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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911.

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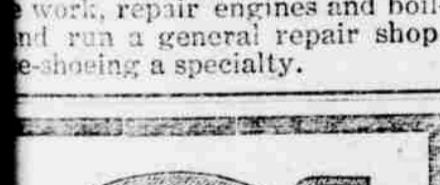
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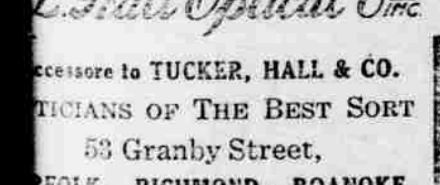


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## NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Mention Made of Many Important News Items About the Capital City.**  
Special Correspondence.  
Washington, D. C., July 1.—The sensation of the week was sprung Monday when Secretary of the Interior, Walter I. Fisher, cancelled the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska. There are thirty-three claims aggregating 5,250 acres in the heart of the Bering coal field. These entries were engineered by Clarence Cunningham and his associates in the interest of the Guggenheim syndicate, of which Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, is a member, and which syndicate controls the railroads and the seaports in Alaska. The field embraces not only the heart but the richest parts, and is considered by experts to be the richest coal fields in the world. Stephen Birch, managing director of the Guggenheim interest in Alaska, last year told the Senate Territories Committee that there were \$500,000,000 worth of coal in these thirty-three claims, and that there would be \$100,000,000 of profit for the people who developed them. Former Secretary Ballinger upheld the Cunningham people and caused President Taft to have Glavis, who was looking into these claims, dismissed from the Interior Department, as was Pinchot, head of the Forestry service, and Price, his assistant; but now the wheels have turned and Secretary Fisher, who succeeded Ballinger (forced to resign), made searching inquiry into these claims, found them fraudulent and cancelled them, thus vindicating Pinchot, Price, and Glavis and saving these rich coal fields for the people. It is not supposed for an instant that the rich Guggenheim syndicate will relinquish these claims without a great fight, but we believe that they will be routed horse, foot, and dragons. The position of President Taft in this matter is not an enviable one, but it is only fair to the President to believe that he was honest in his convictions, but was misled by the Cunningham, Guggenheim people. Once more the rights of the people triumph. Let us hope this steal, for steal it was, will forever debar the Guggenheims from Alaska claims.

Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, the labor leaders who were sentenced to jail for contempt of Judge Coud's court, and which was carried to the Supreme court for final opinion and which court sent it back to the lower court because it was and error to jail for contempt, have been adjudged guilty by the commission of lawyers appointed by Judge Wright in May, last, to decide the case and that they must appear in court July 17 and show cause why they should not apologize. We will see whether they consider their action demands an apology and if it does they will be forced to the conviction that the so-called freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution is a myth. The Root amendment to the Reciprocity bill was defeated in the Senate late Monday afternoon on a viva voce vote. It is now believed that the reciprocity bill will pass at a much earlier date than was generally supposed and without amendment. Senator Penrose, who has charge of the bill proposes to have the Senate vote on it July 24, but it is not likely that this will be done as the insurgent Senators are not willing to set so early a date.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, says that if the Republican senators continue to fight among themselves the Democrats of the House will at intervals, but persistently, send to the Senate more bills revising schedules of the tariff, according to the programme formulated by them months ago. This is what the Speaker stated at the White House Tuesday last. He had just come from President Taft's office, who had sent for him and where he had been in conference with the President. The President does not want the tariff revised until after the Tariff Commission has gathered the facts, which the House does not seem disposed to wait for.

Joseph F. Smith, Mormon leader and prophet, testified before the House "Sugar Trust" investigating committee on Tuesday. He says he is president of the Utah Sugar Company, and that the deal of the Mormon church and Henry O. Havemeyer interest in the beet sugar business are entirely legal. The sugar business was their largest investment, and had no connection with any other sugar company.

A climax to the investigation of State Department by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department came with the recommendation that William H. Mitchell, former chief clerk, now consul general at Calcutta, India, and Thomas H. Morrison, disbursing clerk, be dismissed for the good of the service. The charge is in connection with the Day portrait scandal, and holds that on the face of the testimony given Colonel Mitchell was guilty of the misappropriation of the \$1,600 involved, and that Mr. Morrison was guilty either of gross incompetency or connivance with Mitchell. Turn on the light! Turn the rascals out! Quite a sensation was caused Wednesday by George A. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia, when he told the special Hardwick committee of his repeated and unsuccessful efforts in 1906 to induce President Roosevelt and Attorney General Bonaparte to proceed against the Sugar Trust after the wrecking of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, by the American Sugar Refining Company. He took a few slams at Roosevelt and spoke slightly of Mr. Bonaparte's legal ability, and told how all proceedings against the Sugar Trust had been dropped, evidently on orders from the highest governmental source, after Assistant Attorney General Purdy had told Earle in 1901 "We'll send these—to jail." In one letter to Roosevelt he said, "It has often happened that you have been able to punish the oppressors of the public, but there has really been no occasion where there has been substantial evidence against so many of the first rank, and I totally misjudge your character if you have lost your preference for 'large game'." In this case Teddy lost his preference for "large game" and lost it in other instances also. The Democratic members of the committee enjoyed the testimony of Mr. Earle hugely. It certainly put the dry grins on the Republican members.

In New York the Federal grand jury indicted eighty-four wire manufacturers, representing thirty-five companies, Thursday, on the ground that they had violated the Sherman anti-trust law in having formed nine pooling associations which it is said acted in restraint of trade. The American Steel and Wire Company, one of the largest subsidiary concerns of the United States Steel Corporation, was represented in seven of the pooling associations, and its president, William P. Palmer, was indicted seven times. Jno. A. Roebling's Sons Company appears in eight indictments. The General Electric Company, the National Conduit and Cable Company, the Standard Underground Cable Company, the American Horseshoe Company, and the Hazard Manufacturing Company are also on the list. The government has a clear case against these violators of the law, and a number of others, and it is to be hoped they may be convicted and punished. No fines, but jail sentences is the only thing that will act as a deterrent from further violations of the law by them and others of like ilk.

Owing to threatened competition of the various steel companies an organization was effected of steel companies on April 1, 1901, with a total capitalization of \$1,402,000,000 of the United States Steel Corporation. The concerns in the trust are the Carnegie Company, of New Jersey; Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, American Sheet Steel Company, American Tin Plate Company, American Steel Hoop Company, American Bridge Company, National Tube Company, Bessemer Steamship Company, Shelby Steel Tube Company, and Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines in 1901; Union Steel Company, in 1902; Clairton Steel Company, in 1904; and Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, in 1907. Competition was eliminated and enormous profits made from floating syndicates, with a stock commission to the underwriting syndicate, which netted a clear profit of about \$62,500,000 in cash. A few companies did not go into the merger. The value of the property did not exceed \$700,000,000 in round numbers. The trust esti-

mated its assets at \$1,000,000,000, but the Corporation Commission estimates its assets at \$1,186,000,000 (an error, probably). The average profits for the past ten years have been 12 per cent. The Steel Corporation allowed its underwriting syndicate 1,306,000 shares of stock, half common, half preferred, of an aggregate par value of \$130,000,000 for the \$28,000,000 in cash it put up. This stock realized \$90,500,000, so that the profit, after deducting the \$28,000,000 originally put up, was \$62,500,000, of which \$12,500,000 went to the syndicate managers for their services, the remaining \$50,000,000 to the syndicate members. The strength of the Steel Corporation lies in its holdings and controlling interest in iron ore and ore transportation. This is one of the most gigantic trusts ever organized (sugar probably as large) and some means surely will be found to dissolve the trust and allow competition, and thus reduce the price of iron and ironware to the people. Let the good work go on. Keep up the fight. Expose the trusts, and break them up, and thus benefit the people.

### NEEDLESS CUSTOMS.

**The Wonderful Intelligence of The Little Honey Bee.**  
It is surprising how many things pertaining to man and his progress springs up needless. In the advance these needless things take hold and ever and anon without clamor are in place. Apparently the mushroom asserts fecundity and stays a while. It may be earth in its chemical analysis holds place and gives us God's bounty to His creatures.

In the animate world bees are the curious denizens of earth. Their intelligence has not courted the wisdom of man, but the folklore of their colonies is a marvel to those who challenge their ways. The honey bee is eminently the friend of man. The legends of those countries cherishing the love of these bees are, as a matter of curiosity, very engaging.

Cornwall is in the highest degree the home of this lore. There betwixt owner and hive was intimate knowledge. Christmas morning the bees receive the compliment of the season just like other members of the household. Easter day they were told Christ was risen, and a death occurring in the family, the ill news was whispered softly into the hive. Nobody inquired closely into the origin of these beliefs. They were accepted as needless. It is said the best beliefs are found in Cornwall. There these are archaic, and are adorned by wealth of details. It used to be the rule to whisper to the bees all the principal events which happened in the family, so they would not think themselves neglected or roused to anger. Honey was taken from the hive on St. Bartholomew's day.

In the East lovers extolled the eyes of their mistresses as like brown bees. Bees were not sold. They should always be bartered, the traditional price being a bushel of corn. I may come back to the bee, holy Scripture having given him connection with events that transcend the common themes of this stumpy life.—Judge R. T. Bennett, in Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer.

### The Oldest Living City.

The oldest living city in the world is undoubtedly Damascus. Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, Sidon, have gone their way; but Damascus remains, and that too, what it was before the days of Abraham, a center of trade and travel. Aside from any historical interest, Damascus is interesting purely as a commercial center. From it came our damson, our blue plums, and the apricot of Portugal called damasco; damask, our fabric of cotton and silk, with designs of vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England during the time of Henry VIII; the Damascus blade famous for its keen edge and its remarkable elasticity; the secret of whose manufacture was, it is said, lost when Tamerlane carried the artist into Persia; and the art of inlaying wood and steel with gold and silver.—Harper's Weekly.

**THE TELEPHONE.**  
The 'phone is a necessary evil. It is a nuisance and a botheration, but we cannot do without it. Have you not found it so? You sit down to dinner. The bell rings. You respond, and while your coffee and biscuit are losing their warmth, you chatter away on some trifling matter with a man or a woman who has already dined and has plenty of time. You get in bed and tuck the cover around your neck. The bell rings. You are afraid not to answer. Somebody's house may be on fire, or some important message may be waiting for you. So you crawl out, and in the thin garments of the night you stand in the hall and lift the receiver to your ear. The man at the other end wants to know if you can let his wife have a setting of eggs. And then you get mad, but you dare not let your friend know it. All you can do is to grind your teeth and crawl back in bed. Just as you get in the midst of a sentence in an important letter, or engage in an interesting conversation with a friend who has only a minute to stay, or start for a train with five minutes margin, the 'phone calls you to halt and you dare not disobey its command. It is an unmitigated bore, but you couldn't live without it. We have some sympathy for the man who got mad and split his 'phone to kindling wood with an axe; but still that was very foolish.—Charity and Children.

### From the Twenty-three Sams.

1. My wife is my boss. I shall not deny.  
2. She maketh me to lie down behind the bed when swell company comes, and she leadeth me behind up Main street.  
3. She restorèth my pocketbook after she has spent all of its contents for hobbie skirts and theatre tickets, and she leadeth me in the main aisle at church for her new hat's sake.  
4. Yea, though I walk more than half the night through dark rooms with a crying baby, I will get no rest for she is behind me, her broomstick and her hatpin they do everything else but comfort me.  
5. She preparèth a cold snack for me, then maketh a beeline for an aid society supper. She anointeth my head with the rolling pin occasionally. My arms runneth over with the bundles before she is half done with her shopping.  
6. Surely her dressmaker's and millinery bills shall follow me all the days of her life, and I will dwell in the house of my wife forever.—Utich, Mo., Herald.

### Use Allen's Foot-Paste.

The antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. Makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Relieves painful, swollen, tender, sweating, aching feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

### Happiest Girl in Lincoln.

A Lincoln, Neb., girl writes, "I had been ailing for some time with chronic constipation and stomach trouble. I began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and in three days I was able to be up and get better right along. I am the proudest girl in Lincoln to find such a good medicine." For sale by all dealers.—

## COWS AND SNAKES.

**The Latter Are Said to Be Mortally Afraid of The Former.**  
Did you ever hear of a cow being bitten by a snake? Maybe you did, but it was only a report. The cow was not snake bitten. Something else caused the swelling you thought was the bite of a snake. At least that is what a gentleman who observes things and has handled cattle for a long time says, and he says, too, that he would be willing to turn the finest cow he ever owned into a pasture in which there was a rattlesnake on every square yard of land. A cow in a pasture goes into the very places most infested by snakes, weeds and briars where snakes are found, and is naturally more exposed to snakes than any other animal, but you never see a cow shying around a snake-infested place, never saw her show any signs of fear of a snake, like a horse does. A cow has absolutely no fear of a snake, but they do say that a snake is mortally afraid of a cow and will make most frantic efforts to get away from it, and if the snake cannot get away and the cow comes along and blows its breath on the snake that snake will be just as still as if it was made of stone. The great law of nature, which is perfect, protects the cow. If there was war between the cow and snake then the cow in the very act of getting her living would be exposed to the greatest danger and would surrender life in getting her daily food. The cow was not made to protect herself or young against the snake, but was so made as to protect herself against the beast of prey.—Monroe Enquirer.

## HIS NECK BROKEN.

**Young Physician of Kinston Survives Operation at Kinston.**  
Richmond, June 27.—Dr. Thomas Graham Faulkner, who accidentally broke his neck several months ago while bathing in a stream near Dover, N. C., where he was a resident physician of the Goldsboro Lumber Company, left the Virginia hospital today for his home at Kinston, N. C., feeling in fine spirits, though still paralyzed from shoulder to tip of toes.

He was carried on a stretcher, accompanied by Dr. T. H. Faulkner, of Kinston, his father, J. B. Faulkner, of Richmond, his uncle, and Miss Ettamie Newton, of Wallace, Va., trained nurse, who has been constant in attendance at the hospital bedside ever since the young physician was brought to Richmond in the early spring. According to Mrs. J. B. Faulkner, Miss Newton and the young physician are engaged to be married, the two having met and fallen in love while Dr. Faulkner was an interne at the Virginia hospital last year following his graduation from the University College of Medicine. Miss Newton will continue to nurse the physician at his home.

## CLEAN NEWSPAPER BEST.

**Put Your Advertisements in These That go into the Home.**  
"Put your advertisement in newspapers that are fit to go into the home," was the advice of W. F. Lipman, of the firm of Lipman, Wolfe & Co., in talking to 100 ad men and members of the Portland Ad Club at the weekly lunch recently. The speaker was acting as chairman of the day and before proceeding with the addresses on the programme he took occasion to digress sufficiently to give his views upon the "ad" question. He said: "Today 60 per cent. of the advertising is accomplished through newspapers. It is the most successful and the only correct medium when results are to be obtained. Today, no matter what the business, the first question to be determined is the advertising. Second comes the medium, and it is of the medium which I wish to talk. Marshal Field, I believe, was said to have laid down the rule: 'First show me that the paper is the paper of the home and I will take up the question of the size of my advertising.'"

"In other words, Mr. Field held to the theory that the newspaper must be a home paper, and to be a home paper you must first print the news that is fit to print. He always said that he never cared to advertise in a paper whose circulation was on the street and in the byways. 'Fake' advertising, even in the papers of the home, in the end will bring failure."—Portland Oregonian.

## Fine Results in Vetch.

Mr. A. D. Hudson had planted in vetch on his farm in No. 6 township eight acres. He threshed the other day 3,060 pounds of vetch seed from these eight acres. Mr. A. G. Smith, the government expert, who is cooperating with Mr. Hudson in the farming operations, says that this is the largest acreage ever threshed in South Carolina, and possibly the largest in the United States. The seed is worth 10 cents the pound and Mr. Hudson estimates that after allowing for a few oats that the vetch seed netted him \$22.50 per acre. In addition to this he has cured about two tons of hay per acre, which is worth at least \$15.00 per ton, making a total net per acre of \$52.50.

Mr. Hudson is so much pleased with the results of this experiment that he expects to plant at least 125 acres in vetch this fall.—Newberry (S. C.) Herald and News.

## Kill More Than Wild Beasts.

The number of people killed yearly by wild beasts don't approach the vast number killed by disease germs. No life is safe from their attacks. They're in air, water, dust, even food. But grand protection is afforded by Electric Bitters, which destroy and expel these deadly disease germs from the system. That's why chills, fever and ague, all malarial and many blood diseases yield promptly to this wonderful blood purifier. Try them, and enjoy the glorious health and new strength they'll give you. Money back if not satisfied. Only 50c at E. T. Whitehead Company's.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA State Normal and Industrial College.

Maintained by the State for the Women of North Carolina. Five regular Courses leading to Degrees. Special Courses for teachers. Free tuition to those who agree to become teachers in the State. Fall Session begins Sept. 13, 1911. For catalogue and other information, address, JULIUS I. FOSTER, President, Greensboro, N. C.

## College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

The State's Industrial College. Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Industrial Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic arts and in Textile Art. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held at all county seats on July 13. For catalogue address, THE REGISTRAR, West Raleigh, N. C.

## Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

**Low Round Trip Fares FROM SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.**  
Tickets on Sale July 7th, 8th, 9th, 1911. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. \$15.55 via all rail, \$13.60 via Norfolk. Account Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Final return limit July 20th, which may be extended to August 20th by depositing ticket and paying \$1.00. ROCHESTER, N. Y. \$22.60 via all rail, \$20.65 via Norfolk. Account A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine. Final limit July 18, which may be extended to August 15th by depositing ticket and paying \$1.00.

## Summons for Relief.

For illustrated booklets descriptive of each of the above cities and trips and for schedules, Pullman reservations, etc., call on Epp, L. Brown, Agent, Scotland Neck, N. C., or address T. C. White, General Passenger Agent, W. J. Craig, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.

## Summons for Relief.

State of North Carolina—Halifax County—in the Superior Court. Harold H. Fries, Plaintiff vs. The Halifax Land Co., Defendant. Summons for Relief. State of North Carolina to the stockholders and creditors of The Halifax Land Co., defendant above named—Greeting: You will hereby take notice that an action entitled as above has been this day commenced in the Superior Court of Halifax county for the purpose of having said corporation dissolved on the ground of insolvency and suspension of its business as provided by section 1196 (sub-section 3) Revisal 1905, Laws of North Carolina, and you will further take notice that the following is a copy of the summons this day issued against the defendant company, to-wit: State of North Carolina—Halifax County—in the Superior Court. Harold H. Fries vs. The Halifax Land Company. Summons for Relief.

The State of North Carolina to the Sheriff of Halifax County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon The Halifax Land Company, the defendant above named, if it be found in your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a court to be held for the county of Halifax at the court house in Halifax on the second Monday before the first Monday in September, 1911, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county within the first three days of the term, and let said defendant take notice that if it fail to answer said complaint with that term, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, and the cost of this action to be taxed by the clerk. Herein make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said county, this 24th day of June, 1911. S. M. GARY, Clerk Sup. Court Halifax Co. And let the said stockholders and creditors take further notice that if they fail to appear and answer said complaint with the term above set out, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand, this June 8th, 1911. S. M. GARY, Clerk Sup. Court Halifax Co.

## NOTICE OF SALE OF COTTON SEED MEAL

The Commissioner of Agriculture or his agent will sell for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door in Halifax, Halifax county, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., July 15, 1911, 30 bags of cotton seed meal, the analysis of which is 7.73 per cent ammonia. This cotton seed meal was seized and is offered for sale because the same was offered for sale without the proper guarantee and without the inspection tags being attached. W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Agriculture.