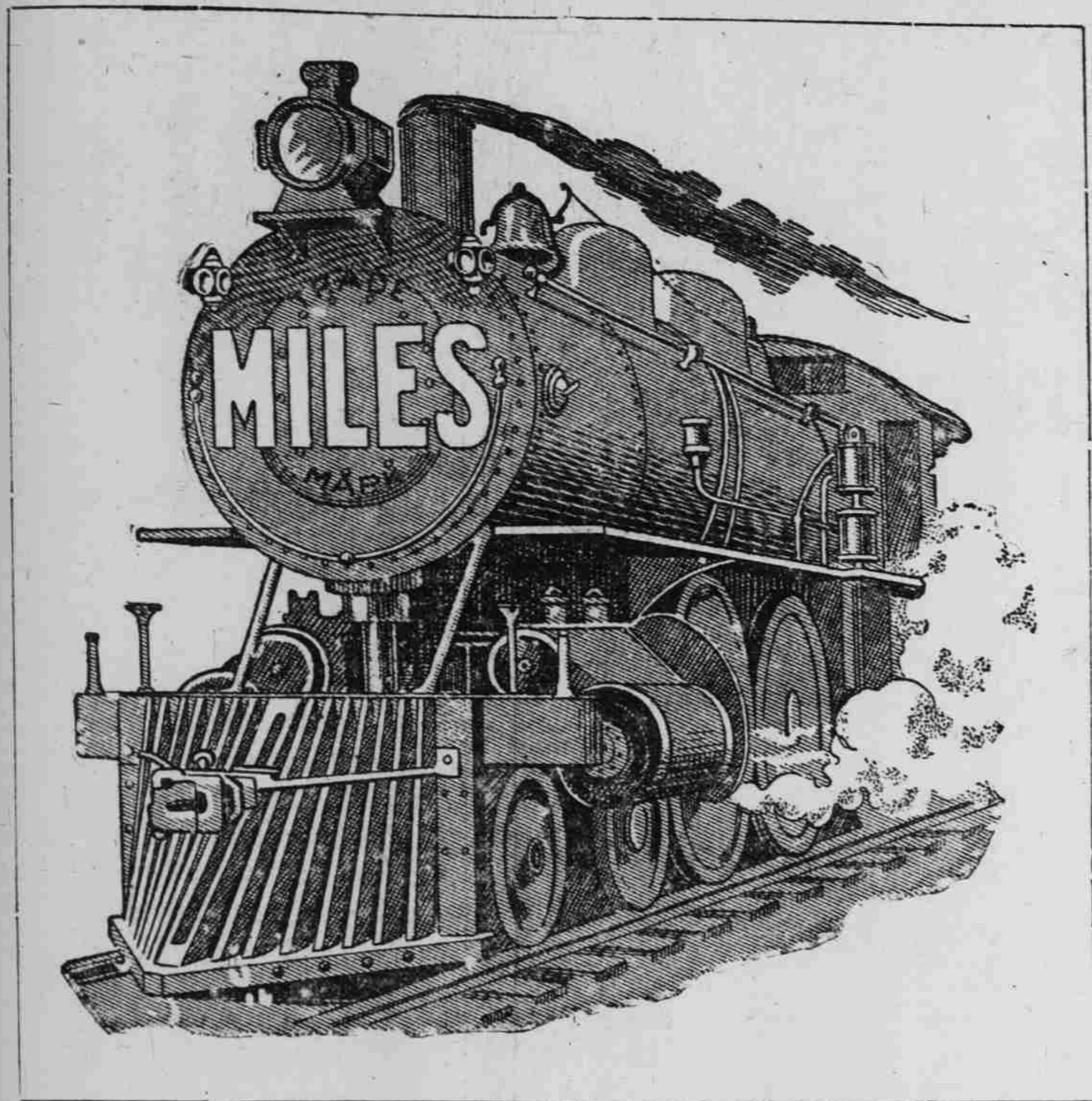


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IN THE CRANBERRY BOG

Men of Many Nationalities Harvesting Cape Cod Berries Worth Millions of Dollars

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 14--1905.--"It always amuses me when I am in Florida or in Washington in the winter," said a veteran cranberry grower the other day, "to draw out people of other sections on the subject of cranberries. I find that many very intelligent people fancy they are raised on shrubs or even on trees and picked pretty much as cherries or blackberries. Some of the people I meet are cautious and will not commit themselves, but others are quite naive in their ignorance and willingness to display it."

widely distributed than ever before, hundreds of carloads going everywhere. The tendency is more and more toward the nationalization of the berry.

So that it is no wonder Cape Cod grows rich and prosperous and that every available acre of bog is being taken up, for no other region of the United States is suited by climate for production of the berries on a large scale. Not every land owner can get into this industry without outside help. Large capital is needed to develop a cranberry property, but once it has begun to bear, the returns are sure, given the three essentials of peat, sand and flowage. The cranberry grower is more independent of the vicissitudes of nature than almost anybody else in the world. A crop on a property constructed bog cannot be destroyed either by frost or by worms if intelligent care is used, for when the danger of either occurs the watchful manager has only to turn the water from the reservoir into the meadow and thereby submerges the plants for their own salvation.

This is, in fact, one of the most surprising features of the industry, the scientific precision with which it has been developed. There are cranberry meadows in some districts where the vines are allowed to take care of themselves, subject only to natural flowage and exposed to the September frosts. Not so on Cape Cod. On such a property as that of a cranberry company which has under construction at North Duxbury the largest bog under a single flowage in the world, on any September evening when the approach of frost is suspected, the manager opens the gates of the three great reservoirs of 40, 25 and 35 acres respectively, where millions of gallons of water are held at levels a few feet above the meadows and rapidly floods the vines with the water, warmer than the air, pervading the vines, causes a vapor to rise that assumes the berries as in a protecting shroud, and keeps them safe from the nipping fingers of the frost king.

Nearly all of the favorable locations for bogs in the Cape Cod region have already been taken up by enterprising Yankees. One sights the glow of the vines in every part of the land from New Bedford or Boston around to the sandy tip. Walking among the

bush-covered dunes behind Provincetown the tourist is surprised to find little half-acre and acre bogs, between sheltering hills.

Besides a stream of water for the winter and autumn in undulations the prospective cranberry level tract that has an underlying structure of peat or black mud, preferably the former, since the mud is apt to be too cold for the best growth of the plants. Ample sawd--which is not ordinarily difficult to find on the Cape--is another absolute necessity. When the bog is first constructed a layer from four to ten inches in depth is made, upon which the cuttings from older vines are forced down until their ends rest in the peat bed beneath. The sawd holds the sun's heat, and thus protects the vines against the coldness of the mass of peat. It is the custom every two or three years to "sand" a bog.

Everywhere on the Cape one hears of the profitableness of the industry when it is scientifically conducted. A bog must be one of the best paying real estate investments in the country. Thus an acre of bog in Plymouth county yielded a net of \$355.50; a bog of 5 and 5-8 acres for 13 consecutive years yielded over 600 barrels annually, and earned for its owner \$10 a day net profit during the entire period; a bog of 11 acres yielded \$5,030 annually in 1901, 1902 and 1903; a bog of 10 acres paid for itself in three years; a bog of 45 acres paid for itself seven times in 12 years. A bog of 16 acres yielded 2,700 barrels of 184 barrels per acre in 1904; another of 120 acres yielded 104 barrels per acre the same year; stockholders in another bog received a dividend of 21.23 per cent. in 1904; stockholders in another have never received annual dividends of less than 15 per cent. during the past 11 years. These are said to be typical instances.

An idea of the extent of the growing is gained from the statement that the New Haven road last year forwarded 556,877 barrels of the berries to every part of the country. Plymouth, the ancient landing place of the Pilgrims, Wareham, the seat of the Cape Cod cranberry growers headquarters, North Carver and Truro are the largest shipping depots, though stable consignments go out from every little station in the district. Refrigerator cars take the crisp berries to every station of a nation that has come to appreciate them as highly as it appreciates peaches, oranges or any other staple fruit. The pie-making firms say that the call for cranberry pies and tarts has increased enormously, and all out of proportion to the demand for other culinary delicacies. Besides their ordinary tables uses the berries are much in request for ship stores, since they are a preventive of scurvy. It is currently believed among the Cape people that the profits of cranberry growing are not only permanent, but are destined to increase largely.

Russian Army in Manchuria

(Paris Correspondence London Times.)

The Matin today publishes some important evidence as to the state of the Russian army in Manchuria in an article by its war correspondent, M. Jean Rodes. M. Rodes, who recently returned from the Far East, emphatically maintains that if the war had continued, Gen. Linevitch would have been beaten. That is the opinion which he has formed after having observed the Russian forces at close quarters for a considerable time, after having spoken to almost all the foreign military attaches, and after seeing the Japanese soldiers who occupied Yingkau nearly a year ago. Those who attach due importance to moral considerations have, he says, from the very beginning foreseen what has occurred.

"The disorder, the ignorance, apathy, and the privation which have become so to speak systematic, were obvious to everybody, and astounded those who found themselves for the first time in contact with the Russian army. Personally, I was so unfavorably impressed--it is permissible to say so now that events have justified my pessimistic predictions--that I wrote a private letter to the editor, announcing in advance the inevitable defeat of our allies..... Since then these defects, known to the whole world, have been aggravated by a complete demoralization as the result of a year of defeat, and particularly of the crushing blow at Mukden. Gen. Linevitch undertook to beat Oyama, but the immense majority of his officers did not in the least believe that he could do so. Some very rare exceptions among the best of them, simple, courageous men of action, desired to fight again, owing to their constitutional incapacity to admit their defeat. The others, more intelligent, who saw and understood the inferiority of the commanders and of the army itself, were sure of defeat in advance, and made no attempt to conceal their opinion. They would have performed their duty, but without any hope of success. I observed that among the generals in command. As for the rest, all they hoped for was to save their skin by every possible means when the moment came.

"The soldiers, in spite of their physical resistance, had had enough of the war, in which their sufferings had been compensated by no glory. What could be seriously expected of those who had experienced such a terrible stupor? Their immature minds seemed, and were almost disposed to regard the Japanese a something marvellous, which seemed to inspire these poor devils with a superstitious fear. You should have seen those huge, heavy children, simpleminded and barbarous, surround the few Japanese

prisoners who occasionally arrived at for a long time with profound admiration. Many of them approached and touched the prisoners discreetly and with respect, as if to see whether they were really flesh and blood. Pitiable herd of peasants, who have for months past been sustained exclusively by the hope of peace, how they must now rejoice! On the other hand, the deplorable morale of Linevitch's army could not be improved by the reinforcements which brought to Manchuria the news of revolution and the germs of disaffection, and whose sole superiority consisted in not having been defeated."

After giving this striking picture of the condition of the Russian forces, M. Rodes dwells upon the inferiority of Gen. Linevitch as commander-in-chief, when compared with his predecessor, and upon the divisions by which the chief command was dangerously weakened. The Kuropatkin-Gripenberg rivalry has been succeeded by that between Kuropatkin and Kaulbars. If the chiefs knew how to save appearances, their general staffs manifested profound hostility. Things were worse than before Mukden, when Kuropatkin's authority at least seemed to be firmly established, and when the supreme command did not suffer from the anarchy and changes that followed that rout. M. Rodes also doubts the Russian claim that they now possess numerical superiority, a claim which was also made before Mukden, as also the suggestion that the Japanese are exhausted. Indeed, the only Russian advantage which he admits as a new factor--since the Japanese reinforcements counterbalanced all those received by Russia--is the better arrangement for the employment of the reserves. That, in M. Rodes's opinion, is not sufficient to counteract the disadvantages which, far from being removed, have been greatly aggravated by the demoralization inevitably occasioned by the rout at Mukden.

Feeding Stock in Winter Time

(Baltimore American)

Horses keep better in order and can do more work when fed with a mixture of oats, cracked corn and bran; a suitable mixture in two parts of oats one part corn and one part bran; the quantity to give of this will depend upon the weight of the horse. The average horse should be allowed from 10 to 12 pounds of good mixed hay, six quarts of oats, three quarts of corn and three quarts of bran per day when at hard, steady work; if idle, give a half feed of grain morning and evening, with pasture during the day. On this ration the horse will keep up his strength and in good, thrifty condition. One handful of linseed meal added to the grain ration occasionally will keep the bowels open and improve the condition of the skin. Linseed meal is of

value during convalescence when the bowels are sluggish in their action. In winter, when grass cannot be had, a quart of two of sliced potatoes or carrots should be given two or three times per week to each horse. Roots possess certain alterative properties and are highly beneficial.

Hay and straw are economized when cut in short pieces. Not only will the horse eat the necessary amount in a shorter time, but there will be less waste, as the food will be better masticated. Old horses should be given mixed feed; the grain should be cracked or crushed. When whole grain is fed a part of it will not be digested, but will pass through the animal without change. It is economy to have the grain ground, and feed lots of it. No sour food should be fed. Ensilage is not a suitable food, owing to its being slightly fermented.

Cows should have their grain ground fine and mixed with fine-cut fodder, hay brewers' grains or ensilage. In winter a warm millfeed and corn slop may be fed twice a day; when slop is given the hay or fodder may be fed long. Long hay or long straw or fodder should be fed in small quantities. Place the hay or straw in racks in the yard. Stalk fodder may be economized by having it cut, mixed with the grain and enough boiling water to soften the stalks. After the feed is mixed, cover with boards or old sacks and let it heat up for a few days. A little flaxseed meal should be added to the feed; it will make the mixture more palatable and much richer. The proper way to feed cows is to give a little at a time and give only what they will eat up clean; it will take about 30 to 60 minutes, giving three or four masses of food in this time to each cow to properly feed a large herd. Some cows will eat more, and some less; a skillful feeder will know how to feed each animal.

The same system should be followed in feeding the pigs. For young, growing pigs, take one quart of millfeed, one tablespoonful of linseed meal, scald with boiling water, stir it until it is thoroughly cooked, then mix it with enough skimmed milk to make a thick, warm slop. A little powdered charcoal should be given twice a week. The hens and growing spring pullets should be given a feed of wheat screen once twice a day. Scatter the grain over the grass so all can get some.

Moral of Exposure

(Boston Globe.)

A superficial view of the moral to be drawn from the exposures of Inquiry in high financial places might lead to the conclusion that the net result of these revelations is unwholesome. It might be urged that many struggling wage-earners in offices of responsibility and trust, who have resisted, without giving the matter much thought, but by a kind of rightness instinct, the ever present temptation to appropriate some of the wealth which passes through their

faithful hands, will say to themselves: "If these rich men and great, whom we have been taught to honor and emulate, have so little respect for the trust reposed in them, why should we neglect the opportunity to get rich through speculation or other use of funds entrusted to us?"

Perhaps here and there that will be the identical impression produced by the accounts of what has happened in certain high circles of finance. Yet it must be perfectly obvious to all who stop to reflect, that the exposure of crookedness in corporations whose members enjoyed the most desirable reputation, deprives the ordinary violator of fiduciary honor of the least hope of escape from the consequence of his wrong-doing. If these great millionaires and multi-millionaires cannot evade the vengeance of outraged decency, it may be asked who can? And could virtue claim a warmer tribute than is furnished in the spectacle of the wealthiest and most powerful vainly endeavoring to escape the scorn which their dishonesty has excited?

Sentence Sermons

Slender is but soul suicide. Love is a good logic in any language. All our yesterday's were once tomorrow's. The mark of a royal man is that he rules himself. Malice is a terribly deadly gun--at the breech end. Faith is not a fence about a man; it is a force within him. The man with time to burn never gave the world any light. It is a waste of money trying to feed people on bread labels. We make mistakes; it is the other fellows who commit sins. You can get the flavor of life's hickory without eating the shell. Many big sins have a way of getting in with mighty small keys. The city with the lid off needs the church with the coat off. Withholding affection is one of the most wasteful economies in life. Our worst enemies are the friends who have failed to find us profitable. The Lord is not a refuge for the man who is looking for a soft place to rest. It's the man who hammers the church down who complains most that she does not rise. People who are carried away on a pocketbook that cannot be left at walk back dryshod. Happy the preacher who can invent a pocketbook that cannot be lect at home.

There are better ways of showing your sand than throwing grit in the other man's eyes. The best banks are in heaven; but the receiving tellers are likely to be in some back alley here. It's a good deal easier to imagine you have a call to referee the whole game than it is to get in and play fair all the time. HENRY F. COPEL