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THE GRAPHIC.

The Trading Public

Liberal Patronize Merchants Who
Bid For The Trade

Watch For The Bidders

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NASHVILLE, North Carolina, November 30, 1911.

NO. 48.

"After the Harvest"

No better place for the year's surplus. Our Commercial Department affords every convenience to those who pay bills by check. Our Savings Department pays

4 per cent. Interest
Compounded Quarterly

We ask for your account however small. Start with the Interest Quarter

October 5th.

The First National Bank
Of Rocky Mount, N. C.
Sole Agent for Savings.

Attention!

In addition to the best appointed Barber Shop in the city I have added an Up-To-Date

CLEANING AND PRESSING

Department for Mens' Suits, and Ladies Apparel.

All Work Guaranteed?

PRICES:
Full Suits, - 40c.
Coat, - 25c.
Pants, - 15c.

Work will be called for and Delivered promptly.

P. A. Richardson.

Old Base Block Between Ward Drug Co. and Post Office

The Graphic
Should be in every home in Nash County.

To Finance The Cotton Crop.

New York, Nov. 21. -New York bankers who have been conferring here for the last two days with representatives of the Governor's Conference and the Southern Cotton Congress announced this afternoon that they had raised a fund of \$50,000,000 to be placed immediately in the cotton belt states for the purpose of handling the cotton crop of 1911, and enabling growers to participate in any rise in the market.

Following is the announcement of the plan issued after the conference: "The announcement was made here today, following conferences that have been in progress for several days between prominent bankers of New York and leading representatives of the South, such as Governor O'Neal of Alabama; Clarence Owsley, representing Governor Colquitt, of Texas, and E. J. Watson, president of the Permanent Southern Cotton Congress and Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, that proposition has been presented to these gentlemen, representing respectively, the Governor's Conference and the Southern Congress, composed of products and business men and bankers of the South, which means the placing in the cotton belt State of about \$50,000,000 immediately for the handling of the cotton crop of 1911.

"In other words, the proposition is to give the farmer \$25 per bale advance on his cotton, without interest, charging him only \$1 per bale to cover expenses of grading and handling, letting him turn over the cotton to the holders who will advance him \$25 per bale and give him the opportunity to designate the date of sale prior to January 1, 1913, and to participate in any advance in price to the extent of three-fourths of the rise in the market.

"It is calculated by the president ordinary holding process the farmer takes all the chances of the rise in the market. By this plan he takes no more chance than he did before and has every opportunity of maximum participation in a rise in the market, meantime paying the losses sustained by country damage and by loss of weight and warehouse charges.

"Provision is made against any apparent violation of the Sherman law, in that each State committee named by the Governor or Commissioner of Agriculture of each State has the power to name the day of sale if cotton reaches twelve or thirteen cents, which, according to the testimony gathered, gives only a close legitimate profit on the cost of production.

"Of course, everything depends on the acceptance of the plan by the

Prospects For 1912.

Counting Arizona and New Mexico there will be 531 votes in the electoral college which will elect the president of the United States in 1912. According to the method of fighting, it is safe to count as surely Democratic the following states: Alabama 12, Arkansas 9, Florida 6, Georgia 14, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 10, Maryland 8, Mississippi 10, Missouri 18, North Carolina 12, Oklahoma 10, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 13, Texas 20, Virginia 12, Total 175.

States that have strong Democratic leaning and may be reasonably depended on are: Colorado 6, Arizona 3, New Mexico 3, Total 12. This gives a total Democratic strength of 187, leaving 79 to be obtained from the doubtful states.

Leaving out all other states that went Democratic in 1910 we find three states which will give the Democratic candidates necessary votes. They are New York 45, Ohio 24, Indiana 15, Total 84. Grand Total 174.

Under the new appointment it will require 266 electoral votes to elect so these figures show a safe majority.

Suppose, on the other hand, the Democratic party should decide to make its fight for the west. It would be necessary to carry Wisconsin 13, Iowa 13, Kansas 10, Nebraska 8, California 13, Montana 4, North Dakota 5, South Dakota 5, Oregon 5, Wyoming 3, Total 79.

With the exception of South Dakota all these have Republican governors, and the Democrats do not control the congressional delegation in a single state.—From The Centralia (Illinois) Democrat.

individual farmer in connection with his pledge to reduce acreage the coming year. The individual farmer alone can make success possible.

"The undertaking is fathered by a number of bankers of which Colonel Robert M. Thompson, is the head, he being a widely known bull and of the firm of S. H. P. Pell and Company, bankers and cotton men, and all necessary machinery for caring for the cotton has been provided. The Committeemen here have been assured by a number of the strongest banks in New York of a thorough backing of these already strong interest.

"The gentleman here, as well as President Barrett of the National Farmers Union, consider the plan acceptable to the growers and they are tonight returning to their respective States to present it to their people and if it be agreeable to the operation.—Senator Bailey of Texas who is here, has been advising as to the legal aspects of the proposition.

What Is The Matter With It?

The other day in extending a cordial invitation to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to build its road now ending at Bunn, below Raleigh, to the State Capital, this paper said that of all the big railroads in the South, the Atlantic Coast Line had been managed better for its stockholders than any other railroad and that its dividends had been bigger than the dividends of any other railroad system and that it would be a good thing for Raleigh and for that prosperous system to extend its Spring Hope branch to the Capital.

What is the matter with the Atlantic Coast Line in North Carolina? Ten and twenty years ago it was taking the lead in railroad construction and development. It built a short cut from Wilson via Fayetteville to Florence, S. C.; it built the Clinton branch and half a dozen other branches; it built to Washington and Greenville and wherever there was progress in Eastern North Carolina, the Coast Line was there with the railroad and a train, but latterly it seems to have withdrawn to winter quarters and to be sitting still and taking no part in the railroad development that we need in North Carolina. In the meantime, the Norfolk Southern railroad, since coming into North Carolina has leased the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad built a line throughout all that part of the State north of New Bern, and is now spreading out to build a railroad to Concord and Charlotte from Raleigh, with other projected lines, which indicate that it is seeking to touch the improvement points in the State and to develop the section through which it runs. Does not the Atlantic Coast Line need a little injection of Dr. Brown Sequard's liquid to make it wake up and go to building railroad so as to do its part in the development of the State that has made its stockholders rich beyond the dreams of avarice? and at the same time to continue to grow and prosper as it should? When ever any enterprise or business stops growing, it is making a great mistake. It is particularly true of railroads that they must grow or go backward. All North Carolina has been asking for several years: "What is the matter with the Atlantic Coast Line? It is asleep!" The news comes that it is to float a large issue of bonds. Let us hope that this means a large extension in North Carolina, and that the first fruits of this issue will mean that it will complete its road to Raleigh.—New and Observer.

Are You a Graphic subscriber? If not, you should be. It is only \$1.

Sending Criminals Out Of The County

Now and then we hear of criminals being sent out of the County as a part of the punishment which the courts are supposed to give them. Some seem to regard this as very bad punishment when in most cases it really amounts to but little. It never amounts to much in the way of punishment. The class of people who would be sent out of the County by a court would in most cases not object to going. In fact they would prefer to move. After they have lived in a community until they have been found out and known that the people are suspicious of them they feel that it is about time for them to hunt new quarters. So in many cases where criminals are sent out they would go themselves if nothing was said to them. The court only asks them to do what they have already determined to do. Such people care nothing as to what is said about their leaving. They have no reputation to lose.

Besides it is not right to let such people go unpunished. The fact that a man is worthless is no excuse for him to be allowed to go free. Criminals should be punished and not sent off to commit crimes some where else. It is not correction to criminals' nor is it doing justice to the people among whom they are sent. When you clean up your yard it is not right to throw the trash in the yard of your neighbor.

Public opinion should make such a demand for punishment for all who violate the laws that our courts will go ahead in punishment of criminals and not let them off on some frivolous excuse.—Smithfield Herald.

Lending and Selling.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina refuses to give its sanction to the dignified performance of 'whipping the devils' round the stump.

George Mitchell, a Winston negro was charged with selling a pint of whiskey to Jack Curry. Curry testified that he paid 50 cents for the liquor and owed 25 cents on it, while Mitchell testified that he loaned the pint of whiskey to Curry, who said his whiskey would arrive next day, that the agreement was that Curry was to cancel the loan by returning a bottle of whiskey.

The lower court found Mitchell guilty under the statute. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and our highest court affirms the decision, declaring that a loan of whiskey was a sale—and this whether the offenders be street corner loafers or of the upper ten who belongs to clubs and things.

Exchanging Seed For Meal.

Will it pay me to exchange cottonseed at rate of 1,400 pounds of meal for a ton of seed? Can I afford to sell the seed at 30 cents a bushel and buy nitrate of soda at \$5 for a 200 pound sack?"

In 1,400 pound of cottonseed meal, if a well decorticated article, you should get 100 pounds of nitrogen and a fair percentage of phosphoric acid and potash.

That is looking at it from the fertilizer standpoint only. But you can feed the meal in judicious amounts with good roughage and make a profit in the feeding, and recover fully 80 per cent or more of the plant food value of the meal. Your ton of seed will have only about 70 pounds of nitrogen as an average, so that you are really gaining nitrogen in the exchange, and the oil has no fertilizing value. At 30 cents a bushel the seed will be bringing \$20 a ton,—that is, you will sell the 70 pound of nitrogen with the phosphoric acid and potash for \$20 and can buy back in nitrate of soda four 200-pound sacks for \$20 dollars containing 125 pound of nitrogen, and looked at in that way, it would seem that you would be a gainer. But as I have often said, the farmer who farms right in a good rotation, feeds his meal and has good legume forage to balance his corn stover, needs never to buy nitrogen in any form. While you could buy more actual nitrogen with the twenty dollars, you would lose the feeding value of the meal, in exchanging seed for meal you gain nitrogen and the farm will be more economically served by getting the meal and feeding it, provided you are farming and not merely "planting cotton."—Progressive Farmer.

Sand-Clay Roads The Best.

In writing about the sandy-clay roads the Charlotte Observer says: "North Carolina is rapidly coming around to an appreciation of the value of sandy-clay roads as a permanent form of building material. The old system of macadamizing is gradually losing in popular favor, and strange as it may appear, experiments are teaching that the best substitute for this disproval method is, after all, the cheapest. It is calculated that the sand-clay roads now being constructed in Cleveland county cost only \$250 a mile, while the average cost of a mile of macadam in Mecklenburg, which has more than 200 miles of the improvement, is roughly estimated at \$4,500. For elasticity and for permanency, the sand-clay variety is regarded as vastly superior to the macadam."

The Planters Bank,
OF
Rocky Mount, N. C.

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS!

The Largest and Strongest Bank in Nash and Edgecombe Counties Paying Interest on Deposits.

4% INTEREST 4%
Compounded Quarterly

on all deposits made in Savings Department.

J. C. BRASWELL, President.
J. M. SHERBOD, Vice-Pres.
J. W. AYCOCK, Cashier.
W. W. AVERA, Asst. Cas'rs.

Clears The Complexion

Can you imagine anything more embarrassing than to have a complexion that is marred with unsightly blotches?

Skin Eruptions of Any Description

indicate, in every instance, an impoverishment of the blood supply—if isn't pure and you cannot expect it to supply the proper amount of nourishment to the tissues.

NYAL'S
Hot Spring Blood Remedy

strengthens the blood supply enriches it, cleanses it of impure waste material and supply a foundation for building of permanent health.

FOR SALE BY
THE WARD DRUG CO.
Nashville, N. C.

T. T. ROSS, Dentist,
Spring Hope, N. C.
Office in New Finch Building

Will be in my office every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Nashville Office at Residence
Where I can be found
MONDAY AND TUESDAY

PITT'S WAREHOUSE!

Gravelly's Old Stand, - Rocky Mount, N. C.

To The Tobacco Growers:—

I am writing you this letter to tell you about a sale that has opened everybody's eyes. On Monday, November 6th, my whole sale, floor over, including all grades, made the

UNPRECEDENTED AVERAGE OF \$17.64.

This wasn't an unusual sale for me, either. I am doing almost as well right along, and I can do the same for you for the same grades of tobacco. Some white wrappers, for instance, I have been selling for \$80.00 per hundred. Every claim I have made has come true. People know now that when I promised my customers to make them glad they sold with me, I was not blowing, but stating simple facts. I have made good, and my long, vigorous campaign for the Rocky Mount market is bearing fruit, too, and the farmer who fails to sell here if he's in reach of this market, is cheating himself, for

ROCKY MOUNT IS LEADING THE OTHER TOWNS AND I AM LEADING ROCKY MOUNT.

See a few of my sales elsewhere in this paper. I am making sales like that, and lots of them every day. Let me sell yours, and you will be happy like your neighbor, who is already selling at Pitt's.

Your Friend,
RALPH PITT.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1911.