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Time to put on an additional page.

Old Man Nervousness got all the blame in the Carter-Abernethy case.

Job, of Biblical fame, didn't have a thing on the editor of today.

Over in Raleigh this week they tried to convict a politician of illegal voting. Might as well try to bring the mountain to Mahomet.

"After the war—What?" queries the Raleigh Times. Why, a history of it, of course.

"They've started the ball rolling!" It has been discovered that the Kaiser had a woman spy employed in this country and she has been taken under arrest. Who's next?

One of the largest theatrical booking agencies in the country this week "canned" the sketch of Mrs. Florence Carman the Freeport woman whose trial for murder created such a sensation a few weeks ago. In doing this, the theatrical people took a step which will meet with general approval. The time has come when the public is tired of seeing crime and vice commercialized in any such a manner and the sooner that all such acts are relegated to the dim recesses of the past, just that soon will the drama be given a clean bill of health.

I sentence you to two years in prison at hard labor. Such was the sentence imposed on a Baltimore clubman who had, by recklessly driving his automobile caused the death of a woman in that city. Two years does not seem a long while to the average man but after that convict, for such he will be, comes from behind the grim prison walls, it is safe to say that he will in the future use care in driving his machine.

Judge George Connor has held that Solicitor Abernethy acted in the usual manner of the law in continuing the famous Baughman case over which Judge Carter went wild and declares that he sees nothing wrong with such an action. Whether this will be cheering news to Judge Carter remains to be seen, but the assertion of Judge Connor that all following records relative to the Solicitor have no business on the records of the court is certainly gratifying to the part of the Solicitor's friends, who all along have held that it did him a great injustice.

The University of North Carolina has conferred an honorary degree upon Senator F. M. Simmons of this city and every true New Bernian is just as proud of this fact as is the recipient of the honor. Senator Simmons is one of the greatest statesmen and is due every honor accorded to him, either at home or abroad.

Newspapers of the State who are on the Journal's exchange list are commenting on the gratifying amount of advertising which this paper is carrying and are urging the merchants of their towns and cities to follow the example of those here. The Journal appreciates the advertising which it is carrying; the merchants here have caused the paper to increase in size to eight and twelve page editions during the week and sixteen pages on Sundays. Of course these advertisers find that space in the Journal has its "pulling" powers and they are fully repaid for their expenditure with the paper, but, regardless of this, their patronage is deeply appreciated.

Judge George Connor is of the opinion that it is useless to make a law and then allow it to lie around idle on the statute books. He believes that if the law says that a certain action of an individual or corporation is a crime, that such should be enforced to the letter and it is a notable fact that he is putting his beliefs into effect. This week he had before him a white man charged with having five gallons of liquor in his possession at one time. Now such a state of affairs is in direct conflict with the laws of this State and, when the man was found guilty, he was sent to the roads for a term of two years. Such a sentence may seem a little heavy but that's the way to break up lawlessness. Enforce the laws of North Carolina for one year and crime in this State will decrease fifty per cent.

RAISING OF CATTLE AND PROMULGATION OF DAIRYING ADVOCATED

Noted Writer Tells of What is Being Done Along This Line in North Carolina--Urges More Co-operation

By BION H. BUTLER

Sanford, June 5.—Down from Chapel Hill a few days ago came a machine gun they call Branson. When he first came to Chapel Hill and began to get acquainted with the folks in this State they called him Professor E. C. Branson. Then it got down to Prof. Branson and Dr. Branson, and in time down to just plain Branson, and today if you hear one man ask another about Branson you know it is Branson, of Chapel Hill, or of all North Carolina, for Branson is like a lot of other big fellows who don't need much name to distinguish them as long as they have distinguished the name.

Down from Chapel Hill came Branson to Sanford, and a man who happened to hear him talk told me after he had gone. "That man gave more information about Lee county in fifteen minutes than we had ever found out in all our lives before. If Prof. Branson will not blush too much at such bouquets I want to use him for a minute to illustrate the text: Half a year or so ago Branson, Hamilton, Wilson, Judd, Williams and I don't know who all, started up a publication at Chapel Hill they call the News Letter. That thing is sent out once a week all over the State, and like enough over a big slice of the rest of the country, and it carries each week a bottle of tabasco sauce applicable to the ordinary things of life, especially those things that pertain to the farm, and to the material progress of the home. The bunch at the University does not realize the value of the work the News Letter is doing for they cannot see the entire field they cover, but no doubt they hear from it every few minutes, for it is one of the agencies that are stirring up things in North Carolina.

Branson on Development.

There was a time a few years ago if a man wanted to know anything he hunted up some of the statistics that Edward Atkinson had gathered a round him up in Boston. I have not heard of Atkinson in a good while, from which it is probably safe to figure he may be out of the running. But as applied to North Carolina Prof. Branson has Atkinson set back in the lower classes, although Atkinson was surely a thoroughbred. Branson has been digging into the development up the State, of the counties, of the towns, of the farms, the cows, the schools the railroads the food supply, and everything that he can hang any figures on, and it is the truth that he is getting North Carolina excited. He has the folks figuring in Lee about when he will come down again, and he arrived here just at the psychological minute.

Lee has a farm demonstrator, J. C. Henley, who has been bothering around over the county until he has encouraged a lot of folks to increase their corn crop from 20 bushels to the acre up to over 40 bushels, and Henley has been advocating new things in farming. He had been piloting John Arey and Reed and some other A. and M. men around the county who talked to farmer about cream routes, and Branson came just in time to throw another shovel of fuel on the fire of enthusiasm. It looks at this writing as if Lee county farmers would have three and maybe more cream routes to send cream down to the new creamery at West Raleigh, and it is rather hard to predict what will be the outcome of the ambitions these various forces are awakening. Henley is showing the farmers what is required in the way of providing the cream, and what is gained by keeping good cows on the farm. He has the thing so far along that it looks like a winner now, and the gratifying feature of it is that the outbreak of this movement in Lee county is nothing more than what is taking place all over the State.

Diversification Cropping Out

Diversification of farming is cropping out on all sides. It is not exactly that methodical diversification that was figured on, but it is a diversification that is diversifying itself. The girls' canning clubs are introducing a diversification that has about taken possession of the State. At the State Fair is the fall the canning clubs are to be given marked recognition. Several counties will have big exhibits of canned goods from the girls.

Over in Moore county another phase of the cattle question has come into observation. At Aberdeen the Page Trust Company has taken a hold, and four pure blooded short horn bulls have been bought to distribute among the farms of the Sand Hill country. One of these has been located at De-by's plantation, one at Bensalon, one at Carhage, and the other at another point in the territory. Others are to follow shortly, and the farmers are to be started on the road toward better stock. At each point an association of the farmers is formed, and the Bull is placed in the hands of a secretary, who is paid a nominal salary for keeping him, and for keeping track of the accounts of the affairs of the association.

The farmers of the Sand Hills were questioned as to what variety of stock they would prefer and it seemed to settled down to the Short-horn. This is more a beef type than a cream type, and this part of the country will probably gravitate more to beef than to milk and butter. With the cream and butter idea coming into prominence in Lee, it looks as though the various types of cattle are about to be established in the Upper Cape Fear country and on the right basis.

Interest in Beef Cattle.

This same thing is going on all over the State. Beef cattle are attracting attention from the mountains clear to the eastern counties, and the cream idea is gaining ground as fast as the beef idea. Probably the establishment of central creameries as at Hickory and elsewhere in the west, and the big one that is coming at West Raleigh under the direction of the Agricultural College will put butter making farther forward in the State in a few years than blind drifting would have done in a long time.

It is not very long ago that a good many intelligent men held to the assertion that good butter could not be made in North Carolina. Fortunately that has been proven so frequently of late to absolute nonsense that it is no longer thought worth while to discuss whether good butter can be made in the State. No better butter can be made anywhere in the world than in North Carolina. As one of the best markets is in North Carolina, one that has never yet been supplied by the butter at hand, it is hardly worth while to worry about a market for a long time yet to come. As the beef supply of the State has never yet been sufficient to meet the demands it is right evident that this as a cattle State is ideal as far as a market is concerned.

Fever From Ticks.

The first marked advance in cattle raising in North Carolina came when it was discovered that tick fever came from cattle ticks. Prior to that time Texas or splenic or anything else the fever might be called was set down like the verdict of a jury in New Mexico where six horse thieves had been lynched, as an accidental visitation of Providence, cause unknown. Since it was found that ticks spread a serious, fatal and infectious disease among cattle, the ticks have been going at a rapid rate. One of the interesting things in North Carolina's progress is the quick gait with which the work of tick eradication swept down from the mountain counties, through the Piedmont and out into the coast land. Nearly all of the interior of the State is free from ticks now, and the rest will be in a short order. When Tate Butler left the State he had brought the tick free line down somewhere about the Southern railroad. In the short time since then it has continued until in places it is almost in sight of the coast. No doubt Dr. Butler is surprised at the rapid action of the good work he set on foot.

Cleaning Out Ticks Important

Wiping out the ticks made it possible to have better cattle and to get so much better results from those that were kept that it is hard to realize that half a dozen to a dozen years ago the State was overrun with ticks, and it is still harder to believe that so simple a thing as killing out ticks was so bitterly opposed by so many people. It is probable that cleaning out the ticks is one of the most important things in a financial way that has happened in the State in many years. The extent of the movement toward cattle raising is almost in first place in its importance and value to the entire industrial and social fabric of the State. It promises to establish a wholly new line of industry and of social advancement. It is not too much to say that stock farming marks much of the difference in the customs and habits of the people of the South as compared with the people of the North and of the old world.

It is a century and a half since the Tomkins family established the Hereford cattle as a distinctive breed, and probably as long since the Devon and Sussex were fixed on the firm lines of the varieties. The Shorthorn came a little later, when the Teeswater cattle made a name for themselves. The Bates herd brought out the stocks a century ago, and it has become the most generally known probably in the world. Now at a jump North Carolina springs across all these years and enters upon the creation of herds of modern cattle of the various bloods, unsuspecting a half a dozen years ago that such a thing could be done in the State. The advance in cattle breeding in the State is destined to be interesting on this account. Where the progress of the entire cattle world for a century or more is to be compressed into a period of half a dozen years the results are bound to be as startling as the quick advancement in. Cattle raising and dairying are among two of the great agricultural occupations of the globe. They are of such vast consequences that they shape the tone of the people who engage in these lines. Countries of the old world are marked by the number of cattle they graze. The whole western section of our own country has been influenced by its herds. Fertility of soil, abundance of food, comfort of the people and material progress has followed cattle

raising whatever it has been planted.

Chief Dairying States.

It is interesting to look at a few of the States where cattle are raised extensively. The chief dairying States are Wisconsin, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, and Illinois. Vermont, one of the little fellows, is a big dairy State when its size is figured. The others run a little larger in area, as a rule than North Carolina, one or two of them considerably larger, but the difference in square miles is not enough to effect the comparison. Vermont is a small State, about a sixth of the size of North Carolina, yet Vermont makes 50 per cent more butter and cheese, and sells more than twice as much milk and cream. If North Carolina made butter and cheese like Vermont does this would be the greatest butter State of the Union.

Wisconsin and North Carolina are almost the same in size, and almost the same in population. Wisconsin sells over \$53,868,000 worth of milk a year, and North Carolina sells less than \$6,000,000 worth a year. Wisconsin makes 131,000,000 pounds of butter a year and North Carolina makes 26,000,000. Wisconsin makes 150,000,000 pounds of cheese a year North Carolina makes 40,000. New York and Pennsylvania are both smaller in area than North Carolina, but New York sells thirteen times as many dollars' worth of milk and cream as this State and Pennsylvania sells nearly eight times as much and both those States make butter and cheese in enormous quantities.

Value of Milk Crop.

We congratulate ourselves on the money our cotton crop brings, but New York's dairy crop makes our cotton crop look insignificant. Vermont's milk crop and North Carolina tobacco crop are about the same value yet Vermont is a little State and North Carolina as big one. Pennsylvania's milk crop is worth more than all the grain of all kinds raised in North Carolina, yet North Carolina is a right successful grain State. And while Pennsylvania is making a milk crop worth more than the grain crop of this State Pennsylvania is making a crop just about twice as big as our grain crop, and Pennsylvania is not so big a State as North Carolina.

This is mentioned merely to show the possibilities of the State that takes up dairy farming. North Carolina is a cotton State and will be a cotton State, for cotton is a nice crop to plant and work. But North Carolina is just as good for dairying as it is for cotton, and the market for dairy products is just as good in North Carolina as the market is for cotton. This dairying movement that has started has opened a possibility that is as big as any line of industry that has been developed in the State, and that being the case it is reasonable to look forward to the results of the budding creamery and cream routes with unlimited confidence. New York, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are the three leading milk producing States of the Union and they are in a section of the country that has to contend with a rigorous climate. New York is so cold that in some sections even the little yellow flint corn that matures in ninety days will not ripen. So New York makes about a third as much corn as North Carolina. Same way in Wisconsin, and Wisconsin makes much less corn than North Carolina. Pennsylvania cannot raise corn like North Carolina. The growing season is too short in much of those three States. But they can harvest their corn for silage, and they make hay for winter.

Dairy Products in The Lead

The dairy products of the United States rank among the leading crops. Probably they rank next after the cereal crop and the meat crop. The dairy and meat crop outranks any other single crop made. The live stock industry of the United States produces annually two and three-quarter billion dollars for the farmers. That is three times what the cotton crop amounts to and twenty-five times as much as the tobacco crop is worth. From which it can be seen that if this live stock movement puts North Carolina in the class with the meat and dairy producing States, it has opened to the State a great new possibility of wealth and advancement that is capable of eclipsing anything that has yet been undertaken.

The movement now on foot is to encourage North Carolina farmers to undertake cattle raising both for dairy and meat purposes. Some sections incline to one, and some to the other. The western counties are rapidly building up a meat industry, the demands for feeders and beef steers in the last few years; crowding the supply. The result is that the Beef Breeders' Association is taking the matter in hand in a systematic manner, and the future of the beef breeding industry in the mountain counties is bound to be one of swift and extended growth. The draft of feeders to the farms of the Piedmont and lower counties will continue under the organization of the association, and that will afford a growing market for the breeders of the mountain counties, which is putting the industry on a definite and profitable basis. Each new experiment that is reported gives encouragement, and the introduction of improved blood is raising the grade of beef so fast that North Carolina is attracting much attention by its improving quality of meat. Looking At Feeding Proprietors. Many of the bigger farmers are taking hold of the feeding proposition, and here and there smaller far-

more life entertaining the idea of raising beef cattle.

The less close attention necessary inclines some farmers to beef cattle rather than to dairy cattle as the latter require systematic attention every day of the year, and some farmers do not like to have cattle interfere too much with their other work. Beef cattle fit in better on farms of this character, but it is evident that the dairy type of cow is proving a favorite in many sections, and that the cream route and the separator and the silo are coming factors in North Carolina.

The animal industry Division of the Department of Agriculture at Raleigh furnishes men to discuss the question of either beef or dairy cattle with the farmers, and the question has been discussed so much that now in all directions centers of infection have been established as a number of forms of co-operation among farmers have been awakened until the State is pretty well aroused to the possibilities of live stock farming of one kind or another. A noteworthy innovation is the interest shown by the town people lately in extending the cattle industry. Every community that has a board of trade or chamber of commerce is investigating the question of cattle raising, and in many places helping to provide improved stock for the neighborhood use. Another thing that is noticeable is the gradual arrival at the hardware stores and the five and ten-cent stores of dairy implements. A few years ago a farmer would hunt over half of North Carolina for a butter mould that would make a pound print or for a sheet of parchment paper. Now in every town of considerable size those things are found, and butter color at the drug stores. Here and there you see cream separators in the stores, and barrel churns and swing churns are becoming more common than the old stone dasher churns that not long ago were the most prominent dairy exhibits at the hardware store. These things show the change that has commenced, and they say in most emphatic words that it is a change that has made big progress almost over night.

Should Get In Touch.

Already another important step is contemplated. So far the change to dairy farming has been an evolution of native farmers. But all over the State is discussed the possibility of attracting to North Carolina dairy men from the dairy districts of those other States that make a specialty of dairy products. There are three or four prominent centers of dairying in the country. One is in the group of States that corner up in the upper Mississippi Valley where Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin touch. It is a great territory, with a surplus of men who know how to make milk and butter and cheese. In eastern New York and Vermont is another prominent dairy region. North eastern Ohio is a similar territory. Pennsylvania has two or three dairy sections. The ambition of some of the possible dairy counties of North Carolina is to get in touch with men from the dairy belts of the North and attract the surplus people up there down this way rather than to the Northwest. If such a thing shall be worked out the future of the cattle industry of North Carolina will be an easy answer to the question of diversification.

With all of the influences at work, and the constantly growing demands for meat and dairy products, it does not take much of a prophet to forecast a diversification of crops in this State, and a diversification that will mean the establishment of one of the most important lines of agriculture in the world.

If North Carolina will make a play to draw from Wisconsin, New York and Ohio about 100,000 good dairy farmers the low price of cotton will cease forever to trouble the people of this State, and diversification will settle itself in a way that will satisfy everybody.

HARNET CITIZEN HAS ASPIRATION

E. F. Young Interested in Congressional Race in Sixth District

(BY W. T. BOST)

Raleigh, June 5.—Former Representative E. F. Young, of Harnett, who is here attending Federal court, was not offended at the story this morning indicating his interest in the congressional race in the Sixth. Mr. Young declared that he is thinking seriously of trying for the nomination to succeed Congressman Godwin who is also a Harnett county man. The visitor has not made up his mind to announce himself yet, but he is strongly of the mind to do it. The race is a year off.

The Harnett county attorney is regarded by his fellow county men as the one to take the measure of Hannibal LaFayette in the home county and half a dozen others graciously distributed would make a pack of trouble.

Young Louis G. Travis, son of the chairman of the corporation commission and Mrs. E. L. Travis, is at home from Harnett loaded down with medals which he won there recently. Two years ago Edwin Travis, Jr., captured the scholarship medal. A few days ago Louis Travis not only took that medal, but won the Debater's and the athletic medals. He led his class and in the quarter-mile sprint and hurdle race came off with the gold. Mrs. Travis wears them with great pride. In addition the youngster who is 14, received dis-

showed for missing 25 steel dollars during the term.

ADAMS IS COMING BACK.

No greater guarantee of quality could be given a Chautauqua attraction than the management gives to Elmer Crawford Adams by referring him to this circuit this year. He is the only artist who appeared on this circuit last season who is to be repeated.



ELMER CRAWFORD ADAMS.

Adams is truly a wonderful violinist and has been since he was a mere child. He not only plays the highest class of music, but he recognizes the demand for the popular and does a number of "stunts" with the violin that are always appreciated. He will be supported by his own company this year—Miss Blanche Maguire, dramatic soprano, and Rolfo Hudson, pianist and accompanist.



HARRY LONGSTREET OF THE DUNBAR SOIREE SINGERS IMPERSONATING HARRY LAUDER, THE SCOTCH COMEDIAN.

VARKONY-HINES COMPANY.

A company of Chautauqua artists that will attract more than passing attention is the Varkony-Hines Company, consisting of Florian Varkony, Gabriel Hines and Miss Elizabeth Oliver.

Florian Varkony, the bass-baritone.



GABRIEL HINES.

finished his education in Berlin and Vienna. He achieved a veritable triumph in "Carmen" in Budapest. For three years he was bass-baritone in the Budapest Royal Opera House. He has a voice of beautiful, resonant quality, and his enunciation is distinct.

Gabriel Hines is one of the most accomplished pianists now before the public. He is not only an artist on the instrument, but he is also a composer of note, having been awarded the second prize of \$1,500 offered by the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition for the best American opera. There were 482 contestants. His opera is called "The Voyage of the Pilgrims" and traces the westward course of national development from the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 to the San Francisco Exposition. This opera is being produced during the great exposition this summer. Mr. Hines is head of the music department of the Boy's Preparatory School at Swarthmore, Pa.

Chautauqua Week Here June 19 to 25

Viewers you need a General Tonic. Take Grove's The Old Standard Grove's Tonic is equally valuable as a general tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It enriches the blood and adds to the "Who's System" 50 cents.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GIRL MURDERED

Found Lying Dead Along De-acerted Road.

New York, June 5.—Julia Anstak, a servant, was found beaten to death in the woods in the rear of the home of M. R. Sehenek, at Wyoming Ave., and Cedar Street, Millburn, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

She was in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Oleott, neighbors of the Seheneks, and had been missing since last Tuesday night, when she went to Newark to visit relatives. She had expected Miss Prushik, a servant of the Seheneks, to accompany her, but at the last minute the Prushik girl announced she would not be able to go.

When Julia did not return home Tuesday night or Wednesday the Oleotts thought she had remained with her relatives.

Near the body lay three blood-stained clubs. The girl's skull had been crushed and her body bruised. The police learned that on Monday night two men called on her at the Oleott home. They are looking for these men, believing one to be a jealous suitor.

The Prushik girl, Kate Wroblewski, a servant of W. J. Kissam, and Kate's brother Ladislav of Newark were arrested last night and held without bail as material witnesses.

SNEEZE POWDER USED.

Pennsylvania Legislators Up Against Tough Pack.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 5.—The free and continued use of "sneezing powders" and malodorous chemicals and the bombardment of members with pamphlets, books, newspapers and "spit-balls" have developed as the latest and most effective means of halting the passage of legislation of unpopular character in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The officials of the chamber so far have been unable to abate such performances and much important legislation as a result has been delayed.

On Monday night, "sneezing powders" were scattered throughout the House, and these, together with malodorous chemicals, made the air so bad that it was necessary to open the windows.

A number of persons, among them women, were forced to leave. Speaker Ambler repeatedly called the House to order and asked that the scattering of the powders be stopped.

Members threw their files of legislative bills into the air and at each other. Men who tried to speak on bills were howled down. Shouts, cat calls and yells continued throughout the evening.

Yesterday conditions were even worse. One debator who tried to make his voice heard on an important bill was utterly disregarded. When Representative Hoss, who was in the chair, asked the House to "kindly be in order" he was answered with a chorus of "Noes" from all over the floor.

GOOD CIGARS AND GOOD BOOKS HIS FAVORITES

Griffith-Mutual Star Also Likes Heavy Dramatic Parts in Photoplays.

Expensive cigars, good books, and an opportunity to play strong dramatic or romantic parts in photoplays, are the chief enjoyments of Charles Clary, the Griffith-Mutual player who recently scored one of his big successes in motion picture work in his characterization of the artist in the Mutual Masterpicture, "Man's Prerogative," produced at the Majestic studio.



CHARLES CLARY MAJESTIC-RELIANCE STAR, APPEARING IN "MAN'S PREROGATIVE," MUTUAL MASTERPICTURE

Mr. Clary has been associated with motion picture work for five years, making his bow to the camera in the Bell studio. Tall, well built, and extremely handsome, he has had a brilliant screen career, having appeared in hundreds of photoplays. His big opportunity, however, came when he was assigned to play opposite Robert Edison in "Man's Prerogative."

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of W. J. Taylor deceased late of Onslow County, N. C. This is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 17th day of May 1916, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 17th day of May 1915. J. E. MORRIS, Administrator. P. O. Mayville, N. C.