

## Special Award of \$5.00 Paid Last Week

### Penn's Pleasing Contest is Proving Quite a Success

#### MANY New CONTESTANTS START

The special offer of \$5.00 to be paid by us to the Lady Polling the greatest number of votes in Penn's Pleasing Contest by Oct. 11 was paid last week. The first count of votes showed that Mrs. W. A. Chappell and Miss Sarah Banner secured exactly the same number of votes, therefore causing a tie, consequently the \$5.00 special award was divided equally between them. Much voting has been done the present week and it is impossible to predict who the Lady will be that secures the second special award of 5.00 for the greatest number of votes polled between Oct 11 and Oct. 28 Inc. At the end of the first week of Penn's Pleasing Contest the standing of the contestants is in the following order.

- Mrs. W. A. Chappell.
  - Miss Sarah Banner.
  - Miss Alma Banner.
  - Miss Briggs Prather.
  - Miss Anna Reece.
  - Miss Mary Fulton.
  - Miss Aline Galloway.
  - Miss Myrtle Tilley.
  - Miss D. Monroe.
  - Miss Mildred Richton.
- and since October 11 many new

names have been placed in the Ballot Box and every one seems determined that their "favorite" shall be the one to receive the \$5.00 in Gold when the Contest ends on Dec. 20. Yet there is no doubt as to the other awards of 25.00 in Gold, 10.00 in Gold and the three 5.00 Gold Awards being contested for in a manner that will cause the recipient to highly appreciate that honor.

Nothing succeeds like success—Nothing counts more than polling votes. All the Better dealers of Mt. Airy and vicinity sell Penns No. 1 Sun Light Sun Cured, Red J Chewing and Queen Quality Smoking Tobacco. Remember that each and every 5c purchase of these satisfying tobaccos carries a ticket for you to use as a vote for your favorite. As previously cautioned don't wait until the last few days of the Contest to make your favorite the winner. Vote today and everyday. Vote often and use only the Clean Tobaccos.

PENNS NO. 1.  
SUN LIGHT SUN CURED  
RED J.  
QUEEN QUALITY.

#### TRUST THAT COMES HOME

What the Advance in the Price of Sugar Means to the Sugar Trust and the Family.

Baltimore Sun.  
Americans consume some 7,360,000,000 pounds of sugar a year. An advance of a single cent a pound amounts to \$73,000,000. The Sugar Trust has raised the price until the consumer has to pay more for this necessity than he has paid in 20 years. According to the estimate of the Springfield Republican, this means a tax of \$7.50 on every family. In reality it means much more than that, for we must pay more for our cakes, candies, preserves, jams and everything in which sugar is used.

The refiners promise no relief—in fact, they tell us the price is likely to go higher. Their explanation is that there is a "world shortage in sugar"; that the cane crop in Cuba and the beet crop in Germany have failed; and while Russia has a million tons surplus, that local laws prohibit its exportation. This is poor consolation for the consumer. He refuses to accept the word of a corporation that has ruthlessly crushed out competitors, whose former officials deceived their own stockholders, whose employes were caught red-handed cheating the government out of customs dues. Whether justified or not, there is a general feeling that the trust has seized upon this pretext to mulct the consumers. The juggling of prices up and down strengthens the impression that manipulation as much as shortage accounts for the present market conditions. Trust methods are well illustrated in Louisiana. That State has produced, according to the New Orleans Picayune, "one of the best crops of sugar in its history". If there is a scarcity of raw sugar, its planters have a right to expect high prices. They must sell to the trust, as it controls the refineries and markets. Yet the trust, the Picayune says, pays much less for raw sugar delivered at its refinery in New Orleans than it does for foreign sugar delivered at New York. "The excuse for this discrimination," says the Picayune, "is that if the producers of Louisiana had to ship their sugars to New York they would have to pay the freight and charges." This is the system of monopoly. Possessing the power to fix prices, the producer is paid as little as possible, while the consumer is charged "all the traffic will bear."

A congressional committee is now investigating the Sugar Trust and it should not be misled by any cooked-up statements. All the conditions should be investigated. The trust exists in apparent violation of the Sherman law. Whether the present prices are justified or not, no corporation should be allowed to exercise such a tremendous power, being able to tax at will our 90,000,000 people. If Mr. Taft does not order an investigation, and if the Department of Justice does not prosecute, the President cannot complain if the people are convinced that he has again failed in his duty to the consumer. And they will know what to do next year when they remember that a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress can give them relief by a change in the tariff laws.

#### Wife Has a Right to Scold Husband.

Kansas City Dispatch.  
A wife has a right to scold her husband, Circuit Judge Thomas decided yesterday in refusing to grant a divorce to Glenn C. Burnham.  
"There is no such thing as a perfect wife," Judge Thomas said. "A wife has a right to scold her husband if he gives her provocation. This man took his wife to live with his folks. That was enough to make her peevish."

#### PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT ON.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Ninety-nine men out of every 100 in the United States today believe that the Presidential race, which will culminate a year from next month, is going to be the hottest of any which the Republican and Democratic parties have engaged in for 20 years. This is the view of the professional politician and the plain citizen whose only part in government is casting his vote.

The campaign has already begun, unofficially, although neither party has selected its leader. The issues are being framed deliberately and inevitably. They are comparatively easy to foresee. It is another matter to name so far in advance the men who will oppose each other in the big battle.

Reports of conditions and sentiment from every part of the country indicate that the choice of the Republican party for its Presidential nominee will be to all intents and purposes known before the Republican National Convention meets next summer. They indicate that it will remain for the Democratic National Convention to decide between the rival claims of at least four and perhaps half a dozen "eligibles."

It begins to appear as if Speaker Champ Clark, of the House of Representatives, was a good prophet when he said a few days after the sweeping Democratic victory last November: "When next campaign time rolls around the Republican party will have but one or two candidates to select from and the Democratic will have so many that they will not know where to turn."

Unless all signs fail the next President of the United States will be one of these men: William Howard Taft, of Ohio; Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey; Judson Harmon, of Ohio; Champ Clark, of Missouri; Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin; and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.

There are others, of course, in the field, who believe they have a chance of winning the prize, but at this time they appear to have been far outdistanced by their rivals.

#### Mob Takes Negro From the Officers and Slays Him.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 10.—A long distance telephone message from Honeth, 35 miles south of Greenville, says that 11:25 o'clock tonight, Willis Jackson, a 17-year-old negro, who assaulted a 11-year-old white girl there this morning, was strung to a telephone pole by one foot and his body shot to pieces by a mob.

Following one of the most sensational man chases in the history of this section, extending over 100 miles, a mob overpowered the sheriff and his deputies six miles north of Greenville late this afternoon and secured possession of the negro.

After the commission of the crime the negro was taken into custody by officers and spirited to Anderson by automobile. A mob followed closely, but on arriving at Anderson, found that the negro had been taken to Greenville. Then followed a 37-mile race across country between an automobile bearing deputies in charge of the negro and a score of machines filled by the mob.

Fearless lest the jail here would not withstand attack from a mob the prisoner was hurried toward Spartanburg, where there is a more modern prison. The machine bearing the negro and the deputies broke down after leaving this city and the party concealed themselves in the woods. On returning to the city the chauffeur who drove the party was seized by members of the mob and forced to show them back to the spot where the negro was concealed.

#### Slim Chance For Her.

National Monthly.  
A missionary who was making his way through a backwoods region came upon an old woman sitting outside the cabin. He entered upon a religious talk and finally asked her if she didn't know there was a day of judgment coming.  
"Why, no," said the old lady. "I hadn't heard o' that. Won't there be more'n one day?"  
"No my friend, only one day," was the reply.  
"Well, then," she mused, "I don't reckon I can get to go, for we're only got one mule, and John always has to go everywhere first."

#### Facts About the Los Angeles Trial.

The defendants—John J. and James B. McNamara, members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron workers.

The Charge—Complicity in the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, Oct. 1, 1910, resulting in the death of 21 men.

Chief Counsel for the Prosecution—District Attorney John D. Fredericks.

Chief Counsel for Defense—Clarence J. Darrow, of Chicago.

Number of Witnesses to Testify—Seven hundred.

Estimated Costs of the Trial—\$900,000.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 10.—Not since the trial of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners for the alleged assassination of ex-Governor Souvenburg, of Idaho, has a trial in this country excited the intense interest in labor circles and among the public generally as is manifested in the case of the McNamara brothers, who are about to be brought to the bar to answer for alleged complicity in the dynamiting outrage that resulted in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building and the death of twenty-one men working there, on October 1, 1910. The long and bitter fight waged by the Times against the labor unions and their methods, the confession of Ortie E. McManigal alleging that an organized band of labor leaders made a business of destroying the lives and property of those antagonistic to the labor unions, and the active and generous support given by the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations in aid of the accused men, have fed the popular imagination and led the public to believe that the trial will result a startling disclosure.

The specific charge upon which the trial will proceed is covered by indictment number 6,946, relating to the death of J. Wesley Reeves, an employe of the Times at the time the building was destroyed. The eighteen other indictments will be set over pending the trial for the alleged murder of Reeves, who was private secretary to the general manager of the Times.

The lines of battle planned by Clarence J. Darrow, chief counsel of the defence, and District Attorney John D. Fredericks, who will conduct the prosecution, already have been pretty clearly revealed. The prosecution will first seek to establish that the Times building was destroyed by an explosion of dynamite. Then will come the testimony of relatives to establish the number of victims, corroborating evidence of the confession of McManigal. This will be followed by the identification of witnesses who will swear that they knew J. B. McNamara as J. B. Bryce in Los Angeles and in San Francisco during September and October of last year. An endeavor will be made to trace the accused almost to the Times building, where the explosion occurred. The case against J. J. McNamara will be centered upon correspondence furnished by McManigal, and books found at McNamara's office and the clocks and wire found in Indianapolis. In this matter Detective William J. Burns will be called as a witness.

The defense will attack the allegation that the building was destroyed by dynamite, will assert that the explosion was caused by gas and will call experts. In attacking the McManigal confession the defense will call witnesses to establish an alibi for the McNamara brothers. In every instance where the McNamaras are identified by McManigal at a certain time and place the defense expected to call witnesses to show that the men were in other localities. Experts on handwriting will be called to prove that letters alleged by McManigal to have been written by J. J. McNamara were not written by him, but were written by some person who attempted to simulate the writing of the union leader.

Unless all signs go astray the

trial will occupy many weeks. The defense alone will subpoena 350 witnesses. These will come from all parts of the United States, about 150 of them from San Francisco and vicinity. District Attorney Fredericks estimates that the prosecution will summon a similar number, bringing the total up to 700. The cost of service of these witnesses and the expense of bringing them to Los Angeles, probably will make the trial the most expensive that the country has ever known. Mr. Darrow estimates the probable expense of the defense at \$400,000, while it is believed it will cost the prosecution not less than \$500,000.

#### Associate Justice Harlan Dead—Long Service on the Bench.

Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, died at his home in Washington Saturday morning of acute bronchitis, aged 78. Justice Harlan was on the bench when the court opened Monday, 9th. That day he took cold and next day remained at home, his condition steadily growing worse.

Justice Harlan was born in Boyle county, Ky., in 1833. Graduated at Centre College, Ky., in 1850 and at a law school in 1853. Practiced law at Frankfort and was elected county judge in 1858. Colonel in Federal army from 1861 to '63 and Attorney General of Kentucky from 1863 to 1867. He was a candidate for Congress in 1871 and 1875 but was defeated. In 1877 he was named by President Hayes as a member of the Louisiana commission. In November, 1877, he became Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

When the constitutionality of the Wilson tariff act of 1894, providing for an income tax, was questioned, he was one of the four judges who voted to uphold the validity of the instrument. In the recent Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases, Justice Harlan filed a vigorous dissenting opinion, denying the right of the Supreme Court to write the word "unreasonable" into the Sherman anti-trust law.

Justice Harlan was on the Supreme Court bench 33 years, 10 months and 25 days, serving longer than any member of the court except Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Field. The former served 34 years, five months and five days and the latter 34 years, six months and ten days. It was Justice Harlan's ambition to serve until next June, when he would have surpassed all records of service, but this was denied him.

Justice Harlan was an authority on constitutional questions and was also prominent as a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A dispatch from Peking says the Chinese government has at last aroused to the danger of revolution and an imperial edict ordered the dispatch of two divisions of troops to the disaffected provinces. About 20,000 of troops are Manchus. It is against the Manchus that the revolutionists have arisen. At the same time orders were issued for the assembling of a fleet of warships in the Yang-Tse-Kiang to unite with the land forces against the rebels. According to official report at least ten thousand and possibly fifteen thousand troops have mustered in the province of Hu-Peh alone. It is said that they captured thirty modern guns at Wu-Chang. There is an unconfirmed report that the revolutionaries occupied Chang-Sha on October 10. Extra precautions have been taken in Peking to prevent a rising, and large bodies of troops are guarding the palace.

The best plaster. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on over the affected parts is superior to a plaster and costs only one tenth as much. For sale by all dealers.

#### REVOLUTION IN CHINA

##### Effort to Capture Empire And Make It a Republic.

Hankow, Oct. 12.—The revolution which has been hanging over China for months past, and of which the rising in the province of Sze-Chuen was only a small part, has begun in earnest. It is a concerted movement to take the empire and declare a republic. The noted exiled revolutionist, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the anti-manchu party, if the plans do not miscarry, is to be elected President. He was the delegat of the revolutionary party to the United States in 1910 and is believed during that tour to have made arrangements for financing the movement.

Sun Yu, a brother of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is now in Hankow, has been elected president of the provincial assembly, and Tang Hua Lung, the retiring president of the assembly and a noted scholar has been elected Governor of Hu-Peh.

##### Rebels Organized.

The whole assembly has seceded from the Imperial government. The rebels are well organized and financially strong. They have confiscated the local treasuries and banks and are issuing their own paper money, redeeming the government notes with this as foreign banks are refusing government notes.

The revolutionaries have captured Wu Chang, the native section of Hankow, and Han-Yang, all adjoining cities in Hu-Peh province. Chang-Sha, capital of Hunan, is reported to have risen in revolt and Nanking, capital of the province of Kiang-Su, is on the verge of a rising, several public buildings having been destroyed.

Thousands of soldiers have been captured. Hu-Peh and the terrified people fleeing from the cities into the country carrying their belongings. The prisons have been opened and criminals liberated. There has been fighting in the streets, but the most stringent orders have been issued that the lives of foreigners and their property shall be respected.

##### Missionaries Rescued.

An American expedition which was dispatched from Hankow to Wu-Chang to aid the missionaries there, returned here today with all the missionaries, except Miss R. A. Kemp of the Episcopal Society, members of the Roman Catholic Mission, including the Sisters and the London mission, who declined to depart.

There was a brief exchange of shots today between the Wu-Chang forts and a loyal Chinese cruiser. The firing ceased after British and Japanese officials had protested that it endangered the foreign concessions.

##### NATURE'S WARNING.

##### Mount Airy People Must Recognize and Heed It.

Kidney ills come quietly—mysteriously.  
But nature always warns you. Notice the kidney secretions. See if the color is unhealthy—If there are settlements and sediment, Passages frequent, scanty, painful.  
It's time then to use Doan's Kidney Pills.  
To ward off Bright's disease or dropsy.  
Doan's have done great work in Mount Airy.  
Mrs. J. B. Haley, 148 Factory St., Mount Airy, N. C., says: "I have been a friend of Doan's Kidney Pills for a long time. I was severely troubled by disordered kidneys and hardly a day passed that I did not suffer from headaches. I generally felt all tired out and I noticed that the kidney secretions were unnatural. I tried many remedies but the results were unsatisfactory until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. This preparation helped me in every way and was by far the most reliable one I ever used."  
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.  
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Grows and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Keeps the scalp cool and moist. Cleanses and soothes the scalp. Cures itching and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.