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NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mention Made of Many Important News Items About the Capital City.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Victor Berger, the Socialist Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, introduced an old age pension bill on Monday in the House. It provides for a basic pension of \$4.00 a week for every man and woman more than 60 years of age. It expressly forbids the United States Supreme Court passing upon its validity; it also provides that the exercise of jurisdiction by any of the Federal Courts upon the validity of the act is expressly forbidden. He says that old age pension laws have been passed by the principal European nations, in the antipodes, and in one American nation. Only those who are not able to take care of themselves, and to prevent charity for them, will be entitled to draw a pension. He estimates that it will take between three and four hundred million dollars a year. He says that it costs more now to take care of the old through the various forms of charity than his bill and that it will prove a saving to the country. He wants the pension committee composed of members from the three parties in Congress, who will work out the details.

Tuesday the farmers' free list passed the Senate by a vote of 48 to 30 after a compromise offered by Senator Kern, of Indiana, which takes fresh meat products out of the free list, except such as come from countries admitting certain American farm products free. It was a further concession for agricultural products. The original bill was defeated by a tie vote, but the compromise bill of Senator Kern was passed by the Democrats and insurgent Republicans. Senator Bailey, of Texas, was the only Democrat to vote against the original bill, and had Hoke Smith, the newly elected Senator from Georgia, been present, he would have carried it by one majority. The compromise bill saved the day and the country is to be congratulated on the passage of this bill in the interests of the farmers of the land.

One of the most remarkable scenes ever enacted on the floor of the House of Representatives took place Wednesday when Chairman Underwood, the Commoner, branded Mr. Bryan as being a falsifier and his statement as false from beginning to end. Mr. Bryan charged that Mr. Underwood had defamed a caucus resolution on iron and steel because he was financially interested in iron and steel and did not desire a revision of this schedule, and that he thereby opposed Speaker Clark's tariff programme. Mr. Underwood said in part: "Mr. Speaker, you know it is false; it has been proven false here to-day. I hope that it was made as the result of misinformation and that Mr. Bryan is not responsible for it. Mr. Bryan should come out in the open, give us his informant, and when he is set right, brand the misinformation as it deserves to be." Hon. Claude Kitchin, of the Second North Carolina Congressional District, corroborated Mr. Underwood. He said, "I am sure that the gentleman from Nebraska has been misinformed. I feel quite sure that not a member of the Democratic caucus could have given Mr. Bryan the information upon which the interview is based, for, as the gentleman from Alabama states, there is no truth in the statement. Mr. Underwood did state before a majority of the committee at its organization that as he was interested in the steel and iron business it would relieve him of embarrassment if the committee would at once take up that schedule and rid of it. But it was the judgment of the committee that the woolen schedule, the most iniquitous schedule that had ever been put upon the statute books, should first be revised and that the cotton schedule should follow." Mr. Bryan had no defenders, and it but shows how this former idol of the Democracy has fallen,

with none to do him reverence. Since the election of 1896 your correspondent has never believed that Mr. Bryan was the proper one to be nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats, because he has never believed he could be elected. Mr. Bryan is an able and fearless exponent of the right and of Democracy, but recent developments show that that his race is done, his political sun has set. Requisite in pace.

The cotton revision bill passed the House Thursday by a vote of 202 to 91, twenty-six Republicans voting with the Democrats. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Republican leaders for two hours the bill was passed and the Democrats scored another victory in favor of the people. The bill was sent to the Senate yesterday for final action before going to the President. Seneca Payne, Republican, from New York, told Chairman Underwood that there was no use passing the cotton revision schedule as the President would surely veto it when it came before him. If the President vetoes the cotton bill and the wool bill it will show to the country that his former statement that the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill are too high and many of them indefensible will be taken with a grain of salt, and that the report of the tariff commission should be waited for before reducing the schedules is but a subterfuge.

The Senate passed the bill increasing representation in the House from the several States from 391 to 433, notwithstanding numerous amendments offered. One amendment, providing reapportionment in each State shall be made "according to the laws thereof," has caused much talk, as it was evidently intended to give the Republican Governor of Missouri authority to re-district that State, thereby causing a loss to the Democratic representation, but as the number is not increased it is hard to see why the State should be re-districted in the interest of the Republicans. The increase under the census of 1900 will be as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 2; Utah, 1; West Virginia, 1; Washington, 2; an increase of 42.

The arbitration treaty with France and England was signed by the representatives of the different governments at the White House last Thursday. The Senate holds up the treaty because the committee on foreign relations were not present and because they were not consulted. It is questionable whether the President and Secretary of State Knox have the power to negotiate a treaty with foreign governments without consulting the Senate committee on foreign relations. This treaty looks on its face to be giving too much to the other parties and the United States gets too little in return.

Mr. W. J. Bryan states that his criticism of Chairman Underwood was based on a Washington dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald. It is pity that Mr. Bryan did not make sure that the telegraphed report was correct before he wrote his editorial in The Commoner censuring Mr. Underwood, and the people of the country will be slow to condemn Mr. Underwood for his course in the face of the positive statement made by him in the House of Representatives that Mr. Bryan's editorial was false, especially when Mr. Underwood was corroborated by Representative Kitchin, the Second North Carolina's talented and able member. Messrs. Underwood's and Kitchin's reputations are as good as Mr. Bryan's, and in this instance they will not be hurt by this unjust criticism.

The conferees on the wool bill are Mr. Underwood, on the part of the House, and Senator LaFollette, on the part of the Senate. Neither conferee seems disposed to recede from the position of either body; but it is to be hoped that a compromise will be effected at an early date and the bill go to the President for his acceptance or rejection.

Admiral Togo, Japan's fighting admiral, who reduced Russia's fleet to scraps, was officially welcomed to Washington as the guest of the nation. He came to the city last night. An elaborate dinner at the White House will be given to-night in his honor, and begins a four-day round of hospitality from high officials of the government, who will do all in their power to make the visit of the doughty little warrior enjoyable. OBSERVER.

THOUGHTLESSNESS.

It is Possessed of Many Forms and Moves in Strange Ways.

Thoughtlessness is a well meaning blunder. It is often found within the make-up of loved one or friend, and for that reason it is hypocritical and peculiarly of great danger. The friend does not know he possesses it, of course, which adds to the peril. It is no respecter of persons. It turns on its owner as quickly and as feignishly as upon any one else. Hiding behind good intentions, lurking just outside the circle of sunshine and cooing in the sweetest, most alluring strain it gets the opportunity to do damage and it frequently accepts the golden chance to turn brightness into darkness, to make the sound of joy die away in a shriek of anguish, to tear flowers from the path, to suddenly transfix the smiling countenance with horror. It glides softly and unseen among the green grass of life, and, with small, gleaming, though unperceived, green eyes greedily watches children at play, happy mothers singing over rocking cradles, and contented fathers greeting little ones with bearish hug and tenderly kissing their helpmates. Then, in the twinkling of an eye, without even the faintest rattle, it strikes. Like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky it shoots. Sometimes it is only a shock, but at others a permanent blight. There are times when the heart is only saddened for a brief time, but there are others when the heart strings are torn asunder, and quivering and bleeding, are dragged in the dust of sorrow—sometimes in the mire of shame.

Thoughtlessness has chased the sunshine from many homes. The thoughtlessness of the wife has goded the husband to a misunderstanding and "finis" has been written in tear drops; occasionally in letters of blood. Touches of thoughtlessness have made black brooding and have led to distrust. Oh, if I only had thought! It has been the echo of many an ill-spent life. Many a woman and many a man, in the days of decaying hope, of dying ambition and standing at the grave of love, have piteously cried it, and many a young man and young woman, as their life boat was swept beyond the reach of outstretched hands of an old mother, to be tossed by the furious gale of scorn upon the roaring and violently tumultuous sea of degradation, have wailed it. Thoughtlessness has blasted hope, wrecked happiness, has destroyed life. It is possessed of many forms and moves in strange ways. It is of many guises and is treacherous because it is generally arrayed in the shining raiment of that which means to do right, which wants to help. Its chances are great; its victims many. But it can be conquered. The wife can put it under heel; the husband can shackle it. To-day, to-morrow and the next day the husband and wife can stop and think before letting the bitter word that arises to their lips go forth. They can stop and ponder before letting a fiery temper escape. And this same husband and wife can be more thoughtful of each other's comfort, of each other's happiness. They can be thoughtful enough, too, not to tempt the other to envy and jealousy, and, above all else, to discontent. The latter furnishes a fertile field for the growing of weeds. The wife who can smile through her wants, knowing that the husband cannot meet them, is going to be happier in the long run, and the man who will push aside some unnecessary pleasures so that the wife and children may have more is going to have his heart made brighter by more sunshine in the home.

The young man and young woman must also be thoughtful. They must think. The turn of the tide is now. It costs nothing to think now, but it may cost untold mental anguish and physical suffering not to do so.

The parent, too, should think for the children. Too often does the thoughtlessness of a parent dig a pitfall directly in front of the child. The thoughtlessness of a parent frequently drags the child to the brink of disaster.

ADOPTS STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

The Farmers Union of North Carolina Advocates Better Education.

That the Farmers Union of North Carolina rings true in the matter of better education, is shown by the strong resolutions, published below, that were adopted at the recent State Convention held in Salisbury. Your committee on education asks leave to submit the following report:

First.—We feel that the union has cause to rejoice over the fact that it has been helpful in widening and deepening an interest in industrial and technical education in our State. Our union holds that farm boys and farm girls have an indisputable right not only to education in the general branches of the ordinary curriculum, but to the specific instructions that will fit them to excel on the farm and in the farm home, and enable them to live in greater comfort, intellectual enjoyment and in greater wealth. We hold that education properly directed will accomplish these things; and call on the members of the locals and on the county organizations to strive mightily to place such an education within the reach of every North Carolina child.

Second.—By the aid of our union, a law enabling each county that so desires it, to establish a farm life school, was framed by the last legislature. Two counties have already taken advantage of this law and several other counties are now waging campaigns to establish such schools. We ask this convention to join all its officers and members to join heartily in these campaigns and put these invaluable schools on a permanent basis. We also recommend that this convention re-affirm its belief that all rural schools should teach the fundamental principals of good farming and domestic science to our children, and urge its members in each county to see that this is done. We also urge that room be made in our schools for these subjects by such economy of time in other subjects as will leave time for these branches that are so vital to young people who are to live on the farm, and that in whatever subjects it is possible, text-books especially adapted to rural needs be used.

Third.—We recommend as the sense of this body that every effort be made to employ for the instruction of our children the very best equipped teachers that can be found, and that salaries large enough to command such teachers be paid.

Fourth.—Since under our school law the county superintendent of schools can either make or mar the efficiency of our schools, we recommend that this officer be employed for the whole of his time; that he devote his entire strength to this office, and that if possible he be a trained professional teacher.

Fifth.—Recognizing that competent teachers are needed for the teaching of agriculture in our rural life schools and in common schools, we recommend that the institutions which are fitting such teachers be authorized to give them free tuition, provided they obligate themselves to teach for at least two years.

Sixth.—We ask that our school officers and our members heartily co-operate with the United States government in its conduct of corn clubs for our boys and of canning clubs for our girls.

A Parable on Boys.

The following trite article was written by Editor Ernest Camp in the Walton Tribune:

"Verily is the day and generation, the father raiseth up his son on the street and sidewalks. He layeth around the soda fountains and imbibeth slop and hookworms. He groweth in knowledge of nothing except cigarettes and cuss words.

"When he attaineth the age of sixteen he acquired a suit of clothes turned up at the bottom two fur-longs above his feet. He displayed a pair of noisy sox, with purple background and violets to the front. He weareth low cut shoes and a green tie. He looketh like a banar merchant on the streets of Cairo.

"The inside of his head resembleth the inside of a pumpkin.

"He falleth in love with a spind'e anked girl with pink ribbons in her hair, and he craveth for an automobile that he may ride her forth in the spring-time. He thinketh work is sinful. He scattereth his mother's pin money like a cyclone scattereth a rail fence. He sitteth up at night to write poetry, and giveth no thought to the multiplication table. His mind turneth to the vanities of life and not the high cost of corn bread.

"Verily! verily! he needeth a board applied vigorously to the southwest corner of the anatomy.

"He thinketh his father a plodder and his mother a back number. He pictureth to himself great riches suddenly acquired. Hedreameth of steam yachts and private cars.

"Yes, he thinketh himself the real stuff. He butteth where he is not wanted, he criticiseth his elders, he purchaseth cheap perfume and smelleth louder than a billy goat.

"When he groweth up he getteth a job as clerk in a store at a dollar a day and swipeth extra from his boss until he is caught."

A King Who Left Home
set the world to talking, but Paul Mathbuka, of Buffalo, N. Y., says he always KEEPS AT HOME the King of Laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—and that they're a blessing to all his family. Cure constipation, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia. Only 25c at E. T. Whitehead Co's.

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Blind, Dizzy Spells.

Wilmington, N. C.—Mrs. Cora L. Ritter, writes from this place: "I used to have blind dizzy spells, and weak cold spells went all over me. Different doctors could not tell me what was wrong. After taking Cardui I am all right and in better health than for 10 years." Cardui is a remedy for women which has been used by women for nearly a lifetime. It prevents the unnecessary pains of female troubles, such as headache, backache, dizziness, dragging down feelings, etc. Try it.

Crimson Clover in Corn and Cotton.
One must always take his climate into consideration in everything he does. Up in York county, Pennsylvania, I found several winters ago, when traveling there at Farmers' Institutes, that it was the universal practice to sow this clover among the corn at the last working, and they found it there perfectly successful. Here in southeast Maryland it has been found that this will not do, and here the clover is sown among corn in late August, and a small tooth harrow or cultivator run through. It is found, too, that the seed will grow without any preparation of the soil when sowed among cantaloupe and watermelon vines in August, or among the tomatoes that are largely grown here for canning. There is then sufficient shade to prevent loss. Then as we come further south the later date must be observed and September and October are far better. I have seen this year a good stand of clover sowed among cotton last fall at first picking with no cultivation. Once in North Carolina, when the weather was intensely dry in September and October, I sowed crimson clover the first of November and had a fine stand, and the fall was late and seasonable after that.—W. F. Massey, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer.

Mamma—Oh, Bobby! You've been fighting that Wilfong boy again! Bobby—Nope. Same old fight, mamma. This was the ninety-seventh round.—Chicago Tribune.

A Strange Story.
Argyle, Mich.—Mrs. Wm. H. Carson, in a letter from Argyle, says: "I was almost wild with pain in my head, and other severe pains from womanly troubles. After using Cardui, I obtained great relief. Further use of Cardui raised me from my bed of agony. Cardui saved my life when nothing else would help me." Whether seriously sick, or simply ailing, take Cardui, the woman's tonic. It relieves pain, regulates irregularities, builds weak, nervous women back to health. Ask your druggist about it.