

GREAT STATE FAIR COMES TO A CLOSE

The Greatest in the
State's History

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

Great State Fair of 1910 Draws to a Close; the Grounds Are Now Silent, But the Fair Left Its Impressions, for it Was the Greatest From Every Standpoint in the History of North Carolina—No Objectionable Features Next Year.

The Great State Fair of 1910 has closed. With the sounding of the noon whistles yesterday the work of taking down the show tents and packing away the exhibits was begun. Up until noon there were several thousand people on the grounds, many of whom went out just to get one more glimpse of the Great Fair before it ended.

The Fair Grounds are now silent, save for a few people here and there removing some remnant; but the Great Semi-Centennial Fair of 1910 left its impressions, for it was the greatest in the history of the State from every standpoint. Never before in the history of any State were there more interesting and inspiring exhibits collected at a State Fair.

The people of North Carolina who visited the Great State Fair of 1910 had their eyes opened in regard to the progress North Carolina is making along all lines. The exhibits were not only numerous, but of the choicest kind; the amusements on the whole were not objectionable. There were some features in connection with the Fair that should not have been tolerated and that will positively not be tolerated next year, because public sentiment is going to see to it that next year the immoral Oriental dancing shows, the gambling joints, and other minor things that tend in the wrong direction are not permitted to even open upon the grounds at all. There were cries raised against these at the beginning of the Fair just closed, but somehow they remained. The lesson is now taught and if the Fair authorities keep in line with public sentiment they will eliminate the vices of the Fair and promote its virtues, even if it means financial loss, which it will not. On the other hand, the Fair would be even more largely attended if these cancers were eliminated.

Outside of the objectionable features mentioned above, the Fair of 1910 was a remarkable success, and was attended by thousands of appreciative people, who came from far and near to see what their State was doing along agricultural and industrial lines. With the exception of Wednesday, the crowds on the grounds were immense, and even on Wednesday, in spite of the rain, the Fair was attended by thousands.

The racing this year was considered very fine, the entries consisting of first-class horses.

The free attractions were excellent, consisting of clean and interesting performances by men and women who had trained themselves to do all kinds of remarkable things.

Never was there less disorder on the grounds than at the Fair just closed. Of course there were some small difficulties; a few lost their temper, but the crowds on the whole were orderly and there was scarcely any drunkenness on the grounds.

Secretary Pogue stated yesterday that his corps of co-workers had performed their duty well, that everything had worked out all right and that the Fair of 1910 was the best from every standpoint in the history of the State.

MRS. MCKIM HEART WHOLE DOESN'T "EXPECT" TO REWED.

Reno Divorcee in New York Says That Awful Gossip That She's Engaged Isn't True.

(New York American.)
Mrs. Smith Hollis McKim, who, before her marriage, was Margaret Emerson, daughter of Colonel Isaac Emerson, of Baltimore, arrived yesterday from Reno, where she obtained her divorce. She is at the Plaza.

With Mrs. McKim was her father, who went at far West as Chicago to meet the beautiful young divorcee. When she alighted from the Pennsylvania Limited in Jersey City, Mrs. McKim wore a jaunty black and white checked tailored suit, modish black satin toque and flowing black lace veil. She carried a sable neck piece.

She looked scarcely out of her teens, and smiled happily when greeted by a representative of The American.

Says She Isn't Engaged.

"Please, please, don't ask me any

questions. I am not engaged. I am not expecting to be, and I don't want to talk. I have just got back, and don't know anything at all.

"I don't even know if they are wearing girls' thin or stout this season. 'So you see,' she added naively. 'I am in no position to talk. I'll have to at least look up and down the avenue before I know whether people are having tea this winter at the Plaza, or at Sherry's six months in 'the wild and woolly,' changes one's perspective altogether.

"The minute I got into the Pullman, with its nose pointed over the Rockies, I felt the 'call of the East.' Tired of 'All This Gossiping.'"

"Are you expecting to make any important announcements?" Mrs. McKim was asked.

"Oh, none; I am tired of all this gossip and surmising. Why do people take such an interest in me. It surely would be strange if I were cut off entirely from masculine attention, wouldn't it? And just because a man or two or three happen to extend a few courtesies to me, I must be engaged or on the verge of an elopement."

Mrs. McKim will remain here with her father for a short time and then go down to Baltimore to visit her mother. Her future plans are uncertain, so she said.

WORKING FOR FAME

(From Washington Herald.)

It was Kipling who pictured the ideal:

"When no man shall work for money and no one shall work for fame, but each for the joy of the working."

We doubt very seriously whether any man ever deliberately set out to do any work, or indeed, any separate action just for the sake of fame. For the bright eyes of danger, for money, for the smile of approval from loved ones, for ease—these motives are tangible, and a man might well suffer for any of them, but fame—

"What is the end of fame? 'Tis but to fill

A certain portion of uncertain paper;

Some liken it to climbing up a hill.

Whose summit, like all hills, is lost in vapor;

For this men write, speak, preach, and heroes kill,

And bards burn what they call their midnight taper.

To have, when the original is dust,

A name, a wretched picture, and worse bust."

So wrote Lord Byron in a cynical mood, who, in spite of his vaunting and his frailties, yet did some worthy work in the world, strove valiantly for a cause he believed to be just; strove without thinking of himself at all, and certainly not at all of fame.

It is difficult to conceive of a man giving up his life in the hope of fame, which, after all, is largely a matter of accidental circumstance, a trick of fortune, as Montaigne pointed out:

"To what do Caesar and Alexander owe the infinite grandeur of their renown to fortune? How many men has she eliminated in the beginning of their progress, of whom we have no knowledge, who brought as much courage to the work as they, if their adverse hap had not carried them down in the first sally of their arms? Among so many and so great dangers I do not remember to have anywhere read that Caesar was ever wounded; thousand have fallen in less dangers than the dangers than the least of these he went through. A great many brave actions must be expected to be performed without witness, or one that comes to some notice. A man is not always at the top of a breach or the head of an army in the sight of his general, as upon the platform. He is often surprised between the hedge and the ditch he must run the hazard of his life against a hen roost; he must dislodge four rascally musketeers out of a barn; he must prick out singly from his party as necessarily arises and meet adventures alone."

How clearly that sets forth what a matter of chance this thing of winning fame is. Robert Louis Stevenson recalls the story of the four British marines who were left behind on a desert island because there was no more room in the boat, and some had to be left that others might be saved. They were soldiers, they said, and it was their trade, their business to die; and as their comrades pulled away, the four marines stood upon the beach and gave them a parting cheer and cried "God save the King."

It is for that brave and lofty spirit these soldiers showed that their names and their story have been handed down in history and fame; but we may be quite sure that when these privates gave their cheer and faced death with equanimity they had mighty little thought or care that we should be writing about them today; nor would it have made death any less bitter to them had they realized then that their names were to be enrolled on the list of the world's brave.

It is true that certain of our heroes have declared that they strove for fame. Nelson at Trafalgar, with his

"Give me victory or Westminster Abbey," is hardly so pleasing an historical figure as the man who, on the Nile, cried, while death was in the very air, "This is warm work, but very air. 'I would not be anywhere mind you, I would not be anywhere else for thousands!'" No one can believe that he had fame in his mind then. He was working "just for the joy of working." There was work to be done at the battle of the Nile, and Nelson was there to do it, even as on the desert island those four marines found work to their hands—and did it with a cheer on their lips.

No; the reason things get themselves done in this world is because men and women want to do them. No one could drive a hero to his task—he must bound toward it, moved by an heroic impulse and a sense of joy. Doubtless those wretched Grecian slaves of old, who were forced to fight chained to the seats of their galleys, fought nobly and well, and died gallantly—but if any heroes were developed in the process history does not record them.

Some men have a taste for literature, and they write books and win some small measure of fame; others have a faculty of conjuring with large sums of money so that it increases to a vast fortune, and they win some sort of fame thereby. Others like to paint or carve sculptures, or make newspapers, but you may be quite sure that not one of these craftsmen sets about his work with any thought of fame in his head or in his heart.

It is the work that counts only; whether that work be fighting or writing or making love. The desire and the determination to do are the only roads to fame, and always, be it remembered, the work is more important than the reward; the struggle forward nobler than the goal!

STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

Missouri Pacific Imports Three Car Loads of Men to Take Places of Men Who Walk Out.

(By the Associated Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—Simultaneously with the walking out of boiler makers, pipe men and blacksmiths of the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain Railroad systems today in sympathy with the 1,200 striking machinists, the companies received three car loads of men from Chicago to fill the vacancies.

The walk-out of the mechanical workers was general along the lines of the roads. Reports to the roads' headquarters are to the effect that all members of the three unions obeyed the orders of their presidents to strike.

General Manager A. W. Sullivan said that the walk-out would not have any material effect on the train service.

Sullivan said the roads employed 1,200 members of the union, which walked out today. The presidents of the unions maintain that 2,500 men quit work.

No violence is anticipated.

GUILTY OR MURDER.

Frederick Gebhardt, Who Duped and Killed Girl.

(By the Associated Press.)

Riverhead, L. I., Oct. 21.—Frederick Gebhardt, of Astoria, L. I., was today found guilty of the murder, in April last year, of Anna Luther, a young woman whom he had duped into marrying him to get her money. Having lured Miss Luther to the woods near Islip, Gebhardt told her that he was a married man with a family. The girl hugged and kissed him and implored him not to desert her, but Gebhardt whipped out a revolver and, while the girl's arms were still about his neck and her lips pressed to his, shot her dead and then left the body where it had fallen. The crime was not unearthed for some time.

After the shooting, Gebhardt returned to his wife and family in Astoria. He was arrested there late last October and broke down and confessed to the police.

Attempt to Assassinate.

(By the Associated Press.)

Havana, Oct. 22.—An attempt was made at 10 o'clock to assassinate Major General Pino Guerra, Commander of the Cuban army. Gen. Guerra was leaving the Presidential Palace when he was shot in the leg and seriously wounded. A sentry on guard at the palace gate also was shot, the bullet striking him in the breast. The assailant, who was captured, proved to be a member of the National Secret Police. The cause of the murderous attack is not known.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

(By the Associated Press.)

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 21.—Harry B. Noland, aged eighteen, who confessed to the sensational murder of Alice Brown Litten, the seventeen-year-old wife of Charles F. Litten, from whom she had been separated, was found guilty tonight of murder in the first degree, the jury declaring he was sane at the time he committed the crime and is sane now.

After an orgie at the girl's home, on the night of June 22d, Noland, waiked out with her after midnight and cut her throat in a clump of bushes, almost within the shadow of the house.

CASUALTY COMPANY WINS

IN ITS SUIT AGAINST THE VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY, OVER QUESTION OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Asheville, Oct. 21.—If the opinion of Judge Pritchard handed down today in the suit of the United States Casualty Company against the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, holding that the defendant is liable to the complainants for back premiums on insurance on a payroll and over \$600,000, is sustained by higher courts, an important principle in industrial, or factory insurance, is established.

The case decided was one which originated at Charleston, S. C., but suits brought in other jurisdictions are to be governed by the decision in this. In this action thirty policies were sued upon and it was shown that twenty-eight of them included the executive officers and office employees in the policies. The insurance was negotiated through the firm of J. R. Moore & Company.

The United States Casualty company has an insurance contract with the Chemical Company running from 1898 until March, 1903, during which time the insurance company insured the employees of the chemical company upon a basis of a certain percentage of the payroll of the company. This was 62 cents on \$100 of payroll. The points involved in the suit was whether the salaries paid the executive officers of the company, the office employees and others, except the laboring men, should be included in the statement of payroll upon which the company was to base the insurance premiums.

Judge Pritchard held that since the executive officers and office employees were included in the policy, and the casualty company would have been liable for insurance under the terms of the policy, then the salary paid these officers should have been included in the statement. An auditor of the company's books shows over \$600,000 in salaries on which premiums were unpaid during the five years and he rules that the casualty company could recover back premiums.

If the litigants cannot agree upon the amount upon which back premiums are to be paid, the court will appoint an auditor to determine the same.

The case will likely be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

That the chemical company was not reporting to the casualty company all men in its employ developed during the hearing before the legislative committee at Columbia, S. C., and the insurance company made an investigation, resulting in bringing the suit.

BLACK CREEK ASSOCIATION.

Convenes With the Church at Spring Hope Today and Continues Through Until Sunday.

Wilson, Oct. 22.—Elders P. D. Galt, J. P. Tanner, Jesse Barnes, and Baswell, and Mrs. Pattie Fulghum, and Messrs. W. J. Thorne, William Woodard and W. J. Stephenson, are in attendance upon the meeting of the Black Creek Primitive Baptist Association which is now in session at the Primitive Baptist church of Spring Hope.

President and Mrs. Taft Entertain.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—The President and Mrs. Taft gave a dinner tonight in honor of the Mayor of Tokio and Mme. Osaki and among the guests were Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gaynor, who arrived today, will be guests at the White House over Sunday.

Among the other guests at the dinner tonight were Mayor and Mrs. Bayburn, of Philadelphia; Mayor and Mrs. Mahool, of Baltimore; Mayor and Mrs. Richardson, of Richmond, Va.; the Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Uchida; the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Wood, and members of the cabinet.

WEATHER IN THE COTTON BELT.

Based on 8 p. m. Telegraphic Reports Received by the Local Office U. S. Weather Bureau.

Fair weather prevailed over the cotton region during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m., except light showers in eastern Tennessee. Decidedly lower temperatures were recorded in central districts, and frost occurred last night from northern Texas to northern Tennessee, being heavy in killing at a few places, mostly in Arkansas. This cool area is spreading to eastern districts, where somewhat lower temperatures occurred; in the western portion considerably warmer weather obtains. At 8 p. m., clear weather was reported from all parts of the cotton region.

New Orleans, Oct. 22.—The semi-annual meeting of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adjourned today to meet in Nashville in May, 1911.