

PARCEL POST IS NOW IN EFFECT

Local Postoffice Had Everything in Readiness For Its Inauguration.

CLERKS AND CARRIERS BUSY

Have Spent Much Time Studying Rules and Have Succeeded in Mastering Them.

The new Parcel Post law is now in effect, having gone into operation on January 1. During the few days immediately preceding the first of the year, Postmaster Hasnight has received from the Postoffice Department a set of especially constructed scales which will be used in weighing the packages, stamps of different denominations, maps showing the different zones and books of instructions. The clerks and carriers have spent considerable time in studying these rules and are now able to tell without any delay just how much the postage will be to any point in the country.

The minimum zone rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate of five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum zone being twelve cents a pound which will carry a package across the continent or to any of our possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetable, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When enclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal or heavy corrugated pasteboard, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any office within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be suitably packed. Vegetables and fruits that do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other containers. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately, and packed in a container.

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "perishable" and articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

When sharp-pointed instruments are offered for mailing, the points must be capped or encased. Blades must be bound so that they will remain firmly attached to each other or within their handles or sockets.

Lik powders, pepper, snuff, or other similar pulverized dry substances, not poisonous, may be sent when enclosed in cases made of metal, wood or other

material to render impossible escape of any of the contents. Flour of all kinds must be put up in such a manner as to prevent the package breaking or cracking or the flour being scattered in the mails.

Queen bees, live insects, and dried reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail.

Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all other plant products for propagation may be mailed under the same conditions.

Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes soap in hard cakes, etc., must be enclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

Sealed original packages of proprietary articles, such as soaps, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturers, and not in themselves unmarketable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcels stamped or labeled "fragile".

The following matter is declared nonmailable by law:

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious, articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears any delineations or language of threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a postoffice or found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the Division of Dead Letters.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind and articles and compositions containing poison, poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.; infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs; and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure, another or damage the mail or other property.

Pistols or revolvers, whether in detached parts or otherwise; live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds or poultry, raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article having bad odor will not be admitted to the mails.

Perishable matter will be delivered as promptly as possible, but if such matter cannot be delivered and becomes offensive and injurious to health, postmasters may destroy it, or the injurious or offensive portion thereof.

Undeliverable perishable matter which in its nature does not become offensive or injurious to health may be delivered by postmasters to the proper local municipal authority to be distributed to hospitals, asylums or other charitable or reformatory institutions. If there is no such municipal authority, the matter may be delivered to any charitable institution or organization making application there for. If no application is made, the matter will be destroyed at the expiration of two weeks.

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly endorsed or packed for safe shipment.

When parcels on which the postage is wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid is deposited for local delivery and the sender is unknown, notice of detention need not be sent but such matter will be delivered and the deficient postage collected from the addressee by the carrier. If the addressee refuses to pay the postage the matter will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters.

Part of 80,000 Turkish Rifles Dropped by Fleeing Soldiers



Photo by American Press Association.

BATTERED into an utter rout, the beaten Turks at Chorio and at Uakup dropped their guns and shed their outer coats to gain safety in speed. Fully 80,000 rifles were thus collected by the Bulgarians after those battles. They were gathered together in one huge pile and made striking evidence of the spoils of war. The illustration shows a part of the guns under guard, and it is safe to say those two Bulgars were the happiest victors for the moment of the whole army.

GOATS FOR MOSQUITOES

Government Can Use Number of Billies and Nannies.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The War Department has posted this advertisement: "Wanted, by early spring, twenty goats, Billies and Nannies, at Fort Washington. Goats must be healthy and strong."

Fort Washington, not far from Washington, is the happy breeding and hunting grounds of the malaria-bearing mosquito. It requires much quinine to keep the soldiers fit. It is believed that a herd of goats will bring about better conditions—eat up all the grass and shrubs that harbor the mosquito. Besides there is the antipathy the little insects has for pungent odors. Leaders of the movement say that lively stable men keep goats to drive away fleas.

The War Department does not want any fancy goats, but the old, tin-can eating variety. A bunch of pedigreed Angora goats died from poison ivy eaten near Fort Washington last year. The War Department doesn't want that kind.

WOMEN TO MEET

First Convention Next Week of Democratic League.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The women of the National Democracy will foregather at Washington Jan. 7, 8 and 9, the occasion being the first National Convention of the Democratic Woman's League. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President-elect, and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President-elect, are honorary members of the league, which was organized at Washington last June and later incorporated under the laws of New York.

During the progress of the convention a practical and comprehensive course of study in the principles and Governmental procedure as upheld by the Democracy, prepared under the direction of President-elect Wilson, will be announced, and means taken to promulgate the study among the women of the nation.

The convention will also give special attention to the needs and requirements of local municipal and State situations with a view to forwarding the cause of candidates put up by the Democracy in the various elections of 1913 and 1914.

"The proposed headquarters will be under the care of a salaried, distributing secretary not a member of the league. The matter of establishing an advisory council, made up of twenty men prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, will be taken up. The proposed advisory council will work in conjunction with the Executive Board in formulating the permanent establishment of the league, in conducting educational and campaign work and in devising means for the financial maintenance of the organization.

The way Wilson stood at Staunton was much better than standing at Armageddon.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS DEATH

Beaufort Woman Commits Suicide in New York Prison.

(Special to the Journal) Beaufort, Dec. 30.—Considerable mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. Lula Scott, nee Miss Lula Robinson of this place, who committed suicide in New York last Wednesday morning after being incarcerated in the Harlem prison on a charge made by Mrs. Olive S. Earle of Brooklyn, N. Y., that she had stolen a valuable fur coat and a diamond brooch from her.

Mrs. Scott was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Robinson of this place and has frequently visited in Beaufort since going to New York to make her home. On these visits she appeared to be in well to do circumstances and impressed all as being a woman of wealth. When the telegram announcing that her body was lying in a morgue in that city was received her family wired for her remains to be sent there for interment and it is expected that the body will arrive here today or tomorrow.

NEW BERN BOYS DO WELL

Three From Here "Distinguished" in Studies at Bingham.

Bingham School, Mebane, N. C., Jan. 1.—The first half session was a most successful one in that it proved to be a wonderfully helpful as well as interesting and pleasant term to all concerned. The cadets showed remarkable improvement both mentally and physically, and, together with the teachers, are one and all looking forward with pleasure to the Spring Term which opens on January 7th, when after a happy Christmas, they will again join their friends in the profitable and enjoyable exercises of the institution. Those distinguished in studies during the Fall Term are as follows:—

William B. Blades, Edwin Bowling, T. Leslie Cobb, Thomas Cochran, Thomas Cowie, Jonathan Gibson, Asa Gossett, John Goss, Randolph Graves, I. W. Gray, Frank Harris, Leonard Hayes, Mack Herndon, Allen Ives, Stuart Johnston, W. G. Lang, Leland McConnell, Charlie M. Cutchen, Wilbur McFarland, Mason Mebane, William Morgan, Landon Phillips, Knott Proctor, William Scarborough, George Slover, Merton Summerville, Herbert Thornton, George Wheeler, Preston and Robert Gray.

Of these, three—Messrs. Blades, Ives and Slover—are from New Bern.

BICYCLE THIEVES ACTIVE.

Bicycle thieves are again becoming active and as a result a number of local cyclists have notified the police to be on the watch for their wheels. The favorite method of the thief or thieves is to find a bicycle on the edge of a sidewalk or against a building and after making certain that the owner is not in sight ride away with it. The police have the description of all stolen wheels and are on the lookout for them, also for the thieves.

LAYMEN'S SERVICE LARGELY ATTENDED

Large Congregation at Centenary Hears Enthusiastic Addresses Made.

THIS STATE SECRETARY TALKS

Speakers Pledge Their Best Efforts To Make February Convention Great Success.

An inspiring service was held Sunday night at Centenary Methodist church preparatory to the Conference of the Laymen's Missionary Movement to be held in this city February 6 and 7. The attendance was large, the attention good and the addresses effective. A note of enthusiasm ran through the entire meeting presaging a period of activity the coming weeks which is sure to have its effect in the form of increased attendance upon the convention.

One of the encouraging features of the service was the co-operation of the churches shown, not alone in the fact that they were all represented at the service but also in the fact that several of the speakers dwelt on the good feeling now existing among the several denominations and of the good results that were sure to follow from this spirit of co-operation.

As further evidence of the spirit of fellowship among the different denominations in New Bern, announcement was made by Mr. Hurley, the Methodist pastor, that a watch night service would be held tonight at the First Baptist church, commencing at 11 o'clock, and that the sermon would be preached by Dr. Summerville, the Presbyterian pastor.

Rev. Mr. Hurley had charge of the devotional exercises and called on Rev. B. F. Huske to lead in prayer. The program of music included a special number by the choir that was very much enjoyed. Following the devotional exercises, Mr. Hurley turned the meeting over to S. M. Brinson, chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Brinson spoke briefly, explaining the purposes of the convention and telling of the movement to get the men in the churches to support the pastors more loyally, particularly with reference to missionary work and to emulate the women of the churches in their zeal in church work. He introduced M. W. Fodrie as representative of the Christian church. Mr. Fodrie called attention to the fact that the several religious denominations are working more in harmony now than they have ever done before and that he said was most gratifying. He did not think the time was ripe for church union and he was not sure that time would ever come, but he thought it most happy that without yielding any of the tenets of their individual systems of faith the various denominations could work together harmoniously in undertakings such as that now confronting the church members of New Bern.

T. A. Green followed for the Methodist church. He stressed needs of heathen lands as emphasizing the demand for such campaigns as the Laymen's Missionary Movement. He urged united support on the part of the church people of the city, that they talk for the convention, urge visitors to the city to attend it and spread far and wide the news that it was to be held.

J. B. Hess spoke for the Tabernacle Baptist church. He said he had not been in New Bern long, but from what he had seen of the New Bern folks they would handle the convention in good style. He said business men would have to give their time and energy but that God took care of those who did His work. He pledged loyal co-operation on the part of his church.

William Dunn, Jr., chairman of the Deputation Committee, one of the most important of the subcommittees, was the next speaker. He urged upon his hearers the importance of the convention and the necessity of united and energetic effort to the end that it be made a success. He told of the accelerating effect of such conventions on church activities—wherever held, mentioning specifically Greensboro where he said offerings to missions were very largely increased as a result of a convention at which there were twelve hundred delegates.

W. F. Aberly was the spokesman for the Presbyterian church. The need for the men of the church to wake up and do their duty ceasing to leave everything to the women and the preacher was the theme which Mr. Aberly addressed himself to. He said the men had been derelict in their duty long enough and that if they longer failed to do what was required of them they were cowards in the sight of God.

State Secretary L. B. Padgett of Greensboro was present and on being invited by Mr. Brinson to speak told of the work in general of the organization of the Laymen's Movement five or six years ago and of its spread over this country and Canada. He said he was most favorably impressed with the way New Bern people were taking hold of the arrangements for the convention. It meant a great

FINE PROGRESS IN NINETEEN TWELVE

The Year Has Certainly Seemed Good One For The "City of Elms".

NO DULL MONTH EXPERIENCED

Street Car Line Built—New Streets Paved—Building Operations Extensive.

Everyone with eyes can see what wonderful growth New Bern has made during this year of 1912, for it has certainly been a good year for the "City of Elms." The cotton crop has not been a record breaker by any means, but every crop can't be big. That would be too much to expect. New Bern has been a ready money town, has had no dull months all the year and is can certainly smile with satisfaction when it thinks of the record it has made during this twelve months.

The year has seen the building of the new street car line and the operation of the cars, this being without any doubt one of the greatest events of the year. Streets have been paved and building operations have never been more extensive. Both dwellings and business houses have been constructed and the entire appearance of the city has been changed. A number of manufacturing plants have also been built and are now in operation.

It goes without saying that there will be no diminution but rather an increase in the number of buildings, built or begun in 1913. Any of the local architects will give information which will show that there is to be a high record in this particular line, as the demand for dwellings is great. The growth in population has been rapid, for a successful town attracts. New Bern is known as a "live town" and nothing more need be said about any place.

The close of next year will probably see the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company entering the city from the North. This matter is now being agitated and the railway people think very favorably of the project. At present the railway facilities are good but with this addition they will be unexcelled.

Altogether it will be seen that there has been something doing in New Bern during 1912, and there will be more activity during 1913. There are people who have plans which they have not yet made public, and architects are working away on various and sundry things. New Bern has money and has faith in itself. The New Bern of this Christmas is a vast improvement over the New Bern of a year ago, but if you live keep your eyes on the twelve-month just ahead and watch things move.

It should not be overlooked that William Loeb did not go with the Guggenheims as a matter of sentiment.

PROPOSED A. C. L. LINK

Committee Ready To Go Before Officials of the Road.

The committee of members of the Chamber of Commerce chosen several weeks ago to go before the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company at Wilmington and lay before them the information relative to the amount of shipping going out of and coming in to New Bern each year so that the company could give its decision in the matter of entering this city from the north, will leave for that place at an early date, probably next week. All information is now in hand and the committee is only awaiting a letter from the officials stating they are in readiness to meet them.

OIL PROFITS ARE BIGGER THAN EVER

Dissolution of Trust Appears to Have Helped The Business Substantially.

PAST YEAR MOST PROSPEROUS

Very Substantial Advances in Stocks Recorded During Past Week.

New York, Jan. 1.—That the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the thirty-nine corporations that formerly were its subsidiaries have made in the past year from 50 to 100 per cent more than the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—the Oil Trust—ever made in its most prosperous years is the impression that prevails on Wall street.

There have been most sensational advances in Oil stocks in the last week. Standard Oil of New York has shown an increase of 100 points, and the New Jersey company has advanced 30 points.

There are reports on the curb that the New Jersey company, which has been paying dividends at the rate of 20 per cent intends to declare a big cash dividend in February. Also there will be a rich "melon" cutting for holders of the New York company's stock.

These sensational advances and rich dividends have followed the dissolution of the parent company by order of the United States Supreme Court on May 15, 1911. The subsidiary companies and the parent company have quarters at No. 26 Broadway in the Standard Oil Building.

During the year the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has collected almost \$100,000,000 from the subsidiary corporations in settlement of indebtedness incurred prior to the dissolution of the trust.

The Vacuum Oil Company, which cut a big "melon" last spring, has returned close to \$10,500,000 to the New Jersey corporation; the Standard Oil Company of California has paid \$15,000,000; Prairie Oil and Gas, from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000; Standard Oil Company of Ohio, \$10,000,000; South Pennsylvania Oil Company, \$10,000,000; the New York Company, the Solar Refining Company all large amounts, and Swan & Finch, \$3,500,000.

The "melon" to be cut for the stockholders of the New York Company will be the division of some of its huge surplus.

While these dividends were piling up, the price of oil products has advanced in some instances 100 per cent. Then, too, the subsidiary corporations have uncovered hidden assets and have shifted real estate holdings, converting them into cash, which will go to the stockholders, so as to keep the already top-heavy surplus from becoming more so.

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