

We all admire a man who won't poach and an egg that will.

A "husbandette" is apt to be found washing the dishes in a "kitchenette."

With some assistance from gasoline this has become a pretty fast country.

The truth may be the worst of insults, but that does not necessarily make it a libel.

Fashion doesn't give fine feathers a chance to make fine birds; it needs them all for hats.

When it comes to having bulldozers stolen by burglars, one must indeed feel the biting irony of fate.

It's just about time for a new disease to be discovered. Pelagra and bookworm are becoming ordinary.

To save our life, we can't get deeply interested in the tomb of Ananias. There are too many live liars in this world.

The proposed trouser reform has raised a great howl in the ranks of the knock-kneed, pigeon-toed and thin-shanked Apollon.

A man in Boston wants a divorce because his wife throws knives at him. It takes so little to make some husbands peevish.

Scientists have discovered a new element, celtium. Will it also be used as a cancer cure until another new element is discovered?

A Boston woman advances the theory that overeating is likely to cause race suicide. It is likely also to cause bankruptcy.

The light of a new star recently discovered in the Milky Way was 156 years in reaching the earth. Pretty slow, as things go now.

New York subway crowds fatally trampled upon a young woman. And yet that city is hoping for a population of 35,000,000 eventually.

We are assured that a race of bald-headed women is threatened. Maybe, but many a man will not discover any evidences of this until after the nuptial knot is tied.

A western man tried to commit suicide because he had too much housework to do. He had reached a point where breaking dishes no longer relieved his feelings.

A Chicago professor has won an automobile in a guessing contest. We believe this is the first time a Chicago college professor has ever admitted that he was guessing.

In Ohio there is a judge who holds that a woman may take money from her husband without his knowledge or consent and be guiltless of stealing. This is likely to cause more bachelors to struggle along without wives.

At a hearing in New York on a proposed ordinance to limit the length and powers for mischief of the female hairpin a number of women present approved of the measure and not a single voice was raised against it. The fair sex may always be relied on to do the unexpected thing.

In a contest in New York to decide what are the 25 most beautiful words in the English language the judges threw out "truth" because they thought it had a metallic sound. An other surprising thing about the contest was that the man who won did not have "money" in his list of beautiful words.

Now that the aeroplane has demonstrated its ability both to rise from the deck of a warship and land thereon, its practical possibilities for warfare will be largely increased. In fact, the next big war will be unique in the world's annals, unless so many wonders in the way of invention act to keep it from occurring.

Sanitary reform is marching on. The New Hampshire legislature has adopted a law empowering the State Board of Health to restrict the use of common drinking cups in public places. Combined with the movement by railroad companies to eliminate the common drinking cup in passenger cars this means much in the way of safeguarding health.

Uncle Sam certainly has grown to be a big boy. The census of last year shows that the three Pacific coast states, California, Oregon and Washington, now have a larger population than that of the entire thirteen colonies when they started the Revolution and set up in business for themselves. And the fathers never even dreamed that there would be Pacific coast states.

The hobble skirt may figure in an official inquiry. It appears that a number of Syracuse ladies have filed with the public service commission a complaint against the traction company operating lines in that city, alleging that the steps of the cars are too high, thus preventing women from getting ready access thereto. And the defense may be that if the ladies did not wear constricted garments they would have less difficulty entering the cars.

384,088 PERSONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

27TH ANNUAL REPORT MADE BY GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

EFFECTIVENESS INCREASING

Over 40,000 Persons Were Appointed Through Examinations During the Year.

Washington.—President Taft has made public the twenty-seventh annual report of the civil service commission. The report states that the increasing effectiveness of the merit system has strengthened the public conviction that it is indispensable to economy and efficiency in governmental affairs. It is shown that the examination system tends to lessen the number of employees required under similar conditions by raising the standard of efficiency and at the same time facilitates the extension of governmental activities to new fields by furnishing the best practicable means of testing qualifications for scientific, technical and professional work.

The report shows 384,088 persons in the executive civil service, 222,273 of whom are in the competitive classified service. Inclusions transfers, promotions and reinstatements, there were, according to the report, 43,585 persons appointed through examination in the Federal service during the year, while transfers and reinstatements without examination to the Federal service and appointments through examination to the Philippine service and to unskilled labor positions brings the number up to 46,292.

It is shown that the large number of clerks in Washington required for the recent census were readily supplied through the examination system.

CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE

Planned to Prohibit Children Appearing on Stage.

Birmingham, Ala.—The seventh annual session of the National Child Labor Conference was ended with a meeting at which the principal speakers were Dr. Felix Adler of New York and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago. This session of the conference was voted the greatest in the history of the movement.

The work of the conference, in which Col. Theodore Roosevelt and other men and women of national prominence assisted, was directed mainly towards securing uniform child labor laws. A vigorous plan was proposed also for prohibiting child labor on the stage.

The sessions of the conference have attracted vast numbers of the people of Alabama, among whom the national child labor movement originated, and a widespread interest has been revived.

MRS. HAYES ACQUITTED.

North Carolina Woman Freed After a Dramatic Trial.

Wilmington, N. C.—As the finale to a sensational trial in the superior court at Whiteville, N. C., the jury returned a verdict of not guilty both as to Mrs. Rosa Hayes, charged with being the principal in the killing of Robert M. Floyd, a medical student of Charleston, S. C., on the night of February 4, and as to her husband Neill M. Hayes, charged with being an accessory before the fact.

Lloyd Hayes, a younger brother of Neill Hayes, also charged with being an accessory, was discharged earlier in the week on a nolle prosequere. Mrs. Hayes admitted the killing of Floyd, but pleaded that she shot in defense of her honor.

Working for Currency Reform.

Washington.—Plans for the reform of the currency laws will be prosecuted with a great deal of vigor by the members of the national monetary commission during the summer and fall. A campaign of education will be started within a few weeks, in the hope of creating sentiment in favor of a bill which probably will be introduced in both branches of congress when the regular session is convened next December.

Avalanche Buries Thirty Men.

Virginia, Minn.—Five hundred tons and tons of iron ore, rock, earth, ice and snow slid down upon and buried thirty track layers working in the Norman Open Pit mine. Only four escaped the avalanche, and three of these are in a hospital suffering of injuries that may prove fatal. The place that was an open pit is now almost a plain of rock, ore and earth, with here and there peaks of a body in flight. An army of men with shovels worked desperately to recover the bodies.

Race Riot in Galveston.

Galveston, Texas.—A race riot was precipitated by the stabbing of Winfield Joel, a soldier, by an unknown negro in the red light district. One Mexican and four negroes were severely beaten and the house in front of which the stabbing occurred was set on fire and burned to the ground. An inviolable remark made by one of Joel's companions about the color of the occupants of the house where the trouble occurred, is supposed to have caused the attack. The police were unable to stop the rioting.

NOW THE 17-YEAR LOCUST NIGHTMARE



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STATISTICS ON DISEASE

Census Bureau's Bulletin on Mortality Statistics for 1909 Issued.

Washington.—There were 569 deaths from acute anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, 116 from pellagra, 55 from rabies or hydrophobia, and nine from leprosy in 1909 in the death registration area of continental United States, which comprises over 55 per cent. of the total population, according to the census bureau's bulletin on mortality statistics for 1909.

Of the 569 deaths from infantile paralysis, 562 were white and only 17 colored. There was a somewhat greater number of cases among males and an increased mortality in August, September and October.

The bulletin states that no statistical segregation of infantile paralysis as a cause of death has been made heretofore, but the increasing importance of the disease and its wide prevalence throughout the country in the form of local epidemics render a statement of the mortality important. It chiefly affects children in the first five years of life, and while not infrequently fatal, is of even more serious consequence as the cause of more or less permanent paralysis and atrophy of muscles.

The deaths from infantile paralysis in the registration states numbered as follows: California 12 (1 in San Francisco); Colorado 6 (1 in Denver); Connecticut 6 (1 in New Haven); District of Columbia (city of Washington); 1; Indiana 4; Maine 6; Maryland 4 (1 in Baltimore); Massachusetts 22 (21 in Boston and 1 in Worcester); Michigan 16 (2 in Detroit); New Hampshire 11; New Jersey 24 (2 in Jersey City, 6 in Newark); New York 115 (2 in Buffalo, 64 in Great Neck, New York, 2 in Rochester, 1 in Syracuse); Ohio 16 (11 in Cincinnati, 2 in Cleveland); Pennsylvania 76 (8 in Philadelphia, 8 in Pittsburgh, 1 in Scranton); Rhode Island 4 (3 in Providence); South Dakota 6; Vermont 2; Washington 5, and Wisconsin 51 (1 in Milwaukee).

The disease does not seem particularly to affect the large cities of 100,000 population and over. For the non-registration states there were, in the registration cities only, deaths as follows:

Alabama 2; Illinois 19 (17 in Chicago); Kentucky 2 (1 in Louisville); Louisiana 1 (New Orleans); Minnesota 82 (21 in Minneapolis, 53 in St. Paul); Missouri 5 (1 in Kansas City, 4 in St. Louis); Nebraska 8 (Omaha); North Carolina 1; Oregon 2 (Portland); South Carolina 1 (Charleston); Tennessee 1, Texas 2, Utah 3 and Virginia 3.

Pellagra is a new disease in the mortality statistics. Only 23 deaths were returned from this cause for 1908 and no deaths for any previous year except one for 1904.

Cotton Damage Reduced.

Atlanta.—Fifty per cent. comes off the sea island cotton acreage for the coming season, according to the pledges of the growers, said President C. S. Barrett of the Farmers' union, upon his return from Waycross, where he attended a conference of the sea island cotton growers for the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

Race Riot in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa.—In a riot between white men and negroes on a street car at Braddock, a suburb, eleven men, five women and a baby, sustained injuries, a number of them serious. Several shots were fired, but none of them took effect. The trouble started when two negroes were asked to step into the car from a rear platform in order that a woman carrying a baby might board the car. An insulting remark from one of the negroes angered the whites and a free-for-all fight started.

Canada Favors Reciprocity.

Ottawa, Ont.—That the reciprocity agreement with the United States will be confirmed by parliament as soon as it is possible to reach a vote was the decision reached by the liberal supporters of the government in the caucus behind closed doors. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other members of the government were present, and were commended for the agreement. The liberal reciprocity bolters state that while they were against the agreement, they were loyal on all other issues.

TELLS SOUTH HOW TO FARM

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE GIVES SOUND ADVICE TO COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Boys of South Are Showing Their Elders That Corn Can Be Profitably Grown.

Atlanta.—The methods and progress of the work of cattle tick eradication consumed much of the discussion by Secretary Wilson, when he delivered his address at the Southern Commercial Congress on "The Agricultural Obligation of the South." He said:

"The government has recognized the importance of this work, and this year the department of agriculture was given \$250,000 for the work and counties and states have given \$175,000, which will go a long way and do much good.

"Your lands are becoming more valuable each year," he continued, "and if you keep up your courage your lands will bring \$100 per acre. I say if you keep up your courage; to tell the truth, I never knew the time when you were not courageous."

In speaking of the dairy industry, Secretary Wilson said that less than two per cent. of the cheese consumed in the South was manufactured here. He said that much of the butter and other dairy products was shipped into the South.

The subject of peaches and the diseases which cost the crop large amounts occupied its share of the secretary's time. He told of the department's efforts to give instruction to the peach growers so that they would know how to check the ravages of a fruit disease and save many dollars.

When the subject of cotton was reached Secretary Wilson lingered for some time, going into the subject of the boll weevil, black root and other setbacks to the crop.

Mr. Wilson told of how money had been made from peanuts where the boll weevil held sway and prevented the planters from making much on the cotton crop. He said that the peanut oil could be made a profitable product.

Pasturage was a theme which he gave a most interesting discourse on. He told of the various crops of grass for pasturage and for hay, and cited the benefits to be derived from such crops, and the enormous profits to the grower.

Cereals were given his attention for a while, after which he took up the discussion of Florida fruits and told of the new varieties being made and how experiments were panning out.

A compliment of worth was paid to the boys' corn clubs of the South as the secretary reached the subject of corn raising. He said that it took the boys of the South to show their elders that corn could be grown to a great profit in the South. He told of one lad whose father wouldn't allow him to have a horse or mule to cultivate his acre of corn to enter a contest, so the little fellow took his goat and harnessed it to a plow and actually cultivated an acre of corn.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Will Unbroken.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The jury in the case of Beatrice Anita Baldwin Turnbull, the 17-year-old Boston girl seeking a one-sixth share of the \$11,000,000 estate of "Lucky" Baldwin under instructions from the court, reached a verdict adverse to the claimant. The attorneys for the contestant noted an exception to the instructed verdict and answered that they would take an appeal direct to the supreme court. The Baldwin estate was appraised at \$11,000,000, but is said to be worth twice that sum.

Steamship Company on Trial.

Savannah, Ga.—The Merchants and Miners' Transportation company was placed on trial in the United States circuit court, in a case alleging violation of the interstate commerce laws regulating rates on traffic between states in which the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air-Line railways and Harvey C. and Morris F. Miller of Philadelphia are involved. The transportation companies are charged with allowing rebates on shipments of grain to the south by the Philadelphia firm.

20,000 U. S. SOLDIERS SENT TO MEXICAN BORDER

A FOURTH OF THE U. S. ARMY HAS BEEN MOBILIZED IN TEXAS.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION

Diaz Will Put Down Insurrections by Showing No Quarter to Rebels.

Washington.—The most extensive movement of troops and war vessels ever executed in this country in time of peace is now under way by order of the president as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the objective being the country north of the Mexican boundary and the waters of the two oceans at either end of it. Twenty thousand soldiers—more than one-fourth of the army of the United States—of all arms of the service are moving toward the Mexican boundary; four armored cruisers comprising the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, have been ordered from Guantanamo, Cuba, and most of the Pacific fleet is or shortly will be on its way to assemble at San Pedro and San Diego, California.

El Paso, Texas.—Conditions bordering on panic reign almost throughout northern Mexico. Stirred by the belief that the revolutionary movement has reached a critical stage, the insurrectos in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora are reported to have resumed activity in tearing up railroads and telegraph wires.

Numerous towns, according to reports, are under siege by the insurrectos, and thousands of women and children cut off from food supplies are rendered helpless.

News reached here of a fight at Agua Prieta on the border across the river from Douglas, Ariz. Five hundred insurrectos attacked 300 Federal troops, but were repulsed with a total of thirty-five dead and wounded on both sides.

The fighting was short and the insurrectos, armed only with rifles, soon scattered under the fire of a machine gun.

What is believed to be a reliable report of the casualties at Casas Grandes says that fifteen Americans were killed and seventeen Americans were taken prisoners.

Thomasville, Ga.—A letter has just been received by Mr. R. W. Whiddon of this city from his daughter, Mrs. Max Wright, who, with her husband, a Georgian, is now in Mexico City. Mrs. Wright states that her brother, Mr. Henry Whiddon, had been trying to return to the United States, he being also a resident of Mexico, but he was stopped before reaching the border and ordered to return to Mexico.

Mrs. Wright would, of course, be glad to leave, but can find no way of getting across the border.

Mexico City.—Thoroughly aroused by the spread of brigandage and vandalism incident to the revolution led by Francisco I. Madero, and determined to protect property the Diaz government will begin to wage against the lawless element a pitiless war of extermination.

Resurrecting a provision of the Mexican Constitution not used for 15 years, and acting under its authority the government will set aside for six months certain personal guarantees. Taken those detected in the act of highway robbery, of raiding and any form of train wrecking, of cutting telegraph or telephone wires or even of removing a spike from the railroad track or throwing a stone at a train, will be summarily shot by those making the arrest.

Washington.—Gen. Robert K. Evans, in charge of the militia division of the war department, received a number of telegrams from the state adjutants general indicating that every state and territory will want to be adequately represented at the operations of the army in Texas. It is positively denied at the war department that the question of inviting or requesting the enlisted men of the militia to participate in the campaign or to hold themselves in readiness for such participation, is under consideration.

No Leadership for Bailey.

Columbia, S. C.—Senator Tillman says the Democratic leadership in the senate ought to be conferred on Bailey, for whose ability he has considerable admiration, but there is a cooler in the upper house which is jealous of the Texan, and it is not likely that the honor will go to him. It may be that Culberson will again be the Democratic leader. Senator Tillman says there is nothing new in a tariff fight, and as his health requires attention, he may not return to Washington for the extra session.

International War Suggested.

Mexico City, Mexico.—El Tiempo suggests that international war might follow the intervention of the United States in Mexico, and sarcastically ventures the opinion that the Americans would find this bad for "business," the English word being used. The paper thinks annexation is almost sure. The paper sums up the progress being made in the suppression of the revolution, finds it satisfactory and concludes with the statement that the fate of the country now rests with the government.

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