The Lexington Advertiser

The Advertiser Publishing Co., Publishers.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lexington, Miss., as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1913.

FOR SUPERVISOR

DIJTRICT NO. 4

STERLING H. LUSK.

Supervisor District No. 4, Holmes county, is paricularly fortunate in the fact that a man of Mr. Sterling H. Lusk's business ability has consented to make the race for member of the board in the special election to be held March 6, 1913, and has authorized the Advertiser to acquaint the voters with that fact. The chief reason urged by the advocates of the redistricting of the county was that the delta part constituted two-fifths of the territory of Holmes county, and had for several decades been unrepresented on the board by a man resident in the delta, the "hills" always outvoted them, and that they desired, and it was but just that a member of the board should reside in the delta, and in conformity with these wishes the county was redistricted by which District No. 4 was wholly segregated from the hill section. In Mr. Lusk they have a man who is a life-long resident of their section, and who is thoroughly acquainted with all conditions as they obtain and knows all the needs and requirements peculiar to the delta. And what is as essential, he is a man of superb executive ability and unquestioned probity. He is a most successful and progressive planter and has large land holdings and is necessarily vitally interested in the most economical and efficient conduct of the affairs of his particular beat and the county at large. His success in private matters, and his integrity and high moral worth, are assurances that his conduct of public affairs will redound to the signal benefit of his bailiwick and county.

Capt. R. G. Wentworth has a timely article in this issue on the subject of permanent good roads, which is well worthy of perusal and earnest consideration. The subject of good roads is one that has puzzled mankind from the very dawn of history and is about as great a problem as ever. At least the roads are not kept much better than they were thousands of years ago, and usually not as well. Permanent good roads is the best investment that any community can make and is cheaper in the end, no matter how great the initial cost than temporary makeshifts.

Our supreme court on Monday, rendered three very important decisions. In one, they held that oil mills are covered by the new law prohibiting work over ten hours in any factory. This will require three shifts of laborers, instead of two, and will make such a large additional expense as to render it unprofitable to operate many oil mills in Mississippi. Some will remove to other states where the ten hour law does not prevail. In another case, State vs. Mose Armistead, our statutes punishing laborers, renters and share croppers from leaving the places where they had engaged to work, and working elsewhere without giving notice they were under contract, was declared unconstitutionl and void. It followed the decision of the U. S. supreme court which recently annulled a similar law in Alabama. The attempt to hold laborers under this invalid law, according to the decisions of the United States courts there cited, would be peonage. In another case, State vs. Rawles, this supreme court overruled the opinion rendered about two years ago, which annulled the criminal law punishing bank officers for receiving deposits when they knew, or had reason to believe the bank was insolvent, or in doubtful condition. While the legislature amended the law that was invalidated, the supreme court now holds, unanimously, just as Judge Smith held in a dissenting opinion, in the first case, that the officers of banks are punishable for receiving such depsits. Under this opinion, such officers can be punished even though the deposit was received before the legislature amended the law.

Mr. Louis Jones, of the Drainage Bureau of U S. Department of Agriculture, was in Lexington Monday, gathering up data pertaining to the width and course of Big Black and the quantity of lands that are overflowed. He is working this week on that river to get up available data, by personal inspection, and will be for about a month. As soon as he has made a general investigtaion, he will make a report to the department at Washington, and a meeting will be held at Durant to determine whether or not an accurate survey will be made of Big Black, from Montgomery county to the A. & V. Railroad bridge, and to discuss the advantages of the proposed drainage of the river. This will be held about the 15th of March, notice of wheih will be given. Dr. L. S. Rogers is doing splendid work towards putting the drainage matter before the people. When it is understood, it will be adopted to the wonderful advantage of all owning lands which now overflow and to the people living in near by towns.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, recently commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of a negro condemned to hang for the reason that the accused was defended by an inexperienced lawyer. He contended that an indigent defendant, when on trial for his life, should be furnished by the state with an advocate whose long practice would enable him to give the full extent and weight of the evidence in such a manner as will exhaust the fountains of justice for the poor man as thoroughly as paid counsel will exhaust them for the rich. The general practice of throwing such cases to the rising young attorney to try his skill upon has doubless at times resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Prof. J. M. Kimbrough, our progressive county superintendent of public instruction, has formulated and inaugurated a system of credits for home work in connection with the public schools, which is fully explained elsewhere in this issue. The incentive of prizes will have a wholesome effect—will make farm and home work more interesting to the children and necessarily make all such work more systematic, orderly and effective. We are pleased to learn that teachers, patrons and childen are taking enthusiastically to the innovation, which will insure its success from the start.

One of the causes of large expenses in counties, to be paid for out of county treasury, is the length of terms of courts—circuit courts. Most of these terms, in some counties, are taken up in trials of damage suits against railroads and other corporations. Criminals, through fines where there are county attorneys more than pay for the costs of the criminal prosecutions, but the county has to pay for the expenses of the civil courts outside of witness fees. Hinds county court meets at Jackson in about a week and has about three hundred cases for trial. Half of them are against railroads and about thirty against the city of Jackson. These will take up half of the court. In this county there are thirty-three suits against the railroad at this term of court and several suits against Lexington and one or more against the town of Durant; and these will take up a good part of the court and their trials will cost a great deal of money to the county. There is a bill in congress, which has passed one house, which proposes to regulate damage claims arising out of operation of interstate railroads, and to provide for speedy and just settlements and in a way that the money will go to the injured parties or their families at very small expense of collection, instead of about half of it to lawyers as is now the case. It is to be hoped that the bill will become a law very soon. When large verdicts are rendered in a county against railroads, cases occurring in other counties are often brought there in hopes of similar result, thus adding to the tax burden of the county thus imposed on.

The origin of the word "skeezicks" would be hard to define, but it was formerly much in vogue to designate an inconsequential, "no-account" sort of person. It used to be spelled skeesix, and as the word has no authorized standing one spelling is as good as another. A Washington paper once illustrated the use of the word by saying that at a meeting in Indiana a speaker named Long responded to a loud call and took the stand. But a big, strapping fellow persisted in crying out in a stentorian voice, "Long! Long!" This caused a little confusion, but after some difficulty in making himself heard the chairman of the meeting succeeded in stating that Mr. Long was now addressing them, "Oh, he be ——!" replied the fellow; "he's the little skeesicks that told me to call for Long." This ended Mr. Long's usefuless as an orator. The word belongs in the class of colloquialisms that serve a useful language of the street, but are never recognized in polite society.

Many of our subscribers have permitted their subscriptions to run perilously near the "scratching out" point. As all know, the National government does not permit a newspaper to extend unlimited credit on subscriptions, and any paper that violates this order lays itself liable to forfeiture of the second class mail privileges. Under the circumstances, we hope that the subscribers will come up and pay so as to obviate the necessity of our removing their names from the books. A good many will attend the ensuing session of the circuit court in some capacity or other, and it would be desirable for them to drop into the Advertiser office and see how their subscription account stands.

The price of gasoline has advanced 80 per cent in less than a year,—and is would not be going too far to say that it has decreased in grade at about the same ratio. Automobile riding is becoming more and more of a luxury, even though the price of the machines has been revised downward, and the owners of stationary gasoline engines are finding them almost too expensive to use. The New York Times is waging a fight against the high price of gasoline, and has offered a prize of $100,000 for a cheaper fuel that will take its place. Here is a splendid opportunity for some reader of that little booklet, "What to Invent." If you can't invent it, discover it

Congress on Thursday turned down the bill to appropriate $2,000,000 to the San Francisco Panama Exposition. When New Orleans and the coast city were in the struggle for official recognition as the Exposition City, San Francisco emphatically stated that she would not ask for one cent of government assistance. New Orleans, on the other hand, insisted that if it was to be a national exposition, the government should and would be expected to bear the expense of its own exhibit. San Francisco won, but her representatives are now asking for a federal appropriation, just the same.—Sardis Reporter.

The establishment of the postal savings banks throughout the United States has so far had the effect of keeping over $12,000,000 in the United States that would otherwise have been sent to foreign countries for deposit. This is shown by the corresponding decrease of the international money order business. People have absolute confidence in the stability and integrity of the government, and it is not such a far cry now to the government ownership of public utilities. The parcel post is a most effective "entering wedge" that will eventually force the extension along this line.

The origin, growth and development of the cotton industry in the United States have received considerable attention from historians, ethnologists and statisticians, says the Charleston News and Courier. Much interest has been manifested in the identity and description of the varieties which formed the foundatoin of the American upland cotton, but only recently has there been a systematic study and analysis of the types of plants which make up the field crops today with a view of accomplishing this object. The fact that cotton was used and of necessity cultivated by the Indians is recorded by several early Spanish explorers, as it has been more recently by many ethnologists. In the villages of the cliff dwellers of Mesa Verde national park numerous fragments of cotton cloth have been unearthed, and in Utah the seeds of the plant itself have been found. Today, among the Hopi Indians of Arizona, the cotton plant is highly esteemed, and its fiber enters into many of their ceremonies, as well as into many practical household activities. It is considered essential by them that all strings employed in religious services be of native cotton.

That Mississippi farm lands pay a better dividend on the capital invested in them than farms of any other state is not generally known, but nevertheless true, according to statistics recently published by the Yazoo Sentinel. The Sentinel shows that the average Mississippi farmer earns forty-two per cent on his investment. Alabama farmers come next with forty-one per cent; Georgia and Arkansas show thirty-four per cent, and Louisiana farms pay twenty-seven per cent. The great corn and wheat producing states of the middle west get no such dividends out of their farms. For instance, Kansas farms pay only seventeen per cent; Ohio fifteen per cent, and Missouri fourteen per cent.—Brookhaven Leader.

The original meaning of the word "pun" was to pound, pun being an abbreviated form of the longer word. Shakespeare makes one of his characters say, "He would pun thee into shivers with his fist." The word pun, in the sense of a joke or a play upon words, was not found in the older English dictionaries, and some have traced the word in that sense to the pounding or hammering on words. However, that may be, it is certain that the word pun originally meant to pound. An early English writer gives a receipt for a liniment of "calve's suet and deer's marrow mixed together, with the leaves of the white St. Mary's thistle, punned all together and reduced to a liniment."

An amazing plan for changing the entire climate of the Atlantic Coast of North America, by deflecting the great heat-bearing Gulf Stream from its course and sending it more directly into the arctic region, has been suggested by an engineer of New York. The plan involves the building of a wall, 200 miles in length, eastward from the coast of Newfoundland, which structure would turn the cold Labrador current eastward until it encountered the northbound Gulf Stream in deep water. By this process it is claimed that the larger portion of the cold stream would flow under the warm current and the ice-laden upper part would be turned northward again instead of continuing south.—From the March Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Methodist Minister Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Rev. James A. Lewis, Milaca, Minn., writes: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been a needed and welcome guest in our home for a number of years. I I highly recommend it to my fellows as being a medicine worthy of trial in cases of colds, coughs and croup." Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a trial and we are confident you will find it very effectual and continue to use it as occasion requires for years to come, as many others have done. For sale by All Dealers.