

When Winston Was A Village

By Harry Lee Dalton.

I once heard an interesting story, telling why the legislature passed an act on January, 1849, creating Forsyth county out of Stokes. When the county seat was at Germantown the Moravians would ride their horses to court and tie them to the fence of Mr. J. W. Bittling, who lived close to the court house, Mr. Bittling, being indignant at having his fence torn down every court, determined to unfasten the horses. This made the Moravians very indignant and they vowed that they would form another county and change their county seat.

hats of ordinary dimensions, which never had to be removed in public assemblies. At one time, however, hoop skirts were in fashion, about the size of an ordinary tobacco tierce. They were a sight—they started small but grew larger each year until they obtained their full size as indicated above. When this craze had reached its climax a village poet composed the following lines:

"Tell me ye winged wings That round my pathway roar, Is there not some quiet spot Where hoops are known no more?"

"Some lone and quiet dell, Some island or some cave, Where girls can walk all two abreast Along the village pave?"

The wild winds wafted around my face, And, snickering, answered, "Nary place!"

This style suddenly changed to painfully narrow skirts, but the village of Winston never would have tolerated either hobble or harem skirts. The village of Winston, during this period, was noted for its large families of children and no one troubled himself about the danger of race suicide. The young people all got married at the proper age; the young ladies helped their mothers in the house work; all learned to cook, all had rosy cheeks all walked with an elastic step; the sat upright in church, and you never saw a young man sitting near to ascertain if an inventory so as to ascertain the probable cost of her wearing apparel and then engaging in a mathematical calculation to see whether he could offer to marry. The consequence was that the village had very few or bachelor shells within its limits.

There were very few flairs in the village, not more than one or two, and they were compelled to wear badges. The people gave in their taxes honestly. "Rendering unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's" without complaining or evasion. This is not intended as a reflection upon anyone now a resident of Winston—of course not—although it is said that there is a marked difference in the value of property at this time, and some other things.

Winston had no grade school, while a village, but her boys and girls could spell, by heart, a whole book near the back side of a Blue Back without missing a word. These were days of cheap living; the village had no combinations to increase the price of food products. Everything was cheap, even religion was not exorbitant. There was no turmoil, nothing to create strife and confusion among the people.

There are people now, in Winston, who think that a city is preferable to a village. I doubt it. I would not give a hardy village boy with a freckled face, soiled hands and tattered hair or a dozen yellow-fingered, water-eyed cigarette smokers. I would not exchange the happy and contented people of a village of three hundred people for a whole city full of men wildly struggling for the accumulation of fortunes. The one is God built. The other is the work of nervous hands propelled by abnormal disordered brains. We would do well in 1911 to consider going back to village habits.

We have been speaking of the inhabitants. Now let us close by looking at some of the buildings in those days. We have already spoken of the court house, so let us look at the buildings surrounding it. There was a general merchandise store on the corner of Main and Liberty streets, conducted by Mr. M. F. Crossland, and Hodson & Sullivan's store was on the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. Tise's furniture store was on the east side of the court house, and Thompson's drug store was on the east, until it burned down, then he moved to the north side of the court house. Where the municipal building now stands there was a garden in which the late Mr. John Keister kept two rabbit guinea pigs. Mr. Robert Gray ran a merchandise store where the Wachovia Loan and Trust Co. building is, and he lived facing the court house.

During these days Winston had only two hotels, which were the Merchants' and Wilson hotels. To show what a village it was, Squire Walter Johnson, magistrate, and W. W. Albee, his clerk, the magistrate's office and a tailoring shop all in one room. The magistrate's salary was \$52 per year. The first warehouse was opened up in an old stable, run by Major Brown. When tobacco came in sufficient quantities for a sale, the Major would hold a large horn to let the buyers know that a sale was going to be held. There was not a stone on any of our streets and it was not an unusual sight to see drays sink up to the hub on Main street. All goods in those days were sold for cash. Merchants had no orders and there were no delivery wagons and such things as collectors were unknown. We had no apparatus for fighting fire and when the block burned where the People's Bank now stands, several men lined up and passed buckets of water from a little hand pump that belonged to Saljeen.

Prohibition had not yet been thought of and when a man would get drunk the people would lock him up in a little house about the size of a chicken coop. It was so small that it had no windows but had holes bored in the sides for air. A man was allowed to stand in this until he became sober.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS. The primary campaign for the Kentucky governorship is now on in full blast. Of the twenty-two new members now sitting in the United States Senate, nine have made their own fortunes. Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, conducts a Bible class in one of the Presbyterian churches in the national capital. The first Republican club formed to boost President Taft for renomination has just been launched in New Jersey. A special election is to be held in the second district of Pennsylvania this month to choose a successor to the late Congressman Joel Cook. W. E. Monday, a former postmaster of Knoxville, has been selected to succeed ex-Congressman Halo as Republican national committeeman for Tennessee.

PRESIDENT FINLEY ON CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, who has recently returned from an inspection trip on which he was accompanied by members of the Board of Directors, in speaking today of business conditions in the Southeastern States, said: "The agricultural outlook throughout the entire Southeastern section seems to be very favorable. While in some localities in the southwestern part of the territory rains have somewhat retarded cotton planting, and while re-planting will be necessary in some small areas, it will have to be done to a very much smaller extent than was necessary last year. Notwithstanding the increased attention being given by Southern farmers to corn and other crops, the aggregate acreage devoted to cotton will be somewhat greater this year than last. The average preparation of the soil for planting this year has been unusually good. Farmers are using fertilizers more scientifically and better farming is being practiced very generally throughout the South, which may be expected to result in an increase in the average yield per acre. As a result of their prosperous season in 1910, Southern farmers, to a larger extent than usual, are able to finance this year's operations themselves without the assistance of local merchants and banks.

"Conditions in cotton manufacturing industry are not wholly favorable, but as the season progresses, more definite ideas as to the size of this year's cotton crop should bring about a more favorable relative adjustment of the prices of the raw material and the finished products of the mills. The lumber business is still feeling the effects of restricted purchases on the part of the railroads, but a slight improvement is noticeable in some of the lumber producing localities. The condition of the iron and steel industry in the South is substantially the same as in other parts of the country. With underlying financial and agricultural conditions favorable and with a fair business in some industrial lines and some prospect for improvement in other lines, there is a reasonable basis for the expectation of an active business as the season progresses.

"The management of the Southern Railway Company is not unmindful of the requirements placed upon it by the increasing volume of traffic throughout its territory. It is, therefore, continuing its policy of improving its facilities for the movement of business and for the movement of traffic. It has recently taken steps to add substantially to its motive power for passenger and freight trains and to its passenger train equipment. Its carrying capacity is comfortably ahead of its present requirements. Looking forward to the progressive development of its territory, the carrying capacity of those parts of its lines where the traffic is not sufficiently heavy to require double tracking is being increased by the construction of a modern system of lap-sidings and these lap-sidings are being so constructed that, if business should become sufficiently heavy for double-track lines, they can be used in the double-track system. In all of these matters the company is being governed by practical, and not academic, considerations, and, in pursuance of this policy, the management contemplates increasing its main-line double-trackage at a point where the volume of traffic is heavy, and expects to be able to keep fully abreast of traffic requirements without going beyond or straining its present financial resources."

FARMERS THREATEN TO BOYCOTT TAFT. WASHINGTON, May 12.—A threat that the farmers are now pledging themselves to boycott President Taft when he becomes a candidate for reelection was an enlightening development at the reciprocity hearings before the Senate Finance Committee. N. P. Hull, master of the Michigan State Grange, with 69,000 members, brought up the political phase of the question. He produced a bunch of sample petitions that are being circulated in every precinct in his state, containing a protest against the reciprocity agreement, and concluding with the words: "We hereby agree that we will never support any man for office that works for its passage."

A roar of laughter followed the reading of this unique pledge. Members of the committee and spectators alike joined in the merriment. Senator Williams promptly inquired what kind of letter had been sent out to induce the signing of such petitions.

PAYS SURGEON WITH SONG. Grateful Bird Pipers for Da Cunha, Who Mended Leg. NEW YORK, May 12.—A grateful robin awakens George Washington Da Cunha every morning in Montclair, N. J., by singing his praises at his bedroom window. The redbreast migrated last autumn, but Da Cunha recognized it instantly when it reappeared recently. For one of the bird's legs is shorter than the other and the robin lists to starboard when it hops. When the robin's leg was broken last summer Da Cunha took in the bird, put the fractured leg in tiny splints and tended his patient until the delicate bones set, though imperfectly. Now the robin with swelling throat, gladly pours fourth a fee in daily instalments. For the first time in years all but a few of the chairmanships of the important committees of the House of Representatives are now held by Southern Democrats.

LEXINGTON WINS IN VERY IMPORTANT SUIT

The city of Lexington won its suit by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Lexington vs. Indemnity Company. The case is one of general interest.

West Construction Company contracted to do certain grading and paving of the streets of Lexington and the Astna Indemnity Company contracted to indemnify the town from any damages which might arise from the work by injuries to persons. A man fell into an excavation and \$1,700 against the town and the construction company. This was paid by the town and suit was brought against the West Construction Company and the Indemnity Company.

Judge Walker states that a judgment recovered against two wrongdoers does not usually decide the case primarily liable. But that the verdict in the case against the town of Lexington and the West Construction Company in connection with the record shows that the West Construction Company was primarily liable in digging the trench and falling to properly safeguard it. The town of Lexington had a right to suppose that the construction company would guard the excavation it had made so as to prevent injury to the public. It is true that the town thereby became liable to the party who suffered injury in consequence of this neglect; but the town is under no obligation to shield the construction company from the consequence of their own omissions. The parties are not in pari delicto and the principal offender is held responsible. As between the town and the construction company there was no cooperation in the act of negligence which caused the injury. The town did not aid the construction company to leave the railing down. If the construction company did not keep their implied, if not express, promise to do the work in a way not to endanger the public, it cannot justly charge the plaintiff with negligence. The West Construction Company was primarily liable for the injury and the Indemnity Company having entered into a lawful contract to indemnify against all losses, etc., the judgment against it for the amount paid by the town of Lexington is affirmed.

TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

Residents in Mexico City Alarmed Over Advances of Rebels. MEXICO CITY, May 12.—A movement for the protection of foreign residents in this capital, in the event that mob violence should follow in the wake of revolutionary movement throughout the country, was instituted by the diplomatic representatives of the larger colonies.

It is proposed that each colony shall appoint a committee, all of the committee to work together to form a plan for self-defense in case of need. The movement was initiated by American Ambassador Wilson, dean of the corps. At his invitation, the ministers or charges d'affaires of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain and Belgium met and appointed a committee, headed by Minister Colman, of Spain, to place the plan before the minister of foreign relations of Mexico.

Minister De La Barra approved the plan as being possibly a wise measure. There are 23,000 foreigners in the capital, including 5,000 Americans. Minister Colman explained that the intention of the diplomats was the protection solely of the homes of their respective countrymen and that there was no intention to attempt to protect other property of foreigners.

Government officials, who early today appeared greatly depressed by the fall of Juarez, took a more hopeful view of situation last night. The change was based perhaps on the reported renewal of negotiations of peace, which Minister De La Barra declared were already under way this afternoon. A dispatch to the foreign office from the Mexican consul in El Paso extolled the bravery of the federal officers and troops. In the opinion of the consul the reason that it was impossible for the rebels to enter and capture Juarez was that the most vicious attack occurred on the side towards the American border, where it was impossible for the federals to direct their fire without danger to residents of El Paso.

HISTORIC MILL BURNS NEAR SPENCER WITH HEAVY LOSS. SPENCER, May 12.—Old St. John's mill, one of the oldest grist mills in the South, situated on the Yadkin River, two miles east of Spencer, was burned last night, entailing a loss of about \$12,000. With the five-story building erected one hundred years ago was burned \$10,000 worth of modern machinery. The plant belonged to H. Clay Grubbs, a wealthy business man of Davidson county. The flames were decidedly spectacular and shot one hundred feet skywards. The building was situated on the historic spot where General Greene met Cornwallis in a skirmish two days before the battle at Guilford Courthouse. The origin of the fire is unknown.

John W. Watson, who has a record of more than fifteen years' service in the Florida legislature, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor. Eleven Scandinavians now hold seats in congress, two being senators. Ten of them are Republicans and all of them are allied with the "progressive" wing of their party. United States Senators Martin and Swanson and Representatives Carter Glass and William Jones, who are after the senatorships in Virginia, will have to pay about \$2,000 each to enter the Democratic primary.

Learning One's Own Town

Secretary J. S. Kuykendall in Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

About a month ago we inaugurated an industrial exhibit of the factories of Winston-Salem, showing especially the lines which have not hitherto been made in the South, and opened our doors to the citizens and visitors of our city. Something like a thousand people visited the halls during the first week and showed great interest in the numerous manufactured articles there exhibited.

My past experience has shown me that the average citizen of the city has little idea as to what his own town possesses and what it is turning out, and believing that a fuller appreciation on the part of our home citizens regarding our home city, which has a population of 30,000, was as good work as the Board of Trade could do, I took the matter up with the superintendent of our city schools and made arrangements for each child in the school, from the fifth grade to the tenth grade, inclusive, to visit this exhibit hall in a body, by grades, and spend an hour not only viewing the products of our various factories, but in hearing a talk which I delivered for an hour, explaining the various phases surrounding the industrial life of our city, the natural advantages it possessed in climate, pure healthful water, abundance of raw material, good freight-rate facilities and easy access to good markets. I showed them (just for illustration) where one factory had taken the ends which would have been burned up or thrown away, and at dull times used labor which was not working on full time, and had made up these scraps into various small commodities used in the home, thus utilizing the waste material and surplus help.

The refuse of pyrites turned out by the fertilizer plants has hitherto been used for ballast on the railroad. Some of our local people appreciating the fact that there was enough ore in this commodity for commercial purposes, erected a large plant here and are turning out 100 tons of ore per day, which, when sent away to a smelting plant and returned, is worth about \$14.90 delivered; then, taking the children on, show them the value per ton of a railroad bar of iron and then what it is worth in a line of small articles, such as that recently patented by one of our North Carolina citizens, where iron is used

for the brace of a small canopy for the children; the value of a ton of those small parts should be \$1,000, thus showing that it is not the ore in itself, but the utilization of the brain power of the man; not what he does with his hands, like the day laborer, but the brain power within him properly utilized and developed. We show what it would mean were the local people to more fully appreciate the value of using the product of home institutions, thereby not only developing great industries in our own midst, but at the same time creating a greater market for the raw material which in many instances is grown by the farmers in our local communities. We also go very minutely into the details of every phase of our city and county life, relative to the county, State and city tax rate, and for what purpose the taxes are used, showing the relative position occupied by Winston-Salem as compared with other cities of similar size. We show why manufacturers have been so successful at Winston-Salem and the relative increase from year to year under the different conditions of each period, and it is surprising to find the intense interest manifested by the children of the schools here. About 200 essays have already been written by these children, who in many instances have come back to my office in groups of 15 or 20 at a time to obtain additional information, and it is our purpose, as soon as this course of lectures is complete, to offer a prize for the best essay and perhaps print in pamphlet form 25 of the best.

"The Man Who Looked On"

Rev. Leo W. Collins, pastor of Grace Methodist church, Winston, occupied the pulpit of Centenary Methodist church Sunday night and preached on the above subject, says The Sentinel, delivering a fine sermon, pointing out, from the Christian standpoint, the folly of merely being a spectator. "With easy transition this can be changed to 'The man who looks on,' when it aptly represents a large portion of mankind. There are perhaps more of this sort of individuals in Salisbury than of the doing kind. It is an easy matter to stand by and have the other fellow do the work. When there is a wrong committed, a law violated or an act of injustice done, every other man gets behind the other and says: 'Give it to them,' but never a movement themselves to correct the evil, of which they complain. These are the men who look on. If there are evils, as you say, get into the thick of the battle and contend against them yourself. Don't wait for your neighbor. Don't say it is the paper's duty or the officers' duty, but so after the wrong yourself. Get all who see as you do to work with you—create a sentiment and you will soon be able to successfully combat for your cause. It is cowardly to put it on the other fellow. The fact is, he may not see it as you do. Move out into the open and fight for what you conceive is the right thing. No longer remain an onlooker, but become a doer. Advice is cheap. It taken action to accomplish a work. You are a unit, and so are all the other fellows as long as they stand by and look on. If you know of a wrong it is your duty to wage a war against it as well as the other fellow.—Salisbury Post.

The Widow and Her Only Son

BY MISS LAURA JEAN LIBBEY.

Many a mother cries out joyously, when she looks into the face of the tiny babe placed in her arms: "Thank God, my child is a boy!" The words again issue from her heart to her lips when she finds herself widowed, and the lad just entering his teens. This is, however, the precarious age of boys, the time when companions surround him, influence all of his after life, either for weal or woe. No matter how near and dear the mother and boy are to each other, at this period of his life, their paths, even though it may be imperceptibly, diverge slowly by degrees. The father knows all of his son's secret heart-thoughts, all that he will be obliged to pass through, and, if he is by his side in these needful hours, the boy's craft may surmount the troubled waters of youth, gliding beyond the breakers into the smooth ocean beyond, with but the loss of a plank or two. The widow woman's son meets with temptations that he rarely or never confides to his mother who loves him. It is no one to say him nay, if his nights are spent in revelry. There is no stalwart father, to push aside the barriers that stand guard at the doors, where the fortunes of youth rise and fall at the turn of a card or die; to snatch the boy from the gaming table, to dash from his hand the sparkling wine. There's no one to warn him that love and sweet red lips can be bitter fruit, and women false as they are alluring. Companions of both sexes see him going headlong to destruction without regret, without a word to stay him, or a tear.

Mother's loving anxious eyes see the change in him, but she thinks it is a change dawning manhood has crowned him with, and rejoices that he is growing tall, manly, strong. She misses the boy-kisses, but smiles through her tears at the thought, boy-kisses cease with manhood. Her son loves her just as dearly now as then, but young men are reluctant about expressing mother, over fondly. A daughter would have been different. She inquires earnestly and eagerly about his girl acquaintances, but she does not think to inquire closely about his male associates, their habits, their likes and dislikes. She notes his hand grow unsteady, and the strained look in his eyes, with motherly solicitude, and she strives in secret over what she believes to be overwork. The widow always trusts her boy, while the last drop of blood gives life to her loving heart.

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