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Of Rocky Mount, N. C.

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THE REGISTRAR, West Raleigh, N. C.

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JULIUS I. FOUST, Pres., Greensboro, N. C.

Cheap Cotton A Disaster.

There are some cotton manufacturers who seem to be wedded to the idea that the best interests of the cotton mill industry lie in cheap cotton, but the number of those holding this fallacy grows beautifully less day by day. Of course, in the stagnant and disastrous period in the cotton mill industry which came in this country with the passage of the Payne-Aldrich law, the cotton mill people have had a hard time and some of them have been inclined to feel that if they could have had cheap cotton they would have made money during this hard period. Most of them, however, have learned that it is not cheap cotton or high cotton that determines the success of the cotton mill industry, but that the essential thing, in view of the big increase of cotton mills in the country, is larger markets and that whether cotton sells for eight cents or eighteen cents is relatively a small question in comparison with the needs for enough markets to furnish a demand for all the goods manufactured. Ultimately, the prices of the finished product will keep pace with the price of the raw cotton.

So far as the South is concerned with cotton as its chief money crop, everybody must know that its industrial growth and commercial expansion, as well as agricultural prosperity, are wrapped up in good prices for cotton. If the farmers get good prices for cotton money comes pouring into the South, it fills the banks, it builds new industries, it causes farmers to build better homes, it gives a stimulus to business and trade of every kind. Low cotton in the South means stagnation, even to the cotton mills in the long run whereas high cotton means confidence and faith and progress and progress and prosperity. It is not only the South that high cotton helps, but America is dependent largely upon getting the balance of trade in its favor by the export of cotton. Ten cent cotton would mean the balance of trade against the United States. Fifteen cent cotton would mean the balance of trade in favor of the United States. It is thus seen that from every consideration, the welfare of America, particularly the South, depends upon the farmers securing a fair price for their cotton. If you consider what people pay for wool and for flax, cotton is very cheap at fifteen cents, with the new uses for cotton, in that it has taken the place of wool in so many ways, there is no reason why the South should ever have to dispose of another crop of cotton at a price that does not give good profits to the men who grow it.

Cheap cotton is a disaster—not alone to cotton growers, but to the whole country.—News and Observer.

Some people never hand in an item of news for publication, but if we happen to miss an item in which they are interested they are sure to hand us a north pole star that would freeze the liver of a polar bear.

Let us work and stimulate every legitimate enterprise by giving it all the friendly encouragement we can, and unite our industry, intelligence and capital in a common cause for the good of our town.

Everything Tending Southward.

In the financial circles of New York and New England there is a growing sentiment that the South is to be the center of the greatest business and financial activity of the country. The leading bankers of the East, many of whom in former years were somewhat skeptical about the South as a field for investment, are now very free in admitting that this section is the most inviting field for investment. The change of sentiment is very pronounced. No one can mingle with the financial people of New York and Boston and other Eastern centers, as well as with those in the smaller cities of the Middle and New England States, without being greatly impressed with the unanimity of sentiment as to the great prosperity ahead of the South. In portions of the West this sentiment is equally as pronounced. The men who led in the great colonization enterprises of the West and the Pacific Coast are now finding in the South a field for activity which is claiming their attention as never before. Scarcely a day passes without a report of the sale of some big tract of land to Western people for colonization, or for reclamation, in order to prepare it for colonization work later on. No phase of Southern development in the last decade has been more striking than that which we now see in the purchase of large tracts of land in all portions of the South for settlement by Western people. It is one of the most interesting phases of American development. It means the utilization of millions of acres of land that have heretofore been practically valueless and the bringing into the South of tens of thousands of the better class of farmers from other sections.

As the financial people of the East and the colonization men of the West are looking to the South as the coming center of operations, so the contractors and the builders of the whole country are beginning to understand that this section is to offer the broadest field for activity in the country. Here great forces are concentrating for industrial upbuilding which will result in enormous expansion of the manufacturing and mining and railroad interests of the South. Even now the sixteen Southern States covered by the Manufacturers Record, as we stated last week, have invested in manufacturing \$200,000,000 more than the total capital invested in manufacturing in the United States in 1880. Notwithstanding this astonishing situation, it is everywhere recognized that the South's industrial development is really just beginning.

The wise manufacturers and contractors who plan far ahead and plan parties to force the southern cotton interests to guarantee cotton bills of lading by paying a special fee to the purchasers or receivers is a high-handed demand. The Pica-yune is of the opinion that "the south has often been the under dog in the fight, but this time it is not. The world must have out cotton, and instead of begging strangers to buy it, and in addition paying a special and high-priced guarantee to the buyers' look to future achievements rather than to immediate results are everywhere planting their agencies or their offices in the South, that they may get a foothold in this growing territory and share in its great prosperity as the years go on.—Manufacturers Record.

DREAM SAVES MAN'S LIFE.

Daughter Had Vision and Finds Father Attempting Suicide.

New York, Sept. 1.—If it had not been for a vivid dream of Miss Lena Schwartz, her aged father, Samuel Schwartz, a retired business man, would not be alive today. Miss Schwartz awoke early this morning with her mind full of a dream in which her father had met with a serious accident of some kind. She was so impressed with the dream that she hurried to her father's room. His bed was unoccupied, and she looked through the apartment without finding any trace of him. Then she went to the outer hall and found the aged man seated on the floor with a tube attached to a gas bracket in his mouth. He was unconscious, but she tore the tube from his mouth and summoned a physician, who revived the man. He had been ill for some time and despondent.

The Express Companies.

What is your express charges on shipments? You don't know. The little \$8-a-week express agent doesn't know. If he did know how to charge other than the maximum rates he would lose his job. Express rates are too high, but they are really higher than their published rates because they have never been known to refund by reason of billing a higher classification unless it was demanded. It is doubtful if one shipper in a hundred reads the conditions on the back of an express company's receipt, and if time permitted, it would be interesting to explain what these conditions are. Obviously they favor the express company, and were it not for the courts, the express companies would clearly attempt to exempt themselves from any possible liability. But the courts have held such attempts to be contrary to public policy. If an express company should agree to carry a package from Lynchburg to Atlanta for 15 cents, on condition that if the goods were lost through the negligence of the express company, neither the consignor nor the consignee would claim any damage, such a contract would be disregarded by the courts on the general rule that a person cannot contract to waive the consequence of his own negligence.

Most every business and corporation have learned lessons in etiquette and courtesy; the express companies seem only to endeavor to irritate. The proposed parcels post bill would never have been spoken of in America were it not for the needless abuse of power of the express companies. Their scant courtesy, flagrantly unfair rates and pigheadedness is enough to make anybody, except our congressmen, go after them.—Merchants' Journal.

Has Her Work Been Taken Away?

Under the above heading the Ladies Home Journal for September publishes the following sane and sound editorial which every woman should read:

The man or woman who thinks sanely and sees clearly is always perplexed as to how such a line of reasoning is entertained long enough or seriously enough to get into print, unless it is that such material makes "good stories," as the newspaper men say. For, as a matter of fact, modern invention has simply done for woman what it has done for man, no more and no less. And is man any less efficient than he was, or has he found it necessary to depart from his instinctive and natural work? Woman's work has been made easier by invention, yes. That is true. But is that any reason why she should run away and leave it?

The world is full of little children—neglected little people, some with nurses, some without—who fill our streets and parks. Our public schools, like sorrowful bread-lines, are crowded to overflowing, and one teacher is asked to shape forty, sixty and sometimes eighty children. Our kinder-gartens, made makeshift if not mothers busy with non-essentials, are full. Our private schools, rapidly becoming nothing more than boarding-houses for the young, do a thriving business. But from each and all of these places there comes but one cry: the growing lack of home training that is more and more evident to every teacher and student of children. Here lies woman's work, and it will never be taken from her. Here lies her responsibility, and she cannot shift it upon nurse, governess or teacher. No modern invention can step in here. Children cannot be handled in wholesale lots. It is woman who makes the home that makes the child. And it might be well for some of our female agitators to remember, when they harp on the declining character men, that man is woman's product; and if it is true that man is deteriorating may it not also be possible that she is not making good enough men?

Wanted! Varied Industries.

Twenty-five years ago Col. Walter L. Steele, a pioneer cotton manufacturer in Richmond County, predicted that if the South continued to build no factories except cotton mills to make yarns and cheap goods, the day would come when they would produce more of such goods than they could sell at a profit. That time has come and cotton mills have had no prosperity for several years. The cotton mills must manufacture more costly products if they are to succeed. More than that: we must have more small and varied industries.

The Pender Chronicle says that the first broom of the new broom factory is on exhibition, and says: "This broom is first-class in every particular and if the future products of this factory are as good quality as this first broom there will be ready sale for all that can be turned out. Mr. Finkle buys his broom corn from Illinois, but has some planted on the farm at Long Creek, and if the experiment proves successful will grow his broom corn himself."

Why shouldn't North Carolina grow its own broom corn and make its own brooms? Thousands of dollars are sent out of this State every year to buy brooms. We have the land to grow the broom corn and why not keep this money at home?—News and Observer.

The Timber Crop.

"It is painful to see the way the pine forests are being butchered and wasted in Florida," said an educator who recently made a short trip through that State. "The lumbermen, as a rule, simply make a clean sweep wherever they go—leaving no proper stand of trees on the land for future growth, and forest fires, more often than not, are allowed to kill the young growth even where it is allowed to get a start. The land is also impoverished through the destruction of humus that the pine straw would furnish if allowed to rot instead of being burned off."

What is here reported of Florida is true so far too many other sections of the South. We can not too often emphasize the fact that the timber is a farm crop just as truly as corn or cotton, and should be as carefully looked after. The importance of keeping a good stand is not more important in one case than the other.

And with the growing scarcity of lumber and the steady rise in its price, the farmers should have a little mercy on the man responsible for firing his woods as he would have on a man responsible for firing his corn crib.—The Progressive Farmer.

How to Get Rid of Nut-Grass.

A friend wants to know if I have conquered the nut-grass in my garden. Yes, I have nearly finished it, and this summer is the rarest weed in my garden. Last year was the first year the garden was cultivated, as it had been lying out as a vacant lot. One end of the lot was well set in nut-grass, and I determined that it should go. I did not dig it out except whatever turned up in the plowing of the land and was raked out. Then every day I chopped off that nut-grass. Cut off to-day it was up to-morrow, but I knew that no plant can long survive if not allowed to make green leaves above ground. So I chopped it off daily. It got thinner and thinner by frost, and as none was allowed to seed, I find few plants this summer and have simply been pulling them out as fast as seen, and have not even had to use the hoe on them. This is equally applicable to any persistent weed. Keep them chopped off and they must die. The same is true of sassafras sprouts. These will simply increase if dug and the roots cut, but chopped off or mown off regularly with the mowing machine they soon give up. The mower is the best implement to rid land of sprouts and briars.—Progressive Farmer.

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.

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 | \$ 30,000 |
| Net Profits | \$21,000 |
| Stockholders Liab. | \$100,000 |
| Total | \$261,000 |

\$261,000.00, that amount stands between your deposit and any possible loss. Not a safer Banking Institution has Edgecombe or Nash County. Come to see us, your business. Four Per Cent Interest paid on Savings deposits Compounded Quarterly

The Planters Bank,

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Kidney weakness is the forerunner of two dangerous diseases—Rheumatism and Bright's Disease.

It Takes But Little to Bring THIS About—the weakness, slight at first, is usually thought insignificant and therefore neglected.

To avoid serious complications, treatment should start with the first hint of trouble—

NYAL'S Kidney Pills

should be kept handy, ready for instant use.

A pill or two now and then insures perfect freedom from kidney disorders. It means strong, healthy kidneys, regular in their action and the blood free from injurious waste matter.

Worth much more—but only fifty cents the box.

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.

THE OPENING AT

PITT'S WAREHOUSE

(Gravelly's Old Stand)

Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

Was highly satisfactory to us and to our farmer friends. The prices paid REACHED A HIGH MARK, and

WE ARE LOOKING FOR INCREASED SALES DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON.

If you did not sell with PITT on the opening day, try us with your next load. Once a patron of Pitt's Warehouse you will stick to Pitt. Come to see us, whether you have tobacco to sell or not.

Your friend,

RALPH PITT, Owner and Proprietor.