

**Safest For Savings**

Inspected by the United States Government and managed by competent officers and directors.

**The First National Bank**  
Of Rocky Mount, N. C.

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

J. B. RAMSEY, President.  
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**Truthful Advertising**

Advertise the truth, and people will depend upon you and know that you will always state facts to them. We do not advertise "Safest for Savings," but we do advertise that we have A SAFE, STRONG and SOUND BANK, paying 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

**The Rocky Mount Savings & Trust Co.**

*The North Carolina*  
**College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.**

**THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.**

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Industrial Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Arts. One-year course in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held at all county seats on July 13. For Catalog address THE REGISTRAR, West Raleigh, N. C.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA State Normal and Industrial College**

Maintained by the State for the Women of North Carolina. Five regular courses leading to Degrees. Special Courses for teachers. Free tuition to those who agree to become teachers in the State. Fall Session begins September 13, 1911. For catalogue and other information address JULIUS F. FOUST, Pres., Greensboro, N. C.

**What Congress Did.**

Congress has adjourned after a session of 4 months and 18 days, during which time it has discussed and passed legislation that is of vital importance to the people.

The extra session was called by the president for the purpose of passing a reciprocity measure with Canada, and this has been done and now awaits a vote by the Canadians this fall. The Baltimore Sun sums up the work of the session as follows:

"The house passed the farmers' free list bill, putting upon the free list a large number of necessities used by all classes of consumers. With certain amendments, this was passed by the senate. Though it was designed to lower the cost of living, the president vetoed it on the ground that his tariff board was investigating, and announced that he would refuse to approve any tariff legislation until that board had made its report.

"On the same ground Mr. Taft vetoed the wool bill, which provided for a considerable reduction in the rates on raw wool, woolen goods, clothing and blankets, and constituted a needed revision of Schedule K, which is considered the most unjust feature to the present tariff. Mr. Taft himself having admitted that it is 'indefensible.'

"The house passed the cotton bill, radically reducing the tariff on cotton and cotton goods, which was amended in the senate and went back to the house. This measure, according to agreement was also passed by the house. His action on the wool bill and the farmers' free list bill indicates that the president will also veto the cotton bill.

"A bill was passed providing for the reappointment of membership of the house of representatives according to the census of 1910, and increasing its membership from 391 to 433, thus insuring against loss of representation by any state. This bill was signed by the president and has become a law. The addition of 42 congressmen and the admission of Arizona and New Mexico will mean a large increase in the electoral vote next year and may have an important effect upon the result of the presidential election.

"Though urged by Mr. Taft in a special message to provide for more specific regulations for the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act, neither house took any step toward the amendment of that law.

"The joint resolution for the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment looking to election of United States senators by direct popular vote was passed by the house, but when it reached the senate was changed by the adoption of the Bristol amendment, which, able authorities contended, gave specifically to congress the power to regulate elections in the various states. This aroused the fear of a possible 'force' bill, which would overturn the election laws and constitutional amendments adopted by the southern states to eliminate the ignorant negro vote, and the house refused to agree to the senate

**THE PRICE OF COTTON.**

**An Effort Will Be Made To Force Up Price.**

Washington, D. C., What was referred to generally as a "threatening" the cotton market was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of senators and representatives, including Representatives John H. Small, of North Carolina; Oscar Underwood and Heflin, of Alabama, and Senators Williams, of Mississippi, and Owen, of Oklahoma.

"Hold cotton for 13 cents," is the advice the committee will give the farmers of the south in a letter which will be sent to every cotton grower in the southern states.

In an interview for the Daily News Representative Small said: "The meeting was one of the most important ever held in the interest of the cotton growers. The agricultural department's cotton report issued a short while ago indicates that a crop of 15,000,000 bales will be produced this year. The world can only use about 13,000,000 bales of American cotton, and if the report of the department is taken seriously it will result in the price of cotton being forced down to about nine cents a pound. Reports from the different states indicate that the total crop will not be more than 13,000,000 bales, so our idea is to get every man who has got cotton to sell to refuse to sell for less than 13 cents a pound, and to withhold at least 20 per cent of this year's crop.

"We are making arrangements with the banks throughout the country to lend the farmer from \$25 to \$30 on each bale of cotton which he refuses to sell, and at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum. There may be some banks in isolated parts of the country who are not able to make this loan and we have arranged to take care of them.

"The New York cotton exchange is using the government's cotton report to depress the price of the cotton and unless the farmers refuse to sell at less than 13 cents the price of this year's crop will drop below 9 cents a pound."

Letters have already been sent to all of the farmers' state unions with a request that the county and district unions be advised of the action of the committee.—P. R. Anderson, in Greensboro News.

amendment and the resolution is left in conference to be acted on at the next session.

"The new arbitration treaties negotiated by the president with Great Britain and France were submitted to the senate, but have not been ratified. They will be taken up for consideration at the regular session.

"An important measure passed is the bill which provides for the publication of campaign contributions before election. The house passed the Rucker bill, amending the present publicity act, which provides for publication after election. The senate made its provisions far more sweeping, making it apply to primaries as well as elections, and limiting the amount any candidate may spend to \$10,000 for a senatorship and \$5,000 for membership in the house.—Ledger-Dispatch.

**The Man Who Quits.**

Do you happen to think of a lawyer who left a growing practice to accept some clerical position that paid a high salary, but ruined the professional career of the man who was tempted and fell. Did you ever see a great teacher who was becoming eminent in calling turn aside from his vocation to enter the commercial realm and engage in the fierce struggle for dollars? Do you know of a doctor, great physician, who heard mammon's call and joined the mad throng of the money makers? Did you ever see a preacher like Dan Matthews who turned in disgust from the exacting toil and care of the pastorate to find sordid joy among the muck rakers? Of course you have seen all these and so have we; and of course another thing: You never saw one of them who did not forfeit in large measure the confidence and admiration of his fellows. Some irreverent politician said: "God Almighty hates a quitter." We do not know about that but do know that the average man has no admiration for the man who dishonors his profession by leaving it. If a man quits one thing he is liable to quit another, and this want of stability is a fatal defect of character. Of course failing health or other causes over which a man has no control, may force him to change his business but we are not talking about that class. We mean those men who are lured from their life calling by what seems to them greater financial promotion in another. We ought to love our work, and our ability to develop it and make it count for more in the service of mankind, ought to be our chief concern rather than the amount of money we can make out of it. Actuated by these motives we will stick to our business and be blind and deaf to calls from other directions. We have always been sorry for the poor fellow in the pulpit or the pew who is forever keeping his eye out for a better place, with better pay; we have always envied the man who throws his soul into his work with such tumultuous eagerness that other things seem to him small and unattractive. Such a man will not only succeed but he will perform the highest possible service of which he is capable.—Charity and Children.

**Work to its Advantage.**

We owe it to the community in which we live to do everything we can in every way possible that will be to its advantage. Our neighbor's prosperity means a great deal more to us than someone's who lives elsewhere. We should bear this in mind in buying our goods. We can afford to pay our home man a firm price for his wares rather than send our money away, knowing as we do that every dollar expended with our own citizens will help in sustaining our schools and churches and public institutions. It pays richly to patronize home industry.—Oxford Banner.

The Graphic one year one dollar

**WHITE HOUSE COST \$50,000.**

**All Sorts of Expense Required to Keep It Cozy a Year.**

It cost Uncle Sam \$50,000 to keep White House presentable and cozy last year. Colonel Spencer Cosby, in charge of the building and grounds, says in his annual report. One hundred men were busy during the year repairing the building. The elevators, vestibule and roof were all "done over." A new system of lightning protection was installed, the storerooms were remodeled and a new telephone system was installed. While President Taft was at Beverly last summer every piece of furniture in the house was repaired or "rubbed up."

An allowance was made for the clerks in Executive offices who worked over time getting out invitations for social functions. During the year the office force working on four state dinners, 10 small dinners, two day receptions, two dances, two balls, four garden parties, and the President's silver wedding anniversary.

**A Salary Basis.**

A burden is imposed on every county and municipality that allows its officers to operate on a fee system. There are pauper counties wherein the sheriff, clerk of the court, register of deeds, treasurer, and other officers, draw larger emoluments than the Governor of the commonwealth. There are men holding comparatively insignificant offices drawing ten times the money they could make elsewhere. Would you hire your officer to handle your personal account and at the same salary that he is drawing? You have no right to complain about high taxes and dirty politics as long as you lack the manhood to protest these evils. Graft is the penalty of a disinterested citizenship; and high taxes with permanent improvement, is the necessary result. No use boasting your city or community, if you do not kill the political leeches that prey upon the industries located in your midst. Go back to childhood for your example; you and your brother or friend fought each other, sometimes cursed each other, but never allowed an outsider to pursue the same tactics. Fight your fights on the inside. Knock hard from within against all forms of graft and reckless expenditures of public funds and boost mightily the advantages offered capital in your community. Go to it.—Merchants' Journal and Commerce.

**APPLICATION FOR PARDON**

Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of Orren Fox convicted at the March Term, 1911, of the Superior Court of Nash County of the crime of store breaking and larceny and sentenced to the public roads of Nash County for a term of eighteen months.

All persons who oppose the granting of said pardon are invited to forward their protests to the Governor without delay. This the 22nd day of August, 1911.

O. A. GLOVER.

**Women Saved Indian Detective**

In an effort to stamp out the illicit sale of liquor among his fellow Indians in New Mexico, Juan Cruz, a young Indian detective and an official of the government, killed another Indian on the 4th of February. Cruz was attacked by drunken toughs and to save himself from death drew his revolver and fired at random and the bullet hit the ringleader of his murderous assailants. Cruz was arrested and the three toughs swore in the preliminary trial that the killing was entirely unprovoked, and the chances were good that the young Indian would be hanged without seemingly an effort to save him and as a punishment for trying to break up liquor business in that part of New Mexico. However, the W. C. T. U. women came to the rescue, secured funds and provided Cruz with a good lawyer. When the trial came on the court held that Cruz was an officer entitled to the protection of the United States statutes and that he was engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office and dismissed the case. The judge declared that he was disposed to go as far as the law allowed the court to aid the United States in the suppression of the illicit liquor traffic and not to hamper its officers in the honest discharge of their duties.

There is not much question that the prompt action of the W. C. T. U. saved this young Indian from an ignominious death on the scaffold.—American Issue.

**An Old Man's Gospel of Work.**

At ninety-four Abraham Teachout, a wealthy manufacturer of Cleveland, lays down the rule of hard work for old age. Working six days a week himself, he says: "A man of sixty who has good health is in his prime. It would be the greatest folly for a man of that age, if he was vigorous, to settle down to a life of inglorious ease."

Physicians have noted a tendency among men of years to break down rapidly after withdrawing from active business. Work provides the physical stimulus and interest in life without which their forces fail. Idleness, even voluntary, is apt to become a confession of incapacity and loss of usefulness, and saps the moral energy.

To die in harness is a title to honor. Foreign critics who make it a national reproach that few rich Americans retire to live on their fortunes attribute it to the insatiable love of money in this country. What they do not understand is that the leisure-class idea has never taken strong root on this side of the Atlantic. A fixed occupation is still part of the American system. Love of the game, the need of doing things for the sake of doing them aside from the rewards, the sense of power and responsibility, are habits that old age finds it hard to change.

The busy man who has not learned how to seek rest and recreation before he is sixty is too old to learn. His "inglorious ease," when freed from need of work, may bore rather than profit him.—New York World.

**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.

**Sour Stomach**  
**Makes a Sour Man**

This is the day of the optimist. The "don't worry" man is a genial, smiling chap who looks forward to a bright future of health and happiness—wealth too, of course. The pessimist is scorned. He is blamed for a surly and gloomy disposition and receives no sympathy for his morbid forebodings. It is not altogether right. Many a man gets the reputation for having a sour disposition when the truth of the matter is that he has a sour stomach.

**Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets**  
Will help that man. They contain pepsin and diastase in scientific proportions. He can eat what he likes and what the pepsin fails to digest the diastase will take care of.

**The Ward Drug Co.**  
Exclusive Agents in Nashville

**Wood's Fall**  
**Seed Catalogue**

Just issued—tells what crops you can put in to make the quickest grazing, or hay, to help out the short feed crops. Also tells about both

**Vegetable and Farm Seeds**  
that can be planted in the fall to advantage and profit.

Every Farmer, Market Grower and Gardener should have a copy of this catalog.

It is the best and most complete fall seed catalog issued. Mailed free. Write for it.

**T. W. WOOD & SONS,**  
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

**PITT'S WAREHOUSE**

(Gravelly's Old Stand)

Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

Our Tobacco Market Will Open Tomorrow, (Friday) September 1st, 1911, with 1st Sale at Pitt's.

In making this announcement to the tobacco growers of Nash and adjoining counties it is with the assurance that every advantage, accommodation and courtesy possible will be extended to all who sell with me during the entire season. With 18 Years Practical Experience in the tobacco warehouse business in both North and South Carolina, during which time both the bright and dark products and in fact every grade of tobacco grown in the two States, has come under my observation, and my knowledge of tobacco and the warehouse business is a guarantee on my part to meet every reasonable demand made upon me.

All I Ask Is A Trial and I Will Convince you It Will Be To Your Advantage To Sell Your Tobacco At Pitt's.

I want to Sell Your First Load. I mean business, and I will protect your interest. Your Friend,

**RALPH PITT, Owner and Proprietor.**