

TRADE MARK
F. S. R.
REGISTERED

That there is more to a Fertilizer than Analysis is proven conclusively by the results obtained every year from Royster Fertilizers. They are made from experience obtained by actual field experiments of what the plant requires, and not from ready reference formulating.

Every ingredient in Royster Goods is selected for its plant food value, and has its work to do at the proper time, therefore the plant fertilized with ROYSTER goods is fed regular from sprouting time until harvest.

Ask your dealer for Royster goods and see that the trade-mark is on every bag.

When you see this **F. S. R.** you know that you are getting the genuine and original ROYSTER Fish Fertilizer.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO COMPANY,

Factories and Sales Offices:

NORFOLK, VA. TARBORO, N. C. COLUMBIA, S. C.
BALTIMORE, MD. MACON, GA. SPARTANBURG, S. C.
COLUMBUS, GA. MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FOR HOME-GROWN PRODUCTS.

From Manufactures Record, March, 1911.

A splendid advertisement of opportunities for profitable investment in farming in North Carolina is given in a report by Agronomist J. L. Burgess of the State Department of Agriculture on estimates of food products shipped into the State in 1909. Mr. Burgess sent letters of inquiry into this subject to 600 secretaries of business bodies, Mayors, railroad traffic managers and leading men of affairs. One hundred and thirty replies were received, and upon these replies the following estimated cost of food products brought into the State is based:

Fork, 196,965 bbls.	\$4,899,125.00
Flour, 665,164 bbl	3,990,984.00
Cured meat, 7,721,935 pounds	965,241.87
Corn, 1,342,232 bu.	805,339.20
Canned goods, 145,456 cases	363,640.00
Oats, 706,282 bu.	317,826.90
Wheat, 205,828 bu.	236,702.20
Hay, 22,187.5 tons	221,875.50
Butter, 284,265 lbs.	49,653.00
Beef, 170,425 lbs	12,781.87
Total	\$11,863,169.54

This total, estimated as representing the value of one-fifth of the shipment of food supplies into North Carolina, is not to be taken as an indication of North Carolina's inability to raise them. There is not an item in the list which cannot be supplied by North Carolina; that is, as far as its farm possibilities are concerned. Nor is the exhibit intended to suggest that each farmer raise everything in the list. Mr. Burgess points out that the cotton district in the State may not be generally adapted to wheat-raising on a commercial scale; that the tobacco district may be expected to continue to make tobacco its money crop, and that the cereal district is not well suited to tobacco, cotton and fruit. But he urges every farmer in every district to raise at home as many of his staple food products as possible, and that each district in the State, having come under the influence of such a policy, exploit to the fullest extent its own natural resources to the end that as a whole the State may live at home.

Such exploitation would be found to bring immediate profit to farmers already fortunate enough to hold lands in the State, and would be sure to attract to North Carolina farmers from other parts of the country.

His Business "PICKING UP".

From the Atlanta Constitution. "Yes," said the old lady, "now that spring is with us, business will pick up with the old man." Asked what he did for a living she replied: "Well, he sells rabbit-feet for watch-charms, an' to stave off hoodoos, an' he does fine with rattlesnake rattles, but he makes most at sellin' young mockin' birds an' prayin' fer rain."

THE ARMY MOBILIZATION.

Comment on Mysterious Movement of Troops to the Mexican Border.

From the New York Tribune. The sudden massing of American troops near the Mexican border is explicable on one or more of a number of grounds, most of which should be conducive to tranquillity and confidence, and none of which should be sufficient to produce, in this country at least, any serious agitation or alarm. If it were in fact a practice maneuver, a part of the "war game" pure and simple, it would serve highly useful purposes. There have recently been many flings at our army as unprepared, inefficient, and only nominally existent. The test involved in the present movement will disclose its weaknesses, if they exist, and will demonstrate and promote its actual efficiency as nothing else could do.

If this military demonstration near the Rio Grande should preclude and prevent attacks upon American and other foreign residents in Mexico and their property, it might be worth to us many times its pecuniary cost. In any case we may rest assured that the administration at Washington has the knowledge, the ability, and the will to deal with both present and prospective phases of the case with justice to our friends and neighbors and with scrupulous regard for our own interests, peace, and honor.

From the New York Times. The administration has chosen to leave the public without information as to the purpose of these demonstrations, for demonstrations, not "maneuvers," they plainly are. The public is not at all in the dark as to the large general reasons for this movement of our land and sea forces. Plainly it has to do with the disturbed internal conditions in Mexico. Specially it is reasonable to assume that the government is in possession of information of some impending crisis in Mexico which makes it desirable that we should have near at hand a force sufficient to insure the protection of the life and property of Americans now in Mexico, and to safeguard the very large investments of American capital, possibly, also of foreign capital.

From the New York Evening Post. And however unhappy the Mexican situation may be, there is no claim anywhere that the central government is not able to maintain itself and to discharge all its reasonable obligations toward foreigners. Certainly, there can be as yet no pretense that 'chaos' has set in, and that the United States, as the great dispenser of all kinds of chaos, is bound to step in. We shall doubtless get more light soon on a vexed situation, and we surely need it. A part of the folly of President Diaz has lain in his censorship and suppression of the news. A franker policy ought now to be followed. The extent of the insurrection should be admitted, and the measures taken against it more fully disclosed. What is to be dreaded in such a business ignorance and wild surmise. If our people can only be given the knowledge to go upon, we have no doubt that they will express themselves in favor of an attitude toward troubled Mexico that is both considerate and just.

From the New York World. If such a demonstration had been made three or four years ago the whole country would have been agitated and the drum-beat would have been heard around the earth. Mr. Roosevelt was a man of violence, and a move like this on his part, could have had but one meaning. He was a jingo, and the spectacular disposition of armies and fleets gave him delight. He was rash, and he rarely estimated in advance the consequences of his impetuosity.

For Mr. Taft, not only at home but abroad, there is a different feeling. He may be misinformed as to the situation on our southern border; he may have been misled as to the property of these maneuvers, but there is general confidence in his good sense and just intentions.

There is no disposition to panic. There is everywhere a willingness to await his own explanation of these extraordinary proceedings.

From the New York Herald. Should occasion arise the United States will have an effective force within easy distance of the place where it will be needed. With Secretary Knox enjoying a fishing trip, Secretary Dickinson arranging for a visit to Panama, and the President getting his golf sticks in readiness for use on the August links, it would appear that the Washington administration is not looking forward to any serious work of the forces now being mobilized.

If 20,000 troops can be concentrated near the Southern frontier in a week, another 20,000 could follow them in the next week, and we would not then have stripped all our military posts or called on the national guard. Representative McVachan of California, may be persuaded that the organization of the army is not so hopelessly bad as he charged a few days ago, and even Representative Hobson may cheer up a little, as a couple of formidable naval squadrons will be a part of the object lesson.

From the Pittsburgh Post. Heretofore the revolution in Mexico has been looked upon in many quarters as nothing more than opera bouffe war and a subject more for the wit of paragraphers than serious thought. The action of our government, however, in mobilizing troops at San Antonio and sending battleships to the Gulf of Mexico, impart to the situation an entirely different complexion. Now it seems that the administration of Diaz is actually trembling, and the presence of the soldiers and ships within touch of the trouble zone is to protect American interests should the occasion arise.

From the Charleston News and Courier. Certainly it is not intended that our armies shall invade Mexico. In more carefully guarding the frontier they will at the same time be close at hand to protect American interests just across the frontier, through moral suasion, as it were. Two birds are therefore killed with one stone. The government has been able at one and the same time to satisfy the demands of American owners of property in northern Mexico and of the Diaz government. A measure to prevent war, not a war measure, has been taken.

From the New York Globe. The large American financial interests in the country and the considerable number of American citizens settled there, as well as the simple fact of propinquity, amply justify and explain the present mobilization of troops along the frontier. But the fantastic official explanation of the move as a series of practice maneuvers is a deep and curious mystery.

From the Boston Post. We want no unpleasantness with Mexico, but in the not impossible event that it arrives, we must be able to enforce respect for American rights in that country.

CAT ON JAG, TRIES SUICIDE.
Leaped From Hotel Roof, but His Nine Lives Foiled Him.

From the New York Herald. Homeless, half starved, and a slave to drink, Prince Bismark, a big black cat of unknown lineage, was rescued on the East Side three years ago by a wealthy woman, who carried him to the Waldorf-Astoria to live. For more than two years Prince Bismark lived on the fat of the land, and his conduct was beyond reproach. Unable to conquer the thirst for intoxicating beverages, he went on a spree ten days ago and was exiled to the roof garden. Remorseful and repentant, Prince Bismark, after brooding over his troubles for several days, finally decided to end his nine lives by committing suicide. He leaped from the roof of the seventh story of the Astoria section of the hotel, landing seven stories below on the roof of the Waldorf annex. Those who witnessed the plunge of more than 100 feet were sure that the cat would be crushed to death. His attempt to die suddenly was a failure, however, and, with a slightly sprained back, Prince Bismark is back in the basement of the hotel.

Ezra C. Bingham, chief engineer, who owns the cat, will take a step to see that Prince Bismark is secluded from the wine cellar, where he imbibed too freely of the contents of a broken bottle of French wine of the vintage of 1853. Mr. Bingham believes that in the future Prince Bismark will be satisfied with porterhouse steaks, quail on toast, and spring chicken. Just before supper Prince Bismark looked the part of an outcast. His fur was all awry and his expression was that of a creature that had not eaten a morsel of food in several days.

A Reciprocity Wager.

A well-known Washington man, who lost a cigar on the fate of the reciprocity agreement, paid the bet yesterday, and with the perfect score sent the following lines to the winner. Had a vote on the merits been allowed to be taken I'm sure you'd have found that I wasn't mistaken. As it is, it is plain that the lost reciprocity Went down to defeat from too much verbosity. But it's only postponed, and I'll back my impression. That it's sure to go through at the newly called session.

WANTED—To buy clean white rags. Apply to Ledger Office.

A Boom for Carter Harrison.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. The first murmurs of a new presidential boom have been heard in Washington. They followed promptly the news that former Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago had been again chosen as the Democratic candidate for mayor of that city at a direct primary election. It was the first test of this system of nominations made in Chicago, and the results are being pointed at as indicating a triumph of the independent vote.

Mr. Harrison received 55,669 votes in the primary, as against 53,513 for former Mayor Dunne and 38,541 for Andrew Graham, who was the candidate of the regular organization. Harrison already has served four terms as mayor of Chicago, a position which his father occupied before him and which he held at the time of his assassination. Harrison has a great many friends in Washington, and if conditions are propitious next year they expect to trot him out as a candidate at the Democratic national convention.

Don't Get Careless!

From the Philadelphia Record. Blobs—Jack Dashaway says he is going to settle down and look for a wife. Sloobs—Whose wife?

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From the Chicago News. Many a hotheaded man gets cold feet. Even the blind beggar seems to have an object in view. Should you get the worst of it, try to make the best of it. Don't forget that people tire of listening to your grouches. No, Cordelia, a man isn't necessarily tipsy because he tips the waiter. Aiming to do right is not enough. You must score an occasional hit.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

From the New York Press. Good inventions always spoil before it's time to use them. A man has to know a lot to realize what a lot more there is for him to learn. Confession in church is a sign you would never think of doing it right out in public. It's madness for a man to write love letters; it's suicide for them to be made known. Next to how the government ought to be run, a man thinks he knows best how coffee might be made.

A Modern Miracle.

From the Baltimore American. "My wife is an astonishing woman." "Is she?" "I'll give it to you. She told me the other night when I proposed going out that she would be ready in a minute. And she was."

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Did it ever occur to you why all good business men keep a checking account with a bank? We'll tell you. It enables them to keep their funds in a more secure place than the office safe. It gives them a better standing in the business world. It enables them to pay their bills by check, the returned check being an undisputable receipt.

Individuals find a checking account very convenient and a source of saving. Money in one's pocket is often spent on the spur of the moment, while one is disposed to think twice before drawing on his balance in the bank. Get the Savings Habit. Lay up for a rainy day.

Start a bank account with

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

The National Bank of Granville.

E. T. WHITE, H. G. COOPER, W. T. YANCEY,
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At OXFORD, N. C.

In State of North Carolina at close of business March. 7th, 1911.

SAFETY

PROTECTION

CONVENIENCE

ACCOMMODATION

WISDOM

EXPERIENCE

RESOURCES.

Loans	\$429,556.69
Overdrafts	823.79
U. S. Bonds	46,130.42
Other Securities	11,640.18
Bank, and Store Building	17,346.37
Furniture and Fixtures	3,700.00
Cash	
Due from Banks \$135,887.09	
Due from U. S. Treas. 2,250.00	
Cash	31,514.96
Total	169,652.05
Total	\$678,849.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits	25,678.05
Reserve	7,000.00
Circulation	45,000.00
DEPOSITS	501,171.45
Total	\$678,849.50

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF GRANVILLE,
SS:
I, W. H. Hunt, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Mch. 1911.
E. G. CREWS, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:

Z. W. LYON,
W. G. PACE,
R. W. LASSITER.