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HAD BOY AS PRESIDENT

Alleged Bogus Insurance Companies Squandered \$27,000 a Month.

Philadelphia.—According to Daniel E. Aunihan, of the Pennsylvania State Insurance Department, the officers of the fourteen fire insurance companies raided in one office in this city yesterday were clerks, office boys and stenographers, a nineteen-year-old boy, paid \$5 a week, being president.

Three officers, David Bolalty, C. Weinberg and Jacob L. Malschic, were held today in \$5,000 bail each for trial. Malschic is nineteen, and his parents declare he never knew he was an officer of a company, but had been asked by his employers to sign papers.

It is stated that the heads of the companies squandered \$27,000 a month from 807 clients in all parts of the United States.

"Be Thou Faithful."

An Eastern king was once in need of a faithful servant and friepd. He gave out notice that he wanted a man to do a day's work, and two men came and asked to be employed. He engaged them both for certain fixed wages, and set them to work to fill a basket with water from a neighboring well, saying he would come in the evening and see their work. He then left them to themselves, and went away.

After putting in one or two buckets, one of the men said: "What is the good of doing this useless work? As soon as you put water in it runs out."

The other man answered: "But we have our daily wages, haven't we? The use of the work is the master's business, not ours."

"I am not going to do such a fool work," replied the other, and, throwing down his bucket, he went away.

The other man continued his work till about sunset he exhausted the well. Looking down into it, he saw something shining at the bottom. He let down the bucket once more, and drew up a precious diamond ring.

"Now I see the use of pouring water into a basket," he exclaimed to himself. "If the bucket had brought up the ring before the well was dry, it would have been found in the basket. The labor was not useless, after all."

But he had yet to learn why the king had ordered this apparently useless task. It was to test their capacity for perfect obedience, without which no servant is reliable.

At this moment the king came up to him, and as he bade the man keep the ring, he said: "Thou hast been faithful in a little thing; now I see I can trust thee in great things. Henceforth thou shalt stand at my right hand."

The moral is obvious: Always work willingly, however useless your toil may seem.—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

More Pay For Letter Carriers.

The 40,000-odd rural free delivery carriers in the United States are to receive salary increases as a result of an order issued in Washington City a few days ago by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The order provides for the disbursement during the current fiscal year of \$4,000,000, which will mean an increase of \$100 over the present salary of \$900 for all carriers on standard routes, and proportionate increases on shorter routes.

Congress provided last session for the expenditure of this extra \$4,000,000 but left it to the discretion of the Postmaster General as to how much of it should be expended. Mr. Hitchcock decided to authorize the expenditure of the full amount.

His desire to compensate the carriers for any additional burden which may be placed on them if the parcel post system he has recommended for rural routes is approved by Congress, was the important consideration, Mr. Hitchcock declared which led him to make the authorization.

It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the house-top.—Robert South.

SOAKS THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Ware-Kramer Co. Wins in a Long Drawn Out Suit.

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—A verdict for \$20,000 damages was returned this morning by the jury in the \$1,200,000 damage suit of the Ware-Kramer Tobacco Company vs. the American Tobacco Company, after the jury had been out all night. Under the Sherman anti-trust act, under which the suit was brought, this verdict is trebled, making the judgment for damages that the court enters against the American Tobacco Company \$60,000.

The American Tobacco Company, through counsel, lodged notice of appeal, but it is understood that this will be the end of the suit, which was brought on the ground that the American Tobacco Company, through the use of coupons, free and gratis goods, inside discounts and other secret and unlawful means of pushing cigarette sales, persistently invaded the trade of the plaintiffs and brought about the failure of plaintiffs, who went into the hands of a receiver in Norfolk in 1909. The trial has been in progress here for four and a half weeks.

Motion for a new trial made by the American Tobacco Company is based on six alleged errors in the charge of Judge Connor and in the admission and rejection of evidence. Counsel for the plaintiff express great dissatisfaction at the verdict as allowing inadequate damages.

It is said that five of the jurors were opposed to allowing any damages at all. The jury included seven Democrats and five Republicans, and it is understood that three of the five Republicans held out for big damages and two were against any damage at all. Three Democrats favored big damages and four wanted small damages allowed. The verdict allowing \$20,000 was a compromise of the different views.

The judgment against the American Tobacco Company, for \$70,000 and costs, was signed by Judge Connor this afternoon, following the jury verdict for \$20,000, that means \$60,000 under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act, that gives treble damages.

Also, Judge Connor, under this act, taxed the fees for plaintiff's counsel, allowing \$10,000 in the case. Plaintiffs complained that the Ware-Kramer Company, receiver is in debt \$70,000 and that all the \$60,000 verdict will go to the creditors, leaving nothing for Ware-Kramer and the stockholders. However, they decided not to ask a new trial.

Direct Primary Law.

North Carolina Democrats nominate their United States Senators and State officials by a primary election, but as yet we have no direct primary law which enables both parties to nominate at the same time. The direct primary system is growing in popularity and we will have the opportunity of seeing how legalized nominating elections will turn out in the conservative State of Massachusetts.

This year candidates for Governor of Massachusetts will be nominated by the direct primary process, and all other State and local officers will be nominated in the same way, except members of the State committee and Presidential electors, who will be named by a State convention. The law contains a party enrollment provision which will prevent a voter from acting in the primary with the Republican party one year and with the Democratic party the next year. It is also provided that no names can be placed upon the official primary ballots except by petition.

Representatives in the Legislature of both political parties joined in the work of drafting the new law, and they had the assistance of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, election commissioners and others familiar with election machinery. From all accounts the law, in its details, is regarded as a great improvement on the primary nomination laws of other States. As public sentiment in Massachusetts is in favor of giving the new method a fair test in this year's elections, the experiment will be watched with much interest.

TEN BARRELS OF FLIES.

Twelve-Year-Old Boy the Champion in Unique Contest.

Worcester, Mass.—Over ten barrels of flies were gathered by the 32 contestants in an anti-fly crusade, which began on June 22.

The winner, who gets a prize of \$100 turned in ninety-two quarts, or a total of 1,216,000 flies, captured in traps of his own construction, and claims the world's championship. He is Earl E. Bousquet, twelve years old.

The entire collection of flies will be placed on exhibition in Clark University.

Don't Kiss Hungry Husband.

Mme. Georgette Le Blanc, Maurice Maeterlinck's famous wife, has issued a warning to wives the world over, in the shape of ten commandments, as follows:

- 1. I Never allow hirelings to tend your husband in what concerns his bodily welfare.
2. See that his clothes are ready each day and befitting the season of each year.
3. Assume the qualities of a barometer, that you may foresee the electric disturbances which visit every menage.
4. When your husband is in a bad temper don't develop similar symptoms, but when he is merry imitate him unflinchingly.
5. Don't fondle him before meal time—kisses to a hungry man are as soap bubbles to a parched throat.
6. Use your tongue only in agreement; disapproval is best expressed with the eyes.
7. If your husband has the gout, don't insist on walking.
8. If you wish to convince him that you are a better actress than Bernhardt and a sprightlier dancer than Paviowa, show him that you are a better cook than Escoffier.
9. A wife's duties are, among others, to smooth over domestic tiffs—a man never admits he is in the wrong—to attend to the household finances, and to have an eye for the week after next.
10. Finally, never lose sight of the fact in making all these sacrifices that if man supports the family woman is his superior in far more ways than he is hers.

Possibilities of Youth.

The pride of life looms very large among the motives that determine aspirations. This is the golden season of opportunity. We should make much of it while it lasts. When old age creeps on and our youthful vigor becomes trophied it is too late to think of what we might have done. It amounts to something to walk down the street and have people point you out as a man who has accomplished some great mission, whether it is to accumulate wealth or to carve a great name in the world of men and women.

The chosen youth gets what he goes after. The chance is open to all. The youth who thinks that he only has to idly wait and fate will thrust greatness upon him is sadly mistaken. He must work out his own salvation. The purse of fortune favors may smooth the way, but real work must be done by the boy himself if he expects to be successful.

Most of our great men have started life with but little before them. One of our presidents was a tailor and his old-fashioned shop still stands as a monument to him; another was a carpenter, another one chopped wood for an existence. At the time none of them ever thought the day would come when they would occupy the presidential chair.

Fate sometimes makes it easier for some than for others, but fate is usually just in the distribution of her gifts.

Great men are made. They are not born to greatness. They come into this world with the possibilities of being celebrated.

Take advantage of youth while the chance lasts. It can never be renewed.

The wonderful foundation of perpetual youth is a myth. It has ever caused the death of more than one adventurer who sought to find it. There is but one youth to every life and it is all too brief. If the opportunity is not accepted in youth it can never be accepted at all.—Memphis Appeal.

MUST ALL PULL TOGETHER

If Cotton Farmers Would Advance Price of The Product.

Present prospects are that there will be a big cotton crop this year. This big crop, if it comes, will be due entirely to the work of the farmers of the South. It is going to be worth a big lot of money, too, and will bring handsome profits to somebody.

The question is: Who is this "somebody" going to be—the farmers, or the speculators and cotton-mill men?

It is, of course, unreasonable to expect cotton to bring as much per pound when there is a large crop as when there is a small one; but it is even more unreasonable for prices to be hammered down when a good crop is made so that a large crop may actually bring less money than a small one. This has happened before now, and it will happen again unless the farmers take steps to prevent it. The men who buy cotton are going to do all they can to force the price as low as possible. What are the farmers going to do about it?

This inquiry is likely to be met by another: What can they do about it? And often this question will be asked so as to imply that they can do nothing.

This we do not believe. There are several things the individual farmer can do, and others which farmers as a class can do.

- 1. The individual can, first of all, make provision right now for enough feed for his live stock, so that he will not have to sell cotton and buy feed. He still has time to make sure of this; but he must act at once.
2. He can, if he will start now, have hogs enough to kill so that he will not have to sell cotton and buy meat.
3. He can keep the garden going and raise his own vegetables and maybe a surplus.
4. He can take care of the poultry and the cows and make them a source of income.

There are other things he can do to make himself independent of his cotton crop; and every man who is able to hold his cotton and market as he chooses can help to insure profitable prices for the crop, while every man who must sell is going to help depress the price.

Acting together farmers can agree upon a plan of marketing and keep the whole crop from being forced on the market at once. They can make arrangements with their local bankers for loans, if they need ready money in the fall. In many cases, the farmers themselves can finance the cotton crop of their neighborhood, by helping out with short-time loans, secured by the cotton crop, those who would otherwise have to sell at once. They can keep more negro tenants from rushing the whole crop on the market as soon as made, and this they must do if they would keep prices up. Every neighborhood which handles its crop in a business-like way will help to maintain prices and will help to bring nearer the much-dreamed-of day of scientific marketing.—Progressive Farmer.

Stick to Your Cotton.

As the summer advances and the weather continues hot the temptation to lay by cotton too early will be felt. Cotton is a late growing plant and therefore should have late cultivation. Most other crops will soon be out of the way, and it does seem that farmers could continue cultivating the cotton until the time comes to stop. Why should a farmer quit his cotton two or three weeks too soon when he would probably lose thereby two or three bales of cotton. One of the best farmers we ever knew made it a rule to plow his cotton one time in August every year. His advice to his neighborhood often repeated was this: "Don't lay by your cotton too early, give it one plowing in August."

Had he been happy and faultless, I would not have loved him as I did. There is a degree of pity in all our friendships. Misfortune has an attraction for certain souls. The content of our heart is mixed with tears and nearly all our deep affections have their beginning in some sorrowful emotion.—Lamartine.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE GIRL.

E. G. Burke, Philadelphian, and Woman Drown in Owaseo Lake.

Auburn, N. Y.—A gigantic wave on Owaseo Lake swept Miss Adelaide McCarthy, 18 years old, and her cousin, Edward George Burke, aged 22, of Philadelphia, from the grasp of rescuers to death in the lake tonight.

Burke, who was a good swimmer, had battled for the life of his companion for half an hour, and was preparing to assist her to the hands of four men in a motor-boat when the wave swept them away, half filled the boat, silenced the engine and set the craft adrift.

"Save the girl, fellows; don't try to take me in," shouted Burke, who was treading water with the girl in his arms. A moment later the wave blotted both from view.

Two Crops on all Lands.

In the Cotton Belt two crops a year on all land in possible, practicable and profitable under a proper system of farm management; and while some may not be able to attend such intensive cropping, it should be the aim of every ambitious farmer.

Perhaps the one reason most frequently advanced for failure to plant the oat and wheat lands in some legume catch crop is the difficulty in preparing the land. There is a good management at this point, for the difficulty is a real one. The corn and cotton crops are usually demanding the attention at this time, and while the seeming scarcity of men could be overcome by the use of larger and better implements, the horse-power is still lacking. Moreover when the oats and wheat are cut the land soon becomes hard and difficult to put in good condition for seeding to the catch crops. All of these difficulties under our system of farm management are real and serious ones; but the advantages of keeping the land growing a crop all the time are too great to justify a failure to solve these difficulties.

In the first place it is certain that these lands should be prepared and seeded as soon after the oats and wheat are cut as possible. This is important because the sooner the catch crops are planted the better for them and the sooner the land is prepared the more easily it can be done. If these crops could be removed as soon as cut the difficulty would be largely solved, but they must be shocked and left to dry for some time, and this is the chief obstacle to prompt an easy preparation of the land for catch crops.

Again, when the land is broken there must be no delay in using the smoothing harrows and the roller or other clod crusher, when necessary to thoroughly pulverize the land before the clods or lumps have had time to dry out and become so hard that thorough pulverization is impossible. Land that breaks up in lumps may usually be well pulverized if it is disked or harrowed immediately after being plowed, but if these lumps are allowed to dry even for a few hours on a hot dry day, it may be impracticable to pulverize them until heavy rains come.—Progressive Farmer.

Peas and Cotton.

Did you ever plant any peas in cotton? We suppose you replanted some cotton with peas and that the vines ran across the rows and up the cotton stalks and gave you much trouble. We have learned a better way which is to sow peas in every other middle when the cotton is plowed the last time about August 1st. By sowing them late they do not run hardly at all, but grow almost straight up and so are not in the way of the cotton pickers. Sowing only every other middle leaves clean middles for the pickers. The peas sown in the cotton should be sown on the poorest land. There they are most needed and would not be overcome by the rank cotton. For several years we have done this with satisfactory results. You could hardly expect to gather a crop of peas sown so late. If you have any seed peas left over, try them in your cotton.—Smithfield Herald.

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