

TO CONTROL THE BIRDMEN.

Out in California, where aviation is the great winter attraction, both for native sons and visitors seeking a genial climate, and where Glenn H. Curtiss is training navy and army officers, and Eugene Ely is flying to and from Uncle Sam's battleship as a morning diversion, they are making laws to govern the birdmen.

The first bills governing aerial highways have been introduced in the California Legislature at Sacramento by Assemblyman Fitzgerald in the Assembly and by Senator Wolfe in the Senate. They were prepared under the guidance of the Pacific Aero Club at San Francisco, and provide first for the designation of aeroplanes as "motor vehicles," the registering of such vehicles with the Secretary of State and the taking out of a license number, to be displayed as on the automobile.

The bills also contain a clause regarding the carrying of lights. It is provided that all aeroplanes shall carry "at least four lights, one in the center of the vehicle in front of the driver, one at the extreme rear, and one at each end of the lifting planes, these last two to be, one red and one green, the red light to be placed at the end of the right plane, and the green at the end of the left plane."

It would seem that the legislators of California take it for granted that the type of the every-day air vehicle will be the biplane, judging by the arrangements of the lights.

But these bills are not the only proposed legislation. The shooting clubs in California are urging legislation to govern shooting game from aeroplanes. They fear that the birdmen will chase the feathered tribe off their preserves, and make shooting from the ground more difficult than it is now.

Thus does the science of aviation progress.

OPPOSED TO TAXING DOGS.

The Senate yesterday voted down the measure designed to tax dogs in this State by a majority of six, and the dogs will still be allowed to run at large, killing sheep and goats, eating chickens and breaking up hen nests.

Pray, what right has a dog to run at large more than cattle, sheep or hogs? If a dog is with his owner while on a hunt that is a different matter, but what right has the owner of a dog to allow his dog to run at large to the injury of his neighbor?

Mr. Farrior, of this city, lost a fine lot of Angora goats from the incursion of a lot of dogs, and why should he have to suffer because some one wants to keep a rabbit dog around?

People who own dogs should be required to keep them up when not accompanied by the owner, and if found running around loose any one should have the right to take up the dog and make the owner pay for his keep just as the stock law provides. Either this or the owner of sheep, goats or cattle should be reimbursed from a fund provided by the taxation of the dog, whenever loss is incurred. This is the law in Virginia.

The Editor of the Times is trying to encourage the raising of sheep and goats, but what farmer will run the risk with a lot of dogs running wild over the country?

HELP THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Committee on Education and Appropriations is hearing reports from the State University as to its needs, and the inadequacy of the present appropriation to keep pace with the growing demands made upon the treasury of that institution.

Representing, as it does, the development of the mind in the broadest possible way, a way that should lead to the elimination of all prejudice and bias in primal thought, the State can not afford to allow its foremost institution of learning to be handicapped in the dissemination of knowledge.

GENIUS.

The question has often been asked, what is genius? And many mistakes have been made regarding its true meaning. A genius is born—not made. A man can be a genius in any line, but some men are a greater genius than others. A man who can excel in any line and apparently do phenomenal things and possesses an intimate knowledge of whatever study he is pursuing, whether it be mechanical or literary is a genius. A genius has thrust upon him by nature

greatness, and his capabilities are astounding. His insight into things is remarkable and his brain conceives of ideas which when carried into effect produce results that exceed expectations, and to the ordinary mind is beyond human conception. Thomas Edison is an example of mechanical genius and his inventive brain is perpetual. Nature endowed him with it and all the schooling of the land could not have drilled into his wonderful brain his great mechanical gifts. He is a born genius and no human power could deprive him of that great faculty of knowledge. His brain is a vast storehouse of knowledge and greatness and its depths are unfathomed.

Shakespeare is an example of literary genius and no human mind can or has ever touched upon such intellectual shores. Psychologically speaking, his objective and subjective mind are more evenly balanced than any man who has ever lived, and it can be easily said no such genius was ever born.

A genius is both architect and builder; he carries into effect or produces what his mind conceives. He is the man of emergency; his mind is on the defensive and he sees through these great colossal tunnels of thought the necessities and wants of human life.

If it were not for genius the world would be in the background of advancement and knowledge and our population would not be living in an enlightened age and would be clothed in utter ignorance with no hope of future progress. But with the aid of genius we have steadily advanced in all lines of industry and pursuits of life and we are now living in a glorious day of prosperity. So much for genius.

W. R. KINGSBURY.
Wilmington, N. C.

The Charlotte Observer makes an apt distinction when it characterizes the fight between New Orleans and San Francisco for the Panama canal exposition as a "contest between a project which is national and a Pacific coast show." This measures the difference with neatness and accuracy.

STAGGERS THE IMAGINATION.

Our correspondent asks if we are not willing to make any allowances for men who went to the front between 1861 and 1865. We certainly are. The country has properly made allowances for them, generous beyond any parallel in history. It has expended \$3,976,611,125 for the relief of both those who were disabled and of those who were not disabled, and for the widows and minor children of those who lost their lives during the war or have died since. The Government is paying for pensions today nearly \$160,000,000 a year—a sum which would have staggered the imagination of the generation which fought the war. It has given veterans preference in appointments to the public service and has recognized their sacrifices indirectly in many other ways. The Tribune has heartily supported extraordinary liberal measures of relief, but there must be an end somewhere, and we feel that the Sulloway bill oversteps the limit of equitable obligation. Our correspondent has an honorable war record of which he may well feel proud. But does he take any satisfaction in being lumped with tens of thousands of others whose service involved no special privation, with the paid substitutes, the bounty-jumpers and the ninety-day men who never saw the front, in a general service class entitled to draw pensions on exactly the same basis? The Government has gone far enough in pensioning service alone. If pensions are to be increased, the increases should go to those whose service was the most exacting and relatively the least compensated.—New York Tribune.

Washington Lad Shot.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 27.—Lee Manford, Jr., eight-year-old son of Mr. Lee Manford, of this city, was accidentally shot in the left leg yesterday afternoon, by one of his playmates, Howard Bowen, Jr., while hunting on the outskirts of the city about 5:30 o'clock. The two boys with several others had been hunting and were returning to their homes in the city when young Bowen tripped, and in falling, his gun was discharged the entire load fouling the leg of

Manford, and causing an ugly and serious wound. He was brought to the city soon after the accident and taken to Washington Hospital, where Drs. David T. and Joshua Tayloe dressed the wound. His physicians fear that it will be necessary to amputate the leg.

Must Pay The Duty.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—An American firm of importers, which made plain American tobacco at New Orleans, shipped it abroad, where fancy English labels were pasted on the bottles, and then brought back as "Real English Tobacco Sauce," will have to pay a 40 per cent duty for the exportation.

The importers carried the case to the Customs Court, where it was decided that the tobacco had been advanced in value abroad and was dutiable.

PANIC DURING FIRE ON SHIP

Crew of Steamer Queen Exhausted When Vessel Puts In At San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27.—With a fierce fire burning in her hold and 125 passengers in a state bordering on panic, the steamer Queen, of the Pacific Steamship Company, arrived in port yesterday bringing the news of a fierce conflict with flames that had lasted for more than twelve hours and threatened to destroy the vessel and passengers.

The fifty-five members of the crew were exhausted from fighting the flames and controlling the terror-stricken passengers. The vessel was conveyed by the steamer President, of the same line, which had hurried to the rescue in response to frantic "S. O. S." calls sent out by the wireless operator aboard the Queen.

The operator at this port picked up the distress call and the company immediately sent word that rescue would be sent immediately and to keep up hope.

YOUNG ELOPER WEDS ANOTHER.

Roberta De Janon, Who Once Ran Away With Waiter, Admits Marriage

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 27.—It became definitely known today that Roberta Buist De Janon, the Philadelphia heiress who once eloped with a waiter, had become the bride of Stephen W. Glazen.

The couple were found in a vine-clad cottage on South Burlington Avenue and admitted that they had been married Tuesday. They will spend their honeymoon in the cottage.

MORGAN FIGHTS BELL SYSTEM.

Will Buy Up All Independent Companies To Combat the Old Lines.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Confirmation of rumors to the effect that J. P. Morgan is endeavoring to merge all the independent telephone companies in the United States so as to better compete with the Bell system was given by R. Max Eaton, president and general manager of the Niagara County Home Telephone Company. Mr. Eaton said he believed the merger would be consummated during the present year.

Heads of City Schools Gather At Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—The North Carolina Association of City School Superintendents gathered in Raleigh last night for the 26th annual meeting. There will be sessions Friday and Saturday morning. The organization has a membership of 75 and they are a great force in public education. An unusually attractive program has been arranged for the meeting this year, including addresses on live subjects and interesting and helpful discussions by the school men. Friday morning there will be a report from the committee on course of study and it is expected that it will be generally discussed. The meeting will end Saturday with the transaction of the business affairs of the association and election of officers for the ensuing year. The superintendents are here in large numbers and they were given a cordial welcome by the public school workers of Raleigh.

AEROPLANE CARRIES SIX.

Aviator Sommer Makes 15-Mile Trip With Five Passengers.

Paris, Jan. 27.—A new aeroplane re-

cord was set here yesterday when Roger Sommer carried five passengers from Douzy to Romilly and returned with them successfully. The distance covered was about fifteen miles.

This is the first time in the history of aviation that six persons have been carried in an aeroplane. Two of them were compelled to stride the skids. The biplane used by Sommer carried a weight of about 1,000 pounds, including a supply of petrol.

The flight was made at an average height of 150 feet from the ground, the machine never rising over 200 feet.

To keep the plows from rusting: To three pounds of tallow mix one pound of white lead. Melt the tallow in an old iron pot; stir in the white lead. When using, heat the mixture and apply it with an old paint brush. In the spring just put the plow in the ground. This will clean the moldboard as bright in a few yards as it was before. The same applies to any farm tool used for cultivating.

If you are thinking of moving, better look around first to see if the time energy and money you would spend seeking a new location would not, if wisely spent about the old place, result in an increase of profit and comfort that would justify you in staying with the old home. Better do this than be sorry.

BALDHEADED MEN

Ignorance of The Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some baldheaded men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter, and would have the world believe that a baldhead is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say, "what's time to a dandruff germ?"

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the baldheaded class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Parisian Sage is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by The Patterson Drug Co. to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed, to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

50 cents for a large bottle at the Patterson Drug Co. and druggists everywhere on money back plan.

The woman who deliberates is lost.—Addison.

LABOR CASE IS UP AGAIN

VIOLATORS OF INJUNCTION IN BUCK STOVE CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT

MAY BE SENT TO JAIL

Washington, Jan. 28.—One of the most spectacular legal battles ever waged between capital and organized labor reached its final stages yesterday when the Supreme Court of the United States took up for oral argument the famous litigation by the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., against the American Federation of Labor.

The contending forces started their fight to determine the legality of the "boycott." That was in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. But yesterday when the contest was renewed before the Supreme Court of the United States, the main issue had been crowded out of the limelight by an incidental one. Now, the burning issue is whether the principal officials of the American Federation of Labor are to go to jail on charges of contempt of court.

Because they failed to obey the injunction issued by the District Supreme Court in the original case, Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, is under sentence to serve twelve months in jail; John Mitchell, vice-president of the Federation, to serve nine months, and Frank Morrison, its secretary, to serve six months.

Fighting for the American Federation of Labor and its officials are Alton B. Parker, former Democratic Presidential candidate; Jackson H. Ralston, Frederick L. Siddons, William E. Richardson and John T. Walker. Opposed to them as the representatives of the Bucks Stove and Range Company are Daniel Davenport and J. J. Darlington.

The Bucks Stove and Range Company was selling stoves and ranges throughout the United States at the time the suit began. It was doing a business of \$1,250,000 a year. It complained that the American Federation of Labor and its members were conspiring to ruin its business by means of a boycott. The court was asked to grant an injunction against a continuation of the efforts and particularly to restrain the American Federation of Labor from printing in its official organ, the American Federationist, the name of the company as being on the "We don't patronize list." The opposition of the Federation was alleged to be due to a strike of metal polishers in the shops of the company.

Before the injunction of the original court had been passed on by the high-

er court, the Bucks Stove and Range Company complained that President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison had violated its provisions by commenting publicly on the effect of the injunction. They were brought into court and held to be in contempt. Now it is argued in their behalf that the lower court had not issued a valid injunction and that they could not be punished, therefore, for disobeying it. That it was not a proper injunction is shown, it is argued, by the fact that the higher court modified it.

The New Canadian Treaty.

London, Jan. 28.—The scope of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada came as a surprise to the British public. No one had expected so many changes to the free list or such important tariff reductions as the details of the proposed measure revealed.

The reception of the agreement here, however, is generally favorable.

Most of the high officials are on vacations, which will continue until Parliament meets, and those in town will not be interviewed regarding the agreement. The Liberal Government, however, is distinctly favorable to the proposed measure. Several officials pointed out that under the agreement, the United Kingdom loses some advantages heretofore had by the American tariff, but nevertheless the government is gratified that the Liberal party in Canada is achieving some measures of its policy of give and take.

At the offices of the Canadian commission here satisfaction was expressed at the outcome of the negotiations. Tariff reformers and strong Imperialists, however, are not enthusiastic over the agreement. The former consider that the proposed measure demonstrates that while the United Kingdom remains a free trade country, Great Britain can not compete with foreigners for the trade of its colonies.

To Contest Caleb Powers' Seat.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—"If the members of Congress from Kentucky do not take action toward contesting the seating of Caleb Powers in the next Congress, I will myself introduce a resolution to have the matter taken up," said Representative Macon, of Arkansas.

"If the Republican members of this House could not sit with Mr. Roberts, of Utah, because he was accused of being a polygamist, the Democrats certainly cannot sit with a member who has been convicted on the charge of murder, and who is enjoying his liberty only by the favor of a partisan State executive."

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27.—William F. Sheehan is making a personal campaign to secure votes enough to elect him successor to Chauncey M. Depew as United States Senator. In fact, Mr. Sheehan has taken the burden of his fight off the shoulders of Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall.



The Origin of Royster Fertilizers.

Mr. Royster believed that success awaited the Manufacturer of Fertilizers who would place quality above other considerations. This was Mr. Royster's idea Twenty-seven years ago and this is his idea to-day; the result has been that it requires Eight Factories to supply the demand for Royster Fertilizers.

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