

# NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS

Occurrences of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the Busy Tar Heel State

## Legislation is Asked.

Raleigh, Special.—At the Fish and Oyster Convention recently held at Morehead City, of which Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, was chairman, and W. J. Tate, of Carrizack county, was secretary, it was unanimously acknowledged that the supply of edible fish in the waters of North Carolina has for a number of years past become less and less and that there are two facts which are responsible for this condition: First, insufficiency of laws for the protection of the fish, and second, non-enforcement of such laws that have been passed.

State Geologist Pratt, in speaking of the proposed legislation said: "The State has placed little or no restriction on the amount of apparatus that can be fished in the waters of the State and made hardly any attempt, except in a small territory, to enforce the laws that have been passed with a view to protect the fish. It is not putting it too strong to say that if the commercial fishermen will not consult their own interests enough to protect the fishing industry of their own accord, they should be made to do it because they are not the only ones that have an interest in the fishes of North Carolina.

"Careful consideration was given by the convention to legislation which it was considered would best protect the fish and oyster industries and build these up to the place where they would be a source of considerable revenue to the State. The interests of the commercial fishermen were carefully considered and the committee believes that the legislation recommended is in every case to the best interests of the fishermen, and that if laws are passed regulating fishing and oystering, according to these recommendations, that in a few years both these industries will be very much improved and the commercial fisherman will find that with the same amount of labor and expense he can make considerable more profit.

"It was the unanimous opinion that the oyster industry in the State needs much more thorough protection, not only from the shipment of oysters outside the State, but the taking off of the beds and selling of oysters smaller than the law allows. If the laws recommended for the cultivation of the oyster are passed, it will be possible for those desiring to enter this business to obtain an incontestable title to a bottom suitable for the growing of oysters and, as this industry is introduced, it will mean an increase in the productivity of the natural oyster bottoms.

"A general closed season of three months was recommended for fresh water fish that are being caught in eastern North Carolina by netters for commercial purposes."

The convention, outside of legislation that is recommended, was of considerable value to the fishing industries of North Carolina inasmuch as it brought together between 50 and 60 delegates, representing nearly every county in eastern North Carolina. These not only exchanged ideas, but were brought into a much closer touch with the fishing industry of the State as a whole and they have seen more clearly than ever before the value of this industry to the State and the need of fostering and protecting it.

## North State Items.

Mr. D. J. Carpenter, of Newton, has made considerable improvements lately to his hosiery mill. He has greatly enlarged his warehouses in order to give himself room for his large output of goods. He has also added a new room to his office building, which he has furnished in an up-to-date style.

Raleigh will have the electric power from Buckhorn Falls by the end of the year. Work is going ahead on the transmission line and \$25,000,000 to be expended by the Carolina Power Company in doing concrete work in the place of stone and earth work at the plant.

The new bank building of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Newton, has reached the second story and is a very handsome edifice.

Governor Glenn has tendered his services whenever needed as a campaign speaker to the chairman of the National Democratic committee.

Quartermaster General Francis Macoon says that the cost of the encampment of the National Guard this year, including the rifle shooting, was about \$34,000. The War Department pays all this.

Dr. F. H. Hawkins, a negro physician, has located in Concord to practice his profession. He is a graduate of Middle University, also of the medical department of Shaw University. He is the only negro doctor in that city.

Rapid progress is now being made on the electric line from Asheville to Waynesville and it is expected that regular schedules will be in force by Christmas. Several of the trestles are completed, while much of the work is done. Poles and wires are being placed along the route and the line will connect Asheville and Waynesville and Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

# FUTURE FLOOD DANGER

Are the River Floods Becoming Higher?

The question naturally arises in connection with the recent floods what has been the cause of the enormous increase in the height of floods in the Southern States during the past decade? W. W. Ashe, State Forrester of North Carolina, ascribes it largely to the destruction of the leaf mold by forest fires, and to large areas of washed and gullied land which sheds the heavy rains in place of absorbing them.

The increase both in the number and the height of the floods has been remarkable during the past fifteen years. That it is not due to climate is shown by the weather bureau data, which shows no noticeable change in climate since the bureau has been in operation. The higher rises of the floods in the Cape Fear and the Savannah rivers may be taken as examples. The flood of 1860 of 53 feet was the highest in the Cape Fear river up to that time. In 1903 a height of 63 feet was reached, while the present freshet was 8 feet higher or 71 feet. The same gradual increase in the height of the floods can be traced on the Savannah. For many years the flood of 1830 was the standard, but those of the past decade have been higher, culminating, up to the present, in the one which has just cost the city of Augusta a million dollars and the loss of two score of lives. The same record exists on many other Southern streams, the Yadkin, Catawba, Peeble, Ohio, Cumberland, Alabama and Santee.

## Cause of the River Floods.

There is no doubt that both the height of the floods has increased, and that the actual number has increased during the past fifteen years, and that the same amount of rainfall now produces a much higher flood crest than formerly. The destruction of the forests on the headwaters of the rivers has undoubtedly been one of the important causes. The area of forest land on the steep slopes has been rapidly decreasing during the past fifteen years. There has also been a large area of forest land lumbered and burned destroying the leaf mold which kept the soil open and porous and in a condition to absorb heavy rains. There is in addition to this about 2,000,000 acres of waste farming land from Virginia to Georgia, having a hard baked soil, which does not absorb one-half of the water which it would were it either in cultivation or in timber. These unfavorable conditions increase every year. Less of very heavy rain is absorbed and a larger portion runs rapidly off resulting in higher and more destructive floods. The upland soils of the Piedmont are heavy clays, naturally impervious, unless kept porous by deep plowing or by the cover of forest litter. When dry and baked by the sun this clay is as unabsorbent as a brick. It is the additional five or ten feet of flood water which causes the destruction, and this is the water which these soils would absorb if they were open and porous. The rainfall, also, is of a very heavy concentrated character, making it all the more necessary that the soils shall absorb as fast as the rain falls. The Piedmont of the Southern States differs very much in this respect from the northeastern States.

## Can the Big Rivers be Made Safe?

The Southern States have now reached the point when they must decide whether the large rivers and their valleys are to be made safe, or whether their enormous value is to be threatened by the attempt to secure a higher temporary profit from the steep hillsides than the conditions justify. The permanent value of these lands can only be maintained in timber and the States which are concerned, should on their own initiative take some proper measures for perpetuating their earning power in timber, and at the same time protect the commerce, cities, factories and lands of the large rivers.

The damage to these States from floods during the past ten years aggregates more than \$20,000,000. How much will it amount to before the States act?

## Held Up and Robbed.

Spencer, Special.—Adolphus Wilhelm, a well-known merchant at Richfield, Stanly county, was held up and robbed about midnight Saturday night by four masked white men who accosted him while returning from a social call. Two men held the team driven by Mr. Wilhelm, one covered him with a pistol and another went through his pockets, securing about \$20 in cash. They also took his hat but returned it, fearing detection in some way. Mr. Wilhelm was roughed up and was glad when the highway robbers permitted him to drive off, which he did with great speed.

## North State News Notes.

George P. Pell, of Winston-Salem, is putting the last work on his annotated Revisal, which will be in two volumes and expects both to appear by December 1st at the latest. The tobacco warehouse at Oxford are in flourishing condition. Large sales occur each day and the prices are first rate. The farmers are highly pleased with the average prices. Recent heavy rains only damaged the late tobacco crop.

# FIND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN EGYPT.

Existed Two or Three Centuries After Death of Christ in Opinion of Archaeologists

News received from Dr. David Randall MacIver's archaeological expedition to Egypt has thrown scientific circles at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, into a flutter of excitement, for the director of the expedition, in the report just received, announces discoveries hardly less important than those which he made at Anibeh early in January.

While in the north of Egypt, early in February, Dr. MacIver discovered several Christian churches of a date within two or three centuries after the death of Christ. These ancient sanctuaries of the earliest adherents of the then despised Christian sect were carefully cleared of the heaps of desert sand which have covered them during the lapse of centuries. The members of the expedition then made careful maps and photographs of the shrines. It is thought at the university that when these maps and pictures are published much will be added to the little amount of knowledge antiquarians possess regarding the churches and the modes of worship of the earliest Christians outside of the city of Rome.

As a rival to the famous Cleopatra vase discovered at Anibeh, which is now carefully boxed up in Cairo, awaiting shipment to the university museum, Dr. MacIver discovered, in a little known locality near the second cataract of the Nile, a number of marvellously carved capitals of columns and a cornice sculptured with the heads of the Royal Dynasties. This snake was the emblem of the ancient Egyptian monarchy. The columns and the cornice are similar to the sculptures of Philae, and are of the same period, but are said to be in perfect condition. Dr. MacIver believes that these newly discovered pieces of architecture represent the finest works of their class in existence, and for beauty of design and execution he says they rival some of the work on some of the most famous of the Grecian temples.

Dr. MacIver left Anibeh, the scene of his earlier discoveries, on January 15, leaving half of his party there to continue the excavations in charge of his assistant, Dr. Wooley. After making a careful study of the Middle Empire forts and towns of Mirgashich and Behn, near Wady Halfa, the party began working northward. Owing to the great success of the expedition, Dr. MacIver may stay in Egypt longer than was at first expected. In his latest report he expressed doubt as to whether he will bring his expedition home before the early part of next year.

## ASLEEP UNDER WATER.

One of the Funny Incidents Possible in a Diver's Life.

As showing how much at home a man may be to-day under water, I may relate an amusing story. Some months ago, while the great battleship Drednought was at Malta, one of the seamen divers went down to clear her propeller from some flotsam that had become entangled, and he failed to come up. It chanced that the rest of the battleship's divers were ashore, and grave concern was felt on the front of the missing worker. Signals by telephone and lifeline were sent below, without avail. In the launch above the throb, throb of the air pump's cylinders went on, but the attendants looked at one another in dismay, fearing some strange tragedy deep down in those heaving green seas.

The worst was feared when some big brushes and other tools came floating to the surface, and thereupon the navigating lieutenant sent ashore an urgent message for one of the other divers. The man came on board, dressed immediately, and went below, only to come up full of indignation.

"Why, that fellow's been asleep all this time!" he said, wrathfully. It was true. The man had just had his lunch, and finding the work much less serious than he had thought, he finished it in a few minutes and then sat comfortably on one of the giant blades of the Drednought's propeller and went to sleep, with inquisitive fishes swarming around him, attracted by the dazzling searchlight on his breast! The officers were so amused at the occurrence that no punishment was inflicted on the lazy one.—From "The Divers of a Navy and Their Adventures," in St. Nicholas.

## Proverbs For Printers.

A busy tongue makes a dirty proof.

Neither the blacksmith nor his second cousin should be on the printer's pay-roll.

"Let your light so shine that others" seeing your good work, may also take pattern therefrom.

The slovenly workman is always in evidence. He can be traced by the careless manner in which his jobs are put together, by the litter of odds and ends—quads, leads, string, card-board—which always distinguish his stand or the last place he worked.

Killing time may be a fine art—but it does not require a great quantity of brains.—"Brid," in Practical Printer.

The mole of the Western Pacific Railroad, at Oakland, Cal., is nearly completed. It is 4000 feet long, and is ultimately to be a solid fill 1200 feet wide.

# WHY THE RICH HELP THE POOR

"We have got to find out what our smother really is when we are impelled to help the poor, to do the sort of modified charity by which we hope to beat our way into bliss. Is it pity for the poor, or is it pity for ourselves? Is it generosity, or selfishness? Is it to give them relief, or to escape from a sense of the guilty advantage which we seem to be enjoying through their misfortune?"

"I should say that if we were sorry for them, it was no harm to be sorry for ourselves, too. We are sorry because we put ourselves in their place; and all the good in the world and all the progress has come from putting yourself in somebody else's place—if it's uncomfortable."

"Excellent! Perfectly just. What we recognize in ourselves, then, is a mixture of motives. We put ourselves in their place and we find we are so wretched in it that we want to get them out of it."

"We can't go on and get everybody out of misery merely because it hurts us to see them in it. There is too much of it; there are too many of them. Nobody understands this better than the rich—the people who have more than we have. They realize that if they gave ever so little to each other wouldn't be enough to go round; and they distinguish, to compromise. That is, they employ intelligent persons, male or female, cleric or laic, to distinguish, to compromise for them. This gives work, and is a good thing in itself, and it restricts beneficence to the deserving. Not all the deserving are benefited; there are too many, even of them; but the undeserving are found out and eliminated. That is very good, too; when a man has to be left hungry and homeless, it is pleasant to know that he does not merit a meal or a roof."—W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

## WISE WORDS.

The original fox was a man; the original grapes were the girls he couldn't kiss.

Being a wife often means being a servant with the wages left out and the privilege of eating with the family thrown in.

A man's desire for a son is usually nothing but the wish to duplicate himself in order that such a remarkable pattern may not be lost to the world.

It isn't the girls whom he has loved and lost that a man sighs for; it's those whom he has loved and never won.

Lazy men fancy that the wheel of life is a roulette wheel, on which fortunes are won only by chance.

The happiest wife is not always the one who marries the best man, but the one who makes the best of the man she marries.

"Who findeth a wife findeth a good thing," saith the Scriptures. Well, that's what most men are looking for nowadays.

It isn't the big vague vows he makes at the altar which a man finds it so difficult to keep or to get around, but the little foolish promises he made before he ever got there.

It is as foolish to try to reform a man after he has just got his front hair as to try to tame a lion after he has got his second teeth.

People who can't afford them have an idea that there is something almost immoral about hansom cabs and automobiles.

It is difficult to tell who is the most grateful to Fate for his sex—the woman who watches her husband while he is in the throes of shaving, or the man who sees his wife getting into a tight corset and a dress that buttons up the back.

When a wife induces her husband to get on the "water wagon" against his will he is likely to fall off with a fearful splash.

It isn't the things a man says that prove he loves you, but the things he tries to say and can't—the things that choke right up in his throat and leave him sitting dumb and miserable on your parlor divan.—From "Recollections of a Bachelor Girl," in the New York World.

## Missouri River's Changes.

The flood has been kind to one town. For years Missouri City, about fifteen miles east of Kansas City, in Clay County, has been off the river map and the steamboats couldn't get within miles of it because of a change in the channel. But recently the high water began to flow through an old channel and in a few days it had cut so deep and so fast that Missouri City awoke one morning to find itself on the main channel of the river. A few hours later the steamer Chester passed the old landing, and Missouri City's cup of joy was full.—Kansas City Star.

## Steel Lighthouse Shipped.

A large steel lighthouse being placed in position on Cape Campbell, New Zealand, was first erected in the yard in its builder at Thames, New Zealand. As the different parts were made they were put together until the structure loomed sixty-five feet above the ground. It was then taken down and the plates and framework numbered for shipment.

Falling one hundred feet from a cliff, David Gill, a farm laborer, met his death while engaged in searching for eggs in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

# LAYS SPREAD OF DISEASE TO MILK.

Surgeon-General Wyman Traces Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Other Epidemics to Impure Supply.

Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, of the Public Health Service, recently submitted to Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou a "Report on Milk in its Relation to Public Health."

The report is the result of an investigation ordered by President Roosevelt and conducted by Federal experts, under the direction of Professor M. J. Rosenau, of the hygienic laboratory.

Dr. Wyman declares that the ideal milk drawn from a cow with a healthy udder and preserved from contamination is not the milk of commerce, and he cites the fact that samples of market milk in New York showed 35,200,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre; London, 31,888,000; Washington, 22,134,000, and he calls attention to the evidence presented in the report which is given as proof that 500 epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria were caused by infected milk. He also refers to the evidence adduced that eleven per cent. of the samples of Washington milk contained tubercle germs.

"Dr. Mohler points out that probably the most important disease of cows from the standpoint of public health is tuberculosis," says Dr. Wyman. "He insists that all milk should come from either non-tuberculous cattle or be subjected to pasteurization."

"While pasteurization is not the ideal to be sought, practically it is forced upon us by present conditions. It prevents much sickness and saves many lives—facts which justify its use under proper conditions."

"It is recommended that in large communities at least pasteurization should be under the direct supervision of the health authorities."

"References will be observed to the achievements of Mr. Nathan Straus in promoting the use of clean pasteurized milk for infants and the establishment of infants' milk depots both in the United States and abroad."

The report contains an amazing array of evidence of the responsibility of infected milk for epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria. Passed Assistant Surgeon-General John W. Trask has tabulated the data of 500 epidemics that were definitely traced to the milk supplies, including 317 typhoid epidemics, 125 scarlet fever, fifty-one diphtheria and seven of pseudo-diphtheria, or epidemic sore throat.

That raw milk may be readily robbed of its infective power is the confident statement made by Dr. Leslie L. Lumsden, Passed Assistant Surgeon-General. He says: "The destruction of infection in milk at the present time seems to be the cheapest and most practical method to prevent the spread of typhoid infection in the milk supply of cities. In exceptional instances, when a dairy receives its supply of milk from only one or two farms over which a thorough supervision may be exercised, efforts to prevent the infection reaching the milk may be attempted."

## Mr. Bryan Answers Well.

Recently a man asked Hon. William Jennings Bryan whether he really believed in advertising, and his answer given promptly was as follows: "The man who tries to attract business without advertising is like the fellow who throws his sweetheart a kiss in the dark. He knows what he is doing, but nobody else does."

It would be pretty hard to give a better answer than that to the question, for trying to sell anything one has without telling people he has it for sale is certainly trying to do business in the dark, and such people are always failures.

Recently a live stock man who held a public sale said to us: "I believe in advertising, but for a year or two I selected cheap rate papers to do it in, and now I always use the Indiana Farmer, and have always since had good success at my sales. I suppose it goes to the better class of men, and they come to my sales, and know a good animal when they see it."

That really is the true philosophy of advertising. One wants to get the attention of the class of people who are up in things, and then he always gets a fair price for what he has for sale.—Indiana Farmer.

## Cottonseed Business.

In the great cotton belt of the South are 848 mills engaged in crushing cottonseed for its oil and other products. In these mills are 2608 presses, and in connection with them 2752 gin stands and 3126 linters. It is estimated that in the production of cottonseed oil and by-products more than \$85,000,000 is invested. The mills annually use about 4,000,000 tons of seed, costing about \$60,000,000. When made into oil, cake, hulls and linters and other products, its value is about \$90,000,000. At the present time but little more than half the total seed product of the country is crushed.—Popular Mechanics.

## Fairy Tales and Fairy Tales.

"I say, mamma," said little Tommy, "do fairy tales always begin with 'Once upon a time?'" "No, dear; not always," replied his mother. "They sometimes begin with, 'My love, I have been detained at the office again to-night.'"—New York World.