

# TEXTILE BUILDING REBUILT BY AUG. 1

A. & M. TRUSTEES LET CONTRACT  
FOR REPLACING OF BURNED  
STRUCTURE.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Things and Happenings That Mark  
the Progress of North Carolina People  
Gathered Around the State  
Capital.

Raleigh.

The executive committee of the Board of Trustees of A. & M. College have already let a contract to S. S. Toller of Rocky Mount for rebuilding the Textile building burned only a few mornings ago and having it ready for occupancy by August 1. The work is to be done on a percentage basis under the direction of President D. H. Hill and Prof. H. E. Satterfield.

The remains of the former building are to be used as far as possible in the reconstruction, although there may be changes in the plans and also enlargement. A call is made on manufacturers of textile machinery in all parts of the country to contribute machinery for the equipment, as was done in the original opening of the building.

The executive committee also approved a plan for a Summer school of instruction for the rural schools of the state to be in progress June 3 to July 1, this to include all teachers in the rural high schools who are engaged in teaching agriculture and nature study. A four-year course in this Summer school will entitle the holders of certificates to teach in the schools without re-examination. There are 115 teachers of this class in the state and a large per cent of them are expected to attend this Summer school.

Here for the meeting of the executive committee were W. H. Ragan, chairman; O. L. Clark, Bladen; R. H. Hicks, Edgecombe, and N. E. Broughton, Raleigh, with President D. H. Hill of the college.

The executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture arranged for the farm demonstration workers from the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the department under C. R. Hudson, to have their offices in the present building of the State Department of Agriculture, also for offices for the workers from the government co-operating in the Animal Husbandry Division under Mr. Gray to have offices in the agricultural building at A. & M. College.

This adjusts a serious condition that was about to cause the state to lose the government forces in these divisions of work, on account of inability to provide office quarters.

### State Seal Is Badly Worn.

Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes and Governor Craig are co-operating in the purchase of a new great seal of state for the governor's office. The seal now in use is badly worn and the mechanism by which it is operated in attaching the seal to documents of state is badly out of "whack." The instrument was broken during the administration of Governor Russell and was somewhat crudely repaired. Also some of the letters have become so badly worn as to show up poorly in the imprints.

The present seal has been in use since 1833. The seal that was in use prior to that time was made in 1836 and the one prior to that in 1794. Then there were a number of colonial seals. Drawings of new seals have been received from a number of manufacturers. The general design of the seal is being considerably changed in those designs being offered.

### Bolejack's Sentence Commuted.

James Bolejack gets a commutation from death sentence to life imprisonment. He is the aged Mecklenburg county man sentenced to die April 4th for wife murder.

### N. C. Pine Men Meet in Norfolk.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the North Carolina Pine Association, composed of lumber manufacturers in Virginia and North and South Carolina, met in Norfolk a few days ago. President Horton Corwin, Jr., of Winston, N. C., touching in his annual address upon the Federal and state anti-trust laws, declared that these were not intended to "repress enterprise or to close the avenue of useful information" but "to suppress monopoly and unlawful combinations in restraint of trade."

### North Carolina Cotton Crop.

The United States report of cotton showed and marketed to date was estimated at the state department of agriculture recently and shows that the North Carolina crop to date is 835,435 bales, compared with 906,351 for the previous year. Robeson led, as usual, with 53,900 bales, compared with 62,000 last year. Mecklenburg has 31,000 bales, compared with 28,178 the year previous. Pitt county has only 20,000 compared with 31,000 and Johnston county has only 33,000, compared with 44,900 for last year.

### June 4 Date of State Convention.

Raleigh. — The state Democratic executive committee recently voted to change the date for the state convention from June 17 to June 4 in Raleigh in order to avoid conflict with the North Carolina Medical Society that will be in Raleigh June 16-18. The committee was presided over by Chairman Thomas D. Warren, with Secretary W. E. Brock present. There were 48 members present in person and by proxy.

The committee adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the recent session of the legislature created four new judicial districts in the state and it has disarranged the judicial committees in at least four districts, there being no resident chairman:

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Democratic state executive committee that any chairman now living in one of the new judicial districts shall act as chairman for such district.

"And be it further resolved that the chairman of this committee designate some member in those districts which now have no chairman to call the committee together for the purpose of calling the judicial convention in said district.

"Resolved, further, that if two former chairmen now live in the same district that they jointly call a meeting of the committee for the purpose of calling a convention of the judicial committee.

"Be it resolved by the Democratic state committee that the plan of organization be amended as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the chairmen of the various congressional, judicial and senatorial committees of the state immediately after they are elected, to furnish to the chairman of the state committee all lists of the names and the postoffice addresses of the members of their committees, indicating the chairman and secretary.

### Cannot Flog State Convicts.

In the opinions just delivered by the Supreme Court there is one in the case of State vs. Nipper and Johnson, from Wake, involving the right of convict guards to flog unruly convicts or administer other corporal punishment, the Supreme Court holding with Judge Cooke of the Superior Court that there is no such right either through the state constitution or through legislative statute. The Supreme Court declares—Chief Justice Clark writing the opinion—that: "In view of the enlightenment of this age and the progress which has been made in prison discipline, we have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that corporal punishment by flogging is not reasonable and cannot be sustained. That which degrades a man cannot be either necessary or reasonable."

### Supreme Court Appeals.

The appeals decided in the recent delivery of opinions are: Auman vs. Lumber Company, Sampson County, modified and affirmed with costs against the appellant; Ward vs. Aberson, Duplin county, no error; State vs. Horton, Franklin, no error; In re will of Cooper, Wake, no error; Rees vs. Williams, Wake, petition to rehear dismissed; Claremont College vs. Riddle, Catawba, affirmed; Rackley vs. Rackley, Robeson, dismissed for failure to file printed briefs; McArthur vs. Land & Timber Co., Cumberland, dismissed for failure to file briefs; Porter vs. Seaboard Air Line, Bladen, dismissed for failure to file printed briefs.

### Agents Must Have New Licenses.

State Commissioner of Insurance Young calls attention to the fact that the licenses of all insurance agents in this state expire April 1 and that the applications for renewal are coming in remarkably slow. Under the law they will have no authority to do business after April 1 until these renewals are procured. There are about 13,000 agents in the state and the companies and the agents must sign all application for renewal blanks for which have been distributed.

### Harrison Visits Raleigh.

President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway Company spent several hours in the city recently with Vice President A. B. Andrews and was a caller at the office of Governor Craig and the Corporation Commission with whom he discussed a number of matters informally. With President Harrison were Vice President and Traffic Manager J. M. Culp and Vice President and General Manager E. H. Cosman.

### Major Kuekendall Succeeds Barker.

Raleigh.—Major E. D. Kuekendall, of Greensboro, succeeds Col. Max L. Barker as commander of the North Carolina Coast Artillery Corps, Colonel Barker retiring with the rank of major from the service. This announcement was made by Adjutant General Young. Dates for the school of instruction for the officers of the military guard are changed from May 12-17 to May 4-9, so the officers may be at home and at their precincts for the primaries.

### A. & M. Textile Building Burns.

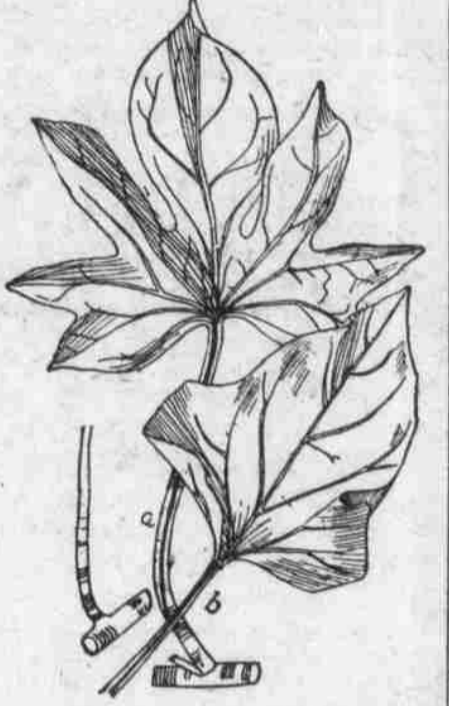
The textile building at A. & M. College was destroyed by fire early a few mornings ago, the total loss being estimated at \$80,000. A little less than half of this being covered by insurance.

The flames were discovered in the southwest corner of the third floor at 3 o'clock and the alarm given with the college whistle. As quickly as possible the students had three streams on the flames from the college hose, but the conflagration had gained such headway that they were powerless.

## PROPAGATING SWEET POTATO BY "SLIPS"



Sweet Potato Slips in a Cold Frame, Ready to be Pulled.



Types of Sweet Potato Leaves—A, Vineless. B, Benson.

Sweet potatoes are propagated by means of what are called "slips." A slip is a sprout which develops from the invisible buds or eyes on the surface of the sweet potato. The tuber is capable of producing a large number of slips. While the common method of propagating sweet potatoes is by means of these slips, they can

also be propagated from cuttings. The cuttings are usually taken from the slips which have been planted in the field and which have made a growth of four to ten inches. These cuttings are taken off and either rooted in a favorable place or may be transplanted at once into the field.

In order to get the slips it is necessary to bed out the tubers. The common method of bedding out the sweet potatoes is in a cold frame or hot bed. It has been found by many that on the whole better results are obtained from the cold frame than from the hot bed. In the bottom of a cold frame a layer of sweet potatoes is placed and covered over with sand or very sandy soil to a depth of two or three inches. This is then watered well and a glazed cold frame sash is placed over the frame. Occasional sprinkling will be necessary to keep the soil moist during the time the potatoes are sprouting. Immediately after the first crop of slips is taken off, the sweet potato bed must be sprouted over thoroughly and if any of the tubers have become exposed they must be covered over. In ten or fifteen days another crop of slips is ready for transplanting. After the second crop of slips is taken off, the sweet potato bed must be treated as above. From three to five crops of slips may be taken off if care is taken of the bed. The general practice is to plant in ridges from three and a half to four feet apart and transplant in the rows from 15 to 18 inches apart.

## FEEDING COTTON-SEED MEAL

Result of Tests Made at Arkansas Experiment Station—Animals Are Affected Differently.

The experiments were undertaken mainly to test the effects of various methods of treatment of cotton-seed meal in removing or lessening the toxic action of this feed, write R. R. Dinwiddie and A. K. Short, Arkansas Station. Also to learn if any substance was removed from cotton-seed meal by simple methods of extraction with aqueous and acid solvents, or by cooking, which would produce in animals symptoms comparable with those produced by the untreated meal in corresponding amounts.

It was found, in one trial, that "fermentation" or decomposition of cotton-seed meal for 48 hours at a temperature of 20 to 23 degrees Centigrade did not lessen its toxic action when fed to pigs.

Cotton-seed meal, from which 2 per cent. more of fat had been removed by extraction with gasoline, showed no diminution of toxicity.

In two trials it was found that cold aqueous extraction removed from cotton-seed meal no substance which could be shown to be toxic for pigs.

The extract similarly obtained by dilute hydrochloric acid proved non-toxic in one trial. In a second test a temporary sickness occurred in one animal the identity of which with cotton-seed poisoning was not established.

The fluid strained from cotton-seed meal, after prolonged steaming, caused death with symptoms and post-mortem changes of cotton-seed poisoning in one case. This fluid, however, was not a clear solution of matters extracted from the meal, but contained much material in suspension. The meal itself, after such cooking and separation of the fluid, also proved toxic.

In young cattle (fattening steers) symptoms of poisoning appeared after a consumption of cotton-seed meal (along with hulls) equal to from 75 to 108 per cent. of the body weight. The anatomical lesion of cotton-seed poisoning of cattle is an interstitial keratitis which may end in complete blindness.

In hogs there is a degeneration of the muscular tissue of the heart and of the parenchyma of the liver and kidneys, with extreme passive congestion of all the viscera and fluid effusion into the serous cavities, especially the pleura. Hogs which have recovered and gained their thrift did not show, after slaughter, any microscopic changes in these organs.

It may be noted finally that the ill effects resulting from the feeding of cotton-seed meal may be due to a prolonged absorption of poisonous products generated in the digestive tract by decomposition or putrefactive changes peculiar to this feed. The problem, however, has not yet been approached from this point of view.

## DERIVE BENEFIT FROM PEAS

Growing Leguminous and Non-Leguminous Plants Together Adds Higher Content of Protein.

It has long been known that some plants are benefited and some are injured by association. Association seems to be especially beneficial in case of leguminous plants (peas, clover, etc.) and cereals or grasses. Recent investigations throw new light on the reasons for this beneficial effect. It appears that the leguminous plants not only gather nitrogen from the atmosphere by means of their root-tubercle bacteria and are therefore able to make a large growth, but that some of the nitrogen so gathered is passed on to the grain, grass, or other non-leguminous plant associated with it.

The result is a larger growth of the non-legume and also a higher content



Excellent Length of Vine on a Crop Grown in Marinette County, Wisconsin.

of protein, or nitrogenous material, which considerably increases its value as food for stock. Such benefit has been noted from the growth of clover and timothy, alfalfa and timothy, and oats and peas. Other combinations have not been studied. The increased growth of plants in combination over that of single crops, together with the improved composition of the former, has resulted in some cases in an increase of more than 30 per cent in the production of protein per acre. This increased value probably extends to the roots and stems left in the soil and means much in the production of food for stock and in soil improvement.

### Absorbs Poisonous Fumes.

If painting in the inside of a house, place buckets of water around; it absorbs the poisonous fumes from the paint which has arsenic in it, especially green paint.

### Cow Unlike a Machine.

Remember that the cow is not exactly like a machine or a mill. You can't put in a certain food and get milk of desired quality. The cow makes it in her own individual way.

## The Perfected Captain

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TEXT—"For it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings." Hebrews 2:10.



In the preceding verse it is declared that Jesus Christ tasted death for every man, "for," the epistle says, "it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things." In other words, it became God the Father, "in bringing many sons unto glory to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings."

To bring sons to glory is God's great purpose in Jesus Christ. The words "sons" should be emphasized, for God first must call men to be sons, and after that bring them to glory even as the epistle to the Romans says: "If sons, then heirs." By nature men are not God's sons in this sense, but become so by the regeneration of the Holy Spirit through faith in Jesus Christ. Have you experienced this mighty and vital change? For they only have the hope of glory who thus receive the spirit of adoption whereby they can cry, "Abba, Father."

When the text speaks of Jesus Christ as the captain of our salvation, a comparison is drawn between him and Joshua, who was the captain of the hosts of Israel in their entrance into Canaan. He was to lead them into their inheritance under the Abrahamic covenant, but Jesus Christ leads us into our inheritance under the gospel. In the former case only they perished in the wilderness who either out of love unto the flesh pots of Egypt, or through terror at the hardships of the way refused to go up under their leader's command. And so in the case of those who through faith have become sons of God, there is no doubt of ultimate victory in the following of Jesus Christ.

### Christ's Dedication.

Our captain was dedicated to his work through sufferings, for that is the meaning of "perfect" in the text. It was often used among the heathen to signify the initiation of a man into the mysteries of their religion in order to become a leader of others in the same religion. Sometimes these rites were accompanied by much pain, and the inspired writer employs the figure to illustrate the sufferings of our Lord. These sufferings were of two kinds. His life sufferings and his death sufferings. In life he suffered for righteousness' sake, that is through sympathy with man, but great as this was, it was very different from his death sufferings. These were the hiding of his Father's face and the awful darkness of Calvary when he bore our guilt upon the accursed tree. To some extent we may sympathize with him in his life sufferings, but who can know anything of his death sufferings? As one says, "man can paint the curse of the Lord that made it so? Man may describe the soldier's spear, but not the cup of wrath he drained to the last drop."

And how the mystery deepens as we read that it became God to do this. It was not only right and proper, but it behooved him to employ this method in bringing many sons into glory. He could not do differently and accomplish it, because of the desert of sin and the unchangeableness of his justice. He might have suffered all men to perish in their sins, but once having, in love, determined to redeem them, there was no other way in which it could be righteously carried out. Truth failed, and as Isaiah says: "The Lord saw it, and as displeased him that there was no judgment. And he saw that there was no man, and wondered that there was no intercessor; therefore his arm brought salvation unto him; and his righteousness, it sustained him." Isaiah 59: 15, 16.

### What Inference Follows.

If it became God to adopt this plan to save us, who are we to question its wisdom or necessity? Who are we to hesitate in bringing our convictions and conduct into harmony with his great purpose? And if the object God had was to bring sons to glory should we not earnestly inquire if we are sons? It is said of Jesus Christ in John's gospel (1:12) that, "as many as received him to them gave he authority to become the sons of God." Have we received him? Does he by his blessed Spirit dwell within and rule us? Let us not take this for granted; let us be assured of it by the testimony of the Word of God and the answer of our experience.

Know the true value of time, watch, seize and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastinations; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.—Lord Chesterfield.

## MARY CLEAVES DANIELS



Miss Mary Cleaves Daniels, daughter of Judge Frank A. Daniels of Goldsboro, N. C., recently visited her uncle, the secretary of the navy, in Washington. The above picture was taken at the Daniels home "Single Oak" in the suburbs of the capital.

## N. C. PINE MEN ADJOURN

Association Hold Annual Meeting in Norfolk—Officers and Delegates Elected.

Norfolk, Va.—The North Carolina Pine Association recently ended its twenty-fifth annual meeting here by electing officers and directors for the coming year. Officers chosen were:

J. L. Camp, Franklin, Va., president; John M. Gibbs, Norfolk, Va.; Nathan O'Berry, Goldsboro, N. C., and D. O. Anderson, Marion, S. C., vice presidents. Horton Corwin, Jr., of Edenton, who declined re-election as president, took the place of W. G. Underwood of Hertford, as a director from North Carolina. J. T. Deal of Norfolk was added as a director from Virginia. Charles Hill of Charleston, S. C., and A. Shoaf of Savannah, Ga., were added as directors from South Carolina. G. J. Cherry, formerly vice president from South Carolina, was continued as a director from that state. C. L. Betts of Sumter, T. W. Boyle of Graeyleville and G. Melkjohn of Cheraw retired as directors from South Carolina.

### Dredge Work in Cleveland.

Shelby.—The big dredge boat will be launched on Buffalo Creek in the Buffalo drainage district within the next few days. The smaller dredge on Muddy Fork, a tributary of Buffalo, has been at work several weeks and has already finished over two miles. Superintendent Barron of the local light plant goes out to the district to equip the boats with two steam turbo-generating sets which will light the boats and the work so that dredging can go on at night.

### Will Not Build Skyscraper.

Durham.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank a few days ago a committee was appointed to immediately take up the erection of a new building. The sentiment of the board was against the erection of a skyscraper, but the whole matter of plans for the new building will be left with the committee.

### Dr. Pratt Studies Oyster Industry.

Newbern.—Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, and several friends from the western part of the state arrived in Newbern recently and at once went on board of the government oyster boat Atlantic for a cruise in the waters of Neuse River and Pamlico Sound. Doctor Pratt's object in this cruise is to make a study of the oyster industry in order that he may compile data on the subject and place this in the hands of the fishermen and oyster men of the state.

### Bread Must Be Clean.

Greensboro.—The City Commission recently passed an ordinance regulating that all bread sold in the city for table use must be securely wrapped so as to protect it from flies, dirt, and dust, and the ordinance, it is said, will be strictly enforced.

### New Water Main Bursted.

Durham.—Capt. J. C. Michie made the first public statement about the break in the main which resulted in such destruction of property recently. The superintendent of the water company said in this written statement that the break in the main was something that human agencies could not have prevented, and was not the result of carelessness on the part of the water company. The main which burst and caused the trouble was one of the newest that has been laid, and had been in the ground only a year.

### New Board Walk for Wrightsville.

Wilmington.—Continuing the improvements begun last season, the old board walk was torn up and replaced from the Oceanic Hotel, Station Five, the Town of Wrightsville Beach now has a force of men engaged in laying a new board walk from Station Five south to Lumina. When this is completed it will give new board walk from the Oceanic Hotel to Lumina, or practically from one end of the resort to the other. In addition, repairs will be made to the board walk on the north