

## NORTH STATE NEWS

Items of State Interest Gathered and Told in Brief.

### Bad Fire at Taylorsville.

Taylorsville, Special.—The plant of the Ingram Lumber Company here, including a large amount of lumber, was destroyed by fire soon after 12 o'clock Tuesday night, entailing a property loss of about \$12,000 with no insurance. There being no water protection the plant and many thousands of feet of lumber stacked on the yards was destroyed. A box car loaded with dressed lumber was also destroyed; another lumber plant nearby had a close call. Much of the lumber belonged to swamill men in the country who had hauled it to the Ingram plant to have it planed and dressed.

### High Given Six Years.

Durham, Special.—Six years in jail and assigned to the roads is the sentence passed upon Hillman High, the white man from Durham, who ran away with pretty Ida Markham, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. James Markham, a farmer near the Durham county line, on August 15th. But this matter was not aired in the court, the only indictment of High charging him with forgery. There were two cases against him, the victim in each being J. F. Davis, but for small amounts. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to "six" years in jail and assigned to the roads.

### Gov. Kitchin's Mother Hurt.

Raleigh, Special.—Congressman Claude Kitchin, of Scotland Neck, brings the reassuring news that his mother, Mrs. W. H. Kitchin, who was injured in a fall on Sunday at her home, continues to improve. Governor Kitchin spent Monday with his mother, Mrs. Kitchin, while moving about a room at her home tripped on a rug and fell. In the fall a small bone in her right arm was broken or dislocated, and as she struck against the door facing a bruise was inflicted on the side of her face.

### Convention of Secretaries.

Charlotte, Special.—The convention of the secretaries of the welfare work among the cotton mills in charge of the Y. M. C. A. came to a close Wednesday afternoon, after a two days' session at the Southern Industrial Institute. The addresses have all been along practical lines. Wednesday afternoon the new building for the institute presented by friends was formally received. Wednesday night the directors of the Institute had a dining at the Selwyn, followed by their annual meeting.

### Did He Kill His Child?

Raleigh, Special.—An unusual case is against Robert Keith, of House Creek township, charged with killing his own child. The baby was sick and cried during the night. Keith forbade the mother's getting up to attend to it, and then he finally went himself to the crib and slapped the child severely. Nothing more was heard from the child during the night and next morning it was found to be dead. This is the evidence given by the wife and mother at the preliminary hearing.

### Case of Pellagra Proves Fatal.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The case of pellagra at the county home proved fatal in spite of the medical attention rendered and the funeral services were conducted Saturday. The woman's name was Harriet Franking and she was about 55 years of age. This was the first case of this disease in this county. The woman's hand was cut off and will be preserved in alcohol for the purpose of studying the disease.

### Accident at Plaining Mill.

Spencer, Special.—At Richfield, Stanley county, Monday afternoon, William Crowell, aged 80 years, was seriously injured by being caught in a plaining mill, at which he was working. His right arm was almost torn from the shoulders and he was otherwise badly bruised. Owing to old age, his recovery is considered doubtful.

### Killed a Negro in Church.

Wilson, Special.—Last Saturday night in Kenly, Johnson county, John Adkins entered a church while the congregation was singing. He requested the preacher to stop the singing for a moment as he wished to say something to Gurley Davis, a negro, who was sitting in the congregation. When everything became quiet, Adkins asked Davis: "Why did you insult my wife today," and then began to shoot. Four shots were fired, three taking effect. Davis died the next day. Adkins is now in jail.

### Fire at Morehead City.

Morehead City, Special.—Shortly after one o'clock Wednesday the fire alarm was turned in from box 26, on east Arendell street. What seemed to be a disastrous fire was soon under control by the active and always ready firemen of Engine No. 1. The water did more damage than the fire. The house is owned by Mr. Kenoray, and repairs will begin immediately. No insurance.

## MONUMENT UNVEILED

Franklin County Honors Memory of Her Confederate Veterans.

Franklin, Special.—The Confederate monument here was dedicated Thursday with imposing ceremonies. The monument itself is a thing of beauty. Standing twenty-five feet above the base, in the southwestern part of the court square, it is a fitting memorial to the brave sons of Macon county who fought in the great conflict between the north and the south. It is built of finest Georgia marble and crowned with a conventional statue representing the typical Confederate soldier. The statue is Carrara marble and was made in Italy. On a separate stone is inscribed the name of each of the seven companies that went forth to the war from Macon county. Another stone bears the inscription, "In Memory of the Sons of Macon County Who Served in the Confederate Army During the War, period 1861-65." The entire monument was erected at a cost of \$1650.

### Bad Fire at Newton.

Newton, Special.—Friday night in the burning of the warehouse of the Newton hosiery mill, occurred the most disastrous fire in this place since the destruction of Ryne Bros.' dry goods and Yoder's hardware stores in October, 1903. Just what was the origin of the fire it seems impossible to gather, nor has anyone been able to suggest a cause. The warehouse was a wooden building 50 by 80 feet, situated in the center of a cluster of other wooden buildings forming the hosiery mill property. In the back part of building was piled tier upon tier and box upon boxes of the mill's cheaper grades of work, while all the front half was filled with higher grade, guaranteed goods. It was here that the fire seems to have started, for all these goods are a total loss. The entire building presents a charred appearance, the rafters and all wood-work looking as if it might crumble at any moment and the floor in many places is burned through. The building, which is a total loss, was uninsured, while the stock destroyed was worth between \$15,000 and \$18,000 and was only half covered by insurance.

### Wilkes County Fair.

Wilkesboro, Special.—The Wilkes County Fair has been a grand success. People from all parts of the State have been here. The people of the thirteen surrounding counties have attended in large numbers. The best of order has prevailed. Hon. W. C. Newland, of Caldwell, was unable to be present to open the fair Wednesday, and Mr. T. B. Finley, president of the association, made a timely address. Hon. W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, of Raleigh, delivered a splendid address. The agricultural exhibits are excellent and a pleasant surprise to every body, while the live stock almost equaled them. The races were excellent with the best horses of the State. A black horse, owned by The American Auction Realty Company, broke his record in an exhibition heat Wednesday afternoon. The feature Thursday afternoon was a race between Gales Melane, trotting, and a gray pacer, both horses being of considerable note.

### Heavy Sale of Tobacco.

Winston-Salem, Special.—During the first nine months of this year the tobacco manufacturers here have shipped 32,539,162 pounds of the weed to all parts of the world. This is an increase of 3,622,200 over same period last year.

### Buys Salisbury Printery.

Salisbury, Special.—Mr. Harry P. Deaton, formerly city editor of The Concord Tribune, has purchased the outfit of the Barker Printery in this city and was Friday moving it to Concord where he will conduct a job printing plant, having given up his work on The Tribune.

### Found Dead on the Street.

Wilkesboro, Special.—W. G. McNeal, a prosperous merchant and farmer of Wilkes county, was found dead on the street in North Wilkesboro at 3 o'clock Thursday morning. He went there Wednesday to attend the county fair. Foul play is suspected, and the town and county officials are investigating.

### Winston-Salem Pastor Inventor of Typewriter Attachment.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, the able and beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian church, is the inventor of the Anderson carriage return attachment for typewriters, which the Underwood Typewriter Company of New York is manufacturing and selling. The device automatically shifts the carriage of a typewriter, saving time and energy, and exciting much favorable comment from experts when shown at the New York business show recently. Dr. Anderson is an extraordinarily able mechanic.

### Arrested For Stealing Pistol.

Goldboro, Special.—After reading the adventures of "Nick Carter" and how he finally succeeded in landing "Bloody Pete" in jail after a long chase around the world, "Cat" Snipes, a youth of this city was Saturday arrested and lodged in jail on charge of stealing a pistol for the purpose of holding up some one and relieving them of their valuables and then see if he could have better success than "Bloody Pete."

## WASHINGTON NOTES

To commemorate the lives of the Confederate prisoners of war who died at Fort Delaware, during the Civil War, a monument to cost \$8,500, will be erected in the Confederate section of Finn's Point national cemetery, near Salem, New Jersey, and close to the old prison. The War Department has just closed a contract with the Van Amringe Granite Company, of Boston, Mass., to construct the monument of Pennsylvania white marble. It is to be completed by December 10, 1909. The shaft will be 82 feet high. Similar monuments are being erected, by act of Congress throughout the North, wherever there are many unmarked graves of Confederate soldiers.

"Release that woman at once!" is in substance the order which the Acting Attorney-General telegraphed to City Sergeant J. C. Chichester at Fredericksburg, after an appeal from an aged negroess for the release of her daughter, Clara Rose Turner, from the Fredericksburg jail. The old negroess works for General Miles' family, and she has haunted the Department of Justice in the effort to get her girl, who is serving a six months' sentence on the charge of sending obscene letters through the mails from the jail. "Foh de Lawd's sake," she appealed, "dat jailor ain't got no business keepin' dat po' girl down dar. A passel of girls down dar got my girl to say she done it. She was jus' rattled. Yo' know she stammers, and they do say a pesson dat stammers am weak-minded."

Sherry, McSherry and Ice made the warmest kind of record at the recent record race practice of the Atlantic fleet. Sherry being the left gun pointer in the 8-inch turret of the battleship Minnesota, McSherry being the right gun pointer, and Ice being the trainer, who heated the arbor of his men. The record was 87 1/2 per cent, representing about two hits a minute. A number of the friends of Mrs. James N. Sutton, mother of the late Lieut. James N. Sutton, are arranging to raise a fund to be used for the erecting of a monument over the grave of Lieutenant Sutton at Arlington.

At about 5:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon an alarm was turned in from the executive offices of the White House on account of a fire in the partition in the main reception room of the old executive offices, caused probably by a defective flue in the furnace, which is directly underneath that room. The firemen were compelled to chop a great hole in the side of the wall from ceiling to floor, and the fire was very quickly extinguished with hose from the chemical wagon.

Increases ranging from 25 to 150 per cent are shown in the quantity of manufacturers' materials imported into the United States during the seven months ending with July, 1909, over the corresponding period of the immediately preceding year. These figures, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, relate to a variety of articles in general use by manufacturers.

An almost forgotten incident in which the present Secretary of War, James M. Dickinson, heroically rescued James F. Joy, a Detroit lawyer, from the Detroit River, fourteen years ago, was recalled Wednesday when a handsome solid gold medal suspended from a ribbon held in the beak of an American eagle, was presented to Mr. Dickinson on behalf of the United States Government. The medal, approved by President Taft before his departure on his trip and commemorating the courage of the War Secretary in saving the life of a fellowman, was presented by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hilles.

The board of directors of the National Geographic Society Friday held a special meeting to determine the attitude it should assume toward Dr. Frederick A. Cook upon the occasion of his visit here next Sunday when he will deliver a lecture on his Arctic experiences. The decision was reached that Dr. Cook under the circumstances, could not be recognized in an official way.

With considerable progress made in checking the ravages of the boll weevil in the South, the prospects for a large production of cotton are unusually good, according to Prof. W. R. Beatty, assistant horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, who returned Wednesday from a tour of the Southern States.

"There is a widespread, but entirely needless, concern on the question of the legality of issuing a check for an amount less than \$1," says a statement given out by the Treasury Department.

American manufacturers will be able to find a good market for their products in South Africa if they take the trouble to look over the field and send representatives there, according to Consul-General Julius G. Lay, of Capetown.

President Taft made the electrical connection Thursday that set the water flowing through Gunnison Tunnel, near Montrose, Colorado, by which 140,000 acres of arid land is to be made productive.



### Good Roads For South.

The Sun takes a reasonable but we hope not vainglorious pride in seeing its arguments and admonitions of two years ago reproduced with energy and originality in most of the Southern newspapers to-day. The word now is "good roads," and in most cases the means to that suddenly much desired end is convict labor. Georgia, for example, has revoked her convict leases to private contractors, and has become a much more civilized Commonwealth in consequence. In Alabama the penitentiary is still a dominating factor in politics, and we shall perhaps have to wait a while for wholesome and practical results. The eyes of most of Alabama's Representatives are turned upon the National Treasury as a stimulation of the work of Hercules, to say nothing of its captivating illumination of themselves, but in a general way the whole South has waked up to the importance of good country roads, and little by little the leaders of popular thought are coming around to convict labor as the only means to the consummation. Already we see in Southern newspapers of consequence grave dissertations on the advantages to prisoners of open-air occupations under supervision by the State; likewise reminiscent regrets over the former dispensation.

It is easy to see that in many Southern communities they do not take kindly to boulevards constructed chiefly for the benefit of tourists in automobiles. We note in all quarters an almost affectionate solicitude for neighborhood roads that will bring the farmers into close touch with their natural markets, but when it comes to mapping out a straight way from New York to Atlanta or Savannah or Jacksonville, our observation is to the effect that the communities along the route develop a certain languor. This sentiment expressed itself in South Carolina two or three years ago when the farmers and property holders refused to tax themselves for good roads, although they confessed they needed them, on the ground that automobiles would be the chief beneficiaries of the arrangement. The authorities were very free to say that they didn't want to invite automobiles into their territory. The people were well acquainted with the possibilities of the shotgun and the rifle, but they preferred a quiet if a boggy life. The road tax may have been reinstated since, but that was their feeling at the time, and it is conceivable that public opinion may be considerably influenced by good will toward a certain local animal which the automobile has displaced from a once proud eminence and relegated to a position of outright uselessness.

Meanwhile the good roads sentiment spreads and gathers strength throughout the South. All realize the importance of permanent ways of communication, not only to bring the farmers and their markets together, but to break the isolation of rural life and introduce neighbors to each other.—Editorial in the New York Sun.

### Mr. Taft Advocates Good Roads.

President Taft has again indicated his interest in good roads, the latest expression being elicited in connection with a movement for better highways in Virginia, this taking shape in an immediate plan for a road from the National Capital to Richmond. In a letter on the subject the President says:

"I regard this as part of the general good roads movement in the country, and I have pleasure in saying that there is no movement that I know of that will have a more direct effect to alleviate the difficulties and burdens of the farmers' life, will stimulate the traffic, and add to the general happiness of the people more than the establishment of good roads throughout the country. I do not think that because this may have been stimulated by people using automobiles it is to be frowned upon, for while persons using automobiles are by no means the most important in the community, the fact that their sharp interest has focused the attention of the public on the movement entitles them to credit.

"I have no doubt that within the authority which is his the Secretary of Agriculture will be glad to assist by recommendation and practical advice the methods to be pursued in good road building in Virginia."

### Weston's Experience.

From the fact that for more than half of his transcontinental walk of nearly four thousand miles Edward Payson Weston had to "pound the ties" because the roads were so bad, it would seem that there is lots of room for good roads movements between here and the Pacific Coast.—New York Tribune.

### Lucky Jumbo.

"Life with you must be monotonous," remarked the monkey as he swung by his tail in the park zoo.

"Why so, my friend?" queried the lazy Jumbo.

"Well, all you have to do is sit here all day and be stuffed with peanuts."

The elephant smiled an elephantine smile.

"That may be, my friend; but I'd rather be here being stuffed with peanuts than over in Africa being stuffed for a museum exhibit."

Which shows that even an elephant knows a good thing when he sees it.—Boston Post.



### Sour Cherries For Profit.

My early plantings of cherries were of both sweet and sour varieties, but I would be much better off in money if I had set out nothing but the sour kinds like the Richmond. Such kinds bear very young and seldom fail of a good crop. If starting again, I would plant nothing but Richmond, Montmorency and Morrello, which keep up the season from early to late and supply sure crops of marketable cherries which net more per tree than other kinds, taking one year with another. After five years I reckon the income of an acre would be eight or ten per cent, on \$500. Cherries require less cultivation and pruning than other tree fruits, producing as well in sod land of good fertility as elsewhere. The fertilizer most needed seems to be potash. I plant them on high, dry land. They do well in poultry yards.—W. B. W., Bristol County, Mass.

### Economical Pasturage.

It is doubtful whether unlimited pasture may be considered economical, except perhaps for brood sows. The proper amount of land to give over to pasture must necessarily vary according to its quality and other local considerations, and the length of time the pasture will sustain hogs likewise is dependent upon the climate, quality of the crop, age and number of the animals and other varying conditions. For an average it may be said that an acre of red clover should support six to ten hogs for three or four months. Alfalfa, the leading pasture plant for swine, should provide, if of vigorous growth, for twelve to twenty-five animals per acre, but an alfalfa stand should not be grazed by so many hogs that mowing will not be necessary for keeping it in the best condition. The practice with alfalfa should be to pasture fewer hogs than will be able to keep back a rank or woody growth.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

### Success With Sheep.

The sire and the dam are the basis of the flock, but the lamb is the basis of the sheep.

Without the lamb there would be no sheep and consequently no profit in the sheep breeding business.

Thus it is readily understood how very important it is that every lamb born in the flock be kept alive and grown into a salable animal, whether as a mutton lamb or a mature sheep.

This principle of flock management must be thoroughly impressed on the mind, and every feature of lamb raising be carefully studied so that this period be approached with everything in readiness to save the lambs.

The sheep raiser who does not count each lamb as it comes into the world worth its price at weaning time should go into some other business.

With the lamb a constant growth is desirable, so it is quite important that it be liberally supplied at the outset, and that this be kept up if one would succeed as a sheep raiser.—G. W. H., in the Farmer's Home Journal.

### Jealousy in Agriculture.

Jealousy, narrow mindedness and lack of charity on the part of farmers toward one another are some of the most serious setbacks to agricultural progress. The farmer, penned in by the comparative isolation of farm life, lives in a little world of his own. He has to work out his own problems, do his own work and reap the benefits of his own efforts. Farming is a one-man business. It is not surprising, therefore, that a farmer should get pretty well settled ideas as to farming methods in general and his own in particular. It is sometimes hard for him to see the other fellow's point of view, or to concede any point with which he does not agree.

One farmer may have made a great success at dairying. He sometimes concludes there is no money in any other business, and that all other men should follow his footsteps to success. Another may have failed at the dairy business because he did not have the qualifications of carefulness that make dairymen. However, he may be a successful cattle, sheep or hog feeder. Consequently "the milky way" is a snare and a delusion. Still another may be a poultry enthusiast, or he may be successful in growing seed grain. Every one respects the farmer who has the pluck, the energy and "get up and get" about him which brings success in his particular line. But there is room for all. There is no use insisting on a man's doing anything he doesn't want to do. If we tend strictly to our own business, but be sure to make that business a success, the other fellow will not be slow in following the example if he sees anything in it.—Practical Farmer.

### Ten Commandments of Agriculture.

Dr. Samuel A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has evolved ten rules that he calls "The Ten Commandments of Agriculture," for the successful cultivation of the soil.

The agricultural decalogue is set forth in the following:

1. Prepare a deep and thoroughly

pulverized seed bed, well drained; break in the fall to the depth of eight, ten or twelve inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring the subsoil to the surface (the foregoing depths should be reached gradually).

2. Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.

3. In cultivated crops, give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil and the climate.

4. Use intensive tillage during the growing of the crops.

5. Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse and commercial fertilizers.

6. Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on Southern farms.

7. Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.

8. Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle land of the farm.

9. Produce all the food required for the men and animals on the farm.

10. Keep an account of each farm product, in order to know from what the gain or loss arises.—Indianapolis News.

### Nitrogen Capturing Plants.

Nitrogen for agricultural fertilization is worth from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, wholesale, so that when it is known that at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, on average ground, cowpeas yielded 139 pounds of nitrogen per acre and soy beans 113 pounds, all captured from the air, the money value of the legume to the farmer may be appreciated. Compilations made at the Department of Agriculture from various sources show that cured hay of the various legumes contains from forty to fifty pounds of nitrogen to the ton. Land which will produce, therefore, two tons to the acre of cured clover or other leguminous hay, yields eighty to 100 pounds of nitrogen, and the best way to realize this \$15 or \$20 of fertilizing wealth is to feed the hay right on the farm, converting it into manure and at the same time securing in addition its full forage value. Barnyard manure contains from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the total fertilizing substance in the feeds used, depending upon the handling of the manure.

Hundreds of exact tests have been made by the Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations to show the value of the legume as a fertilizer. In addition to adding nitrogen to the soil it supplies humus and improves the mechanical texture. These two features are also accomplished by plowing under or feeding such green crops as rye, buckwheat, etc., but these crops put nothing back into the soil that they have not taken out of it.

### Grain Smuts.

A dangerous parasite of many of the cereal plants is the fungus that produces in the grain or head what is known as smut. There are several well known kinds of smut, each of which is caused by a distinct species of the fungus.

The greatest foes from smuts in this country is from the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats. A considerable loss is also due to the loose smut of barley and wheat, which are more difficult to control and prevent. They are widely distributed, and though they occur usually in small quantities the damage in the aggregate is large. They often are entirely unnoticed on account of their earliness and the absence of any conspicuous sign of them at harvest time.

The stinking smut of wheat transforms only the kernels into smut balls, which do not break until the wheat is threshed, and often remain intact in the threshed grain. The loose smuts of barley, on the other hand, early discharge their spores, which are blown off by the wind as soon as the smutted head comes out of the leaf sheath; they infect the plant in the flowering stage and enter the embryo inside the ovary before the latter ripens into seed. An infected seed develops a smutted plant the following year.

The most successful method thus far found for preventing these smuts is a hot water treatment of the seed. This treatment is described in Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin 152, entitled "The Loose Smuts of Barley and Wheat," recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is a report of recent researches into the life histories of these smuts and the determination of methods for their prevention, and is intended for seed growers and scientific farmers.—Weekly Witness.

### Enigmatic.

"Isn't Jack a good fisherman?"  
"No, and he never will be."  
"Why not?"  
"He has no imagination."

Great Britain has 500,000 horses available for the purposes of warfare.