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Insures security and courtesy to all patrons. 4 per cent interest paid on savings deposits, compounded quarterly. You can bank with us by mail. Write or call on

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Will be in Nashville every first Monday

Paul D. Grady, Attorney and Counselor At Law

Middlesex, North Carolina. Practice in all courts in Nash, Wilson and Johnston Counties. Prompt attention given to all matters entrusted to my care

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J. A. FARMER, Attorney and Counselor At Law, Wilson, N. C.

Practice in All Courts Office 2nd Floor New Office Building in Rear of Court House

To The People of Nash County. For the convenience of my friends and clients in Nash County, I have arranged to be in Nashville every Monday. Feel the grateful and thankful for the confidence and very liberal patronage always accorded me by the people of my native county and hoping to receive a continuation of the same.

WHY NOT

comes to our Studio where you will GET WORK OF QUALITY! H. Thomas, 125 Main St., Rocky Mount, N. C. KODAK FINISHING.

MEDICINE USED BY PAIFULS IN ZOO

New Hospital in London Has a Large Variety of Ailments to Be Treated

ANIMALS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE

Visitors Often Spread an Illness Among More Delicate Inmates—Dumb Patients Not Grateful for Treatment.

Elephants with toothache, bears with sore heads and white mice with frost-bitten toes are among the patients that have already been treated at the new hospital in the Zoological Gardens, London.

Since the Zoo hospital was opened every kind of bird, beast, fish or reptile has had the advantage of the best medical treatment and nursing in the event of illness. Even tadpoles can now see the doctor.

An operating theatre has also been added for the benefit of animals requiring surgical aid. Here the poorest monkey can be operated on for appendicitis or a hastily swallowed thimble.

Many lives have been saved in the Zoo hospital, and inquests are held on all dead animals in the interests of the survivors.

All kinds of complaints are treated in the Zoo hospital. Animals and birds are strikingly human in their illnesses.

Visitors to the Zoo often spread an illness among the more delicate inmates. An old gentleman with a bad cold once started an epidemic of influenza in the monkey house which cost several lives.

"Many foreign animals are naturally subject to chills and are very difficult to rear," said an official.

"Some of the most frequent complaints are: 'Monkeys—Coughs, colds, influenza, pneumonia.

"Bears—Fur and skin troubles. 'Deer—Indigestion.

"Foreign Birds—Self-starvation owing to long dark nights and changed meal-times.

"Hippopotamuses—Digestive disorders.

"Elephants—Teething troubles and toothache.

"Gazelles and young deer—Broken limbs.

"Long-legged young animals have fragile limbs and frequently meet with accidents, and foreign birds sometimes starve to death because they miss their accustomed feeding time in the long nights.

"We have prevented that so far as possible by the use of artificial light. The bird wakes up, sees the glare, thinks it is sunshine and takes a meal cheerfully.

"Sick animals are treated like children to cod liver oil and powders. Strychnine injections are sometimes used to keep up a four-footed patient's strength, and elephants get their medicine by the painful when they need it.

"Animals, with the exception of dogs and horses, are rarely grateful for medical and surgical help. Bears are particularly impatient patients, but a rhinoceros which had been dosed and cured showed his gratitude to the keeper by following him about like a dog."

Radium and Vaccine. An Italian physician who exposed fresh vaccine virus to the emanations of radium for varying periods and then made use of it in vaccinating children found that there was no effect on the action of the virus produced by the exposure to the rays, but that the pustules produced by the virus were entirely free from any septic suppurative; there was no inflammation, area and no fever. He finds that this is an efficient method of purifying vaccine virus, but on account of the expense of radium not one that can be commonly followed.

Beautiful Pearls. The pearls found on the gulf coast of Lower California are said to exhibit a greater variety of colors than those of any other part of the world, and the business of pearl-fishing there is growing. The chief colors are black, gray, red, bluish-green and yellowish. The red pearls rank among the most valuable. They possess a fine luster, and many of them are large and of the most perfect shape. They are, however, found only occasionally.

A Burglar's Awful Deed.

may not paralyze a home so completely as a mother's long illness. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a splendid remedy for women. "They gave me wonderful benefit in constipation and female trouble," writes Mrs. M. C. Dunlap, of Lead Hill, Tenn. If address try them. 25c at Nashville Drug Co.

TO MAKE ONE FAT OR THIN

Dr. George White Classes Foods as Strong, Medium and Light. "How to get fat or thin" was told by Dr. George White in a lecture at the Harvard Medical School. Among other things, he said: "Some persons you could never make thin unless you could change their character. Ordinarily the supervision of a physician is necessary to prevent mistakes and for encouragement and discipline."

"It is not safe to lose more than two pounds a week or twenty pounds in three months. If you have more than this to lose, say fifty pounds, then it is better to bring it loss about intermittently.

"It doesn't mean starvation, or necessarily less food, but a choice of new foods; for instance, replacing of roast beef by chicken, thickened soups by clear soups. Foods may be roughly divided into three classes—strong, medium and light, according to their values.

"The strong foods are olive oil, butternuts, chocolate, cheese, sugar cake, ice cream, roast beef, ham, pork chops, bacon, gravies, cream, candy, puddings, peas, cereals, macaroni, bread, figs and dates.

"Foods of medium fat value are cream soups, thickened soups, fowl, beef round, veal, eggs, salmon, shad, macaroni, halibut, beans, grapes and bananas.

"The light foods are milk, butter-milk, clear soups, beef tea, broiled chicken, perch, cod, oysters, lobster, potatoes, beets, green peas, radish, cabbage, celery, lettuce spinach, apples, peaches, cherries, oranges and melons."

Theatre Folk Are Superstitious.

Theatrical people, says a writer in Success Magazine, are proverbially superstitious. I know of one great actress who never goes on the stage without first crossing herself to insure good luck. Some of our greatest stars would perhaps retire from the stage if they should lose the horseshoe which is nailed to the lid on one of their trunks, and could not get another.

Mrs. Leslie Carter always runs three times on the wings before walking on the stage, and she thinks this precaution will banish all evil influences. When Mary Anderson was on the stage she never dared to peep through the curtain while the house was filling. Many theatrical people constantly carry round with them for luck "the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit killed by the light of the moon."

Buried Treasures in Morocco.

In Morocco it is customary for a man to bury most of his riches in a place known only to himself. This custom is practiced by all Moors, for they cannot trust their own family, who would murder them directly if they knew where the money was.

At the death of the head of the family in Morocco digging operations commence at once, but seldom is the money discovered. There must be many fortunes buried away in odd corners of the country. An instance came under the writer's notice at one of the coast towns. During the demolition of a house a considerable sum of money was found built into the wall.

Acid-Resisting Metal.

Before the Faraday Society recently, Mons. Ad. Joure described the remarkable relative property of ferro-silicon, and other alloys of silicon. Nitric acid, even as a vapor, does not affect these alloys at all. Sulphuric and hydrochloric acid also have no effect. The same is true of acetic acids. The high price of platinum gives importance to ferro-silicon as a substitute to be used in the manufacture of acid-resisting vessels, but the alloy possesses a disadvantage in its brittleness, and the thickness and weight of the vessels made of it.

Wears a Bonnet of Her Own.

Adelberg is a town in Suffolk, England, that is not worth much, the men being fishermen and the women keeping lodging houses for those who come from the cities for the change of climate. The men are, possibly, too busy to attend to civic affairs, at any rate, they elected a lady mayor, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M. D. She is a woman in every sense of the word, and would not wear the cocked hat that mayors are expected to wear, but purchased in London a black bonnet instead.

Another New Element?

A chemical element, believed to be previously unknown, has been found by Mr. Ogawa, a Japanese chemist, in thorium, cerite and monazite. The name nipponium, with the symbol Np, has been proposed for it. It is a metal apparently allied to aluminum. It has an equivalent weight of about 60, and Mr. Ogawa thinks that in the periodic system it probably lies between niobium and ruthenium.

It Starts The World

when the astounding claim was first made for Bucklen's Arnica Salve, but forty years of wonderful cures have proved them true, and everywhere it is now known as the best salve on earth for Burns, Boils, Sores, Gores, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatisms, Eczema, chapped hands, Fever Sores and Piles. Only 25c at Nashville Drug Co.

WATCH OIL AT \$200 A QUART

World Poorer Because of Lost Secret of An Inventor Who Died Peniless

INDUSTRIAL ROMANCE REVEALED

High Prices Paid After His Death for the Lubricant He Couldn't Get Watchmakers to Try While He Was Alive.

"Red oil is the cause of the stoppage of clocks and watches of all kinds," the concern was built into the country just thirty years ago and as much as \$200 for a single quart of watch oil, the profits for making which had been discovered many years before by a Boston man.

The inventor devoted a great deal of time to the production of the oil, testing it by every means at his command, and finally having brought it to a satisfactory stage he made up a small quantity and offered it for sale.

"Because watchmakers are naturally suspicious of new substances of this kind the new oil sold only slowly and in very small quantities, which were chiefly trial samples. The oil maker, like many other inventors, finally became disheartened, gave up his business and soon died peniless.

"He owed about \$600 to his book-keeper, who having nothing else to satisfy his claims took possession of whatever oil he could find. He finally disposed of it to Willard, the old maker of so-called banjo clocks of Boston, and Willard after keeping it for a long time induced Frodsham, the famous chronometer maker of London, to test it on some of his fine chronometers, which were noted all over the world for their precision and accuracy.

"In fitting up some ships' chronometers for the Arctic regions this oil was used as a lubricant. The vessels were gone for several years. During all that time the chronometers gave complete satisfaction. When the ships returned to London the watchmakers were amazed at the results obtained, the oil being apparently as fresh as when it was applied.

"At about the same time the oil was used on the chronometers of ships bound for India and other tropical climates, and the results were just as satisfactory as when the chronometers were taken to the far north. The London manufacturers tried to secure more of the oil, but Willard, who had all that was ever made of it, refused to sell. Moreover it was impossible to make more of the oil, as the secret of its manufacture had died with the inventor.

"Willard upon retiring from business gave all that was left of the precious oil to an old apprentice, who fully appreciated the value of an oil that would withstand all climates and perform all conditions, divided it up for safety into four equal parts and these were stored in four different places in the city.

"At the time of the great fire in Boston three of these portions of the oil were destroyed and the fourth portion, which made just about one quart, was sold for \$200 to the biggest watch concern in America.

"The best oil to-day is made from the porpoise jawbone, the process having been discovered by sailors and fishermen in 1816. The sailors extracted some of the oil from the jawbone and gave it to carpenters and others who used oil stoves for sharpening their tools. Since it did not gum or glue when so applied the idea was fully suggested that it was just the thing for watches and clocks.

"What is known as blackfish oil is also used extensively now. Olive oil was used to oil the wheels of clocks and watches a hundred years ago."

ONE WHO NEVER CAME BACK

No Trace Was Left by Swede Who Attempted the Pole in Balloon.

"The One Who Never Came Back" was a newspaper headline of last week in recounting the various expeditions to the north pole. Of the long list of those who have braved the frigid terrors of the arctic seas in the interest of science or to grasp the will-o-the-wisp of fame there are endless tales to stir the souls of men and arouse sympathy, but it is the chapter dealing with "the one who never came back" from which the world turns with a shudder. It is twelve years now since S. A. Andree made his daring and, as it has proved, foolhardy attempt to sail over the north pole in a balloon. How he perished, and when and where, is one of the secrets locked in the icy fastnesses of the region of everlasting cold.

What terrible suffering, what horror of loneliness and despair beset him before he perished, is dreadful to contemplate. Andree was a Swede. He was a member of the Swedish International polar expedition of 1882 and 1883, and an aeronaut of considerable skill. He had his own ideas about reaching the goal of the ages. He had observed that at certain seasons of the year a steady current of air flowed toward the north pole. What could be easier, argued Andree, than for a well equipped balloon to set sail in this current of air, float over the pole, descend, take observations, and then float away again to carry the word to a waiting world.

Desperate as appeared the undertaking, Andree found men who were willing to aid him in carrying it out. Ever more, he found two men who were willing to take the slender chance with him and stake their lives for fame and adventure.

King of Sweden, was a Swede who gave their support to the venture. It was in 1893 that Andree went forth to Danae Island, Spitzbergen, and made preparations for the journey. A balloon house was built, and the big bag was inflated. It was found, however, that the gases expanded more rapidly than was expected and the trip was postponed a year.

Two Swedish war vessels escorted the expedition to Spitzbergen the following June. Experiments had shown that the gas would keep the balloon aloft thirty days. The plan was to have the balloon drift along about 800 feet above the surface of the ice. Of men, freight, food, and ballast the craft carried a weight of about five tons.

A favorable breeze was awaited. At last, July 11, 1897, it came. The ropes were cut and the balloon shot upward. Suddenly, for some reason never known, it dropped rapidly almost to the surface of the sea. Balloon was thrown out by the men on board, and the balloon rose again and sailed away over the mountainous island of Vogelsang, an altitude of 1,500 feet being necessary to make the passage.

When the watchers on shore and on the war vessels lost sight of the balloon it was the world's last glimpse of Andree and his two intrepid companions. Three message buoys dropped by Andree the day the start was made have been found. The latest was dated at 10 o'clock that night. An altitude of 82 degrees, 8 degrees from the pole, had been reached at that time. The brave aeronaut reported that all was well. But of the ultimate fate of the balloon and its passengers searchers have found never a sign.

Jukes Family Record.

One argument that caused the Indiana marriage law was the Jukes family. Ancestor Max Jukes, born in New York in 1720, was a lazy drunkard. Of his descendants 1,200 were forced to be occupants of penal and charitable institutions before 1874. Not one was ever elected to public office and not one ever served in the Army or Navy or in any way helped public welfare. On the contrary, they cost society more than \$1,000 each, or a total of \$1,200,000. Three hundred and ten were in poorhouses, 2,300 years in all; 300, one in four, of his descendants died in childhood; 440 were viciously diseased; 400 were physically wrecked early by their own viciousness; fifty were notorious women; seven were murderers; sixty habitual thieves; 130 were convicted for miscellaneous crimes.

When it's Gone, It's Gone Forever. There is yet to come no end of fake serums, hair restorers, to make bald heads dream of hyacinth locks, departed never to return. The hope of the bald head is one of the strange and positive delusions of men. It is an old stage drug store joke how a bald-headed man will buy hair "restorer" from a bald-headed druggist. Baldness is largely a natural process in many higher types of man and rather shows such men to be still growing and changing, even for into senility, and that science is still very much in the dark about Nature's aim and purposes in old age.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of Joe J. Lindsay, convicted before the Recorder Court of Nash County in Dec. 1910, of retailing liquors and sentenced to the penitentiary of Nashville Township for 3 months.

LOUIS T. VAUGHAN, Attorney This Apr. 12, 1911.

GUNPOWDER IS A VERY COSTLY ITEM

Great Broadside Means Expenditure of \$23,364 and 90,000 Pounds of Steel Projectiles

GREAT POWERS OF EXECUTION

America Has a Fleet with Potentialities of Destruction So Wonderful that Only Figures Can Tell the True Story of Its Greatness.

Had some ordnance expert told David Glasgow Farragut, the greatest of American Admirals, that some day this nation would own a single fleet of battle ships which could, if the occasion ever came, fire a broadside of steel projectiles weighing more than ninety thousand pounds, and could do this not once but four and perhaps six times a minute, it is quite certain that the great naval commander would have considered the prophet a dreamer.

Yet this is exactly what the reorganized Atlantic fleet will be able to do when the battleships of the Dreadnought type, recently commissioned, become fighting units in the great armada.

Every American who keeps up with the times knows that the Atlantic fleet is an organization of sixteen first-class battleships and knows how most of those battleships look. He knows that the Connecticut has three and the Mississippi two funnels, that most of the sixteen have the new fangled spiderweb masts and that the fleet is divided into units of four for purposes of command.

All this, as a rule, is known to the man in the street. Yet it is doubtful if one person in one hundred in this country knows that this fleet—the backbone of the service—actually carries eighty-four 12-inch guns in its main batteries and that every projectile as it leaves one of these guns means that 300 pounds of smokeless powder, costing about \$225, has been used up. And every one of these 12-inch guns fires in the Atlantic fleet's broadside, both port and starboard.

A little mathematics will prove that if ever this avalanche of steel is hurled against a hostile fleet it will mean the instantaneous explosion of more than 25,000 pounds of smokeless powder that at wholesale had cost the government approximately \$20,000, and that the weight of the 12-inch projectiles hurled at the enemy totaled more than 71,000 pounds. If the eight, seven and six inch guns that can be used in the broadside were also fired at the same time, it would mean the flight of more than 115,000 pounds of steel, the cost of the powder that expelled it from the guns aggregating nearly \$24,000.

Now for the story that figures tell. First, of course, to be considered must be the giant new Dreadnoughts, Delaware and North Dakota, the newest of American battleships. Practically the whole offensive power of these mighty vessels rests with their main batteries of ten 12-inch guns, batteries that are just two and one-half times as great as that of the vessels of the Connecticut class, and only a few years ago the Connecticut was considered the most powerful battleship afloat.

A broadside from one of these ships weighs 8,500 pounds, and every time this hail of steel is discharged it will necessitate the burning up of three thousand pounds of the finest smokeless powder, costing \$2,250. The two Dreadnoughts of this type therefore furnished as their quota of the offensive power of the fleet a broadside of twelve-inch projectiles weighing 17,000 pounds, a broadside that can be repeated anywhere from two to six times every minute.

Next in importance come the Michigan and South Carolina, each of four thousand tons less displacement than the North Dakota and Delaware. They, too, depend entirely upon guns of the twelve-inch type, each of them carrying eight, and as in the case of the larger ships all of these guns are so placed that they can be used in broadside. A broadside from the Michigan and South Carolina will weigh 15,000 pounds.

After the Michigan and South Carolina are ranked the ships that belong to the Connecticut class. These six are the Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Vermont, New Hampshire and Minnesota. Each carries four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch and twelve seven-inch guns.

The Danger Worm. It is not the bookworm, but the worm of the still that is causing or has caused the trouble with both whites and blacks, North and South.—Kansas City Leader.

[NOTICE]

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment wonderfully effective. One application will convince you of its merits. Try it. For sale by All Dealers.

PROTECTION!

In cold, unassuming figures, here is our guarantee to every depositor, regardless of the amount he may have in this bank

Capital - - - - \$100,000 Surplus & Profits - \$ 55,000 Stockholders Liab - \$100,000 Total \$255,000

\$255,000.00, that amount stands between your deposit and any possible loss. This bank wants your business. Four Per Cent Interest paid on Savings deposits Compounded Quarterly!

The Planters Bank,

Rocky Mount, N. C. Cleanses The Blood

This is the time to take a step in the right direction—to thoroughly cleanse the system of impurities accumulated during the winter months.

Start the summer with a new energy and vitality—strengthen your blood supply, cleanse it and increase its nourishing power—stimulate the liver, kidneys and bladder—aid them in throwing off the waste material.

NYAL'S Spring Sarsaparilla

was devised for this very purpose—it cleanses and enriches the blood—increases the circulation—arrests a new foundation—it will make you feel more like yourself, you will be up and doing.

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