strong Local Option Law—Wants Excise Commission—Rotten Beverages Ruin.

Montgomery, Ala.—In his inaugural address, Governor Emmet O'Neal pronounced Alabama's "drastic" prohibition laws an invasion of individual rights and constitutional guarantees and declared the attempt to insert a prohibition clause in the State constitution the offspring of intolerance and bigotry. He proclaimed prohibition a failure in Alabama and recommended a general local option law.

He advocated a divorce between liquor interests and politics to be accomplished by the creating of an excise commission vested with the power to control the liquor traffic. He declared that virtue could not be legislated into men's lives and that the solution of the problem was the proper regulation of the liquor traffic mainly along the lines of prohibiting the sale of anything except pure liquors.

Referring to the prohibition laws enacted in 1907 and 1909, he said: "I have reserved a review of those statutes for my regular message, but it may not be improper to state that certain provisions of those laws, more radical, extreme and arbitrary than any before enacted in the Southern States, created public alarm and provoked general apprehension by their invasion of individual rights and constitutional guarantees."

He characterized the prohibition amendment as both unwise and unnecessary and the offspring of that fatal union of intolerance and bigotry which has filled the pages of history with the darkest chapters of human folly and tyranny.

"We, who are commissioned to execute and make the law for the people of Alabama," he said, "are not children, but grown-up men. We are not idealists or theorists seeking some impossible Utopia. We are practical men of affairs acquainted with the world and some experience of its condition. We take for we know that the millennium has not yet arrived. We advocate temperance. We uphold the highest standard of Christian character. We need the healing voice of Christian charity, but we know that we cannot legislate virtue into men's lives. We recognize that in all liquor legislation there must be two policies. We must aim either at the abolition or the regulation of the traffic."

"In my opinion prohibition should be the established policy of the State with a general local option law to take effect at the next general elections. The people want no more elections than are necessary to ascertain the public will. Such elections disturb the public peace and renew the evils of bitter agitation and political turmoil. Local option means the right of the unit affected to control the liquor traffic."

In recommending an excise commission he said: "In my mind nearly all the evils of modern intemperance have come from drinking cheap, debased and adulterated articles of alcoholic beverages. We should, therefore, by proper provisions, limit the sale of such distilled and fermented beverages which are recognized by leading chemists and experts as least injurious to the public health."

Letter That Was Delayed.  
New York—Uncle Sam set a new record in rapid postal service when at Yonkers a letter was delivered sent from Geneva, N. Y., on April 23, 1833. Yonkers is 33 1/2 miles from Geneva. It took the letter 72 years to travel the distance an average of five miles a year.

Both the sender of the letter and the man to whom it was addressed are dead, the latter 40 years ago. Mrs. Walter Paddock, of the old Paddock family, of Yonkers, received it.

Colored People Dying Rapidly.  
New York—When the death statistics of the Health Department for 1910 are tabulated in the near future San Juan Hill, inhabited principally by negroes, will show the highest death rate for any one section of the city, it was learned. According to department figures 300 negro children died out of every 1,000 born there live. The average death rate among negroes of all ages as compared with whites in this city, is just double. They live so crowded.

Young Girl on Walking Wager.  
New York—With the hope of making her way unaided to Tampa, Fla., Dora Harrison, a 19-year-old girl, left here the other day. She weighs 170 pounds and hopes to cut her weight down to 125.

"The conditions were that the girl was to start without any money except enough to pay her way across the ferry to Jersey City. She will sell picture post cards on the way to pay expenses.

From New York to Tampa the distance is estimated at 1,375 miles.

Thousand Dollars a Word.  
New York—Talk is said to be cheap, but not in White Plains, N. Y. Four words alleged to have been hidden in the ear of Miss Grace Raymond will cost Mrs. Naomi D. King, seventy years old, \$4,000 by the verdict of a jury. And in so ruling the jury out the price of talk to half, for at the previous trial Miss Raymond was awarded \$8,000.

A short time prior to the marriage the bride-to-be met Miss Raymond on the street and made a remark on which the lady sued for a slander.

White Men Attack Negro Minstrels.  
Benton, Ark.—One negro man and two negro women were injured in a race riot here following a performance by negro minstrels from New Orleans. The performers en route to their boarding house were attacked by a party of 15 or 20 unidentified white men. Mayor M. H. Holloman has called on all law-abiding citizens to assist in running down the perpetrators of what he terms "a crime that has disgraced the community."

Great Battleship Launched.  
Philadelphia—Amid the tooting of whistles, the ringing of bells and the cheers of thousands of spectators the battleship Arkansas, the largest fighting ship ever constructed in this country was launched from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. Miss Mary Macon, daughter of Congressman Robert B. Macon, of Arkansas, was the sponsor and smashed a bottle of champagne against the great prow of the ship as it slid away from her.

A \$3,500,000 Business.  
Washington—Aggregating almost \$3,500,000,000, the total value of the foreign trade of the United States during the year which ended December 31, 1910, was greater than that of any year ever before, and left a balance in favor of the country of over \$300,000,000. They succeeded about \$50,000,000.

Besides this new record, another record was broken during 1910 in the value of imports from abroad. They amounted to \$1,568,907,458.

Cause for Smoking Out.  
A youngster who lives in a neighborhood where disease makes frequent fumigations necessary returned from his first visit to the country with the astonishing information that Farmer Jones' coons and woodchucks had been laid up with scarlet fever. The youngster's teacher asked him, "What's that?" and he said, "I don't know, but I heard Mr. Jones tell how he had to smoke 'em out."

# THIS GOOD NEWS

## Food Products Have Dropped Eggs, Butter and Poultry.

### IN COLD STORAGE FOR YEARS

Overstocked is the Cause—Produce in Cold Storage Five Years—\$3,000,000 Pounds Butter to Go—Commission Men Heavy Losers.

Chicago.—Millions of pounds of butter, eggs, cheese and poultry held in cold storage warehouses here will be thrown on the market before May 1 and a general tumbling of food prices is expected at once, according to commission merchants, which they purchased at an average price of 31 cents a pound and now are unable to market for more than 27 or 28 cents a pound.

While the wholesale prices of butter and eggs have dropped within the last few weeks, there has as yet been no decline in the retail prices.

Some of the produce which now is to be unloaded on a falling market has been in warehouses for as long as five years. By means of the cold storage houses, commission men have been able to maintain an artificial price not only to consumer, but to the producer, it is said.

Thirty-two warehouses are said to have forty-four million pounds of butter, eggs and poultry.

The increased sale of oleomargarine is given as an added cause of the situation that the commission men now find themselves facing. Thousands of consumers, unable to pay the price at which butter has been held, have become users of oleomargarine, according to information gathered here by dealers.

Butter is six cents a pound lower wholesale than it was a year ago and is selling to grocers at the lowest figure in five years.

New York.—Commission men in New York announce the same conditions in the trade as outlined in the Chicago dispatches. The wholesalers were emphatic in their statements that substantial reductions would be made and they wanted the news made public in order that the consumer might demand corresponding cuts from his dealer.

In other words, they feared that the retail men, although buying from jobber at cheaper rates, would maintain their prices to customers.

According to the jobbers, the finest fresh eggs should sell here at from 23 to 25 cents a dozen as against from 50 to 55 cents last week. The finest grades of butter, they said, should bring from 33 to 35 cents a pound, as compared with 50 to 52 cents last week.

Kansas City.—"There has been no decrease in prices of meats or provisions so far as I know, and the price of meat promises to increase soon," said a leading packer, when asked regarding a reported change in food prices. He also said that none of the packing companies had any surplus of live stock and the prices which were strong last week would probably be higher during the coming weeks.

To Probe Naval Hoodoo.  
Washington—Officers of the chief engineer's office of the Navy Department are preparing to make an investigation of the unprecedented series of accidents which have occurred to naval vessels the past week, crippling four vessels. The battleship fleet lost two, the South Carolina and the Michigan; the ship, two 100-ton gun muzzles missing in Washington, while the gunboat DuBuque, ordered to duty in Caribbean waters, is also to be laid up.

White Men Attack Negro Minstrels.  
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