

**PETROGRAD DREAM**  
**CITY OF FAR-SEEING**  
**PETER THE GREAT**

Russian Capital Was Forc'd Into Being by Royal Edict.

**CZAR BARS GERMAN NAME**

Present Emperor of All the Russias, Incensed Against Germany, Changes Ancient Title of the Great City in Fit of Facial Splend.

Petrograd—Petrograd! In Russian, Peter the Great. This is the new name conferred upon St. Petersburg by the czar because the old name, which the first Peter gave the capital in 1703, had a German ending. Nothing that is German, whether it be ending or beginning or middle, is tolerated in Russia today.

When the news was announced of the edict of Czar Nicholas, which eliminated St. Petersburg every one sat up and had something to say about the free-and-easy way Nicholas shifted good, old-fashioned nomenclature about. It didn't make any difference whether they were Russian or not. They call but the Germans, of course, wanted to have something to say about changing euphonious St. Petersburg to guttural Petrograd.

Some were of the opinion that the changing of the name was a disrespect to the memory of Peter the Great, sponsor for both the city and its time honored sobriquet. These were unia millar with the fact that Petrograd when translated into American, means Peter the Great. Others said Peter the Great hadn't named the city after himself.

"It isn't Petersburg. It's St. Petersburg," they pointed out, and explained that the man who directed the destiny upon which was founded modern Russia had named his capital not after himself but after St. Peter.

But when it was all over, even though many objected seriously, the czar's edict stands for Russia. St. Petersburg was no more. Petrograd had succeeded it!

It is probable that could old Peter the Great rise from his vault in the fortress of Saints Peter and Paul, he would not give a well-worn Russian kopeck what they called his city, so long as they kept it open to the sea and growing and free and clear of the Teuton throngs.

As he lies in his basket among others of the long line of Russian rulers, under the huge stone elbows of Saints Peter and Paul, perhaps the greatest

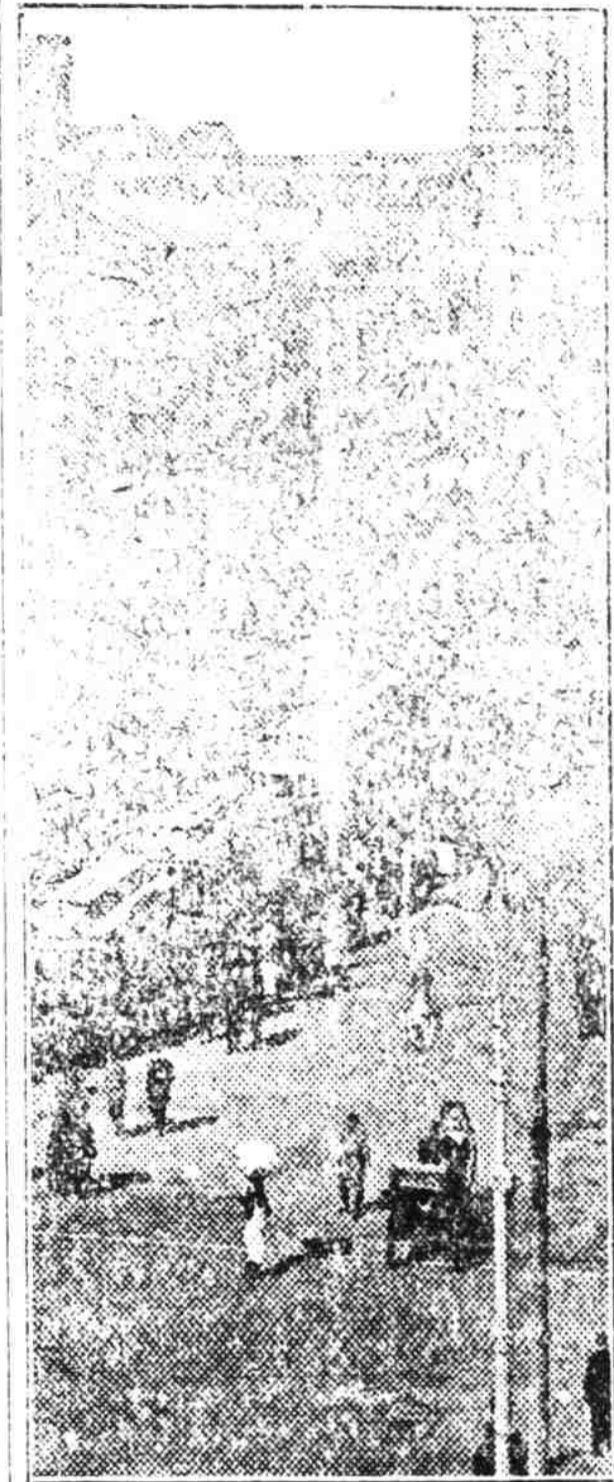
desolate Russian waste, with a Russian gale roaring about him, the young Peter looked for a window to the sea, as some historian ably puts it.

He went to Prussia; he went to England; he went to Holland. At Amsterdam he got a job. It was working in a shipyard as a common shipwright. He caulked and planed and scraped and painted. And he learned how to make a ship and how to sail one. All that remained to know was how to fight one. Experience would teach him this.

When he left for home he took with him 500 engineers, surgeons, shipbuilders and artisans. He stopped off in Vienna and inspected the Austrian army.

When he got home he had to stamp authority in his army, but he did it with his characteristic punch and without putting any of his people along educational lines. He reformed the old and adapted western systems of enumeration, encouraged commerce and abolished much of the Mongol style of dress and manner which had always been Russia's.

All the while he was looking around for another sea window. He found it on the Baltic. He started his army against the Swedes, who then con-



Scene in Principal Thoroughfare of Petrograd.

trolled the Baltic coast. He was defeated at Narva by Charles XII. His troops were raw, but Peter kept his nerve. He annexed part of Ingermanland, at the head of the Gulf of Finland. The Swedes were too busy elsewhere to take it back. And while Peter kept them busy he started the beginnings of what later became St. Petersburg, and later still Petrograd.

The first thing Peter did after capturing the site of St. Petersburg was to build the fortress of Saints Peter and Paul, which ever since has been the nucleus about which the city has been built. The completion of this fort marked a revolution in Russian history, inasmuch as it established that country as one of the Baltic powers, and characterized its entrance into the politics of the western world.

With his usual directness, Peter divided the job of building the city between his lieutenants and himself, keeping the hardest tasks for himself, as was his way. The capital of Russia had been Moscow. By 1712 sufficient advance at St. Petersburg had been made to permit the transferral of the royal family to that point.

St. Petersburg had become a hobby with Peter. He issued an edict ordering peasants from all parts of the country to appear at the new capital. He levied a special tax to stand the expenses. Then he collected all the masons in the land. There was great difficulty at first in getting them. Peter issued another edict saying that punishment would be visited on any man who employed a mason anywhere but in St. Petersburg. The masons had to have work, so they all flocked to the capital. Then Peter set them at work building homes for his imported peasants. Next, he ordered all proprietors of more than 500 serfs to appear at the capital, build homes here, and live in them for the winter season. Thus he populated his pet city with both the rich and the poorer classes. It was a radical procedure, but it was successful.

St. Petersburg prospered. Today its population is more than 1,500,000. The enforced city has become one of the commercial and surely one of the financial giants of Europe.

**GOODS SOLD BY HELIOGRAPH**  
Grocer Signals a Forest Reserve Look-out With Auto Headlight and Gets Big Order.

Tonaset, Wash.—Harley Heath, manager of the grocery department of C. E. Blackwell & Co., has initiated a method of selling goods by use of the heliograph. Mr. Heath was formerly in the forest service, and by the use of an automobile headlight, called the Aeneas mountain lookout of the United States forest service, a distance of 15 miles. Mr. Heath had no difficulty in getting in communication. After some conversation the grocer ranger placed an order for groceries to be sent by the Hoosen stage line.

**HE FIDDELED ON HIS VIOLIN**

Wife Says "Music" Was Torture and Got on Her Nerves, So She Asks for Separation.

New York.—Mrs. Ethel C. Larrabee, Jersey City, names no correspondent in the suit for divorce she has brought against her husband, Albert P. Larrabee. She blames his fiddle.

Mrs. Larrabee is a pretty blonde, twenty-eight years old, and the couple have an eight-year-old daughter, whose custody Mrs. Larrabee demands. They were married in 1903 at Kennebuc, Me., and separated at Elizabeth, N. J., three years ago because, the wife says, Larrabee had completely switched his devotion from her to his fiddle.

They had lived happily until he got the fiddle fever. "He was at his instrument at her side, during every hour away from business. As to the quality of his playing, the inference to be drawn from her complaint is that he was no Kubelick.

"I never thought," says she, "that beautiful instrument could utter such unmusical sounds. It reminded me of a buzz saw going through a knot in a Maine sawmill."

When Mrs. Larrabee protested that his music got on her nerves, she says, he took to staying away from home altogether, going where he could get more sympathetic audiences.

**STARTS EXODUS TO CAPITAL**

Wife of Swedish Minister to U. S. Is First to Return to Washington for Winter Season.

Washington.—Mrs. W. A. F. Ekengren, wife of the Swedish minister at Washington, is the first of the foreign diplomatic set to return to the capital



Mrs. W. A. F. Ekengren.

for the winter season. The legation was established for the summer at Bar Harbor, Me., but it has now been closed and the minister and Mrs. Ekengren, together with the legation staff, have returned to Washington.

**FINDS AN "EXTINCT" PLANT**

University Girl Discovers a Specimen of Cornus Torreyana, a Species of Dogwood.

Sacramento, Cal.—Miss Margaret Hyatt of this city, former Stanford university girl and daughter of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt, discovered a specimen of rare dogwood, a valuable tree, in Deer creek, the old haunt of Ishi, the "aborigine. Miss Hyatt was accompanied on her trip by Edward, Phyllis Percy and Victor Hyatt.

A student of botany, Miss Hyatt examined various shrubs and wild brush during her travels in Butte county canyon. She recognized the dogwood tree, known scientifically as cornus torreyana, and sent out the members of her party to obtain all the specimens possible. Only one specimen of the tree had been discovered in the history of the world and that is somewhat part of the continent half a century ago. It was lost and scientists searched for it, but in vain. It is of unusual value except from a botanical standpoint. It bears a beautiful flower, and can be used in garden decorations.

The twigs and specimens brought to Sacramento by the party were sent to the bureau of botany of the Stanford and state universities and will be distributed to the universities of the world.

**PEACE LEAGUES ARE URGED**

Christian Endeavor Society Would Have One in Every Nation in the World.

Boston.—Establishment of a Christian Endeavor Peace league in every country is planned by the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Through their president, Francis E. Clark, the trustees have endorsed President Wilson's proclamation of a day of prayer for peace, October 4. In a letter to the president Mr. Clark says that the 60,000 Christian Endeavor societies of America, most of which will hold regular prayer meetings October 4, have been urged to comply with President Wilson's request.

**THE RURAL CHURCH**

THE FARMERS THE CUSTODIANS OF THE NATION'S MORALITY.

Coöperation of Church, School and Press Essential to Community Building.

By Peter Radford  
Lecturer National Farmers Union.

The church, the press and the school form a tripartite alliance of progress that guides the destiny of every community, state and nation. Without them civilization would wither and die and through them life may attain its greatest blessing, power and knowledge. The farmers of this nation are greatly indebted to this social triumvirate for their uplifting influence, and on behalf of the American plowmen I want to thank those engaged in these noble callings for their able and efficient service, and I shall offer to the press a series of articles on coöperation between these important influences and the farmers in the hope of increasing the efficiency of all by mutual understanding and organized effort. We will take up, first, the rural church.

The Farmers Are Great Church Builders.

The American farmer is the greatest church builder the world has ever known. He is the custodian of the nation's morality; upon his shoulders rests the ark of the covenant and he is more responsive to religious influences than any other class of citizenship.

The farmers of this nation have built 120,000 churches at a cost of \$75,000,000 and the annual contribution of the nation toward all church institutions approximates \$200,000,000 per annum. The farmers of the United States build 22 churches per day. There are 20,000,000 rural church communicants on the farm, and 54 per cent of the total membership of all churches reside in the country.

The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble. The Garden of Eden was in the country and the man who would get close to God must first get close to nature.

**The Functions of a Rural Church.**

If the rural churches today are going to render a service which this age demands, there must be coöperation between the religious, social and economic life of the community.

The church to attain its fullest measure of success must enrich the lives of the people in the community it serves; it must build character, develop thought and increase the efficiency of human life. It must serve the social, business and intellectual, as well as the spiritual and moral side of life. If religion does not make a man more capable, more useful and more just, what good is it? We want a practical religion, one we can live by and farm by, as well as die by.

**Fewer and Better Churches.**

Blessed is that rural community which has but one place of worship. While competition is the life of trade, it is death to the rural church and moral starvation to the community. Petty sectarianism is a scourge that blights the life, and the church prejudice saps the vitality of many communities. An over-churched community is a crime against religion, a serious handicap to society and a useless tax upon agriculture.

While denominations are essential and church pride commendable, the high teaching of universal Christianity must prevail if the rural church is to fulfill its mission to agriculture.

We frequently have three or four churches in a community which is not able to adequately support one. Small congregations attend services once a month and all fail to perform the religious functions of the community. The division of religious forces and the breaking into fragments of moral efforts is oftentimes little less than a calamity and defeats the very purpose they seek to promote.

The evils of too many churches can be minimized by coöperation. The social and economic life of a rural community are respective units and cannot be successfully divided by denominational lines, and the churches can only occupy this important field by coöperation and co-ordination.

The efficient, country church will genuinely serve its community by leading its worthy efforts at community building in uniting the people in all cooperative endeavors for the general welfare of the community and in arousing a real love for country life and loyalty to the country cause and these results can only be successfully accomplished by the united effort of the press, the school, the church and organized farmers.

**FOUGHT OVER THEIR SPOUSES**

Two Women Met on Public Road Near Homes and Quarreled Over Merits of Their Husbands.

Haw Bottom, Md.—Mrs. Blanche Wilgert, twenty-five years old, and Mrs. Margaret Biddle, aged fifty, both of this place, fought in a public road near their homes until Mrs. Biddle was nearly killed. They came to blows while comparing the merits of their husbands.

**Children Cry for Fletcher's**

**CASTORIA**

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

**What is CASTORIA**

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its base is its guarantee. It cures Colic, and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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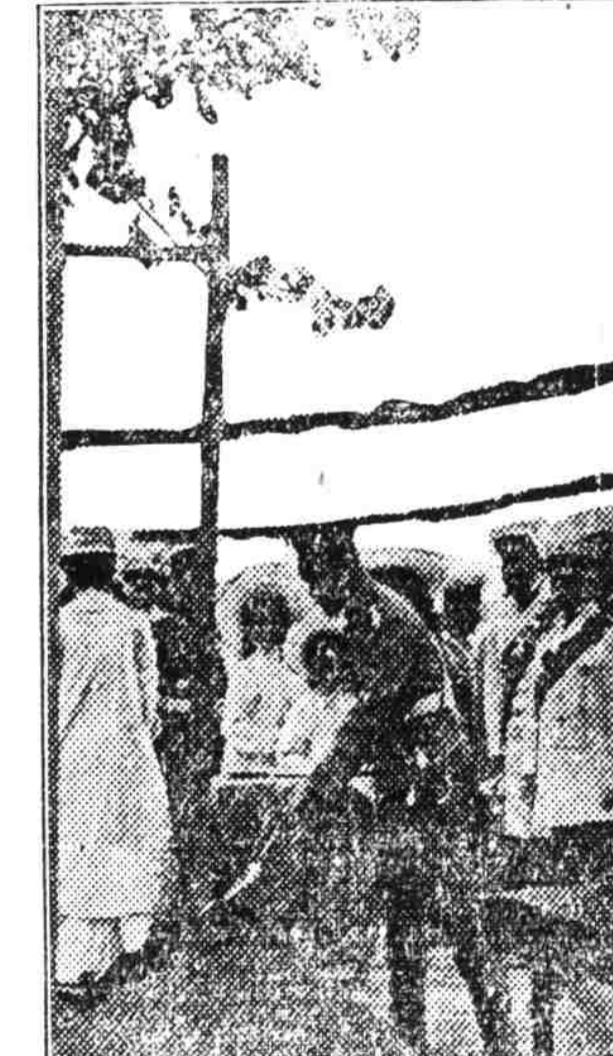
**Announcement**

There is nothing that adds so much to your home as music. A genuine piano or player piano of the best makes at a low price and on easy terms. This announcement will interest good many people. The piano and player piano are becoming more popular daily.

You have perhaps hesitated to give your home a piano as you did not feel able to give the price for a good one, and did not want to purchase the cheap ones so extensively advertised. So you are one of those who will be interested in getting a genuine piano or player at the price of a cheap one.

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Czar Nicholas Planting a Tree.

ruler the Muscovites ever had may gain some chilly consolation from the knowledge that had it not been for him the present czar would never have been able to change the name of St. Petersburg—for there would have been no St. Petersburg to change.

Peter the Great's troubles began the day of his birth, in 1672. His father, Czar Alexei Mikhailovitch, died. His half-brother was the heir, and succeeded the father, but died without issue when Peter was ten years old. He designated Peter as his successor, despite the fact that he had an own brother, Ivan, who was the real heir, but was feeble-minded. Peter also had a half-sister, a belligerent soul, with a love for power. She got up a revolution, and tried to prevent the crowning of her youthful half-brother. There was a fight, and, as a compromise, Peter and Ivan were crowned jointly, and Sophia, the half-sister, became regent.

Then followed trouble at home. Peter tried to get rid of his regent sister, she objected; another fight; more bloodshed, and at last the sister was shut up in a convent. Ivan then held nominal reign, but Peter held the helm. In 1696 Ivan died and left Peter, then twenty-four, head of the Russian people.

At this stage of the game young Peter started to work. He long had a dream. It was a gigantic vision of the value of western civilization. He planned to unite Russia and western civilization. But he needed a seaport to do it. Standing in the midst of