CONGRESS HEARS SECOND MESSAGE

President Tells of Treasury and Army Affairs.

PHILIPPINES ARE INCLUDED

Bill for Natives' Independennce De sounced as Premature-Progress of Panama Canal.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Congress today re-ceived from President Taft the second of his messages to the short session. It deals with fiscal, military, insular and judicial affairs and in part is as follows: The condition of the country with ref-erence to business could hardly be better. While the four years of the administra-tion now drawing to a close have not de-veloped great speculative expansion or a tion now drawing to a close have not developed great speculative expansion or a wide field of new investment, the recovery and progress made from the depressing conditions following the panks of 1997 have been steady and the improvement has been clear and easily traced in the statistics. The business of the country is now on a solid basis. Credits are not unduly extended and every phase of the situation seems in a state of preparedness for a period of unexampled prosperity. Manufacturing concerns are running at their full capacity and the demand for labor was never so constant and growing. labor was never so constant and growing. The foreign trade of the country for this year will exceed \$4,000,000, while the bale—se in our favor—that of the excess of exports over imports—will exceed \$500.-600,000. More than half our exports are manufactures or partly manufactured material, while our exports of farm pro-ducts do not show the same increase of domestic consumption. It is a year of bumper crops; the total money value of farm products will exceed \$5,500,000,000. It is a year when the bushel or unit price of agricultural products has gradually fallen, and yet the total value of the entire crop is greater by over \$1,000,000,000 than we have known in our history. Condition of the Treasury.

The condition of the treasury is very satisfactory. The total interest-bearing debt is \$863,777,770, of which \$134,631,880 constiute the Panama canal loan. The non-interest-bearing debt is \$78,301,284.20, in-cluding \$346,671,016 of greenbacks. We have in the treasury \$150,000,000 in gold coin as a reserve against the outstanding green-backs; and in addition we have a cash lance in the treasury as a general fund 1167, 152,473.99, or an increase of \$25,975,-over the general fund last year. Receipts and Expenditures.

For three years the expenditures of the overnment have decreased under the in-luence of an effort to economize. This year presents an apparent exception. The estimate by the secretary of the treasury of the ordinary receipts, exclusive of posthe ordinary receipts, exclusive of pos-revenues, for the year ending June 1914, indicates that they will amount \$770,000,000. The sum of the estimates the expenditures for that same year, lusive of Panama canal disbursements and postal disbursements payable from postal revenues is 732,000,000, indicating a deficit of \$22,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1913, similarly estimated receipts were \$657,000,000, while the total corresponding estimate of avenualities. iding estimate of expenditures for that year, submitted through the secretary of treasury to congress, amounted to 1,000,000. This shows an increase of 000,000 in the estimates for 1914 over total estimates of 1913. This is due to increase of \$25,000,000 in the estimate for rivers and harbors for the next year on projects and surveys authorized by congress; to an increase under the new pension bill of \$32.500,000; and to an inthe navy department of \$24,000,000. The estimate for the navy department for the sylmar 1913 included two battleships. Congress made provision for only one battleship, and therefore the navy department. has deemed it necessary and proper to make an estimate which includes the first year's expenditure for three battleships in addition to the amount required for ork on the uncompleted ships now under construction. In addition to the natural construction. In addition to the natural increase in the expenditures for the un-completed ships, and the additional bat-tleship estimated for, the other increases are due to the pay required for 4,000 or more additional enlisted men in the navy, and to this must be added the additional cost of construction imposed by the change in the eight-hour law which makes it applicable to ships built in private shipyards.

With the exceptions of these three items, the estimates show a reduction this year below the total estimates for

1913 of more than \$5,000,000. The estimates for Panama canal con-

The president then explained at some

length the national reserve association system recommended by the monetary commission and urged congress to examine the plan impartially from all standpoints and then to adopt some plan which will secure the benefits de-

concerning the tariff he had little to say in view of the fact that a new con-gress has been elected on a platform of tariff for revenue only. Army Reorganization.

Our small army now consists of \$3,808 men, excluding the 5,000 Philippine scouts. Leaving out of consideration the coast artillery force, whose position is fixed in our various seacoast defenses, and the present garrisons of our various insular possessions, we have today within the our various seacoast detenses, and the present garrisons of our various insular possessions, we have today within the continental United States a mobile army of only about \$5,000 men. This little force must be still further drawn upon to supply the new garrisons for the great naval base which is being established at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawalian Islands, and to protect the locks now rapidly approaching completion at Panama. The forces remaining in the United States are now scattered in nearly fifty posts, situated for a variety of historical reasons in twenty-four states. These posts contain only fractions of regiments, averaging less than 700 men each. In time of peace it has been our historical policy to administer these units separately by a geographical organisation. In other words, our army in time of peace has never been a united organisation but merely scattered groups of companies, battalions and regiments, and the first task in time of war has been to create out of these scattered units an army fit for effective teamwork and co-operation. comprehensive plan of reorganization was propared by the war college division of the genoral staff. This plan was thoroughly discussed last summer at a series of open conferences held by the secretary of war and attended by representatives from all branches of the army and from congress. In printed form it has been distributed to members of congress and throughout the army and the national guard, and widely through institutions of learning and elsewhere in the United States. In it, for the first time, we have a tentative chart for future progress.

The National Guard.

The National Guard.

Under existing law the national guard constitutes, after the regular army, the first line of national defense. Its or-ganisation, discipline, training, and equip-ment, under recent legislation, have been assimilated, as far as possible, to those of the regular army, and its practical efficiency, under the effect of this training, has very greatly increased. Our citizen soldiers under present conditions have reached a stage of development beyond which they cannot reasonably be asked to go without further direct as-sistance in the form of pay from the federal government. On the other hand, such pay from the national treasury would not be justified unless it produced a proper equivalent in additional efficiency on the part of the national guard. The organized nilitia today cannot be ordered outside of the limits of the United States, and thus cannot lawfully be used for general mili-tary purposes. The officers and men are ambitious and eager to make themselves thus available and to become an efficient national reserve of citizen soldiery. They are the only force of trained men, other than the regular army, upon which we can rely. The so-called military pay bill, n the form agreed on between the auwar department and the representatives of the national guard, in my opinion adequately meets these con-ditions and offers a proper return for the pay which it is proposed to give to the national guard. I believe that its enactline of citizen soldiery, upon which main reliance must depend in case of any national emergency. Plans for the or-ganization of the national guard into tac-tical divisions, on the same lines as those adopted for the regular army, are being formulated by the war college division of the general staff.

Porto Rico, Mr. Taft says, continues to show notable progress and he urges the senate to pass the bill granting the

Porto Ricans American citizenship. Philippines. A bill is pending in congress, con-tinues the message, which revolution-izes the carefully worked out scheme of government under which the Philip pine islands are now governed and which proposes to render them virtu-ally autonomous at once and absolutely independent in eight years. Such a proposal can only be founded on the assumption that we have now dis charged our trusteeship to the Filipino people and our responsibility for them to the world, and that they are now prepared for self-government as wel as national sovereignty. A thorough and unbiased knowledge of the facts clearly shows that these assumptions are absolutely with justification. As to this, I believe that there is no substantial difference of opinion among any of those who have had the respon-sibility of facing Philippine problems in the administration of the islanda, and I believe that no one to whom the future of this people is a responsible can countenance a policy fraught with the direst consequence to those on whose behalf it is osten sibly urged.

In the Philippine islands we have embarked upon an experiment unprece-dented in dealing with dependent peoples. We are developing there conditions exclusively for their own welfare. We found an archipelago containing 24 tribes and races, speaking a great variety of languages, and with a population over 80 per cent of which could neither read nor write. Through the unifying forces of a common education, of commercial and economic development, and of gradual participation in local self-govern ment we are endeavoring to evolve a homogeneous people fit to determine, when the time arrives, their own destiny. We are seeking to arouse a national spirit and not, as under the older colonis theory, to suppress such a spirit. The character of the work we have been dong is keenly recognized in the Orient, our success thus far followed with a little envy by those who, initiating same policy, find themselves hampered by conditions grown up in earlier inder diff ministration. But our work is far from done. Our duty to the Filipinos is far from discharged. Over half a million Filipino students are now in the Philippin pino students are now in the Philippine schools helping to mold the men of the future into a homogeneous people, but there still remain more than a million Filipino children of school age yet to be reached. Freed from American control the integrating forces of a common education and a common language will cease and the eucational system now well started will slip back into inefficiency and disorder.

An enormous increase in the commercial development of the islands has been made since they were virtually granted full access to our markets three years made since they were virtually granted full access to our markets three years ago, with every prospect of increasing development and diversified industries. Freed from American control such development is bound to decline. Every observer speaks of the great progress in public works for the benefit of the Filipinos, of hartor improvements, of road and railways, of irrigation and artesian wells, public buildings, and better means of communication. But large parts of the islands are still unreached, still even unexplored, roads and railways are needed in many parts, irrigation systems are still to be installed and wells to be driven. Whole villages and towns are still without means of communication other than almost impassible roads and trails. Even the great progress in sanitation, which has successfully suppressed smallpox, the bubonic plague, and Asiatic cholers, has found the cause of and a cure for berbert, has segregated the lepers, has helped to make Manila the most healthful city in the Orient, and to free life throughout the whole archipelago from its former dread diseases, is nevertheless incomplete in many essentials of permanence in sanitary polley. Even more remains to be accomplished. If freed from American control sanitary progress is bound to be arrested and all that has been achieved likely to be lost.

If the task we have undertaken is higher than that assumed by other nations its accomplishment must demand even more patience. We must not forget that we and the lack of ability to think as a nation, it is sufficient to point out that under liberal franchise privileges only about 1 per cent, of the Pilipinos vote and only 5 per cent, of the people are said to read the public press. To confer independence upon the Filipinos now is, therefore, to subject the great mass of their people to the dominance of an oligarchical and, probably, exploiting minority. Such a course will be as cruel to those people as it would be shameful to us.

Our true course is to pursue steadily and courageously the path we have thus far followed; to guide the Filipinos into self-sustaining pursuits; to continue the cultivation of sound political habits through education and political practice; to encourage the diversification of industries, and to realize the advantages of their industrial education by conservatively approved co-operative methods, at once checking the diversification entered.

tively approved co-operative methods, at once checking the dangers of concentrat-ed wealth and building up a sturdy, indeent citizenship. Regulation of Water Power.

There are pending before congress a large number of bills proposing to grant privileges of erecting dams for the purprivileges of erecting pose of creating water power in our navigable rivers. The pendency of these bills has brought out an important detect in the existing general dam act. That act does not, in my opinion, grant sufficient power to the federal government in deal-ing with the construction of such dams to exact protective conditions in the interest exact protective conditions in the permit the of navigation. It does not permit the federal government, as a condition of its permit, to require that a part of the value thus created shall be applied to the value thus created shall be applied to the further general improvement and protec-tion of the stream. I believe this to be one of the most important matters of internal improvement now confronting the government. Most of the navigable rivers of this country are comparatively ong and shallow. In order that they may be made fully useful for navigation re has come into vogue a method of rovement known as canalization, or slack-water method, which consists in building a series of dams and locks, each of which will create a long pool of deep navigable water. At each of these dams there is usually created a long pool of deep navigable water. At each of these dams there is usually created also water power of commercial value. If the water thus created can be made available the further improvement of navigation in the stream, it is manifest that the in the stream, it is manifest that the improvement will be much more quickly effected on the one hand, and on the other, that the burden on the general taxpayers of the country will be very much reduced. Private interests seeking permits to building waterpower dams in navigable streams usually urge that they thus improve navigation, and that if they do not impair navigation they should be allowed to take for themselves the en tire profits of the water-power development. Whatever they may do by way of ment. Whatever they may do by way or relieving the government of the expense of improving navigation should be given duconsideration, but it must be apparen that there may be a profit beyond a res sonably liberal return upon the privat investment which is a potential asset of the government in carrying out a con prehensive policy of waterway development. It is no objection to the retention and use of such an asset by the governthat a comprehensive waterway policy will include the protection and de ent of the other public uses of water, which cannot and should not be ignored in making and executing plans for the protection and development of navigation. It is also equally clear that inasmuch as the water power thus created is or may be an incident of a general scheme of waterway improvement within the constitutional jurisdiction of the federal government, the regulation o such water power lies also within that jurisdiction. In my opinion constructive statesmanship requires that legislation should be enacted which will permit the development of navigation in these great rivers to go hand in hand with the util-laation of this by-product of water pow-er, created in the course of the same im-provement, and that the general dam act should be so amended as to make this pos sible. I deem it highly important that the nation should adopt a consistent and harmonious treatment of these waterpower projects, which will preserve for this purpose their value to the govern-ment, whose right it is to grant the per-mit. Any other policy is equivalent to throwing away a most valuable national

asset. The Panama Canal. During the past year the work of con buring the past year the work of construction upon the canal has progressed most satisfactorily. About 87 per cent. of the execavation work has been completed, and more than 93 per cent. of the concrete for all the locks is in place. In view of the great interest which has been manifested as to some slides in the Cule-bra Cut, I am glad to say that the report of Col. Goethals should allay any ap-prehension on this point. It is gratifying of Col. Goethals should allay any apprehension on this point. It is gratifying to note that none of the slides which occurred during this year would have interfered with the passage of the ships had the canal, in fact, been in operation, and when the slope pressures will have been finally adjusted and the growth of veretation will minimize erosion in the banks of the cut, the slide problem will be practically solved and an ample stability assured for the Culebra Cut.

Although the official date of the opening has been set for January I, 1915, the canal will, in fact, from present indications, be opened for shipping during the latter half of 1913. No fixed date can as yet be set, but shipping interests will be advised as soon as assurances can be given that vesuels can pass through without unnecessary delay.

Recognizing the administrative groblem in the management of the canal, congress in the act of August 24, 1912, has made admirable provision for executive responsibility in the control of the canal and the government of the Canal Zone. The problem of most efficient organization is receiving careful consideration, so that a scheme of organization and control best adapted to the conditions of the canal may be formulated and put in operation as expeditiously as possible. Acting under the authority conferred on me by congress, I have, by executive proclamation, promulgated the following scheduel of tolls for ships passing through the canal, based upon the thorough report of Emery R. Johnson, special commissioner on traffic and tolls:

1. On merchant vessels carrying passioner on traffic and tolls:

2. On vessels in ballast without pas sengers or cargo, 40 per cent, less that the rate of tolls for vessels with passen

gers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships. 50 cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships.

51.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measused by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

Evilse for the determination of the ton-

in determining the net tonical in determining the net tonical in the course of preparation a will be promulgated in due season.

Panama Canal Treaty.

Senal tolical in the season.

The proclamation which I have issued in respect to the Panama Canal tolls is in accord with the Panama Canal act passed by this congress August M. 1912. We have been advised that the British government has prepared a protest against the act and its enforcement in so far as it relieves from the payment of tolls American ships engaged in the American coastwise trade on the ground that it violates British rights under the Hay-Pauncefore treaty concerning the Panama. Pauncefore treaty concerning the Paname Canal. When the protest is presented, it will be promptly considered and an ef-fort made to reach a satisfactory adjust-ment of any differences there may be be-tween the two ween the two governments

Workmen's Compensation Act. The promuleation of an efficient work-men's compensation act, adapted to the particular conditions of the some, is particular conditions of the sone, is awaiting adequate appropriation by con-gress for the payment of claims arising thereunder. I urge that speedy provision be made in order that we may install up-on the zone a system of sottling claims for injuries in best accord with modern humane, social, and industrial theories.

Promotion for Cal. Goethals. As the completion of the canal grows nearer, and as the wonderful executive work of Col. Goethals becomes more conwork of Col. Goethals recommen more spicuous in the eyes of the country and of the world. It seems to me wise and proper to make provision by law for such reward to him as may be commensurate. with the service that he has rendered to his country. I suggest that this reward take the form of an appointment of Col. Goethals as a major general in the army of the United States, and that the law authorizing such appointment be acc panied with a provision permitting his designation as chief of engineers upon the retirement of the present incumbent of that office.

Navy Department. The navy of the United States is in a greater state of efficiency and is more powerful than it has been before, but in the smulation which exists between different countries in respect to the increase of navel and military armsments this condition is mot a permanent one. In view of the many improvements and increases by foreign governments the slightest halt on our part in respect to new construc-tion throws us back and reduces us from a naval power of the first rank and places us among the nations of the second rank.

A year ago congress refused to A year ago congress returned to a propriete for more than one battleshin. In this I think a great mistake of policy was made, and I urgently recommend that this congress make up for the mistake of the last session by appropriations authorizing the con-struction of three battleshirs, in ad-dition to destroyers, fuel ships, and the other suxiliary vessels as shown in the building program of the general board. We are confronted by a condition in respect to the navies of the world which requires us. If we would maintain our navy as an insurance of maintain our navel and an action by at least two battleships a year and by battle cruisers, guithouts, torpedo destroyers, and submarine boats in a proper prorotion. We have no desire for war. We go as far as any nation in the world to avoid war but we are a world power. Our population, our wealth our definite policies, our re-sponsibilities in the Pacific and the Atlantic, our defense of the Panama ca-nal together with our enormous world trade and our missionary outposts on the frontiers of civilization, require he foremost in the family of nations, and to clothe ourselves with sufficient naval power to give force to our rea-sonable demands, and to give weight to or influence in those directions of progress that a nowerful Christian na-tion should advocate.

Department of Justice. This denartment has been very active in the enforcement of the law. It has better larger force than ever before in the history of the government. The prose-cutions which have been successfully concluded and which are now pending testify to the effectiveness of the de-

partment work.

The prosecution of trusts under the The prosecution of trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law has gone on without restraint or diminution, and decrees similar to those entered in the Standard Oll and Tobacco cases have been entered in other suits, like the suits against the powder trust and the bath tub trust. I am very strongly convinced that a steady, consistent course in this regard, with a continuing of Supreme court decisions upon the new phases of the trust question not already. phases of the trust question not already finally decided, is going to offer a solution of this much-discussed and troublesome issue in a quiet, calm and solution of this much-discussed and troublesome issue in a quiet, calm and judicial way, without any radical legislation changing the governmental policy in regard to combinations now denounced by the Sherman anti-trust law. I have aiready recommended as an aid in this matter legislation which would declare unlawful certain well-known phases of unfair competition in interstate trade, and I have also advocated voluntary national incorporation for the larger industrial enterprises, with provision for a closer supervision by the bureau of corporations, or a board appointed for the purpose, so as to make certain compliance with the anti-trust law on the one hand and to give greater security to the stock-holders against possible prosecutions on the other. I believe however, that the orderly course of litigation in the courts and the regular prosecution of trusts charged with the violation of the anti-trust law is producing among business men a clearer and clearer perception of the line of distinction between business that is to be condemned, and that in this quiet way the question of trusts can be settled and competition retained as an economic force to secure reasonableness in prices and freedom and independence in trade.

WILLIAM H. TAFT. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"Yes, I was a great player in my day," said Jones. "Made a goal from the kickoff: Can any of you beat

"I've done the same, you ble llar!" replied Brown.—Judge.

"Unhersing a rival in the old days of chivalry was very much like a modern holiday in a busy life."

George-She sings nicely, doe

Tom-Oh, yes. When she sings they have to close the windows. George-My goodness! What for! Tom-Her voice is so sweet that it draws the files.—Pathfieder.

IN BOYS' CORN CLUBS OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE PAST YEAR.

BOYS MAKE REPORT

Average Cost in 1912 Was 47 Cents While in 1911 It Was 45 Cents. One Girl Competed,-Work Was In Charge of L. O. Schaub.

Raleigh.-Although a large part of the state experienced the most severe drouth in many years, the results of the Boys' Contest shows an increased average yield above 1911. Six hundred and thirty-five boys have made their report with a total yield of 39,-800 bushels or an average yield of 62.8 bushels per acre. In 1911, four hundred and thirty-five boys reported with an average yield of 60.7 bushels. The average cost in 1912 was 47c while in 1911 it was 45c. This increased cost is due largely to the severe drouth in the Piedmont section which reduced the yield and thereby increased the cost per bushel.

Two boys made above 175 bushels, five above 150, twenty-one above 125 and seventy-four above 100. The largest yield was made by Richard Brock, in Wayne county, but his cost of production was so large that the championship of the state goes to George West, Jr., of Kinston, with a yield of 184 bushels.

The two boys making the best record in each district, twenty in all, win free trips to the National Corn Exposition. These trips are given by the Southern Fertilizer Association of Atainta, Ga. Many countles will also send boys to this exposition.

One girl, Miss Ethel Smith, Stanly county, competed with boys and won third prize in her district. There were two other girls in the contest in the state, but their yields were not large enough to win district prizes. The work is in charge of I. O.

Schaub, of the state department of agriculture.

Carolinians Actively Kicking. Washington.-North Carolina congressmen who have arrived Washington do not hesitate to express their diaspproval of the execuuve order of President Taft placing all fourth-class postmasters under the protection of the civil service law. Representative R. N. Page said that, considering the circumstances under which the order was made, he could see no reason for upholding it. He said the fact that it was made a short time before the election and at a time when the president had railroaded a large number of politicians into these offices established that it was nothing more than a partisan political move.

Few Elected President. Raleigh.-The State Literary and Historical Society elected as president for the next year Dr. W. P. Few, president of Trinity Coleige, and as It has vice presidents, Mrs. Margaret bee Shipp of Raleigh, Mr. O. W. Blacknall of Kittrell and Dr. Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill; secretarytreasurer, Mr. R. D. W. Connor. Mr. Clarence Poe declined to serve longer as secretary-treasurer.

Parcels Post For Durham. Durham.-Postmaster J. A. Giles, of the local office, has during the past few days sent out to the Durham merchants many inquiries as to the probable use that they will make of the parcels post which is to be established here January 1. Replies that have been received from many sources indicate that the new method of sending parcels will be used to a considerable extent. The postmaster is gathering this information at the request of the postoffice department, which is making an effort to get some definite ideas to what extent the new inauguration will be taken advantage

Soils of North Carolina. Washington.-The Department of Agriculture has issued reports on the soil surveys of Richmond and Gransoil surveys of Richmond and Gran-ville Counties. This work was done by the United States geological ex-perts in conjunction with the state. The area covered in Richmond coun-ty is 296,960 acres and in Granville 234,080. A description is given of the types of soils, agricultural conditions and prospects and what crops may be grown. The Congressmen of the dis-tricts represented will have the reports for distribution to the farmers.

Charlette Mint Done For. Washington. — The Charlotte Mint Is done for, and will go the way of of other such things. Representative E Y. Webb has kept the mint on the appropriation bills two years by sheer doggedness. Last year he won, but doggedness. Last year he won, but after the battle was over realized that the mint would soon be discontinued. Again this year, the House Committee failed to provide for it, and Mr. Webb will not continue his fight, as he feels that the people of Charlotte prefer that the mint porperty be used for something else.

Handerson County Corn Clubs. Hendersonville. - County Supe

adent W. S. Shitle announces that exhibits of the corn dub boys of lerson County will be adjudy

LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

Has Been Condensed For the Pecple of the State.

Belhaven.-In, an affray between two boatmen of this place Ex Swinsell was cut in the side with a pocket knife by George Williams.

Washington.-The next North Caro lina Legislature may redistrict the state so as to give a more equal population in the next congressional dis-

Hendersonville.-The \$2,000 stock of general merchandise belonging to I. M. Lanning and \$800 worth of groceries belonging to R. A. Robard were completely destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Hendersonville.-Having taken ath of office the newly-elected Board of County Commissioners in session recently made John T. Staton chairman, he being the only member of the new board who had served in the capacity of commissioner.

Washington.-At the meeting of the North Carolina Congressmen here Josephus Daniels of Raleigh will be endorsed for a Cabinet position. The state representatives in Congress have determined to make a strong fight for Mr. Daniels and it looks as if they would win.

Washington.-The annual agricultural fair at Aurora was held several days ago. Special trains ran from this city and numbers went over to see the exhibits, which are pronounced good. The live stock and farm products were adjudged exceptionally fine, and the attractions on the grounds of interest.

Raleigh,-Drs. D. T. and Joshus Tayloe were called to Bear Grass to see Samuel C. Mizelle, a white man who was shot by Eason Rogers, also white, at the home of the latter. Both the physicians have no hope for the man's recovery and it was impossible to move him to Washington Hospital as he was too weak. The difficulty took place at the farm of Rogers.

Goldsboro.-The trustee problem of the Baptists of North Carolina seems satisfactorily settled. The resolutions of Rev. W. C. Barrett and Baylus Cade, looking to a recognition of the Convention by the boards which gov ern the Baptist educational institutions of the state, were reported on by the committee appointed to consider them, and the Convention accepted the solution offered.

Durham.—The proposition of open ing negotiations with the Durham Water Company, in regard to a new con tract, same up unexpectedly at the regular meeting of the board of aldermen, when half a dozen or more of the most prominent business men of the city appeared at the meeting and asked that some definite action be taken in regard to the matter without delay.

drinking is slow suicide. Raleigh. - Clarence H. Poe. as au thor of "Where Half the World is Waking Up, wins the Patterson loving cup for the year, as having done the best literary work of any North Carolinian. The award was made in connection with the thirteenth annual session of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. The presentation was by Walter H. Page of New York, who also delivered the

literary address. Kinston.-One of the actions of the North Carolina conference in recent sion in Fayetteville was the estab lishment of a new charge to be known as "Elm Street and East Kinston." Elm Street is a newly organized church in Goldsboro, which, with the church in East Kinston, forms a double station. Rev. J. M. Wright is to have charge of this work. He comes from Bridgeton, N. C., where he has just finished a four-years' successful pastorate.

Wake Forest.-With damages that amounted to \$13,000, the W. C. Brewer & Company, cotton and seed ware houses burned to the ground here. The origin of the fire is still a puz zle, but the theory is that it started from a spark from a passing locomo tive. When first discovered it had gained such headway that very little could be done in the fire fighting. Valuable assistance was rendered by the students of the college in removing bales of cotton from the platform to a place of safety.

High Point.-Governor-elect Locke Craig, of Asheville, delivered the annual memorial address at the memo rial services of the Elks in the auditorium, where deferential respect was paid to the memory of the only de-ceased member during the year. Statesville.—The new county ad-

ministration was inaugurated recent ly, and while there are but changes in the personnel of the coun ty officers there was no lack of interest in the proceedings. The principal incident was the resignation of Mr. N. B. Mills as a member of the board of county commissioners. Statesville.—John Arey, who re-

ently declined the position of com missioner of agriculture for Iredel county, provided for by the Chicago Crop Improvement committee, the na-tional department of agriculture and

tional department of agriculture and the county, has reconsidered the matter and will take the place.

Durham.—Mr. Otis Eakes, who was hadly scalded and internally injured by falling into a tub of boiling gaspline, died at the Watta Hospital. Mr. Eakes was dry cleaner for the Model Steam Laundry, and while at work was overcome by the fumes and fell into the hot tub of gasoline nearby.

Boone.—Through the efforts of Dr. W. L. Bryan of Boone there has been erected in the town, on Daniel Boone's old camp-site, a manufacent at a cost of \$203.27 contributed by public subscription, the larger part by Mr. Bryan blusself.

ite subscription, the many of the Mr. Bryan himself.
Smithheld.—The board of commissioners met in regular ser and after transacting routine business of board turned over the a



(Conducted by the National Wor Christian Temperance Union.)

MUCH DANGER TO FISHERMEN Many Lives Lost at Ses Because Cap-tain of the Vessel Ras Taken Too Much Alcohol,

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who has fone such efficient work among the fishermen off the coast of Labrador.

says: "Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for a watch below I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of the man, the poor debased creature that all the world has seen alcohol create -even out of such gifted men as Burns and Coleridge, and hosts of

"I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain had been taking a little alcohol. I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow. and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving, clean lilvng, had been tempted to take a drop of alcohol at sea, and had fallen over the side drunk, and had gone into a drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector and of all the necsasities of life."

ALCOHOL KILLS "BY INCHES"

There is No Escape From Scientific Fact That Moderate Drinking is Slow Suicide.

Whenever alcohol is spoken of as a polson," it should be designated as "a slow poison." No doubt many a boy has concluded it is not a real poison because it does not make the beer drinker or the whisky drinker fall right down and die. But it kills "by inches." It takes thirty-one years for moderate drinking to kill a stout young man of twenty, who is strong enough to pass an insurance examina tion. It has by that time killed thirteen years out of his life. He had no business to die till he was sixty-four. British mutual companies that classify abstainers and moderate drinkers separately, and rebate to each whatever they fall short of the expected mortality, have for half a century given more than twenty-six per cent higher rebates to abstainers than to moderates. There is no escape from the scientific fact that moderate

DECREASE IN BEER DRINKING

Fiscal Year Shows Million Barrels Less of Malt Liquid Consumed in This Country.

The statement has been made by the Liquor Dealers' association that there has been an increase in the consumption of whisky in the United States. The internal revenue report does sustain this claim. There has of distilled spirits, but a much larger proportion than ever before of distilled spirits is going into different lines of manufacture, and into trade other than for use as a beverage.

Concerning malt liquors, the preliminary report of the United States internal revenue commission shows a decrease of over 1,000,000 barrels of beer consumed in this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Give the Children a Chance. Give these bright-eyed little folks chance. The saving of the boys and girls is more important than the elec-tion of a president.

It is more important to save them than it is to acquire territory. It is better to keep the smile on their lips and the twinkle in their eyes than it is to storm and worry over the tariff.

The salvation of the soul of a boy

or a girl is more important than the success of any political party. It is better to keep the sunshine in their hearts, and it is better to keep the sunshine in the hearts of the mothers, than to win a political victory.-Ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly.

It is said that on one occasion an evil genius, meeting a high-minded prince, gave him the choice of three things, one of which he must doget drunk. His mind revolted in horror from the first two; so he chose the third as the least of the three sins. But while drunk he comn both the others.

Changed His Order.

A father took his little boy to the city one day. When noon came he and the boy went to a restaurant where the father often had lunch. The waiter on receiving the order and knowing it was the father's custom to nave a bottle of liquor with the lunch, saked the hoy what he would take to brink. The boy replied: "I'll take what father takes.". Quite naturally the father realised the seriousness the situation and had a glass of w at his plate instead of the ou

Caught Once, But Not Again.
A working man, who was recent
isked by an ex-saloon keeper of a

"Ah," remarked Miss Weary, whom Mr. Staylate had been boring with old conundrums, "that last one reminds me of the best thing going—"
"What's that?" he asked, eagerly.
"A man who has stayed too long."—
Catholic Standard and Times.

Thne He Went.

Maud-What kind of a man did Car-line marry? Beatrix-The kind who an come home from Europe with

"Well, which one of the newly married pair is boss?"

"Her mother is visiting them at resent."

"What is being most discussed in the homes of the nations just now? The tariff?"

ust now on the carpet" Marks—"I have some money, but I m't know whether to buy a home or n automobile." Parks—"Take my

"A dentist who wishes to change his business ought to be a good real

"Why so?" "Because he has had experience in making money out of ache-rs."

She (sternly)-I have a rod in pio kie for you.

He (genially)—If the pickie is of those jars you fill so appetizingly, I shall welcome it, my dear.

Well, that's the reason, Maria.

"It was taking a knight off."