

PEOPLE MOST ASKED ABOUT

SOME THINGS PRESIDENTS MUST ENDURE



Piercer than the proverbial "serpents light that beats upon a throne" is that which glares upon the office into which Woodrow Wilson will be inducted March 4.

No crowned ruler upon earth is so much the victim of the inquisitive mob as is the president of the United States, who cannot issue a mandate turning down the limelight that shines upon him, as did the German kaiser some time ago, when he curtailed the court bulletin.

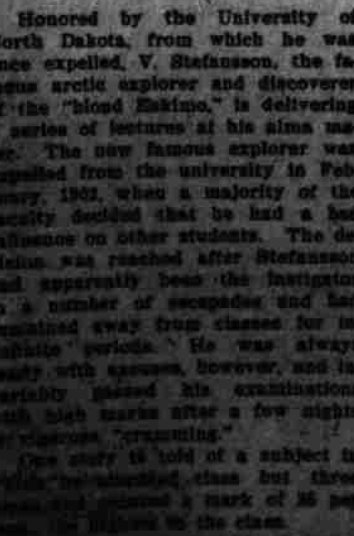
Wilson will be the greatest show feature, the biggest drawing card in the land, for the next four years. Thousands of men, women and children, in an snakelike line two squares long, will wait outside his door to shake his hand when he gives a public reception. Everywhere he goes people will stare at him as though he were the Siamese twins or the sacred white elephant. Only when shut in behind guarded doors will he escape the gaping multitudes, whose staring eyes will haunt his very dreams. Long before the end of his stay in the White House he will fully realize the utter futility of his announced plans to maintain the "open door" in the White House, and make himself accessible to all citizens who wish to consult him.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GENERAL CROZIER

The announcement by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, United States Army, in his annual report, that this is his last report on account of being relieved from the command of the ordnance department and assigned to other duty, calls attention to the great services he has rendered to the army in his position as head of that very important bureau. To the meeting of the great responsibilities of that position he has brought the qualities of energy, studiousness, receptivity to new ideas and steadfast devotion to high ideals that have lifted his department into a wider field of usefulness and efficiency.

General Crozier was appointed chief of ordnance in November, 1901, and the department was then operating under the detail system as established by the act of February 2, 1901. Previous to his regime the officers of the ordnance department had acquired their education as specialists—that is, as engineers of ordnance—best they might, teaching and training themselves as haphazard opportunities were offered by their various duties. The result was that only a part of the officers of the department were able to handle the engineering work connected with the design or even the manufacture of guns, cartridges, etc. General Crozier, who, like all thorough men, realizes the value of solid groundwork in training, established courses of instruction under capable teachers, the most important of which is perhaps the theoretical course in the application of mechanics, chemistry and electricity to ordnance construction, which is pursued for a year at the Sandy Hook proving ground in connection with the proof and experimentation work there. Any officer who has passed through that course will testify to its completeness and to its ability to give an officer the solid foundation upon which to build his further training in ordnance work.

VICEROY HARDINGE'S TASK IS GREAT



When Edward VII, following that remarkable series of visits to Continental capitals which began in 1902, was acclaimed throughout Europe as the peacemaker, there were certain keen-faced old gentlemen in Downing street who allowed themselves the emotional relaxation of a quiet smile and registered the thought at the same time that a considerable portion of the credit for the diplomatic success of those tours was due a young man of serene temper and engaging manner who was attached to his majesty's suite.

Sir Charles Hardinge was that man, and when almost coincidentally with his appointment to the highest office in the gift of the crown—the viceregal throne of India—he was elevated to the peerage in 1910 and became the first Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, there was neither surprise nor envy among the diplomatists of Britain, for it was recognized that his rise was only a natural development, and it was remembered that it had been remarked of him in the early days of his career, even before the king showed him such decided favor, that he was a young man who would go far.

Great talents for conciliation have always marked Hardinge's methods, and it is because of his success in this line that the British government does not regard the recent unsuccessful attempt on his life as he was entering Delhi as an indication of a general unpopularity of the policy of the government in India as represented in the person of the viceroy. When it was learned that Hardinge's injuries were slight, relatively little anxiety was felt over the incident in London; the outrage was held to be the act of an individual and not reflective of the Indian subjects of the empire.

In Hardinge's speech, after accepting the appointment to the viceregency in London on October 20, 1910, he said he would "strain every nerve to conciliate all races, classes and creeds."

DAKOTA UNIVERSITY HONORS STEFANSSON

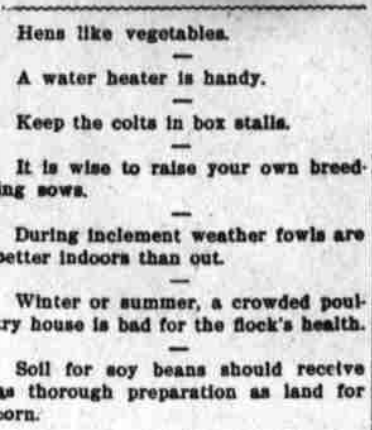
Honored by the University of North Dakota, from which he was once expelled, V. Stefansson, the famous arctic explorer and discoverer of the "blood Eskimo," is delivering a series of lectures at his alma mater. The new famous explorer was expelled from the university in February, 1903, when a majority of the faculty decided that he had a bad influence on other students. The decision was reached after Stefansson had apparently been the instructor in a number of courses and had remained away from classes for indefinite periods. He was always ready with answers, however, and invariably passed his examinations with high marks after a few nights of "studying."

The story is told of a subject in which Stefansson was asked but three questions, and he answered a mark of 85 per cent. He was expelled from the class.

"I was expelled," said the professor, "because you answered that mark."

"I should have said the mark was 85 per cent," said the student, "I would undoubtedly have answered a better question than the first that I answered, a better question than the first that I answered, a better question than the first that I answered."

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



The dairy must be clean. Keep the hen house light. Give the cow succulent feed. Keep the breeding sows clean. Save all the pumpkins and make use of them. Give the hogs every day all the clover hay they will eat. Ashes or dry earth scattered under roasts make good absorbents. Mulching breaks the force of rains, and prevents compacting the soil. Horses must be up-headed, have spirit and finish, and be fast walkers. Try to arrange to give each horse on the farm a three-weeks' vacation. A good orchard requires as good land and as thorough preparation as corn. Lack of exercise is one of the factors that cut into the profit in feeding hogs. Hogs, like men, degenerate unless they have good care and the right kind of feed. Cabbage, sugar beets, oats, clover and potatoes have been found a good five-year rotation. The pig's main aim in life is to grow and get fat. Give him plenty of good feed and some exercise. Good milling wheat must be free from all mustiness or bad odor and should be sound and dry. A rainy day is a good time to repair and oil up the extra harnesses used during the harvest season. The expense of putting the third 100 pounds on the hog makes the 200 pound limit most profitable. Sweet clover and alfalfa feed heavily on the line, which accounts for the larger growth of young stock. Cows that do not possess the dairy form are unable to endow their progeny with the dairy temperament. Those old hens may be valuable as "keepers," but the young and vigorous ones will produce the most eggs. No farmer who has to pump water for half a dozen head of stock can afford to be without a wind mill. After a day's work clean the work horses thoroughly, wash their legs from the knees down and rub dry. Life is too short and too strenuous to make new breeds or to dally with cows not of the dairy form and temperament. The careful dairyman has a good supply of roughage in or near the barn so as to be beforehand in case of a sudden storm. Farm horses that are not to be used through the winter should have a roomy paddock in which to exercise every fall day. See to it that the colt does not become constipated. A small dose of castor oil is a good thing to get the bowels started. Early cut clover or alfalfa, cured under caps and grown as thick on the ground as possible, makes the best hay for dairy cattle. The breeding bull should not only be the son of a cow with a large milk record, but the son of the cow possessing the true dairy form. The man who tempts his hogs with weak fences has only himself to blame if they cause trouble by breaking into the cultivated fields. White of the egg is recommended in cases of fracture in chickens, for soaking the bandages, thus binding them together and stiffening. Many dairymen feed their chop or meal with silage or pulped roots. By so doing they claim the ground grain is made better use of and less is lost. A nice, big, fat hen will support in luxurious comfort several hundred lice for awhile, but she couldn't be expected to lay any eggs while doing it. Drop the point of your plow so that it will bring up an inch or two of soil that has not been cropped to death. It will add greatly to your crops and do it speedily. The fruiting of an orchard is the end of its culture, and everything should tend to this end. If an orchard does not fruit there is something wrong in the soil or other conditions and these will have to be changed before a reasonable crop can be expected. The value of roots as a feed for live stock is well known to every farmer, and many of the most expert stockmen grow an area of roots for this purpose each year. Feeds for the hog should be selected primarily with the end in view of furnishing the proper quantity of digestible nutrients in a palatable form, as follows: Water, protein, carbohydrates, ether extract, mineral matter and bulky matter. Home-grown feeds should be used where possible, but where these are not available commercial feeds may be substituted. A splendid mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats, which should be scattered in the litter. Bran or middlings and beef scraps should be kept in receptacles in which the fowls have access at all times. Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield. Provide for five feet of good, clean litter in which to scatter the grain. Cabbage, mangel, potatoes, etc., make excellent green feed. When wet mangles are fed, be sure they are crushed and not sticky.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF WATER POWERS

FIGHT STARTED IN SENATE OVER BILL INVOLVING RIGHTS AT WINDSOR MILLS. WILL FORCE ITS PASSAGE

Both Houses of Congress Face a Critical Situation as to Appropriations and Other Matters.—Only 23 Working Days of Session Left.

Washington.—The whole question of Federal control of waterpowers and power sites, upon which conservation forces have centered much of their fight, during the last few years, is to be brought before the Senate, when efforts will be made to pass the first bill establishing the Government's right to license control and as a waterpower constructed in a navigable river. While the bill in question involves only the rights of a power company at Windsor Mills, Conn., the controversy over the measure has become so keen that conservation forces are pushing it behind it and will endeavor to force its passage through the Senate. President Roosevelt, near the end of his term, vetoed two bills which did not contain this recognition of Federal control and the pending measure is the first in which such a provision has been incorporated. Senator Borah and other Western Senators are preparing to offer amendments affecting the entire subject of Federal supervision over power sites and waterpowers. The Western Senators propose to use the Connecticut River bill as a method of securing desired changes in the conservation laws which will permit freer use of Western water-power resources. While the bill now before the Senate received the endorsement of the Senate Committee on Commerce, majority of that committee, headed by Senator Bankhead and Nelson, have since signed a report protesting against the principles of giving the Government control over waterpowers. Their opposition centers on the argument of states rights and the contention that the Federal Government has no moral or legal ground to demand compensation in any form.

May Pave Way For One Cent Postage. Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report, made public, tentatively suggested reduction of some parcel post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond 11 pounds; the consolidation of the third and fourth classes so books and papers may be forwarded by parcel post; and points out that during his administration, expense of operating the postal service has been cut down \$45,000,000.

Ryan Released From Jail. Leavenworth, Kan.—Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Iron Workers' Union, serving a sentence on conviction of conspiracy to transport dynamite in interstate commerce, was released from the Federal penitentiary here on \$70,000 bond. He took a train for Chicago. Ryan is the seventh of the 33 men convicted at Indianapolis to be released on bond.

Stay in London Until War Begins. London.—The Porte has ordered the Turkish plenipotentiaries not to leave London until hostilities are resumed and has instructed the Army to await the attack before firing a shot. Thus the Ottomans, who with the exception of the Montenegrins, are the only delegates left in London, remarked that nobody could accuse them of not having done all that was humanly possible to come to terms. Animated by a humanitarian spirit, they added, Turkey wished to avoid useless carnage and wished also to show deference to the advice of the Powers, although Europe had been unfair toward Turkey.

Senate Approves Works Resolution. Washington.—A constitutional amendment, which would restrict the President of the United States to a single term of six years and would bar Woodrow, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft from again seeking election, was approved by the Senate by a majority of one vote. After a three-day fight, in which the progressives joined with many Republicans in opposing the measure as proposed, the Senate adopted the original Works resolution by a vote of 47 to 22.

For Regulation of Shipping. Washington.—A Government commission, similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to supervise rate and traffic agreements among shipping companies was recommended to the "Shipping Trust" Investigating Committee of the House by R. F. Scherwin, vice president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as the only feasible means for governmental regulation of shipping. Mr. Scherwin said that Government regulation of rates would ruin the shipping business.

Hold Americans For Ransom. Washington.—The kidnapping and holding of Americans for ransom continues to be a favorite means for the raising of a Mexican rebel war fund. The latest victim is Robert Ward, now a prisoner, about 18 miles from Chihuahua City. Consul Letcher says Mr. Ward was seized by eight armed men and hurried into the mountains. A ransom of 5,000 Mexican dollars is demanded for his release. The Consul at Oaxaca reports rebel activity in the north and east of San Luis.

TO MOVE FORWARD

THE NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD TO BE PUT IN GOOD SHAPE. ITINERARY FOR INSPECTION

There Will be Three Business Departments in the Quartermaster's Department and Reduction in Rank.—Inspection Begins on February 14.

Raleigh.—That the North Carolina national guard may be put in the best possible shape is the spirit which is being shown in the office of Adjutant General Lawrence W. Young, where he and Capt. R. C. Langdon of the United States army, now attached to the guard are busily engaged in outlining plans of work. There are to be put into force amendments to the existing military law so as to comply with the requirements of the regulations governing the organized militia as prescribed by the secretary of war. The new plan will consolidate the three business departments, that of the quartermaster general, paymaster general and commissary general, these all to be combined in the quartermaster corps. The new bill which meets the approval of the combatant branch of the North Carolina national guard calls for a general reduction of the rank of the staff officers of the quartermaster corps. The quartermaster general, who has had the rank of brigadier general will hereafter rank as colonel, and the highest rank of officers of the quartermaster corps will be major. The bill further provides that appointments to all departments be from the qualified officers of the active militia but it does not in any way affect the appointment or the rank of members of the personal staff of the governor. The annual inspection of the North Carolina national guard is to begin in Raleigh on February 14 with the inspection of general headquarters, Co. "B" of Raleigh and the band of the Third Infantry to be inspected on February 15. The inspectors for the infantry will be Capt. R. C. Langdon of the regular army, and Inspector General Thomas Stringfield, of Waynesville. For the coast artillery the inspectors will be Capt. Ellison L. Gilmer of the Coast artillery corps, United States army, stationed at Fort Caswell, who will inspect the coast artillery forces at New Bern, Wilmington, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte and Hendersonville.

Urges \$60,000 From North Carolina. Raleigh.—Senate and house committees on finance and appropriations met in joint session recently and heard an address from Commissioner General Jones of the Panama-Pacific Canal Exposition. General Jones set forth in glowing words the plan and scope of this great world's fair, declaring that all the nations and states will be represented. He urged an appropriation of \$60,000 for North Carolina's exhibit, declaring that the state could not be properly represented for less.

Briefs From Capital of State. Raleigh.—A requisition came from the governor of South Carolina on the governor of North Carolina for Isom McDonald, who is wanted in Lancaster county, S. C., on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He is now being held for the South Carolina authorities in Winston-Salem. A charter was issued for H. C. Maddyrey Company of Seaboard, capital \$50,000 authorized and \$7,000 subscribed.

Amendments To Constitution. Raleigh.—If the recommendation of the joint committee on constitutional amendments is adopted by the general assembly, as there is every indication that it will be this legislature will appoint a commission on constitutional amendments, which will take in hand all of the bills offered at this session to the constitution, to be reported to an adjourned or special session of the legislature for adoption.

Against Dismemberment of County. Greensboro.—The county commissioners of Guilford and the commercial bodies of the town, as well as individuals, have taken a decided stand against the dismemberment of the county and also Davidson and Randolph by the creation of Aycock county with High Point as the county seat and a determined effort will be made before the legislative committee to defeat the move. It is understood that delegations will be in Raleigh when the hearing is had, and enter a protest against creating the new county.

Postmasters For North Carolina. Washington.—Frank McGree was appointed postmaster at Elizabeth City and John F. Dobson at Goldsboro. McGree is said to be a Democrat. Neither is likely to be confirmed. North Carolina was the first state to report to congress that the legislature had passed a resolution ratifying the amendment of the Federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators. A telegram from Gov. Craig giving the news from Raleigh was read in the house several days ago.

State Rich in Precious Metals. Charlotte.—Mr. V. A. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind., a well known geologist and writer on various topics relating to mining, is to spend several weeks in Piedmont Carolina investigating mining conditions of this general section. Mr. Smith will devote particular attention to gold but will not overlook other metals, such as tin, iron, copper as well as the stone deposits that may come under his notice. He spent a day in looking over the old Rutledge mine south of the city.

Directory.

Madison County. Established by the Legislature Session 1850-'51. Population, 20,132. County Seat, Marshall. 1646 feet above sea level. New and modern Court House, cost \$33,000.00. New and modern jail, cost \$15,000.00. New and modern County Home, cost \$10,000.00.

Officers. Hon. C. B. Mashburn, Senator 36th District, Marshall, N. C. Hon. James E. Rector, Representative, Hot Springs, N. C. N. B. DeWitt, Clerk Superior Court, Marshall, N. C. W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall, N. C. Zade G. Sprinkle, Register of Deeds, Marshall, N. C. C. F. Runion, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 4. R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock, N. C. Dr. Chas. N. Sprinkle, Coroner, Mars Hill, N. C. Mrs. Eliza Henderson, Jailor, Marshall, N. C. John Honeycutt, Janitor, Marshall, N. C. Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician, Marshall, N. C. James Hynes, Supt. County Home, Marshall, N. C. Home located about two miles southwest of Marshall.

Courts. Criminal and Civil, First Monday before First Monday in March, Commencing Feb. 26th, 1912. Civil 11th, Monday after First Monday in March, commences May 20, 1912. Criminal and Civil, First Monday after First Monday in Sept. Commences Sept. 9th, 1912. Civil 6th Monday after First Monday in September. Commences October 14, 1912.

BOARDS. County Commissioners. W. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall, N. C. R. A. Edwards, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. Reubin A. Tweed, Member, Big Laurel, N. C. C. E. Mashburn, Atty., Marshall, N. C. Board meets first Monday in every month. Road Commissioners. A. E. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. J. A. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Sam Cox, Member, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. G. W. Wild, Big Pine, N. C. Dudley Chipley, Road Engineer, Marshall, N. C. George M. Pritchard, Atty., Marshall, N. C. Board meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year. Board of Education. Jasper Ebbs, Chairman, Spring Creek, N. C. Thos. J. Murray, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. W. R. Sams, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Prof. M. C. Buckner, Supt. of Schools, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Board meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year. Colleges and High Schools. Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore, President, Mars Hill, N. C. Fall Term begins August 17, 1911. Spring Term begins January 2, 1912. Spring Creek High School, Prof. H. A. Wallin, Principal, Spring Creek, N. C., 8 Mo. School opened August 1, 1911. Madison Seminary High School, Prof. J. M. Weatherly, Principal, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. 7 Mo. School began October 2, 1911. Bell Institute, Miss Margaret E. Griffith, Principal, Walnut, N. C., 8 Mo. School began September 9, 1911. Marshall Academy, Prof. R. G. Anders, Principal, Marshall, N. C., 8 Mo. School began Sept. 4, 1911. Notary Publics. J. C. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C. Term expires Jan. 1, 1914. A. J. Roberts, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 5. Term expires May 20, 1912. Jasper Ebbs, Spring Creek, N. C. Term expires August 10, 1912. C. C. Brown, Bluff, N. C. Term expires December 6, 1912. J. A. Leak, Revere, N. C. Term expires January 10, 1913. W. T. Davis, Hot Springs, N. C. Term expires January 10, 1913. J. H. Southworth, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires January 15, 1913. N. W. Anderson, Paint Fork, N. C. Term expires February 6, 1913. J. H. Hunter, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. Term expires April 1, 1913. J. F. Tilson, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Term expires April 3, 1913. C. J. Ebbs, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 21, 1913. J. W. Nelson, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 25, 1913. Roy L. Gudger, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 3, 1913. Geo. M. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 25, 1913. Dudley Chipley, Marshall, N. C. Term expires July 29, 1913. W. O. Connor, Mars Hill, N. C. Term expires Nov. 27, 1913. J. A. Wallin, Big Laurel, N. C. Term expires Jan. 24, 1914. D. C. Bullock, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires Feb. 22, 1914. D. P. Miles, Barnard, N. C. Term expires March 14, 1914. J. G. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 4. Term expires March 16, 1914. J. E. Gregory, Joe, N. C. Term expires Jan. 7, 1914. Jasper Ebbs, Spring Creek, N. C. Term expires Sept. 24, 1914. C. C. Brown, Bluff, N. C. Term expires Dec. 9, 1914. W. T. Davis, Hot Springs, N. C. Term expires Jan. 23, 1915.

POST. George W. Oshagen, Post, No. 35 G. A. R.; S. M. Davis, Commander; J. H. Ballard, Adjutant. Meets at the Court House Saturday before the first and Sunday in each month at 11 a. m.