

Uneeda Biscuit

Nourishment—fine flavor—purity—crispness—wholesomeness. All for 5 cents, in the moisture-proof package.



Baronet Biscuit

Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner—10 cents.



Graham Crackers

A food for every day. Crisp, tasty and strengthening. Fresh baked and fresh delivered. 10 cents.



Buy biscuit baked by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

1 CENT A WORD SPECIAL NOTICES

DON'T MAKE OUT! SEE HUGH Cummings and get what you want. 26

FOR RENT—FOUR-ROOM Cottage on Vernon avenue, near old school building. J. D. Grady. 20

SEE HUGH CUMMINGS FIRST. What for? He is the wall paper and paint man. 26

FOR RENT A FOUR ROOM HOUSE on Heritage street, near Parrott's bridge. H. O. Hyatt. 20

LIFE IS SHORT. SEE HUGH Cummings and have your home right. 26

IF YOU WANT A NICE HORSE and buggy, call C. J. Dupree, livery Phone 84. 21

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE BY THE hour, day or week, at C. J. Dupree's livery. Phone 84. 21

FOR SALE—NORTON YAM POTatoes at \$1.00 per bushel. J. I. Vause. Phone 2604. 24

HE HAS HOUSES IN KINSTON been painted and papered 18 years look fairly well now. Best is the cheapest. What is that? Hugh Cummings. 26

MEN'S CLOTHING IN THE LATEST styles and fabrics can be bought from us at a saving to you and they are of the highest quality. H. & B. Stadium. 21-21

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE line of Boys' fine spring clothing, bought at prices that we can save you a lot of money, at least 35 cents in the dollar. H. & B. Stadium. 21 21.

FOR SALE—8 ROOM HOUSE CORner Vance and Chestnut street. 6-room house 916 King street extension; 9-room house College street; 4-small tenant houses on South street. W. H. Sutton. 28

In the World of WOMAN

Mrs. J. R. Croom and Mrs. W. H. Bunn have returned from a visit in Farmville.

A marriage license has been issued in the register of deeds' office here to Kenneth Batts, of LaGrange, recently of Kinston, and Mrs. Hattie E. Arthur, a well-known Moseley Hall township woman.

The teachers of the First Baptist Sunday school will meet this evening with Mr. J. A. McDaniel at the Caswell Hotel. Important business claims the presence of every officer and teacher of the school at this meeting.

The members of the Baraca class of the Queen Street Methodist Sunday school are supporting an orphanage inmate at Raleigh, and in other ways accomplishing good work. This class extends an invitation to all young men to meet with them each Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Miss Maud Wooten (street, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Street, formerly of this city, was married in Raleigh Wednesday evening to Mr. Wm. C. Ray, of Raleigh, a printer. The nuptials were consummated in the home of Rev. C. E. Maddy, the Baptist minister who officiated, and only a few friends witnessed the ceremony.

The Progressive Talking Club was entertained in a most delightful manner Thursday evening by Dr. Dan Parrott and Mr. T. V. Moseley. Promptly at 8 o'clock automobiles were sent for the young ladies and they were driven to the new Christian church on Gordon street. A concert by the Ithaca Concert Trio in the social department of the church was the attraction for the evening, and the club was invited to occupy the only reserved seats in the auditorium. From the bright smiles and happy words directed towards them it was evident that Dr. Parrott's and Mr. Moseley's party not only gave pleasure to the club members themselves, but also to their many friends. Those present were: Mesdames Fannie Hartfield, Pattie Tucker, Julia Barrett, Annie LaRoque, Sue Hardee, Jones, Martha Moseley and Martha Parrott, and as chaperones, Mesdames J. F. Hooker, Hugh Cummings and S. L. Lynch.

MERE MAN.

Mr. H. A. Hugel, of Raleigh, was here yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Wynn, of Trenton, was here yesterday.

Mr. N. P. Edge, of Rocky Mount, spent yesterday here.

Mr. D. L. Ragland, of Greensboro, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. H. M. Humphrey, of Goldsboro, was a Kinston visitor yesterday.

A business visitor in the city yesterday was Mr. L. Parrish, of Durham.

Daily Food for Amateur Reporters.

6. Don't use the second person in writing; nor the first, either, unless it is in a signed article—and a reporter never has any use for the "I," though he has use for his "eyes" all the time, and his ears, too.

Russians Leave Timber Woods.

Ayden, March 20.—A number of Russians recently brought south to work in the timber woods near here have found the labor too arduous and deserted, returning north after drawing their wages.

Luck is too uncertain to sit around and wait for.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

March is a trying month for the young and for elderly people. Croup, bronchial colds, lagrippe and pneumonia are to be feared and avoided. Foley's Honey and Tar is a great family medicine that will quickly stop a cough, check the progress of a cold and relieve inflamed and congested air passages. It is safe, pure, and always reliable. J. E. Hood & Co. (adv)

LITERACY TEST IS RETAINED

Measure Favorably Reported by Senate Committee—Wilson May Veto It—President Objects to the Literacy Test.

Washington, March 19.—The Burnett immigration bill, with its literacy test, which, if finally retained, is generally expected to cause President Wilson to veto the measure, was reported favorably today by the senate immigration committee. Various amendments to the bill as it passed the house had been made, but the literacy test clause was unchanged. Of that provision the committee's report said.

"The bill contains one provision intended directly to restrict immigration, although said provision also, incidentally, is to a certain extent selective in its operation. The literacy test has been adopted as the best device so far suggested for reducing immigration where it most needs to be reduced. So fully has it been discussed at various times in the past that the committee does not deem it necessary to offer in this report extended comment upon it.

"As now reported," the report added, "it is confidently believed the measure is nearly ideal in its selective, administrative and restrictive features, as it is possible to make such a law in advance, of experience, with the operation of such of its provisions as are absolutely new."

J. F. MITCHELL PROMOTED

To Become Travelling Passenger Agent Norfolk Southern on April 1st.

J. Frank Mitchell, now passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Raleigh, is to become travelling passenger agent of the Norfolk Southern Railway on April 1, and will be in charge of the passenger business of that road in North Carolina. His headquarters will continue to be in Raleigh. Mr. Mitchell will succeed S. K. Aditt of the Norfolk Southern, who has resigned to accept a better position in another line of business in Norfolk.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Franklin county, son of the late W. H. Mitchell of Franklinton. He was graduated from Wake Forest College with the degree of A. B., has been in the railroad service in Raleigh for the past twelve years, first with the Southern Railway for four years as city ticket agent, and then with the Seaboard Air Line for eight years, first as city ticket and later as passenger agent.

A girl may or may not allow a young man to help her put on her rubbers; it depends altogether on the young man or the size of her feet.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of his mother, Mrs. Willie P. Sutton, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit the same to the undersigned administrator on or before the 24th day of March, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will be expected to make prompt payment to the administrator.

HERMAN SUTTON,

Administrator of Mrs. Willie P. Sutton, deceased.

Kinston, N. C., March 20, 1914. Rouse & Land, Attorneys for administrator. May 1

COMMISSIONER'S LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of a certain judgment rendered by the superior court of Lenoir county at the January criminal term, 1914, entitled Joseph Kinsey vs. Z. V. Barrow and wife, Ada Barrow, the undersigned commissioner of court duly appointed in said cause to sell the herein-after described land, will, on Saturday, April 18, 1914, at about twelve o'clock M. offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in Kinston, N. C., the following described lot of land, which situated in the town of LaGrange, Lenoir county, N. C., and in more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the North side of James street, and runs S. 63 1-2 W. 103 yards to Alley street; then N. 26 1-2 E. yards; then N. 63 1-2 W. 103 yards; then S. 26 1-2 W. 70 yards to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

This 17th day of March, 1914.

J. G. DAWSON,

Commissioner of Court.

Encouraging Grape Culture.

W. W. Beaman, representing Garrett & Co., wine-makers of Norfolk, has been in this section to induce planters to engage in the growing of seppernong grapes. Beaman says that the culture of the seppernong can be made more profitable on this, its native, soil than anywhere else.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THERE'S A REASON! WE ARE getting the business, because our French Dry Cleaning is strictly up-to-date. Our hat cleaning and reshaping is correct. Let us do your last spring dress, hat or suit and make it fresh and new for Easter. Ask us who we have done work for, then ask them. Nuff said. Lenoir Pressing Club, Phone 410-L. Johnson & Wells, proprietors, 113 1-2 Queen street. 21-21

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KINSTON



We have tried to build a banking institution safe and worthy of your patronage. You, by your confidence and liberal patronage, have made this bank the premier banking institution in this section. A cordial invitation is extended to all to avail themselves of its excellent facilities.

OFFICERS

N. J. ROUSE, Pres.
DR. H. TULL, Vice President.
D. F. WOOTEN, Cashier,
J. J. BIZZELL, Ass't Cashier,
T. W. HEATH, Teller.

DIRECTORS.

W. L. Kennedy
H. Tull
J. H. Canady
L. C. Moseley
J. F. Parrott
C. Felix Harvey
David Oettinger
H. E. Moseley
J. F. Taylor
H. H. McCoy
S. H. Isler
N. J. Rouse

TELEPHONE ACHIEVEMENTS

TELEPHONE SERVICE OF TO-DAY THE CREATION OF THE BELL CO.

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's progress than by the creation of the art of telephony, of which the Bell system is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born, nothing analogous to telephone service as we now know it existed. There was no tradition to guide, no experience to follow.

The system, the apparatus, the methods—an entire new art had to be created. The art of electrical engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recognizing that success depended upon the highest engineering and technical skill at once organized an experimental and research staff of over 550 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post-graduate students, scientific investigators—the graduates of over 70 universities.

From its foundation the company has continuously developed the art. New improvements in telephones, switchboards, lines, cables, have followed one another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in the evolution marked a decided improvement. These changes, this evolution has not been continuous, but is continuing. Substantially all of the plant now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables and wires, has been constructed, renewed or reconstructed in the past 10 years.

Particularly in switchboards have the changes been so radical that installations, costing in the aggregate millions have frequently been discarded after only a few years of use.

Since 1877 there have been introduced 53 types and styles of receivers and 73 types and styles of transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers, and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January 1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1912, while the average age is less than five years.

Within 10 years we have expended for construction and reconstruction an amount more than equal to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long distance and underground transmission was the most formidable scientific problem confronting the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephone current often impaired conversation through one mile underground as much as through 100 miles overhead. Overhead conversation had its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone transmitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative effect of improvements, great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard, and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech.

While the limit of commercial overhead talking had increased from strictly local to over 1,000 miles as early as 1893, it was not until 1905 that conversation could be had over

long-distance circuits of which a much as 20 miles was in underground cables. By 1906 underground talking distance had increased to 90 miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk underground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground conduits from Boston to Washington was determined upon—not that it was expected to get a thorough underground talk between those places, but in case of storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in connection with the overhead.

Our persistent study and incessant experimentation have produced results more remarkable still.

We have perfected cables, apparatus and methods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded as insuperable both to long distance overhead and underground conversation.

Underground conversation is now possible between Boston and Washington, four times the length of the longest European underground line. This enabled the Bell System in the recent great storm, so destructive on land and sea, to maintain communication for the public between all the principal points on the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between New York and Denver, is potentially possible between all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be an accomplished fact between New York and San Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are committed to no one system. We own, control or have the right to use inventions necessary to operate any system recognized or accepted as the most efficient. The Bell System must always recognize and in its selection must always be governed by the necessities of a national service, with its complex requirements, which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort which have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. No local company unaided could bear the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such results are possible only through a centralized general staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort, working out problems common to all, for the benefit of all.

The pioneers of the Bell System recognized that telephone service as they saw it, was in the broadest sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public obligation to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and the continued improvement and maintenance of its property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concentration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could not have been developed.

What we have done in working out these great problems in the past should be accepted as a guarantee of what we will do in the future.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.