

FEARLESS CHAMPION OF DIGNITY NOW HEADS MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Dean Harry Burns Hutchins of Law School Succeeds Dr. Angell as President at Ann Arbor After Proving Executive Capacity.

Five Years' Fighting Required to Make His Slogan of "Remember the Dignity of the Department" Stick in Pupils' Minds.

AFTER deliberating for a whole year and considering the qualifications of many university presidents and of several men in public life the regents of the University of Michigan have decided that the successor to Dr. James B. Angell as president of the university shall be Dean Harry Burns Hutchins, head of the law department.

No graduate of the University of Michigan ever can confuse Professor Hutchins with any one else, for it was Dean Hutchins who was responsible for that famous slogan which, as interpreted by the students, runs, "Remember the dignity of the department."

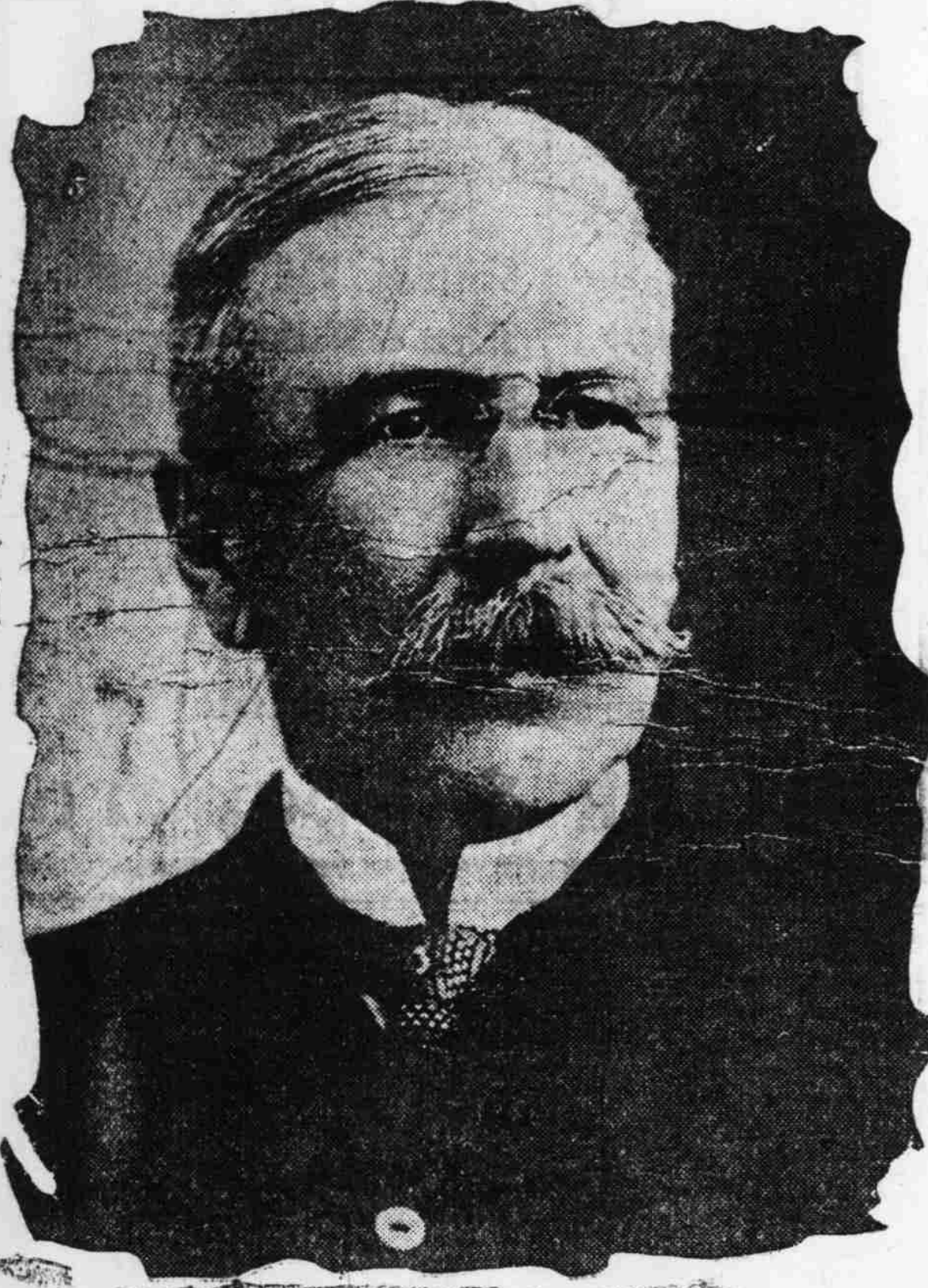
The slogan was a great joke for a time, for the students of Dean Hutchins' department of law were not noted formerly for having the character of doves. For a time indeed the dean had to be the dignity of the department all alone.

Dean Hutchins clung to that slogan. He was called to Michigan from Cornell in 1895. For five bitter years he

for commencement week imagined they saw more dignity than ever in Dean Hutchins; that his back, if possible, was straighter than ever in spite of white hair and sixty-two years of energetic living, and he had reason to be proud, they said. He had done the impossible. He had tamed the law students. He was a genius in administration, they declared.

Dr. Hutchins was born in Lisbon, N. H. He received his preparation for college at the New Hampshire Conference seminary, at Tilton, and at the Vermont Conference seminary, at Newbury. At nineteen he entered Wesleyan university, Middletown, but on account of bad health could not complete the year. A few months later he took up the study of anatomy, physiology and surgery at the University of Vermont, and then at Dartmouth. His family moved to Michigan, so in the fall of 1867 he entered the State university at Ann Arbor.

He was graduated in 1871 with a degree of bachelor of philosophy and



PRESIDENT HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

labored under his program of teaching law students the principles of department.

That, however, was when the notorious class of Naughty Naught, the "century laws," were wasting Washenaw county. They almost broke the dean's heart, that class. They went down in the annals of the campus as the most undignified class ever graduated.

Tradition wasn't the only thing they broke.

Did Dean Hutchins give up? Well, hardly! About four or five years ago the student body realized that Dean Hutchins had at last won his point. The "engines" and "lits" found themselves pushing and gasping in a strictly "law-less" rush. The shirt tail parade by "laws" became a memory. The capture of locks of hair during hazing became regarded as barbarous, and a gentlemanly though somewhat unexciting struggle around a huge pushball was approved as the best outlet for undergraduate animal spirits.

This year the graduates returning

was chosen as commencement speaker, which was the highest honor then conferred by the faculty. The following year he had charge of the public schools of Owosso, Mich. He was recalled to Ann Arbor in 1872 to become an instructor in rhetoric and history. In one year he was advanced to the rank of assistant professor.

He spent three years more in Ann Arbor before he went to Detroit to practice law for eight years in partnership with his father-in-law, Thomas M. Crocker.

In 1884 he was recalled to the university as Jay professor of law. Three years later he went to Cornell, returning to Michigan after eight years to become dean of the department of law. In the absence of President Angell as minister to Turkey in 1897-8 he was acting president of the university, and he again was made acting president last fall when President Angell resigned after a term of service of thirty-seven years.

MONTE CARLO FOR ITALY.

Located on Picturesque Island on Maggiore.

The two picturesque little islands of Brissago, situated in Lago Maggiore, near the Swiss frontier, form the site chosen by an Anglo-Italian syndicate on which to create a modern resort on the lines of Monte Carlo. The islands are the property of an Irish nobleman who some twenty-five years ago planted fig trees, olives, pomegranates, oranges and myrtle which flourished in the open air as well that became a beauty spot of tropical plants on the Italian lake.

A large casino, with gambling rooms, theater, concert hall, gardens, etc., to be constructed at a cost of over \$750,000. A first class hotel and port for motorboats and yachts are also to be built. The concessions have been obtained from the Italian government by a Rome lawyer, Signor Seroa, who is one of the directors of the Anglo-Italian syndicate, and the capital required has been subscribed. Work is to begin on the new Monte Carlo at once.

ENGLAND WARS ON SMOKE.

Deputation From Nineteen Towns Urges Action on Parliament.

Representing nineteen of the foremost towns in Great Britain, a deputation has submitted a memorial to John Burns in which is set forth a series of facts showing up the evils of smoke. Among these are the indirect results of a smoky and foggy atmosphere, such as a temperamental depression finding relief in drinking, betting and other forms of vicious excitement, and windows permanently closed against permanent smuts.

Eighty per cent of the population live in this atmosphere of fog and soot. These indirect results are not imaginary scares. A week's fog during a cold spell in Glasgow sent up the death rate from 13.5 to 32.5 a thousand.

Only London and seven large towns have so far given the matter serious consideration. In the years 1903 and 1904 these seven provincial authorities instituted 2,181 prosecutions for causing a smoke nuisance, while the other 102 leading towns instituted 164 between them.

DREDGING THE STREAMS.

Thousands of Acres of Almost Useless Land May be Redeemed that Way.

"One of the most notable developments in the piedmont section of the Carolinas is the movement which has just started looking toward the dredging of some of our filled up streams and the redemption of thousands of acres of as fine corn land as there is in the country," declared a gentleman this morning who keeps a watchful eye on the economic developments of this section. The conversation was about the recent organization in Gaston county of the Crowder's Creek Dredging Association, which proposes to have a dredge built and redeem the bottom lands that flank that stream.

When one speaks of reclaiming land the mind naturally turns to the eastern swamps, but as a matter of fact several hundred thousand acres of the finest land in the country needs reclaiming in the Piedmont section of both the Carolinas. The rich bottom lands bordering the rivers and creeks of the foothills have been rendered unfit for cultivation by the filling up of the various streams, every freshet now overflowing and ruining crops that would give abundant yields otherwise. The dredging of these streams prevents these frequent overflows and renders the land fit for cultivation.

The first dredging that was done in this section was in Clark's creek in Lincoln and Catawba counties in North Carolina, when a number of wealthy landowners purchased a dredge and began operations as an experiment. Several thousand acres of rich land was reclaimed and land that was before quoted at just a few dollars an acre cannot be purchased for less than \$50 and \$100 an acre. So well did the project succeed and so comparatively cheap is the work that a few other sections are taking hold and investigating the matter. In some counties the county commissioners are investigating, but it is probable that in most instances the landowners will carry the work through. It is believed that the movement will spread rapidly and that within a few years several hundred thousand productive acres of land will have been redeemed in the two States.

Farmers are Making the Real Juice from Apples.

Reports from the western section of the state are that the crops, especially corn, are the finest in years. The fruit crop, too, has proven to be something immense. Apples are said to be selling for 10 and 15 cents a bushel and peaches for 25 cents a bushel, with nothing like adequate market for them at that. Some of the owners of extensive apple orchards are distilling their apples under the provisions of the state law that allows growers to distill, but not to sell. Just how they will be able to realize on this venture remains to be seen. Large numbers of government licenses for this kind of distilling have been issued by the government.

"Baseball in Heaven."

"Baseball in Heaven" was the subject of a sermon preached Sunday by Rev. C. Julian Tutthill, pastor of the Congregational Church, of Mattapoisett, Mass. He said in part:

"Heaven is but an evolution of this world. A Christian may love a ball game and loving it remain a Christian. Why then is it not safe to prophesy that even the game of baseball will have its place in some spiritual form in Heaven?"

Advertised List at the Concord Post-office, August 8th, 1910.

- MEN.**
- M. L. Boger, John Ballard, Will Cooper, Harry Cook, C. A. Jarrell, E. M. Johnson, Pierce Robinson, Henry Robinson, F. A. Skidmore, E. G. Swicgood, B. C. Williams, Joe Wall, Mr. Pellum, (Special Delivery.)
- WOMEN.**
- Mrs. J. E. Atkins, Mrs. Joe Deaton, Lurana Edwards, Sallie Erwin, Mrs. Pritchard Furr, Mrs. Cynthia Gibson, Mrs. M. S. Hopkins, Irine Harrie, Mary Lee Harris, Mattie Gibson Robbins, Betsy Smoot, Cora Thompson, Mrs. Sady Wilson, Mrs. Cleary Wilson.
- When calling for the above please say "Advertised."
- M. L. BUCHANAN, Postmaster.

There is a joke in the air of Dr. H. M. Dubose. It is said that in his courting days, he once said to a young lady: "Now, Miss Sallie, I must have a hug or a kiss, which shall it be?" To which the young lady, in great astonishment, but with a lisp, replied, "Oh, Mister, Do Both."

As proof of the dangerous possibilities of the mortgage an exchange relates the following incident: "A man mortgaged his farm to buy his wife a pair of ear rings. The wife took in washing to pay the interest on the mortgage, and the first day lost one of the diamonds in the suds, and tried to hang herself in the barn, but the rope broke and she fell on a \$150 Jersey cow, breaking its back.

Mr. Doughton challenged Congressman Cowles for a joint campaign. Cowles at first dodged and finally said he would meet Doughton at two places, Wilkesboro and Sparta. Why will Cowles slight the other counties? He knows his record in Congress will not stand the light.—News and Observer.

CLOSE TO 90,000 THE CENSUS OUTLOOK.

Announcement of Population of United States to Come About the Middle of October.

It will be about the middle of October before the people of the United States learn their true number as revealed by the official count of the thirteenth census. It is generally believed that the number will be about 90,000,000, and census officials are known to share in this general belief, although officially they know nothing about it. This belief is based on the fact that an increase slightly in excess of the 13,000,000 increase during the previous decade would bring the population in 1910 to the 90,000,000 mark.

About 300 of the more than 1,800 clerks in the Census Office are compiling population figures only, while the others are working on other statistics. Contrary to the general opinion all the counting of the people is done by hand, the tabulating machines being used only in classification as to race, sex and other conditions.

In two cities evidence of fraud has been discovered, and in one, Great Falls, Mont., a prosecution has been undertaken for fraudulent enumeration.

The Cotton Mills.

Charlotte Chronicle.

The season of the suspension of work in the cotton mills is nearing an end, and resumption of full time will soon be in order. The Chadwick-Hoskins chain of mills in Charlotte has resumed work and it is probable that September 1st or 15th will see all the mills in this section in operation again. Meantime, the value of the cotton mill as a commercial asset to a community has had a practical demonstration. The trade channels have felt the loss of the cotton mill money and the shutting down of the mills was quite a factor in the general run of dullness in business circles. However, conditions were such that the employees of the cotton mills suffered the minimum amount of inconvenience. They had their homes to live in and their corn patches and vegetable gardens enabled them to exist in comparative comfort. It has been for them really something in the nature of a holiday. Had the short time come during the winter, when there would have been wood and coal bills to meet and all provisions to buy, the situation would have been far different. As it is, the closing of the shut-down season finds the mill employes in good shape to resume work, the mill men in better position to pay their wages and the cloth and yarn market showing a healthier tone.

Charles Plyler is Convicted.

Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the jury in the case of Charles B. Plyler, George Mayhew and John McManus, on trial for the murder of Carter Parks brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Plyler and Mayhew, and not guilty as to McManus. Plyler took an appeal to the Supreme Court and a motion for a new trial for Mayhew on the ground of newly discovered evidence will be heard at the next term of Superior Court at Monroe, commencing August 22. Plyler, a white man, about 25 years of age, was sentenced to the electric chair by Judge Allen, the execution to take place September 15. On motion of counsel for the prisoners, Judge Allen ordered their removal to the Lee county jail, to be confined there pending the appeal in Plyler's case and the hearing of the motion for new trial in Mayhew's case.

Faked Fight Pictures Arouse Ire of Crowds.

An attempt by the manager of a theatre at Gary, Ind., to palm off fake pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight resulted Saturday night in riotous scenes that required the calling out of the entire police force.

Bills announcing the reproduction of the Reno contest were plastered all over town. When the fight pictures were thrown on the screen, yells of derision went up from the spectators.

The fighters representing Jeffries and Johnson were what is known in sporting vernacular as a "couple of shines." They fought fourteen rounds despite the threats of the crowd to tear down the theatre until their money was refunded. Then the crowd became so violent that the whole police force had to use clubs to disperse the rioters.

Must Pay the Penalty.

The jury in the case of the State of North Carolina vs. James B. Allison, charged with the murder of Floyd McGee, on July 5th, at Asheville, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree late Saturday afternoon, after being out only 40 minutes. The accused was sentenced to death in the Superior Court by Judge Council Monday morning.

The crime of which Allison was convicted was one of the most revolting in the criminal history of the State. According to the evidence adduced at the trial, he crept on his victim without warning, shooting him in the back four times. After McGee fell, the murderer seized a heavy blacksmith's hammer and crushed out the dead man's brains with repeated blows.

Mr. William Fetzer has returned from a visit to friends in South Carolina.

NATION WARS ON PORCUPINE HOSTS.

Biological Survey Seeks to Solve Forest Devastation.

The latest enemy of the national forests on whom war has been declared by the forestry service is the forest porcupine. The quill armored rodents are destroying hundreds of fine trees, and the biological survey has sent experts to Colorado from Washington to study and devise some way to exterminate the pests.

The destruction of timber by porcupines is worse in the Routt national forest than any other place in Colorado at present. The animals are herbivorous, their diet consisting principally of grass, shrubs and roots, but the heavy snows in the mountains cover all this substance, compelling them to seek other food.

Gnaw Trees to Death.

As a consequence they go to higher altitudes and eat the bark from the Englemann spruce and lodgepole pine, circling the trees with their sharp teeth and eventually causing them to die.

No statistics have been gathered as to the total destruction caused by porcupines, but it has been approximated that many thousands of trees are annually destroyed by them. The fact that a reconnaissance party in the Routt forest recently killed twenty-one porcupines in two days in a comparatively small area will give an idea of the large number of the animals there.

Experts will also study the ravages made by field mice, chipmunks and other rodents in the reforestation areas recently sown with seed. Because of the depredations of these rodents the method of sowing pine seed broadcast has proved practically a failure, the animals eating all that are scattered on the ground. Even where the seed is put in the ground with corn planter the animals dig them up unless they are planted at a depth so great as to prevent germination.

Poisoned Seed Fails.

The service has tried experiments of poisoning the seed before it is planted, but these methods have proved practically ineffective because of the great damage done by the rodents before they expire, and also because the poison is applied to the outer surface of the seed, which is removed by the animals before eating the kernel.

Experiments will be tried of ridding the area to be seeded of rodents by first scattering poisoned grain, which the field mice and chipmunks eat readily. The ground will then be planted with pine seed. It is believed that this plan will be successful because of the limited area, only about an acre, which the average field mouse or chipmunk ranges over.

ARMY LANCES STILL FAVORED

Germans Experiment With New Style For Cavalry.

The lance as a cavalry weapon has justified its existence, military experts agreed, in the South African and the Russo-Japanese war in spite of those who decried the arm as old fashioned and cumbersome. The German military authorities still believe in shock tactics and the cavalry charge, and under those circumstances the lance in the Prussian Uhlan's hands remains a formidable weapon.

Experience, however, has also shown that the lance point often makes too deep wounds for the shaft to be withdrawn quickly, and so the lancer runs the risk of having it wrenched from his grasp in the charge. The cavalry regiments stationed at Brunswick and Strasburg are experimenting with a new kind of lance which carries a ball below the base of the lance head, preventing it from penetrating further.

It is said that the new arm is just as effective in disabling an enemy and is free from other disadvantages. It will probably be adopted by all the German lancer regiments.

AERIAL BUOYS ARE PATENTED

German Aeronauts Want Channels Marked in Sky.

German aeronauts are already talking about the mapping out of properly lighted airship tracks for the guidance of dirigibles and aeroplanes traveling by night or when weather conditions make it necessary for airmen to fly above low hanging clouds which hide the landscape. The technical paper Luftschiffhalle says that a patent has just been issued for a new system of stationary luminous aerial buoys of enormous candle power.

They are to be connected by wires with the earth. Different colors are proposed as signals indicating threatening storms, the direction of the surface winds and dangerous landing places.

The only objection seems to be the cost of lighting a whole air track, as buoys to be effective should not be placed too far apart. Nevertheless, it seems the system is going to be adopted for a start by some large cities to equip their landing places for airships.

Big Meteor Falls.

Accompanied by a noise as loud as thunder a large meteor fell in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sunday, shaking the city and causing intense excitement. Searching parties have been attempting to locate the point where the meteor fell in the hills immediately back of the city. Hundreds of persons heard the explosion and felt the shock but because of the sun at the time, very few saw the aerolite itself. The meteor, which is described as very large and traveling from northwest to southeast, passed high in the air and disappeared behind the hills.

TO THE VOTERS OF CABAZON COUNTY.

As chairman of the party I feel it my duty to draw your attention to a few facts.

There has never been a more successful time. We have no party of our own party and we have no Democratic ticket at present. The ticket put out on July 2nd was a universal approval. The scratching this year is known, because all the voters represented on the ticket are the interest of the manufacturer in the operatives. No one has neglected and if you vote the ticket you will find that the interest of the county has been represented.

Another peculiarity about the is, that about one-half of the nominated were not even appointed for office, thereby showing that the men the nomination, as the evidence of the interest with the Democrats are taking in the county election, it is only necessary to draw attention to the fact that in the township, in the election of 1908, an only received 75 votes, while on other day at the primaries, they were 50 present. It does not make any difference who the republicans nominate at their convention, every one that they cannot nominate on the convention. With the universal feeling which prevails in our county, do not hesitate to go on record and predict that the returns at the election will show a substantial Democratic majority.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

That's What we're After, Every Last One of Us. Yes, You and I.

Reports from many sections tell of a cotton crop greatly damaged by the continued heavy rains. State Commissioner Hudson, of Georgia, estimates that there will not be over half a normal crop of cotton in that State. Wherever this is the case Mr. All Cotton Farmer is going to be hit hard. Nearly all our reports, however, of good crop crops; and right here is another proof that the doctrine of diversification is right—not haphazard planting of different crops, but a rational system of rotation that provides for a fair acreage of the various staple crops each year. No man can foresee the season, but any man can, by a little foresight, insure himself a fair return from his farm in almost any year. The one-crop farmer risks it all on one throw, and such farming is gambling rather than business.

Diversification of crops is the first essential of permanently successful agriculture, and you must practice it if you wish to be sure of making money every year.

The Progressive Farmer and Gazette, The Southern Farm Paper, preaches the doctrine of diversified crops—preaches it, 52 times a year, in every issue. If you wish to make money read The Progressive Farmer and Gazette—a paper made for you by Southern men, dealing with Southern conditions only. \$1.00 a year and your money back if you are not pleased. Sample copies sent on request.

The Progressive Farmer and Gazette, Raleigh, N. C.

Home News Away from Home.

Concord people who leave the city, either for a short or long stay, whether they go to mountain or shore—should not fail to order The Daily Tribune sent to them by mail at 40 cents a month. It will come regularly, and the addresses will be changed as often as desired. It is the home news you will want while away from home.

If a man wishes to make a fortune, a woman, he should ascertain the brand of flattery to which she is partial.

If a boy doesn't learn to walk, it's his mother's fault.

A padded cell yawns for the man who uses perfumed soap.

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