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B. J. WHICHARD, Editor.

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VOLUME 35.

GREENVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, 1912.

NUMBER 121

FENCE CUTTERS ARE CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Two Horses and Buggies Left Behind by "Cutters" Are Brought to Town, Quickly Identified

ERNEST AND HEBER TRIPP CLAIM OWNERSHIP OF THEM

Information was received yesterday afternoon at the sheriff's office that an advance was to be put in effect in the fence-cutting weekly schedule.

The sheriff, ever thoughtful, had an audience ready for the gentlemen that have thus far thought themselves beyond the law.

Four men were in close touch of the stock law fence last night between Farmville and Ayden. These four men were not disappointed for in their watchful rounds they came upon three men busy "molesting" the fence.

This morning Messrs. Ernest and Heber Tripp came to town and formally claimed the horses and buggies declaring that they were their property.

Developments are expected every hour, but in the meantime, the sheriff is to be congratulated for the first successful move toward the capture of the malefactors that have braved the law and done a considerable amount of damage to the county property.

Shriners in Session at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 4.—The annual imperial council meeting of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will be given in Los Angeles Monday.

The Womens Foreign Missionary Society of Jarvis Memorial church will meet in the Philathea room at the church on Monday at 4 p. m.

Speculation As to Coal Miners' Strike

United Mine Workers Held Another Conference to Decide What Steps Will be Taken in Fight Between Operators and Miners. May Result in Strike.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America held another meeting today to determine what course they would follow as the result of their rejection of the agreement drawn by the sub-committee of the miners and coal operators, which was presented for ratification at a meeting of the full committees on both sides of the controversy yesterday.

The conference today was prepared to consider two courses of action.

First, should a convention of miners be called to approve or disapprove the action in rejecting the agreement of the sub-committees and second, whether the miners committee should ask for another conference with the operators with the view of obtaining further concessions.

A convention of miners at either Scranton or Wilkesboro would not only pass upon the agreement of the sub-committee but would consider the proposition of President Baer, of the Reading Company, that the whole controversy be submitted to the surviving members of the anthracite coal strike commission of 1903.

FLASHES FROM OTHER CLIMES

Chinese Cruiser Launched.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 4.—There was launched from the ways of the big plant of the New York Shipbuilding company here this afternoon the first Chinese war vessel ever built in the United States—the Cruiser Fei Hung, a steel armored vessel 330 feet long and designed to have a speed of 20 knots per hour.

Services for Major Butt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Among all classes in the capital a deep interest is manifested in the Masonic memorial exercises to be held at the National Theatre tomorrow afternoon in honor of Major Archibald W. Butt, President Taft's late military aid who was among the victims of the Titanic disaster.

Rhode Island Celebrates.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—In the Old State House here today public exercises were held in celebration of the 136th anniversary of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence. It was on May 4, 1776, two months before the American Declaration of Independence, that Governor George Nicholas Cooke and members of the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations signed the instrument which declared the Colony free of any allegiance to the British crown.

New Coast League to Start.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 4.—The California State Baseball league, the organization of which was recently completed, is ready to play the opening games on its schedule tomorrow. The circuit comprises clubs in San Francisco, Stockton, Oakland, Sacramento, Galt and Modesto. Only Sunday games will be played.

Better a night worker than a day-dreamer.

NEW YORK STATES PRESIDENTIAL DARK HORSE

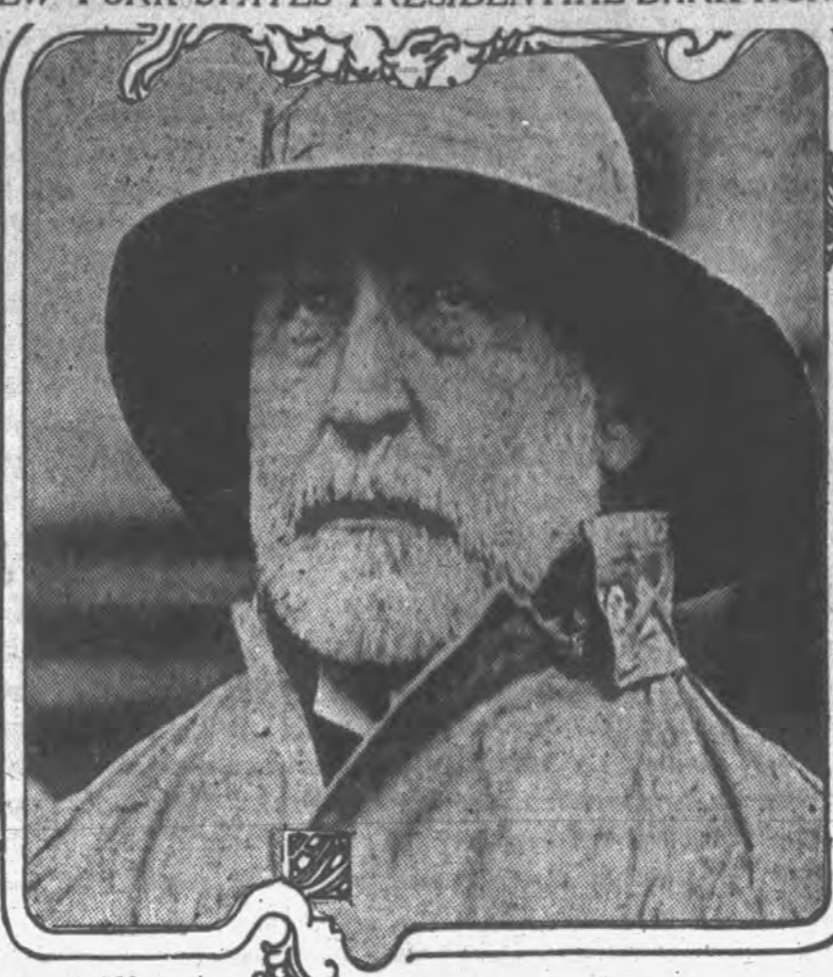


Photo by American Press Association.

Mayor Gaynor in oilskins. The mayor does his inspecting of city work in person and thoroughly. In this instance he was examining New York's great water supply siphon under the Hudson river. Some other city officials declined to descend the 1,200 foot shaft in a bucket.

Wonderful Progress of Local Banking Institution.

GREENVILLE BANKING & TRUST COMPANY MAKES AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.

If figures go for anything and they certainly do when talking about a bank, the growth of the institution referred to above shows to what extent this county of Pitt is forging.

another page of this issue, the Greenville Banking and Trust Company has been trusted by depositors to the extent of \$304,861.57 which sum is an increase of \$114,034.34 over last year.

Mississippi Flood Still Unchecked New North Carolina Industries

BATON ROUGE, La., May 4.—At one o'clock this afternoon muddy water began to come through the base of the front levee on Main street, where a force of hundreds of volunteer citizens are working side by side with state convicts in a desperate effort to hold back the flood waters of the Mississippi until the protection levee at the south side of the town can be completed.

Governor Sanders is on the levee personally directing the work, which means so much to a vast territory on the east side of the Mississippi river.

At noon two hundred additional state convicts were brought in from Oakley and put to work on the protection levee south of this city which must be completed before the expected break in the levee comes, else the flood will be turned loose to its work of destruction and devastation in four parishes on the east side as far down almost as New Orleans.

The Mississippi river protection levee in front of Bayou Sara, La., broke at 11 o'clock. According to report here there is no chance to save the town.

Bishop Northrop 70 Years Old.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.—Rt. Rev. Harry P. Northrop, Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston, celebrates tomorrow the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

The Chattanooga Tradesman reports the following new North Carolina industries for the week ending May 1: Asheville—\$10,000 dry cleaning company.

Concord—\$100,000 gas plant. High Point—\$10,000 gas factory. New Bern—\$50,000 development company. Richland—\$20,000 bank. Rocky Mount—Overall factory. Salisbury—\$27,500 manufacturers of clothing. Stony Point—\$5,100 milling company. Tryon—\$5,000 lumber company. Wadesboro—\$125,000 manufacturers of railroad cars, etc. Wilmington—\$125,000 development company.

A Memorable Date.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—Veterans of the Chicago police force today joined in the customary observance of the anniversary of the two most memorable events in the history of the department. Twenty-six years ago today occurred the Haymarket riot, in which six policemen met death and sixty others maimed by bombs thrown by Anarchists.

Wife of Secretary of State in Critical Condition.

RALEIGH.—People throughout the state will be grieved to learn of the illness of Mrs. Bryan, wife of J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of state. She has been ill for two weeks and her condition is such tonight that attending physicians declare she cannot possibly live unless there is a turn for the better.

MARYLAND CENTER OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Hon. J. D. Boushall Coming to Greenville

At Invitation of the Members of the Carolina Club Raleigh Gentleman Will Come to Greenville to Speak Before the Club About Matters Concerning the Growth of a Community.

In another page of this issue we are printing a sketch of Hon. J. D. Boushall who has consented to speak before the Carolina Club next Monday night, the 6th.

As announced previously in the Reflector Mr. Boushall's talk will be "Municipal Improvements and their effects upon a community". This meeting promises to be very interesting as most of the Womens' clubs of the town have been invited to come and hear the address.

Wives of members of the club are especially invited to the meeting.

Goldsboro Franchise to be Transferred to Raleigh Company.

GOLDSBORO.—It was given out here this afternoon that the electric plant owned by the city had been sold to the Carolina Power Company of Raleigh at a price said to be \$125,000. A franchise of 60 years goes with it for the lighting of the city and the sale of power for lights and commercial purposes.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS OF STATE

Hear an Address by Commander Hoover at Middleburg.

HENDERSON.—Last Sunday the members of Henry L. Wyatt Camp, U. C. V., attended religious services in the Methodist church at Middleburg and listened to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Holden from the appropriate text, "I have fought a good fight."

The veterans, under command of Adjutant T. B. Parkham, marched to the church in a body, all attired in Confederate grey.

No One in County Failed.

SCOTLAND NECK.—The Halifax county executive committee is in session in Halifax today for the purpose of naming a date for the county primaries and convention.

Dr. J. E. Shields, tax collector for Scotland Neck and township says every man owing polltax in the township paid up before sunset on the last day of April. It is doubtful if there is another tax collector in the county that can lay claim to this record.

After Blind Tigers.

DURHAM.—The Durham officers, both city and county are becoming very diligent in their warfare on the blind tigers and they are securing results. Quite a number have been arrested and convicted and the real work of running them in has just begun.

Memory of Archbishop Carroll.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The memory of Most Rev. John Carroll of Baltimore, the founder of Georgetown College and whose name is inseparably interwoven with the early history of the Roman and the his tory of the Roman Catholic church in America, was honored today in the unveiling of his status in the grounds of Georgetown University. The bronze statue represents the archbishop in a sitting position, garbed in the robes of the Jesuit order.

With the Approach of Primary Candidates Hurry to Give Final Instructions to Supporters

WITHIN TWO DAYS PEOPLE ARE TO TELL WHO THEY WANT

PRESENT STANDING OF ALL THE CANDIDATES

Republican: Instructed and pledged for Taft, 461; Roosevelt, 215; LaFollette, 36; Cummins, 10. Democrat: Instructed and pledged for Clark, 243, he claims a portion of the Pennsylvania delegation; Wilson, 115, this includes the Pennsylvania delegation which he may not receive in its entirety; Underwood, 64; Marshall, 30; Burke, 10. The 8 delegates at large from Massachusetts are pledged to Foss and should they cast their ballots for him this would be 4 votes less for Clark than included in the above.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The people of Maryland were forcibly reminded today that their will be the next chance to influence the nomination of presidential candidates. The anti-primary campaign that has been gathering force since the first of the week is culminating in a burst of oratory. Three of the five candidates will appear on the primary ballot were within the state today and a fourth will enter it tomorrow.

The presidential primaries next Monday will be the first elections of this kind in the state. Under the law passed at the last legislative session the people will be able to express directly their preferences and few sections of the state have lacked opportunities this week to see and hear one or more of the candidates.

The names of Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft will appear on the Republican preference ballot and the names of Champ Clark, Judson Harmon and Woodrow Wilson on the Democratic ballot in the order given.

Tonight Colonel Roosevelt spoke in Baltimore, while the supporters of Champ Clark held a big mass meeting here at which Mayor Preston presided and former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, former Congressman Lafe Pence of New York and Congressman Henry George, Jr., were the chief speakers. Colonel Roosevelt toured the eastern part of the state today and will make a number of speeches in the country districts tomorrow.

Governor Woodrow Wilson was the only Democratic candidate of those on the primary ballot who was not in the state today. The New Jersey governor made his appeal here last Monday. Governor Harmon made several speeches in the northern part of the state and returned to Baltimore this evening, but only to take a train at 7 o'clock for Ohio.

Speaker Champ Clark made no speeches in the state, although he visited friends in Montgomery county, which adjoins the districts of Columbia.

Tomorrow President Taft will enter the state right after breakfast and wind up a day of arduous campaigning here with a speech from the same stage where Colonel Roosevelt appeared tonight.

MARKETS

Wired by Cobb Bros. & Co.

Table with 2 columns: Month and Price. July 11.15 11.18, October 11.12 11.32, December 11.37 11.41

Greenville cotton same as yesterday.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. May wheat 115 116 3-8, May corn 79 80, May ribs 10.30

TRAINS

Atlantic Coast Line.

Table with 2 columns: Direction and Time. North-bound 6:22 p. m. 8:18 a. m., South-bound 6:30 p. m. 1:18 p. m.

Norfolk Southern

Table with 2 columns: Direction and Time. East-bound 1:07 a. m. 9:37 a. m. 6:10 p. m., West-bound 3:25 a. m. 7:41 a. m. 5:00 p. m.

Clark For Senator

Mr. Sturdivant, of Johnston County
Advances Some Good Reasons
to Show that He is the
Right Man

Mr. Editor:
Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to express a few reasons why I am for Chief Justice Walter Clark for the United States Senate? Do these reasons appeal to you?

1. Judge Clark is the man that the American Tobacco Trust, the Lumber Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, the Railroads and every Big Interest is trying to keep out of the Senate, because they cannot influence, they cannot intimidate, and they cannot coerce him to vote for any special privileges or exemptions. He does not talk one way and act another. Every act of his since he has been in public life has been for the people.

2. Judge Walter Clark is a Democrat. He stands for a united, a progressive party, and not for faction. His election will solidify the party, and not rend it in twain by a bitter fight. He is no part of a political machine to which he must render favors. He will represent the people.

3. Judge Walter Clark is conceded by practically every one to be the ablest lawyer and most intellectual man who is now a candidate. Should we not put our ablest man in the Senate? He represents you.

4. Judge Walter Clark stands for principles and not for mere office-holding. He has openly, boldly and courageously stated where he stands on the public questions of today. Where do Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Simmons stand? They have not stated. Do you judge by records? Judge Clark's record is straight. He has consistently stood on the Democratic platform for the people. Is Mr. Simmons' record straight on the tariff question taken by the Democratic party? Is Mr. Kitchin's record straight on the trust question? Has he stood by his campaign utterances, and by the Democratic party platform? If they will repudiate the party's platform and their campaign speeches in one particular, what will keep them from again doing so in the future? Judge Clark has stood straight and openly by the principles of the party. He tells you where he stands. Why don't Mr. Simmons and Mr. Kitchin? Are they afraid to let the people know? Are they relying on the politicians and political machines to elect them or upon the people?

5. Judge Walter Clark was a Confederate soldier. Although North Carolina sent more men to the front than any other state, no Confederate soldier has represented her in the Senate for 17 years, not since Senators Vance and Ransom. The mantle of Vance and Ransom will rest worthily upon his shoulders. Only one argument has been given openly to the people of the state why Judge Clark should not be chosen and that is that he has made such an able judge he should not be taken from the bench. Yet the railroads and the trusts just as urgently insisted and tried to make the people believe in 1902 that he was absolutely unfit to be Chief Justice. Not finding anything in his record to attack, today, the railroads and trusts urge that he is too good a judge to lose; that he cannot do as much good in the Senate. The people refused to believe the trusts in 1902 when they said he was unfit to be a judge. They will refuse to believe them now when they say he cannot do more good for the people in the Senate than on the bench. Don't everybody in North Carolina know that every trust wants to get Judge Clark off the bench? Why, then, are they fighting him for the Senatorship? If they didn't believe that he could do more good for the people in the Senate than on the bench why do they fight him? The trusts hire the ablest lawyers they can find to draw laws for them and go to Washington and slip in bills, amendments and provisions, which will help them. Shouldn't we send to the senate the man who has always been true to the people? who is the ablest lawyer in the State? who can draw laws for the benefit of the people? who can detect the tricky provisions of trust lawyers, who try to put in bills? If the people want such a man to represent them, that man is Judge Walter Clark, of Wake county, the next Senator from North Carolina. J. B. STURDIVANT, Clayton, N. C.

DO YOU ITCH ALL THE TIME?
For more than 200 years Christman's Ointment has been relieving itching humanity. 25 cents at any drug store. 30 cents prepaid from The Owens and Minor Drug Co., Importers and Jobbers, 1007-1009, Main St., Richmond, Va. 3 8 1td

TAVERNIERS' POLITICAL LETTER

MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Now comes the discovery that Burdette D. Tow send, one of Mr. Roosevelt's special trust investigators, was assigned, in 1906, to investigate the harvester trust, and that he reported that it was a monopoly in every sense of the word; that it was holding up farmers and receiving rebates from the steel trust and railroads, and that the trust was organized by Geo. W. Perkins, who is now financing the Roosevelt campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt said recently that he never had any reports suppressed. But this report was suppressed. The public never heard of it. It died by the chloroforming process, as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's order to his attorney general not to start suit against the harvester trust.

While Mr. Roosevelt was protecting the harvester trust from prosecution by the federal government, that organization was being driven from the states of Missouri, Oklahoma and others whose legal machinery was not under the domination of Wall street.

The Townsend report showed that the harvester trust controlled 90 per cent of total harvester industry in this country, and stated that "George W. Perkins conducted the negotiations, and devised and executed the plan finally agreed upon."

"The most effective weapons employed by the harvester trust," reported Mr. Roosevelt's investigator, "are of the invisible kind. It is directly allied with that group of Standard Oil and commercial organizations commonly known as the steel trust, the coal trust, the railroad trust, the banking trust, etc. Rebates prices of raw materials, extending or refusal of banking credit, can be manipulated with a discriminating favor which is murderous to the competitors of the International Harvester Company."

This, then, is the kind of information Theodore Roosevelt had on the Harvester trust when he instructed his attorney general not to start suit, without letting him know, with the consequence that suit was never begun.

Considering these facts, is it any wonder that George W. Perkins, organizer of the illegal harvester trust and director of the illegal steel trust who might today be in the penitentiary if Mr. Roosevelt had not given him immunity from prosecution, spent \$4.00 a vote in New York City in the hope of again placing Mr. Roosevelt in the White House?

EXPRESS TRUST IS IMMUNE
The United States District Attorney at Denver is prosecuting a railway mail clerk for carrying outside the mails a mailable packet, not first-class for hire. The prosecution is based on the law which makes it illegal for any person engaged in carrying mails to carry any letter or packet for hire. If the same district attorney had read the next section of the same law he would have found this: "Whoever shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, or in any manner provide for the conveyance of the same, may be imprisoned for not more than 6 months."

The express companies violate this section of the law millions of times every year, but no district attorney is prosecuting them.

THEY ARE NOT WORRIED.

Although the prospects for a complete Democratic success in November are becoming brighter each day, it is observable that business, which always keeps its eyes on the political situation, is not in the least alarmed. More and more it is becoming the sober opinion of onlookers from the business world that nothing is to be feared from the overthrow of both Republican factions. For the first time in more than a score of years, the so-called "Business Interests" are not raising the old, prelection cry of Democratic success means business ruin." The stock market bulls never were more optimistic than they are now.

UPWARD GOES THE PRICE

Along with about everything else that the people use, the price of writing paper has now hit the up grade. The reason, of course, is the fact that the mills have all been organized into a trust, and this trust is over capitalized to an extent probably greater than any monopoly yet organized in this country. When the American Writing Paper company was formed, common stock was piled on bonds, and preferred on the common, until a mighty pile was erected. On this great mass of water, dividend must be paid only by the imposition, on the public, of increased prices. Competition having been suppressed the trust is now free to charge what it pleases.

New York News

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Titanic disaster is still foremost among the topics of the day and the volumes of matter published in the daily papers upon the subject containing the most conflicting statements in regard to the details of the catastrophe, have led the minds of the readers in state of utter confusion. Of course that was to be expected. Observations made during the nerve-straining crisis and communicated to the newspapers before the hysterical state of excitement had time to wear off, are never particularly reliable. Prejudice and a natural feeling of resentment have a tendency to influence the imagination of the sufferers in such cases and to distort their sense of justice and fairness.

It may be weeks, perhaps months, before the survivors will have sufficiently recovered from the shock and regained their mental equilibrium to give a clear and reliable account of the disaster, with all of the details that came under their personal observation. But from all that mass of confused and contradictory evidence so far given by the survivors of the wreck at least one fact can be gathered beyond the suspicion of doubt that there were men and also women on board of that ill-fated ship, whose heroism in a moment of extreme danger is worthy of the world's deepest admiration. The names of these heroic men and women should not and will not soon be forgotten.

Contributions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the disaster are still pouring in and rich and poor seem to be eager to help in accordance with their means. Many of the survivors being greatly in need of wearing apparel, a committee of charitable women solicited subscriptions for clothing, which met with a ready response. Sympathy and eagerness to help must have obscured the sense of fitness in some of the givers, however, as evidenced by

the fact that the contributions included several low cut ball gowns, very stylish and beautiful of material, trimming and workmanship, but not particularly appropriate for the needs of ship-wrecked steerage passengers.

They have a superior article of crooks in New Jersey, cooler and navier than most any other brand. The other day a large truck stopped in front of the summer home of John G. Newman at Red Bank. Mr. Newman is a New York business man and occupies the house in Red Bank only in summer. The rest of the time it is left in the hands of a caretaker. When the truck had stopped at the rouse, the driver called the caretaker and informed him that Mr. Newman had died suddenly and that he had orders to remove the contents of the house and place them in the storage. The caretaker assisted the man in loading the furniture and other contents of the house on the truck and the man drove away. A few hours later the caretaker ascertained, however, that Mr. Newman was still alive and no order for the removal of the furniture had been given. The credulous caretaker then notified the police, but the thief, who in the meantime had disposed of the goods, escaped.

With the beginning of warm weather acts of rowdism in street cars, subway trains and elevated trains are becoming more numerous. Last year several magistrates decided that severity of punishment was the best means of suppressing rowdism. They sent a number of the young rowdies who were brought before them to long terms in the workhouse and the effect of this severity was undoubtedly beneficial. The magistrates, or at least several of them, are evidently determined to adhere to this policy and several of the young rowdies arrested during the last few weeks have been given good measure of punishment.

NOTES FROM THE STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPPEL HILL ITEMS OF INTEREST

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 29.—Memorial services in honor of the late Charles Brantley Aycock were held in the chapel of the University last Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The services were in memory of a man both great and good, a man who under the shades of Carolina oak's and in her halls drew the inspiration that carried him through his great life. Aycock was as great and loved son of the University and it was most fitting that the University should honor his memory.

The memorial services were presided over by President F. P. Venerable. Prof. H. H. Williams and Dr. Edwin Mims spoke for the faculty and Mr. C. W. Tillett of Charlotte spoke as a representative from the life of the state. Music for the services was rendered by the university quartette.

Professor Williams spoke of Aycock as a college student. Mr. Williams was a student at the university with Aycock and so it was with peculiar interest that the audience heard Mr. Williams speak of his first meeting Aycock when he (Williams) came to the university a freshman. Aycock was even during his undergraduate days a recognized leader of men. He possessed in a rare way the ability to organize and lead men and the faculty or oratorical exposition. As a student Aycock did not draw his strength from books or teachers, but from the university life around him. Here he got his inspiration.

Dr. Mims spoke of Aycock's service to education. Aycock's message to his state was, said Dr. Mims, that education is the best means of allowing every child to bring out of itself what God has placed in it. It was the message of universal education. He had a dominating passion that drove him on. He was an incarnate idea. It was his service to link universal education with practical politics and thus secure its accomplishment.

Mr. Tillett spoke on "Aycock the Man in Public Life". Mr. Tillett came not to preach a moral lesson, but to speak of a friend. He came to answer the question, "What is the University doing for the State?" by pointing to the man. Aycock was no paragon of virtue. He lived close to the people in touch with their infirmities, their wants, their sufferings. He was a rare combination of love and strength—the love of a child and the hate of wrong. He was a great lawyer, able, fearless, eloquent. As governor, he upheld the dignity and reputation of the state, and immortalized himself by doing most to wipe out the stain of ignorance. But his greatest service, and the greatest lesson to be learned from his life is that in North Carolina a mastery over the affections of the people can be gained without hypocrisy and demagoguery.

CHRISTMAN'S OINTMENT.

The following extract from a recent letter will be of interest to all sufferers from skin diseases:
802 W. 181st St., New York, N. Y.
"I would like to see it (Christman's Ointment) sent to all parts of the world and if I were a young woman I would do all I could to introduce it everywhere, but I have just passed my 69th birthday and am very weak yet from the terrible disease that developed on my face and neck during the fearful heat of July last and which your ointment cured me after five months of great suffering. Nothing sold here or recommended by doctors equals Christman's Ointment. I have sent some friends in New Jersey and California your address."
Yours truly,
CAROLINE DONNER

Christman's Ointment is sold at 25c a bottle at drug stores or 30 cents prepaid from Owens & Miner Drug Co., Importers and Jobbers, 1007-1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
MONEY TO LEND
ON FARMING LANDS
In Pitt County.
Minimum Loan \$1,000.
Rate 5 1-2 per cent. Term of
Loans 5 Years.
Apply to Don. Gilliam.

GOOD CLOTHES

HATS and SHOES

MUNFORD
SELLS IT CHEAPER

GOOD CLOTHES

Looking old is only a habit. The well dressed never show their age. Then too, the same clothes at less money makes you feel younger.



MUNFORD'S CLOTHES

Are as good as can be made. The best brands in the spring and summer sack models makes you look younger and the very exceptionally low price makes you feel mighty good in them. These garments represent the utmost value at \$20.00, but for this week only they will go at

\$15.00 Those that were \$20.00
\$12.50 Those that were \$15.00 and \$18.00
\$8.50 The nobbiest suit suit you ever saw.

MUNFORD SELLS IT CHEAPER RED FRONT

THE Pulley Store

Since opening business for myself I have been much gratified at the patronage many friends have brought me. I shall endeavor to merit this by keeping at all times a

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE STOCK

and giving every patron the best service possible. Just arrived this week a new line of

Nice Embroideries,
Ladies Coat Suits

and OTHER NEW GOODS arriving daily.

B. J. PULLEY

THE HOME OF WOMENS' FASHIONS

Selecting a Piano



is of the utmost importance and requires both skill and judgment in order to be sure that Good tone and action are united with Wearing Quality.

We offer you the benefit of our experience and assure you that you may depend on our judgment. courteous treatment alike to purchasers or inquirers.

SAM WHITE PIANO CO.

G. M. MOORING & SON

General Merchandise

Buyers of cotton and country produce. We now occupy the former Central Mercantile Co. store and will be glad to have our friends call on us.

Roofing and Sheet Metal Work

For Slate or Tin, Tin Shop Repair Work, and Flues in Season, See

J. J. JENKINS

'Phone 76, Greenville, N. C.

TO WELCOME ALL TAR HEELS

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE

A hearty welcome from the North Carolina society of Baltimore awaits all North Carolinians who visit the city during the National Democratic Convention. The Society has appointed a committee to receive the visitors, to make them acquainted with each other, and to give them any information which they desire.

The headquarters of the committee will be in the building of the Baltimore Business College, Charles and Saratoga streets. This is not only a prominent corner but it is the geographical center of the city; and is convenient to all the hotels, railway stations and steamboat wharfs. From it, car lines leading to all parts of the city are easily accessible. Besides the bureau of information, visitors will find in the building every convenience for their comfort, as well as a delightful place for meeting friends.

North Carolinians will feel a peculiar interest in the Tar Heel product. This school was founded less than 20 years ago by Edward H. Norman, of Halifax county, by whom it is still owned and managed. Under his direction, it has grown steadily in public favor, until, today, it is generally recognized as one of the best schools in the East. When the Democratic North Carolinians come to take part in, or to see, the nomination of the next president, they will find no place in Baltimore where they will receive a warmer welcome than at the Baltimore Business College.

Those who, before they come to Baltimore, may desire information about the hotels and boarding houses, transportation, etc., of who may wish to engage board ahead of time, should write to the Headquarters of the Democratic Convention Committee, Calver building, Fayette and St. Paul streets, Baltimore.

\$10.50

Confederate Reunion

Macon, Ga., May 7th-9th
via the Standard Railroad of South.
SELLING DATES
May 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1912.
FINAL LIMIT

To reach original starting point not later than midnight of May 15, 1912, unless ticket deposited for extension by original purchaser with Jos. Richardson, Special Agent, 414 Fourth St., Macon, Ga., not later than May 15th, and upon payment of 50 cents. Limit may be extended to June 5, 1912.

For information with reference schedules, reservations, etc., call on local Ticket Agent, or address

T. C. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. Agt

To Editor Reflector:

I note with enthusiasm, through your columns, that there is considerable interest being manifested in a movement to erect a new county home for the aged and infirm. In my opinion, there has never been presented to Pitt county a need that is more worthy of careful consideration and action than this one, which means more comfortable surroundings for those poor unfortunates who find it necessary to become inmates of such an institution. And considering the small amount of money necessarily involved this should not be considered a heavy financial proposition.

Only the medical men of the county, who come in daily contact with the indigent sick, can possibly know of the large number of afflicted ones whom we, as a community, are neglecting to care for as humanity demands. This is especially true of the negro race, quite a number of whom are unable to procure the necessary food, to say nothing of the medical attention and drugs when sickness afflicts them. Even if the doctors give their services free, which most of them are willing to do when deserving cases are brought to their attention, the usually time and energy wasted when there is no one to look after the feeding and nursing in these extreme cases of poverty.

Even when food is obtainable, which is always the case when the good people of any community in this county realize the need of it, there is usually no one to prepare it for the sick and no real assistance can be given in their efforts to render aid.

The present buildings are entirely inadequate and are almost devoid of comforts, consequently the attention received by the inmates is too crude to show the speedy results that the improvements of this day make possible. Modern buildings and a modern system of management would accomplish the net results, in making more comfortable not only our aged and infirm, but also those neglected cases of acute illness of which there are many.

The idea of making the proposed new building include a hospital for the acutely sick as well as a home for incurable chronic cases, is a most excellent one, for the reason that a great majority of the inmates of any county home are really cases of disease which should be in a hospital to receive proper attention. Many of these chronic cases after being properly fed and built up physically would be able to more than earn their board in helping to nurse the acute and hopeless chronic ones. In this way with one or two competent nurses to supervise the work he inmates would do the nursing and all of the manual labor required most of the time.

Many times we find cases of acute diseases resulting in death or chronic

NEW COUNTY HOME PROPOSITION

DR. LOUIS SKINNER WRITES WILL ADDRESS CAROLINA CLUB MONDAY

HON. J. D. BOUSHALL OF RALEIGH

WILL ADDRESS CAROLINA CLUB MONDAY

(By D. P. Waters.)

In entering the field as a candidate for Lieut.-Governor of North Carolina Mr. J. D. Boushall presents himself as one who has performed good service for the party and the state in the past and one whose character and political career have remained unblemished by the vicissitudes or party strife or an unbecoming eagerness for preferment.

He was born and reared on a farm in Camden county. His father, Thomas B. Boushall, is also a native of the same county and one of its most prominent citizens. His mother, Annie (Thompson) Boushall, is a daughter of the pioneer Baptist preachers of

ter of Rev. George M. Thompson, one of this state and a member of the original board of trustees of Wake Forest College. Mr. Boushall was educated at Wake Forest College, graduating with the class of 1886 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It is noteworthy as an evidence of the high regard in which he was held by the citizens of Camden county, that a week before his graduation he was elected by them to the office of county superintendent of schools.

In December of the same year he was appointed Chief Clerk in the state auditor's department by Gen. W. P. Roberts, reappointed by Dr. Sanderlin in 1889 and when, three years later, Dr. Sanderlin became a candidate for governor, Mr. Boushall became a candidate for state auditor. When Dr. Sanderlin failed to receive the nomination for governor entered the race for his old position as auditor; whereupon Mr. Boushall magnanimously withdrew as a candidate and allowed his old chief a clear field. This act on Mr. Boushall's part was highly commended at the time as graceful and considerate; an act unusual in the game of politics as played by aspirants for office. He was again offered the position of chief clerk by Mr. Furman but declined, having decided to enter a more active business life. In May, 1895, he became a member of the board of aldermen of Raleigh, was re-elected two years later for the same office, serving the four years as chairman of the finance committee. When the great campaign for white supremacy came on in 1898, Mr. Boushall was chosen to lead that movement in Wake county and was nominated for the legislature and despite the fact that the Populists had carried the previous election by a majority of over 1,300, Mr. Boushall and his fellow Democrats on the ticket were elected by 650 majority. Mr. Boushall leading the legislative ticket. During the session of 1899 he performed notable service. He was on the finance committee and chairman of the insurance committee and a member of the judiciary committee. The legislative work with which he was chiefly connected was the uniform law of negotiable instruments which later proved of great service to the banks of the state and the establishment of the first insurance code with provision for an insurance commissioner. The creation of the office of insurance commissioner has since proved to be among the wisest and most useful bills passed by that famous session. Mr. Boushall also has the honor of being a leader in temperance legislation and was prominent in matters affecting the taxation of railroads upon an ad valorem basis and in laws favorable to union labor.

Let me urge that every citizen in the county lend some immediate interest and aid in helping to bring about this improvement which means so much to the needy ones in our midst and especially the people of Greenville should weigh the matter and take a decided stand.

"We pay for those things we need, whether we buy them or not," and in the present existing conditions noted above this is sadly true. We are paying dearly for our neglect.

The county commissioners I feel sure will do this needed improvement as soon as public sentiment is sufficiently strong; they are public officers and willing to spend the public money as the public thinks best and in this case, I believe the citizens will be glad to see the most important of all their charities, no longer unimproved, but standing along side of the other notable and praiseworthy monuments that Pitt county has to her honor.

L. C. SKINNER, Superintendent of Health.

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In 1900 Mr. Boushall was a candidate for the nomination as state treasurer and though defeated for that office, he entered with his usual heartiness in to the work of the campaign, making numerous speeches in the eastern portions of the state. Mr. Boushall possesses a temperament which is both sanguine and philosophical. Never sore in spirit or disgruntled in defeat, he cheerfully takes up the good work of his party on all occasions and loyally supports the nominees chosen by the people.

\$304,861.57

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at close of the day's business May 2nd, being the highest point ever reached in the history of the bank, and a GAIN over the the same day last year of \$114,034.43 or 60 per cent.

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Second. Of the EFFICIENT SERVICE which the Bank renders to those who do business with it.

We are grateful to our loyal friends and customers who have enabled us to make this splendid showing.

E. G. FLANAGAN, President.

E. B. HIGGS, Vice-President.

C. S. CARR, Cashier.

A. J. MOORE, Assistant Cashier.

N. O. WARREN, Teller

The Daily Reflector

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All cards of thanks and resolutions of respect will be charged for at 1 cent per word.

All notices of entertainments for profit, whether for schools, churches, lodges, or any other institution, will be charged for at the rate of one-half cent a word.

Entered at the post office at Greenville, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1912.

IN THE ARGENTINE YOU CAN'T KILL A COW LESS THAN SEVEN YEARS OLD—IT'S AGAINST THE LAW.

Mr. M. L. Sulzberger, vice president of the big packing concern that bears his name, sat philosophizing in his solid mahogany office in Chicago. "When my father first went into business," said he, "you could buy a steer for about the price you pay now for a hog."

"People complain about the cost of meat. They don't complain any more than the packers complain, and not as much."

"It would surprise the public and it would be absolutely true, if the statement were made that there is not profit in the beef business. There is an actual loss on every steer slaughtered so far as the beef goes. If it were not for the by-products and the extreme economics of the packing business it would be a business entirely impossible."

Every day the problem becomes more difficult. It is rather startling to say that you once could buy a steer for the price that you pay now for a hog. But figures are remorseless. With ranch lands vanishing, farms cut up, population increasing, it is not as ridiculous as it sounds to say that unless something is done we shall some day have the hog that costs the price of the steer, followed by the chicken that costs the former price of a hog.

Of course, the necessary thing will be done. For human intelligence always meets emergencies as they arise. But it is time for human intelligence to get to work, think over the beef problem, realize that we can no longer export a pound of beef to England—except the few head that are sent over alive to be killed on the other side. It is time to realize that the Argentine is to supply the beef of the world and that this country, which once proudly talked of itself as the nation feeding all nations, is getting rapidly to a condition where it won't be able to feed itself.

Mr. Sulzberger in describing the great development of beef production in the Argentine and other South American countries mentioned casually the fact that in the Argentine the killing of a cow under seven years of age is forbidden. The idea is to compel development of the beef industry by forbidding the slaughter of cows that produce the calves and the beef.

Long ago the newspapers suggested that a law might be passed here preventing the constant wasteful slaughter of young calves. Out of a thousand beef cattle born in the United States except on the big ranches, only a very small number are actually brought to maturity. And worst of all, in the big dairies the calf is killed as soon as it is born. The mother never sees it. And the carcass, unfit for food, is thrown away. That is a criminal waste. And

with all due respect for the vested rights of property and the proud privilege of knocking calves in the head, the government should interest itself in the matter.

Naturally the milk supply is important. The dairyman, looking at the matter from a cash standpoint, is hardly to be blamed, under modern conditions of competition, when he knocks his young calves on the head the hour they are born, or when he makes up his mind that it is cheaper to "burn a cow up," as the expression goes, and kill her at the end of two years of maximum milk production.

The government and the people taking a broader view, realizing that the price of beef can not rise forever, understanding what it means when the people pay for a hog what they used to pay for a steer, should make provision for a continued supply of beef—as the German government, for instance, in its wonderfully wise forestry, makes provision for continued supplies of lumber.

The young calves should be protected. A premium should be put upon the raising of calves, or a punishment upon their destruction.

We might borrow an idea from the Argentine that insists upon keeping cows alive until they would have had a reasonable number of years in which to make good the havoc wrought by the slaughter houses.

There will, of course, be wise men to tell you that supply and demand rule all these things—but intelligence could rule.

When five children out of seven died of preventable disease they used to say that it was the will of God. But it wasn't.

It was the stupidity and brutality of man. Clean streets, decent plumbing, vaccination, scientific institutions have protected the lives of children and lengthened the lives of human beings.

The government might in one way or another protect the lives of calves and let them stretch out into beef for the benefit of the race.

The great problem today is feeding. Science might supply to the calf after a few weeks inexpensive substitutes for the mother's milk one that would supply bone and a good quality of beef.

At all events it ought to be somebody's business to think about it. With pork selling at \$8.15 a hundred pounds and good beef entirely beyond the reach of poor people and with tens of thousands of calves being knocked on the head annually—every one of them unfit for food, for veal is not fit to eat—it is time to think about the beef supply.

Here is a chance for those whose favorite topic is conversation of national resources. When you see a little newborn calf staggering on its thin, weak legs in the field, you see in front of you the possibility of fourteen hundred pounds of good meat. But the calf is killed and in place of fourteen hundred pounds of good meat from now you have a few pounds of veal, not fit to eat.

Wise gentlemen at Washington, in and out of the Department of Agriculture, please think about this.

This Date in History

May 4.

- 1796—William M. Prescott, historian, born in Salem, Mass. Died in Boston, Jan. 28, 1859.
1798—Harper's Ferry selected as a site for a government arsenal and manufactory.
1812—The second Canadian steamboat the "Swiftsure" made her first passage from Montreal to Quebec.
1824—Gen. Rufus Putnam, soldier of the Revolution and founder of the first permanent settlement in Ohio, died in Marietta, O. Born in Massachusetts April 9, 1738.
1861—First gun cast for the Confederate navy at the Phoenix Iron works, near New Orleans.
1862—General Magruder evacuated Yorktown, Va.
1864—Beginning of Grant's campaign in Virginia.

Edmont, Alta., is believed to be the first city to adopt the minimum wage as applicable to all municipal work and contracts.

WITH OTHER EDITORS

Mr. Perkins to the Front

Mr. Perkins, contributor-in-chief to the Roosevelt campaign funds, and apparently contributor-in-chief to previous Republican campaign funds, either with his own money or with that of the philanthropic insurance company which looked to him for guidance, writes an open letter to McKinley, Taft's manager, explaining a lot of things and endeavoring to explain some more.

He decides the Taft anti-trust fight, asking: "Cannot you see that it is impossible for me to be opposing Mr. Taft because of the filing of the steel suit or the threatened suit against the Harvester Company?" "What more man want to have his coporation discolved, on paper, in such a way as to bring increased profits inside stockholders and increase cost to outside consumers, as in the case of the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies?"

Very neatly put, Mr. Perkins. But why, part, if a suit is of such little importance and so greatly to be desired, did you move heaven and earth, and Theodore Roosevelt, in 1907 to prevent such a suit? Would a suit filed by Mr. Bonaparte have been any more dangerous than a suit filed by Mr. Wickersham, the law being identical? You say that you welcome a suit which will bring you more money if the government wins, yet you use all the influence your contributions gave to prevent such a suit. You are supporting the man who did prevent it. You are opposing the man who refused to prevent it. There is an inconsistency in your reasoning and

your activity, a painful inconsistency.

But the important part is this: Mr. Perkins avers that the trust-busting programme of the Taft administration is farcical. Perhaps it is. We are inclined to think it is. But the Taft administration, nevertheless, whether results be farcical or not, is engaged in an effort to enforce a law on the statute books. That law, which Mr. Roosevelt was also sworn to support he ignored. Mr. Perkins, therefore, is against a man who is trying to do his sworn duty; he is in favor of a man who conspicuously did otherwise. It is not for the president to determine whether or not a law is an effective and good law. He is an executive, not a legislative body. Because Mr. Roosevelt unsundered authority to emasculate Mr. Perkins is for him. And he is for him because he knows that Mr. Roosevelt, if again elected, will again emasculate other laws, if they threaten to hurt his friends.

We agree with Mr. Perkins that the Sherman law is ineffective, but it is the law. And thereon hangs the issue of the day. Mr. Roosevelt stands for complete discriminatory power in the president as to the enforcement of law. Mr. Taft stands for enforcing the law as it is, believing that it is for congress to repeal such statutes as do not accomplish their purpose, substituting other in their place. Is this to be a government of laws or a government of men? Mr. Perkins' argument is that a government of men is wholly preferable, though ostensibly he and his friends declare themselves to be in favor of a fuller measure of popular control.—News and Courier.

This is My Birthday

A. Mitchell Palmer.

A. Mitchell Palmer, representative in Congress of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district and who expects to be elected Democratic national committeeman for Pennsylvania when the convention meets in Harrisburg next week was born in Moosehead, Pa., May 4, 1872. He graduated from Swarthmore College in 1891 and two years later began the practice of law. In his chosen profession Mr. Palmer proved eminently successful and within a few years became general counsel for a number of railroads and large industrial corporations. He has been a member of Congress since 1909.

Congratulations to:

Judge George Gray of the United States Circuit court, 72 years old today.

Sir Louis H. Davis, judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, 67 years old today.

Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois, 49 years old today.



Cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, COO PACKAGE. Key's Pharmacy, Greenville, N. C.

ROYAL BAKING-POWDER Absolutely Pure Makes Home Baking Easy No other aid to the housewife is so great, no other agent so useful and certain in making delicious, wholesome foods The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum No Lime Phosphates



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No bigger Bargains no fuller satisfaction and value than is represented in our

Fine Furniture Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums

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New and complete stock of Ladies' Coat Suits just arrived, the latest and best styles.

New goods arriving every day, and in ten days our stock will be complete in every line.

W. A. BOWEN

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Register of Deeds. I hereby announce myself a candidate for Register of Deeds of Pitt county, subject to the approval and action of the Democratic party. 3 27 ttd&w R. L. LITTLE.

For Register of Deeds. I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Pitt county, subject to the action and approval of the Democratic primary. I wish to thank my friends for the support given four years ago and earnestly ask for same in the coming primary. BRASCOE BELL. 3 29 1 m d&w

For Register of Deeds. I desire to announce that I will be a candidate for Register of Deeds before the Democratic primary or convention which ever may be called for the county of Pitt. I shall be grateful and appreciate the support of my friends and citizens of the county of Pitt. J. J. HARRINGTON. 4 13 fd

For Register of Deeds. I hereby announce myself a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the approval and action of the Democratic party. J. B. (DON) LITTLE.

For Register of Deeds. I hereby announce myself a candidate for Register of Deeds of Pitt county, subject to the approval and action of the Democratic party. 4 16 ttd&w J. C. GASKINS.

For Constable. I wish to announce myself a candidate for Greenville township constable, subject to the Democratic primary. WALTER L. PATRICK. 4 17 ttd

For Constable. I hereby announce myself a candidate for constable of Greenville township, subject to the action and approval of the Democratic party. J. L. HARRIS. 4 26 ttd&w

For Constable. I hereby announce myself a candidate for Constable of Greenville township, subject to the action and approval of the Democratic party. JESSE L. WEICHAARD. 4 23 ttd&w

EGGS FOR HATCHING I am selling fine Black Minorca and White Leghorn Eggs at \$1.00 per setting of 15. Some of the finest birds of the State in my breeding pens. Winners at Raleigh, Greensboro and Lincoln fair. Great layers. J. J. JENKINS, Greenville, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

H. S. Ward C. C. PIERCE Washington, N. C. Greenville, N. C.

WARD & PIERCE Attorneys at Law Practice in all the courts. Office in Wooten building on Third Street Greenville, North Carolina.

N. W. OUTLAW Attorney at Law Office formerly occupied by J. L. Fleming Greenville, North Carolina.

F. M. WOOTEN Lawyer. Office second floor in Wooten building, on Third St., opposite court house.

ALBION DUNN Attorney at Law Office in Shelburn building, Third St Practices wherever his services are desired Greenville, North Carolina.

Washington, N. C., Greenville, N. C. H. W. CARTER, M. D. Greenville office with Dr. D. L. James Practice limited to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Greenville, North Carolina.

L. I. Moore W. H. Long MOORE & LONG Attorneys at Law Greenville, North Carolina.

W. C. Dresbach D. M. Clark Civil Engineer Attorney at Law DRESBACH & CLARK Civil Engineers and Surveyors

W. F. EVANS Attorney at Law Office opposite R. L. Smith & Co's stables and next door to John Flanagan Buggy Company's new building. Greenville, North Carolina.

S. J. EVERETT Attorney at Law In Edwards Building on the Court House Square Greenville, North Carolina.

HARRY SKINNER Attorney at Law Greenville, North Carolina.

DR. JOHN F. THIGPEN Veterinary at A. M. Allen's Stables. Greenville, N. C. Day Phone 81. Night Phone 253-L. Will attend calls Day or Night. 4 9 ttd&w

Social and Personal

My Mother.

(Dedicated to my friend, J. M. L.)
Among the cherished faces,
Portrayed on memory's walls,
The music of the voices
That waft through memory's halls,
The gentle face of mother
The dearest one I see;
The loving voice of mother
The sweetest sounds to me.

When dark waves of despondency
Across my spirit roll,
And hopes forlorn no longer seem
To cheer my anxious soul;
When interests and faith and trust
Grow lax within my breast,
Ah! then I turn to Mother's love,
The truest and the best.

My thoughts turn backward then
To childhood days so bright,
When all the world was beaming free
With joy and hope and light;
When by my Mother's knee I sat,
Her soft hand on my brow,
And listened to her melodies,
Her songs of long ago.

Though other ties may severed be,
And friendships wane and fall,
'Gainst Mother's love and tender
guard,

No power can prevail;
True, as the Master's Holy words,
Her faithful heart will prove;
Oh! what a priceless treasure is
A mother's sacred love.

—Welden Alliston Harding.

PERSONALS

The first Saturday brought a large crowd to town.

The tax sales for both the town and county will take place Monday.

The Baptist church recently purchased an individual communion service and it will be used tomorrow for the first time.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church will meet Monday afternoon with Mrs. M. W. Flanagan at 4 o'clock.

The President's Reception to the Senior Class.

On Saturday evening, April 27 Pres. and Mrs. R. H. Wright gave a delightful reception in honor of the Senior Class of the Training School.

In the receiving line were Pres. and Mrs. R. H. Wright, Miss Sallie Joyner Davis, advisor of the senior class and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Smith. The ladies of the faculty received in the hall, served at the punch bowl and in the dining room.

The singing of Miss Marguerite Davis and Estelle Greene added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

In the parlor and dining room masses of beautiful red tulips made a most effective decoration.

Young Women's Society.

The Young Women's Society of the Methodist church will meet in the ladies parlor of the church Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Virginia Railway Plans.

NORFOLK, Va., May 4.—An ambitious plan for the development of the Virginia Railway is foreshadowed by the action of the stockholders at their meeting here today in authorizing the issuance of a coupon bond mortgage not to exceed \$75,000,000. Of the proceeds of the issue about two-thirds this aid, will be used for improvements and extensions. The Virginia Railway was built by the late H. H. Rogers and is still controlled by his estate. Its eastern terminus is at Norfolk and its western terminus at Deepwater, W. Va., where it connects with the Chesapeake and Ohio. It is believed to be the present plan of the company to extend the line to Cincinnati in order to obtain a western outlet.

To Try Alleged Lynchers.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., May 4.—Preparations have been completed for the trial next week of the remainder of the alleged Coatsville lynchers of Zach Waker, the negro murderer who was taken from the Coatsville Hospital and burned in a pile of fence-rails last August. The defendants are Chief of Police Charles Umstead and Officer Stanley Howe, who were on guard at the hospital; Walter Markward, Lewis Keyser, Richard Tucker, Lewis Denthorne and John Conard, the five last named being charged with active participation in the lynching and the officers with failure to perform their duty in preventing the crime.



At the Churches Tomorrow

Baptist—Rev. C. M. Rock, pastor, Boetha, Baraca and Philathea classes meet at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., followed by the observance of the Lord's Supper, and at 8 p. m.

Christian—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. L. T. Rightsell of La Grange.

St. Paul's Episcopal—Rev. Dallas Tucker, Rector. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. The Holy Communion with address, 11 a. m. Service and sermon 8 p. m. Every one is cordially invited to these services.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Hoyle, pastor. Sunday school and Baraca class meets at 9:30 a. m. Regular morning service at 11 a. m. Communion at the morning service. The pastor's subject in the morning will be "Service".

Presbyterian—Sunday school at 9:30. No other service.

Free Will Baptist—Preaching by Thomas E. Peden, D. D. at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: There are Six Steps to the Throne. Evening: Too Busy to be Saved. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Eld. D. A. Campen, superintendent. Seats free.

China's Fruitful Patience.

The world, here of late, has been so full of a number of things that little or no heed has been given to China, that remarkable theater of events around which, only a few months ago the news of the day and the history of a decade were centered. Indeed the significant fact concerning China's present development is that it has ceased to be dramatic and has become quietly constructive. Shortly after the downfall of the Manchu dynasty, in the heat and turmoil of the changing order, Pekin fell prey to an outbreak of the discontented army. Forthwith unsympathetic critics pronounced the new-born republic a failure and predicted that its end had already begun. But, somehow or other, the rebellion subsided or was got under control, and from that day to this, China, despite a thousand untoward circumstances, has been growing more and more tranquil. The machinery of the new government has been falling into place and working, somewhat creakingly, to be sure, but with increasing smoothness and certainty.

One of the most striking and suggestive contrasts of the season is that between western Mexico, with its reign of lawlessness, and Oriental China, with its patient and determined industry to make itself worthy of the democratic ideals it has espoused. The "Unchanging East," as China was once called, has shown itself not only alert to progress, but earnest and capable in achieving a political redemption.

More recently the government at Pekin has succeeded in securing handsome loans from foreign powers, a fact which indicates the confidence of western bankers and nations in the new regime. It is not to be expected that the Republic will henceforth find a primrose path; it will encounter obstacles, perhaps serious setbacks, through the months and years to come, but it has begun promisingly and honestly; its future is hopeful, if not assured.—Atlanta Journal.

We sometimes wonder if a poet does not feel sorry for people who have nothing but money.

It takes a woman to tell women how she trusts her husband, just as if she really did.

It's usually much easier for a man's fool friends to get the best of him than it is for his enemies.

Centenary of Princeton Seminary.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—All preparations have been completed for the three day celebration scheduled to begin tomorrow of the centenary of Princeton Theological Seminary. Hundreds of alumni of the venerable institution have arrived here already and many more are expected to arrive here before the beginning of the commemorative exercises tomorrow. According to the program the exercises will begin tomorrow forenoon with a historical sermon by President Patton, followed by the administration of the Lord's supper. The afternoon services will be at four o'clock and the speaker will be the Rev. Dr. John Dixon, a trustee of Princeton. President Ethelbert D. Warfield of Lafayette College, will be the speaker in the evening.

Commemorative exercises will take place on Monday. In addition to the usual program there will be two special addresses by moderators of the general assemblies of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches, which, before their division, were together concerned in the establishment of the seminary. The afternoon session will be given over to three addresses reminiscent of the history of the institution. The day will close with a dinner for the alumni, followed by speeches under the auspices of the Alumni Association.

On Tuesday morning there will be three addresses by speakers who have been invited from abroad for the occasion. In the afternoon a commemorative dinner will be held, followed by speeches of greeting and congratulatory from the representatives of the general assembly, from the laity of the Presbyterian and other churches and seminaries, to which President Patton will respond.

Princeton Theological Seminary is the third oldest purely denominational seminary in the United States. oldest is the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church in America at New Brunswick, founded in 1784. Then comes Andover Theological Seminary, a Congregational institution, which, however, was made a department of Harvard University in recent years. Princeton Seminary was established by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1812, after an agreement had been reached with Princeton University regarding the relations between the college and the seminary. The Rev. Archibald Alexander, then Pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, was made professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology and inaugurated in August 1812. The seminary opened that autumn with three students, who attended lectures in Dr. Alexander's study. Before the session closed eleven more students were enrolled. The seminary grew rapidly and in 1815 the general assembly found it necessary to provide for a suitable building. Alexander Hall was built in the following year, at a cost of \$47,000. It is now used as a dormitory. In 1824 the graduating class numbered sixty-two. That same year a state charter was obtained and since then a number of other buildings for the uses of the institution have been erected.

BUY AT HOME

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Fads and Fancies

NEW YORK, May 4.—The weather is still far from being summery, but fashion, as usual, is ahead of the season and everywhere, in the shops and on the promenade warm weather costumes are plentifully in evidence. It looks very much as if the coming summer season would be characterized by a great popularity of white.

White serge, white whipcord and red Bedford cord are all favorite materials for the tailored costumes and the one-piece frock and there are innumerable open-work and loose-woven white wooleens ranging from rough and heavy to fine and light, which make up delightfully. A flannel weave in white wool, such as appeared last season in linen and is again modish in the spring, is combined very successfully with plain white broadcloth or serge. In one costume, the short, loose coat almost entirely of flannel weave material, with big, soft, unstiffened collar, cuffs, border and pockets of fine white cloth. The skirt was of cloth with a wide inlet band of the flannel.

Coat and skirt suits of white cotton or of linen ratine in the imported grades are among the smartest of the white tub suits, though, like the linens they are nowadays more likely to go to the cleaner than to the laundress. The material in good quality, is firm enough to tailor admirably and keep its shape well, and it does not wrinkle as readily as most of the linens. One of the fashionable shops is showing some excellent models of this class with a dash of color introduced in cuffs and collars of similar material but of white and colored stripes. The same firm has a good-looking model of the white ratine with tiny diagonal pipings of striped linen in white and color bordering belts, pockets, collar, cuffs, etc.

This rough material is combined with the sheerest of marquisettes, cotton crepes and linons, and some fascinating little costumes combine the ratine in soft pink of buff or blue with creamy white sheer material. A white ground with narrow black stripes at quarter or half inch intervals is liked in the ratine and tailors attractively.

When it comes to sheer white one is confronted by an endless variety of charming things, nets, marqui-

ettes, crepons, mulls, Suisses, linons, fine cotton voiles, chiffons, silk mousselines, grenadines gauzes, etc. And in search of these materials there are innumerable variations of weave and design.

Border effects of every imaginable kind are introduced in these sheer all white stuffs. Some are merely woven or printed designs in white. Others combine inset lace and embroidery. Still others show a figured material with a plain or horizontally striped border, and all of these bordure materials are popular this season of tunics and triple and double skirt arrangements.

Frequently a little taffeta coat accompanies a skirt made from some one of the sheer white materials, and the not all of these coatees are pretty, the idea when skillfully worked out is a good one. A loose, short bolero or eton, quite devoid of under arm curves, a bolero crossing, surplice-wise, in front and girdled at the waist, and a coat or overblouse opening down the sides instead of the front and belted snugly are all worn, but the cutaway, with or without a girdle, is the shape most often seen and most frequently successful, tho it is, too; the shape most used for the cheaper kind of models.

The sharpness with which the fronts slope away varies greatly, as does the point at which the cutaway line begins, and the effect upon the figure must be carefully studied in choosing any of these models. But, where the hips of the wearer are slender such a little coat as the girdled cutaway in one of its various forms is very pretty and attractive in connection with a skirt of fine lingerie material, chiffon and lace or some other pretty combination.

The milliners are doing interesting things with the new Juoy printed materials and with the hairline check taffetas. Fascinating little chlrred and corded bonnets are made of the soft silks and muslins and trimmed in stiff little flowers or bows of ruches of plain color. One such bonnet in Juoy muslin had all around its crown tiny, perky little bows of narrow, picot-edged ribbon, no two bows of the same color, but all toning in wonderfully with each other and with the muslin.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD

ROUTE OF THE "Night Express"

Schedule in effect March 31.
N. B.—The following schedule is published as information only and are not guaranteed.

TRAINS LEAVE GREENVILLE

EASTBOUND

1:07 a. m. Daily, "Night Express," Pullman Sleeping Car for Norfolk.
9:37 a. m. Daily, for Plymouth, Elizabeth City and Norfolk. Broiler Parlor Car Service connects for all points North and West.

6:10 p. m. Daily, except Sunday for Washington.

WESTBOUND

5:25 a. m. Daily for Wilson and Raleigh. Pullman Sleeping Car service. Connects North, South and West.

7:41 a. m. Daily, except Sunday for Wilson and Raleigh. Connects for all points.

6:00 p. m. Daily for Wilson and Raleigh. Broiler Parlor Car Service.

For further information and reservation of Sleeping Car space apply to J. L. HASSELL, Agent, Greenville.
W. R. HUDSON, W. W. CROXTON, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One sacred listener an orator has is himself.

His Satanic majesty loves to fish in troubled waters.

A girl seldom scores a hit if she throws herself at a man's head.

Perhaps dynamite would prove efficient in elevating some of the stages.

Nothing pleases a grandmother more than to have a man say she doesn't look it.

You may have noticed that a kicker is headstrong also.

S. M. Schultz

ESTABLISHED 1875

Wholesale and retail grocer and furniture dealer. Cash paid for Hides, Fur, Cotton Seed Oil, barrels, Turkeys, Eggs.

Oak bedsteads, Mattresses, etc., Suits, Baby carriages, go-carts, parlor suits, tables, lounges, safes, Lorraine and Gail & Ax snuff, High Life tobacco. Key West Cheroots, Henry George cigars, canned cherries, peach es, apples, syrup, jelly, Meat, flour, sugar, coffee, soap, lye, magis food, matches, oil, cotton seed meal and hulls, garden seeds, oranges, apples, nuts, candies, dried apples, peaches, prunes, currants, raisins, glass and china ware, wooden ware, cakes and crackers, macaroni, cheese, best butter, new Royal Sewing Machines and numerous other goods. Quality and quantity cheap for cash. Come to see me. Phone Number 55.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having duly qualified before the superior court clerk of Pitt county, as administrator of the estate of T. H. Blount, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against the estate are notified that they must present the same to the undersigned for payment on or before the 3rd day of May, 1913, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

This 3rd day of May, 1912.
S. T. CARSON,
Adm'r. of T. H. Blount.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having qualified as executrix of Fernando C. James, deceased, late of Pitt county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of May, 1913, or his notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This May 3rd, 1912.
MABEL BARNHILL,
Executrix.

F. G. James & Son, Attorneys.
5 4 Ytd 5 tw

A woman never forgets her first love—nor forgives herself if she marries him.

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White Lingerie \$1.50 to \$5.00
Dresses

100 Pairs Queen Quality Slippers
for Ladies and Misses

\$1.50

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CAKES

PIES

REUSS' HOME MADE

BREAD

at J. E. WILLIAMS'

PHONE 113

Our cakes, pies and bread are always
fresh and the very best made

Sketch of Mayor Gaynor, of New York.

It is still regarded as nothing short of a miracle that any man should have the power to wield such a marked influence over any community, large or small, as is exercised by Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York. The whole spirit of the town has changed since he moved into the city hall. There has been a decided lessening of the nervous strain which was supposed to be a necessary evil incident to life in a great city and a gradual return to a more normal state of mind.

Set on a Hair Trigger.
In former days every administration seemed to be set on a hair trigger, and this nerve tension worked its way into the whole fabric of the city until it extended down to the bootblacks. This was due primarily, no doubt, to the constant criticism of the opposition in municipal affairs and to the knowledge on the part of those who were criticised that much of it was merited. The cry of "graft" which was continually being raised in one direction or another was all that was required to start a panic among all those who were interested, directly or indirectly. No sooner was it uttered than trouble would break out somewhere else.

Those in authority felt that they must do something, and do it quick, and in their hurry to silence criticism they often made bad matters worse. Those who paid the taxes, whether as property owners or rent payers, felt that they were not getting the worth of their money. People who worked for the city or did business with it were required by the time honored law of precedent to pay tribute to some man "higher up." Business men caught the fever and became suspicious of each other, and so it went, with the voice of accusation always in the air. "Do your neighbor or he will do you" became the New York motto.

Cannot Be Stampeded.
Under Mr. Gaynor all this has been changed. The people have learned that at last they have a mayor who cannot be stampeded or carried off his feet who regards New York as a great business institution and is determined to administer its affairs with absolute honesty and with no consideration other than the interests of its citizens who believes that people should be honest in their dealings with the city, as in their relations with each other and who holds the rights of every good citizen to be sacred and inviolate. They have weighed him in the balance—some of them with misgivings at first through their old skepticism—and they



MAYOR GAYNOR AS A YOUNG CRUSADER.

[From a photograph taken at the time he sent "Boss" John Y. McKane to the penitentiary for election frauds.]

have not found him wanting. They have seen him correct so many abuses which they had thought never would or could be corrected that they have come to have faith that he will do all things well. And, trusting him, they have come to trust each other. Things have come to such a pass that people speak of the Ten Commandments with out apologizing and discuss moral principles in public without blushing.

"Quietly and Decently."
This revolution is not due to the fact that the mayor is not radical, for he is radical enough to suit any one but an out and out anarchist, but rather to his wholesome point of view and to his insistence that all things be done "quietly and decently," which is one of his mottoes. It is attributable, too, to the fact that he has always kept close to the people and studied conditions. He knows what the people want and understands their needs.

Twenty times at least he has been told, sometimes by his most trusted advisers, that if he issued this or that new order, upsetting old conditions and smashing traditions in both eyes, "the heavens would fall." But undisturbed he proceeded to lay down the new policy, and the heavens are still as far from the earth as before. The only thing that ever happened when he established one of these radical new rules—radical only in that they were in the interests of the plain people—was that a lot of folks, including some of the early doubters, jumped up and gave three cheers for Gaynor. They have continued to cheer, for one reason or another, until it has developed into a habit.

Tens of Millions.
How much annual graft has been abolished by Mr. Gaynor since he took office it is impossible to state or even closely estimate. Certainly it runs into the tens of millions. He found corruption and oppression all about him. Without any blare of trumpets he put into practice the doctrines he had been preaching for years. He first took the police in hand and by vigorous measures put an end to clubbing and all undue interference with the rights of the citizen. He served notice on the saloon keepers, who had been paying \$3,000,000 a year for "protection" through an association, that if they paid any money to the police they would be throwing it away and that if he found it out he would see that they were prosecuted. The police were told that they must enforce the law only in a lawful way, and they are doing it beyond the dream of the most altruistic citizen before Mr. Gaynor moved into the city hall.

Grafters Promptly Punished.
He discovered that the dockmasters had been working the richest kind of a gold mine at the city's expense. For many years without any sort of a check on them they had been collecting large fees from steamship companies for the use of the city's wharfs and turning into the city as much or as little as they pleased. In his quiet but thorough way he caught some of them red handed. Availing himself of his right to sit as a committing magistrate, which no other mayor had ever exercised, he had the pleasure of binding one of them over to the grand jury.

Saved Over a Million.
In the one little item of city printing he effected a saving of more than a million dollars a year. Other departments were investigated with like results and reorganized with new men at the head of them. Graft was abolished and waste eliminated without regard to who was hurt. In national politics the mayor is a strong Democrat but he holds that national politics has no place in municipal affairs. Consequently he has not considered politicians nor political consequences, but only the interests of the people.

It has been demonstrated, to the surprise of some people, that those who predicted that if William J. Gaynor was elected mayor of New York he would prove to be a "political tool" were bad prophets. Instead of catering to the politicians Mr. Gaynor has gone to the other extreme, and New York, once the most boss ridden community in the country, now has a more rigid enforcement of the civil service system than any other American city. The mayor is a good party man and believes in properly conducted political organizations, but it is one



Photo by American Press Association.

MAYOR GAYNOR INSPECTING WASHINGTON MARKET.

of his old fashioned notions that national politics has no place in purely municipal affairs. So, by his direction, the whole city government of New York has been placed on the merit system, and favoritism, influence and "pull" of every description have been done away with.

The change came about through the mayor's discovery, in the course of his searching investigation into all city departments, that the civil service law as it had always been enforced was open to evasion. Under the letter of the law, when an appointment was to be made, the civil service commission certified the names of the first three persons on the list, from which it was required that the selection be made. When it was desired to evade the law and reach some favored person who stood farther down on the eligible list, the method was for the head of the department to pick out one of the three first named who could be "reached" and tell him that the appointment would be tendered him, but that he must decline it; that later on another place would be found for him that would be just as good or better, but that for the present he must stand aside if he wished to retain or win the friendship of the politicians. The person knew that if he accepted the appointment he would quickly and influence at work against him, so he invariably declined. If necessary the

same performance was repeated with the next three who were certified by the commission, and so on down the line until the man who was to have the place was finally reached. In one instance a position went to a man who at the beginning stood fortieth on the eligible list. All of those who were ahead of him with proportionately higher percentages of efficiency were obliged to make way for him. The letter of the law had been observed, but its spirit had been outraged.

Following this discovery Mr. Gaynor issued an order to all of his heads of departments that all appointments, of whatever nature or description, must be made in numerical order from the list furnished by the civil service commission. He explained that this naturally would result in some injustices and unsatisfactory appointments, but they would be trifling as compared with the injustices of the old system. The effect of this sweeping mandate was to take the whole city administration out of politics at one stroke of the pen.

Under the old system all heads of departments were forced to devote one-half of every day to interviews with politicians who wanted some one given a job or this or that policeman, fireman, street sweeper or other employee promoted, transferred or discharged. Now there is nothing that can be done for any politician, no matter how powerful he may be, so the department heads are no longer bothered by them, but are left free to give all of their time to the city's business. Consequently they are able to watch things more closely, and the city is saving money and getting better service from its army of employees.

Mayor Gaynor Friend of The Children

"If Mayor Gaynor lives until the present generation of school children grows up, as he probably will, for at sixty years of age he has all of the virility and activity of the average man of forty-five, he will just naturally carry the vote of New York city around in his vest pocket."

This was the observation of an astute politician who had noted the many evidences of the mayor's great love for children and what grew out of it. The "kiddies" have adopted him as their friend and champion. He first made a hit with them by declining to prevent them from playing in the streets. People who complained that they were annoyed by these pastimes were told that there were not enough parks in New York city to furnish isolated playgrounds and that the children could not be denied their natural rights. To the police force it was broadly hinted that the mayor would not hold it against them if they refused to interfere with the youngsters and their games, except when some real offense was committed, which latter as a matter of fact rarely happened.

Scarcely a week goes by that does not see a committee of school children calling at the city hall to invite the mayor to come and hear them speak their pieces and distribute the prizes. The school officials used to send formal invitations to these affairs, but they found that often they were overlooked. So now they send the pupils. They are received with the same courteous dignity that would be extended the most distinguished citizens, but once inside the mayor's private office informal friendship prevails. There is no more suggestion of patronizing on one hand than of timidity on the other, and it is a mighty important engagement that prevents Mr. Gaynor from accepting one of these invitations.

When the fire commissioner issued an order prohibiting the retail sale of



Photo by American Press Association.

newsstands on street corners. Most of these stands—and there are tens of thousands of them in Greater New York—are conducted by cripples or women, generally widows with children to support. Under the city's charter these permits are issued "with the approval of the board of aldermen," which meant that each alderman had the disposition of permits within his district. When Mr. Gaynor demonstrated that he was actually cleaning up the town and abolishing all of the abuses that he could find, these news vendors called on him in shoals. They told him they were compelled to pay their alderman from \$300 to \$500 a year for each stand, in addition to substantial campaign contributions whenever there was an election. "This was graft pure and simple, for the law contemplated no charge for such privileges, and it was rich graft, too, as well as miserably mean.

There being no law that would reach the desired end, the mayor proceeded under the broad general law of public policy. When the permit of one old woman ran out he advised her to refuse to pay further tribute to the alderman and issued her a license in his own name. "I have no strictly legal authority for giving you this license," he told her, "but it may prove sufficient. Anyway, we will see what happens."

Then he stated the facts to the president of the borough of Manhattan, who, though opposed to the mayor officially, is an honest man. "Just tip off your bureau of incubrances," he told the borough president, "to wink at this technical violation of the law. Suggest to them that they allow the old lady to stay where she is even

as I was when I was a boy, and I believe that is the case with nearly every man. Nevertheless, if the damage to life and limb and property from fireworks is so great as to outweigh the pleasure they give, I suppose the order should stand."

He refused to prohibit the building of bonfires in the streets on election nights, as it could not be shown that any serious damage had ever resulted from them, and in other ways this unusual mayor has endeared himself to the young folks.

MAYOR GAYNOR'S ADVICE TO A CLERK.

A clerk employed by the city of New York recently wrote Mayor Gaynor an earnest letter of protest because he was sometimes kept at work in the office after 4 o'clock. He set forth that he was a civil service employee and that it was a violation of the rules of the commission to detain him after the official closing hour. The mayor sent him the following characteristic reply:

Dear Sir—If I were you I would do everything I was asked to do. That is the way to get on in life. Did you ever hear it said that he who takes care to do no more than he is paid for will never be paid for more than he does? Go right in and do everything from sunrise to sunset and you will go right up all the time. What do you think of that? Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

One grafting game which he broke up with keen enjoyment by this novel method concerned the permits for

THERE is no man in the country who is a greater stickler for obedience to the law than William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York. With him this is the first principle of government.

Yet with all of his profound respect for the law this unconventional mayor is no fanatic about it. When the occasion demands it, through the failure of the letter of the written law to accomplish the desired end, he has no objection to interpreting the spirit of the statute and making a little law of his own. Be it said, likewise, that he makes good laws.

He set his face strongly against this evil, and the police were instructed that they must enforce the law in a lawful way. In consequence the number of arrests has largely decreased, while respect for the law has greatly increased. In 1909 the New York police made 220,334 arrests. In 1910, which was Mr. Gaynor's first year in office, only 170,681 arrests were made, and last year this number, despite the growth in the city's population, was decreased to a total of 153,768, of which number 18,791 were made on summonses.

Mr. Gaynor's attitude on this question was made clear by his remarks to two new chief magistrates whom he had appointed for Manhattan and Brooklyn. He said to them:

"I regard the office of chief magistrate the most important of all. The statute gives you large powers, and I expect you to exercise them. And, of all things, I trust you will gradually do away with trivial arrests and also with the requirement of bail in trivial cases. There is no law compelling magistrates to require bail in every case. Bail is only



Photo by American Press Association.

MAYOR GAYNOR AT THE BALL GAME.

to prevent people from running away. Why, for instance, should a man with a wife and children or any household be held in jail pending an adjournment on a charge of a petty battery or the like? The practice of requiring bail for trivial offenders has brought into existence here a large number of professional bondsmen who go ball for \$5 and upward. Put these men out of business. The matter of petty arrests instead of resorting to a summons or notice, I shall take up with the police commissioner hereafter. You know things can be done only little by little."

A year ago a deputy chief clerk in the board of elections in New York city was discharged after many years of service on account of his age. He was eighty-two years old and had lost much, but not all, of his efficiency. He sought reinstatement so earnestly that he came to be regarded as a nuisance. But his efforts were in vain. "Finally one night last winter he took his aged wife by the hand and visited Mayor Gaynor at his home. He might have seen the mayor as easily at his office, but he did not know that. Mr. Gaynor listened to his story and told him he would see what could be done. The next morning he wrote the president of the board of elections calling his attention to the case.

How the Mayor Helped an Aged City Employee Who Had Been Discharged.

"Though this man has

prime," he said, "the city should have more humanity than to turn him out to die in his old age. That is no way to treat faithful city employees."

The president of the board replied that the old man's place had been filled and that there was no vacancy to which he could be appointed. The mayor has no authority over the board of elections, so he could not order the old man put back to work, as he would have done if he had been employed in a city department, but he continued to fight for him. He fought so hard that two weeks ago he had the satisfaction of seeing him restored to a position which assured him a comfortable living.

This old clerk was only one of many people entirely unknown to him who have complained to Mayor Gaynor of injustices and have found in him a staunch champion.

The Demons of the Swamp.
are mosquitos. As they sting they put deadly malaria germs in the blood. Then follow the icy chills and the fires of fever. The appetite flies and the strength fails; also malaria often paves the way for deadly typhoid. But electric bitters kill and cast out the malaria germs from the blood; give you a fine appetite and renew your strength. "After long suffering," wrote Wm. Fretwell, of Lu-cama, N. C., "three bottles drove all the malaria from my system and I've had good health ever since." Best for all stomach, liver and kidney ills. 50c at all druggists.

The Riggers and Stevedores union, one of the oldest labor organizations in San Francisco, Cal., has at present a membership of 2,500 men, but it is the belief that upon the completion of the Panama Canal the membership of the union will eventually be increased to 5,000.

Escapes an Awful Fate.
A thousand tongues could not express the gratitude of Mrs. J. E. Cox, of Joliet, Ill., for her wonderful deliverance from an awful fate. "Typhoid pneumonia had left me with a dreadful cough," she writes. "Sometime I had such awful coughing spells I thought I would die. I could get no help from doctor's treatment or other medicines till I used Dr. King's New Discovery. But I owe my life to this wonderful remedy for I scarcely cough at all now." Quick and safe, its the most reliable of all throat and lung medicines. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 Trial bottle free at all druggists.

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SEE HIM, OR TELEPHONE NUMBER 96.

FORECASTS FOR COMING WEEK

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A presidential preference primary for both parties in Maryland on Monday will start the political ball a-rolling for the week. Unbiased critics agree that the situation in Maryland is confused and that the result of the primaries, on the Democratic and Republican sides alike, cannot be predicted with any great degree of certainty. Both the Taft and Roosevelt managers appear sanguine of success. Clegg and Wilson are fighting hard for the Democratic endorsement and there is believed to be an underlying sentiment for Harmon that may upset the calculations of the two leaders.

Roosevelt's success in the recent Republican primaries in Kansas is expected to result in victory for him in the state convention, which will meet at Independence Wednesday on name delegates to the Chicago convention. The Taft managers count upon victory in Nevada and Arkansas, both of which will hold their state convention during the week.

The state convention of Pennsylvania Democrats, which will meet in Harrisburg Tuesday, is expected to be marked by a lively contest between the rival factions for control of the party organization and the selection of the national committeeman.

A democratic presidential preference primary will be held in Mississippi Tuesday and state conventions to name delegates to the Baltimore gathering will be in Iowa and Washington.

Hearings for the taking of evidence before the examiner in the case of the Government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation will begin Monday in New York City. The examiner is Henry P. Brown of Philadelphia.

A question that has stirred Canada to its depth will be aired in the supreme court at Ottawa Tuesday, when arguments will be heard as to the right of the Canadian Parliament to pass a federal marriage law. Herebefore the provinces alone have legislated on marriage. Various Protestant bodies, however, have recently urged a Dominion law to overcome the marriage customs in certain sections, particularly Quebec, where the law is especially distasteful to the Protestants.

The President and Mrs. Taft are to attend the Cincinnati Music Festival, which is to have its opening Tuesday evening. Later in the week the president expects to go to Princeton to attend the inauguration of Dr. John Grier Hibben as President of Princeton University.

At the call of Governor Hooper of Tennessee, delegates from all of the Southern States are to assemble in Nashville Tuesday for a three days' congress for the study and discussion of social problems peculiar to the South. Other large gatherings of the week will include the national reunion of Confederate Veterans at Macon, the imperial conclave of the order of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles and the International conference of Red Cross Societies in Washington, D. C.

Delinquent Tax List

Sale of Real Estate for Taxes Due the Town of Greenville.

SALE FOR TAXES.

I have this day levied on the following described Real estate, to satisfy the taxes due the town of Greenville and the Graded School district, for the year 1911 and for paying and curbing the interest on same, and said real estate so levied on will be sold at the court house, door in, the town of Greenville, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1912, at 12 o'clock m., unless said taxes and legal charges and expenses arising from the failure to pay same within the time required by the law, are paid by that date.

J. C. TYSON,
Clerk and Tax Collector

Mrs. Lula Allen, bal., 1 lot Cotanch	\$5.00
L. C. Arthur, 12 lots Arthur; 5 lots Parham; 1 lot Pitt St.; 61 acres Patrick	89.26
John Adams, 1 lot Perkins ..	2.00
Washington Brown estate, 1 lot C. & D.	2.35
Turner Branch estate, 1 lot Evans St.	6.20
C. M. Bernard, 1 lot Perkins, 1 lot Rives, 1 lot Mill	20.25
Mrs. T. L. Bland, Guardian, 1 lot College	22.30
W. L. Brown, 1 lot; Res.	23.21
Commercial Knitting Mills, 1 lot; plant	43.10
G. E. Cherry, 1 lot College ..	20.35
J. B. Cherry, 1-2 Cherry; 1-2 Store lot	75.35
Isaac Carr, 1 lot Pitt St.	9.70
Allen Carr, 1 lot Pitt St.	7.11
John Chancey, 1 lot Short St.	9.14
John Chancey, Guardian, 1 lot C. & D.	5.11
Reuben Clark, 1 lot Cotanch ..	10.23
W. J. Coburn, 1 lot Perkins; 1 lot Sheppard	14.55
Sina Davis, 1 lot Sheppard ..	2.35
Lane	8.65
Frank Evans, bal., 1 lot B. Lane	5.20
Mrs. Martha Flake, 1 lot D. Ave	53.12
Mrs. Mary Foley estate, 1 lot 3rd Street	15.30
Oscar Forbes and wife, bal., 1 lot Green St.	5.30
Jane Forbes, 1 lot B. Lane ..	5.15
Zadoc Foreman, 1 lot 13th St. ..	6.59
Sadie B. Fleming, bal., 1 lot near Liberty W. H.	7.68
Sudie B. Fleming and Charity Dudley, 1 lot; Res.	6.95
Hill & Johnson, (H. A. White, Rec.) 1 lot old Factory....	15.30
W. B. Higson, 3 houses 14th St., 1 lot Mill, 1 lot Arthur	55.47
W. H. Harrington, 36 Acres Yellowby, 1 lot front C. House, 1 lot Cotanch St., 1 lot Stables, 2 stores, 6 Acres Moore ..	111.54
D. D. Haskett, 1 block Res ..	25.97
Addie A. Humphrey, estate, 4 houses Pitt St.	22.37
Robt. House, 1 lot Perkins	9.70
Ada Hemby, 1 lot Perkins	4.80
Chas. Hanrahan, 1 lot Perkins ..	4.80
Ed Harris, col., 1 lot Clark St.	12.16
Wm. Harris, 1 lot Arthur	8.33
Henry Hardee, 1 lot Clarke St.	5.50
A. S. Jenkins, 1 lot Arthur ..	12.88
Martha Jones, 1 lot Arthur	2.90
Ida Jones, 1 lot Higgs	4.45
Sam Joyner, 1 lot Hodges	9.84
Charles Jackson, 1 lot B. Lane	17.01
Lizzie Kearney, bal., 1 lot Clark St., 1 lot Clark St.	6.95
Virginia King, 1 lot Pitt St., 12 Lucas, 1 lot Res., 1 lot B. Lane	32.74
J. Robert King, 1 lot Clark St.	6.97
Warren King, 1 lot Perkins	5.50
Mattie King, col., 1 lot C. & D.	3.10
Henry Knox, 1 lot 1st St.	9.35
Henry T. King, 4-12 Acres West Greenville	22.72
D. R. Little, 1 lot Higgs, 1 lot Kinsaul, 1 lot Perry, 1 lot Eborn, 1 lot Perkins	33.57
Mack Little, 1 lot Read St.	5.92
Andrew Moore, 1 lot Pitt St.	5.88
Miles Moye, 1 lot Perkins	2.35
Amos Moye, 1 lot B. Lane	4.45
Manson Marable, 1 lot Res., 1 lot Perkins, 1 lot Perkins ..	18.15
Mrs. S. E. McLawhorn, 1 lot vacant, 1 lot Manning, 1 lot Forbes, 1 lot Fleming, 1 lot Abbott, 1 lot Potter, 1 lot Washington St., 1 lot Washington St., 1 lot Smith, 1 lot Meadows	110.90
Phoebe Nobles, 1 lot Perkins ..	2.35
Frank Norris, 1 lot 13th St.	9.00
J. W. Perkins, 8 lots Lincoln, 1 lot Dudley, 1 lot Lucas, 1 lot Res., 1 lot Adams	52.15
Laura Pridget, 1 lot Pitt St.	3.40
Nettie Peyton, 1 lot Reid St.	3.40
Christiana Patrick, 1 lot Perkins	2.70
Ephraim Rives, Jr., 1 lot Higgs	7.60
Sina Davis and Herman Spell, 1 lot Perkins	9.70
Miles Short, 1 lot Green St.	13.06
J. W. Tripp, 1 lot 2nd St.	11.10
Mary Thigpen, 1 lot Clark St.	4.10
lot Cotanch, 1 lot Washington St., 1 lot Reed St.	22.33
Edith Walker, 1 lot Clark St.	4.10
Major Washington, 1 lot Pitt St.	4.94
Jno. Brown, Jr., 1 lot Patrick ..	3.61
J. C. Savage and wife, 1 lot Forest	11.50

Redeemed (Baltimore Sun)

They stand redeemed they are not what we said,
Or felt, or thought; they are the kindly dead,
Who urned heretic after years of sloth
To save he weak no longer need we loath

These rich whom Slander oft has smeared with muck—
God tested them, and there they proved their pluck—
Young lovers parting at the gates of death
With one long, lingering kiss, one tender breath
Of immemorial greeting and farewell—
The lonely sea, and whither none could tell!

They stand redeemed, these idle sons that bore
The slurs and sneering of the world before!
In that great moment they were true they stood
To help the helpless and forget the brood
Of selfish purpose that we said they nursed
In bosoms many have condemned and cursed;
They passed from honeymoons and dreams and tears
Beyond the multiple and blinding fears
Into the arms of ocean, given up
Without one quiver—bravely—life's sweet cup!

They stand redeemed! These fathers, brothers, men!
They bring old faith in manhood back again.
Besides the boats they stood and saw dead wives
Take the one chance in that doomy hour survives—
The chance made possible by sacrifice
When many men fold arms and pay the price
Of their own lives that those they love may live
With all their wealth they give what few would give—
Gave life and love and hope in one stern deed
Sealed by Christ's love and breathless as his creed!

They stand redeemed! These volunteers of death,
These several comrades, breathing still the breath
Of dew immortal where above them sweep
The waves that kiss and rock them to their sleep;
These "social monsters," judged aright at last
As burying bravely in that hour all cast,
All fine distinctions, pride and pedigree,
In wide-armed brotherhood of that vast sea
That clasp no nobler manhood than they knew
When Love and Death there tried and found them true!
They stand redeemed! Yea, it will matter not
How ill they lived when fortunate their lot
In that dead hour they saw and knew the light,
They grew in manhood and they acted right
Heretic manhood casting with its tide
All lesser traits they may have known aside;
Before the world that sorrows for them all
Who answered thus heretically the call,
They stand redeemed, the dead who greatly died
Purged by their deed of all their sin and pride!

They stand redeemed, these Titans of our day—
Husbands and wives who kissed and turned away;
Lovers and comrades on whom still the bloom
Of bride sat with all its rare perfume;
Od hearts and young twined hopes that servers there
In the black hours of sadness and despair;
Joy and adventure, laughter, sweetness, power—
Calm in that sudden and inviolate hour
Of new-born manhood to go down divine
In the great sea, forevermore its shrine!

S. A. L.

SCHEDULE

Trains Leave Raleigh, effective January 8, 1911.

YEAR ROUND LIMITED—No. 81
4:35 a. m.—For Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and points West, Jacksonville and Florida points, connections at Hamlet for Charlotte and Wilmington.

THE SEABOARD MAIL—No. 38
11:35 a. m.—For Portsmouth-Norfolk, with coaches and parlor car. Connects with steamer for Washington, Baltimore, New York, Boston and Providence.

THE FLORIDA FAST MAIL—No. 66
12:05 a. m.—For Richmond, Washington and New York pullman sleepers, day coaches and dining car. Connects at Richmond with C. & O. at Wash with Pennsylvania railroad and B. & O. for Pittsburgh and points west.

THE SEABOARD MAIL—No. 41
4:10 p. m.—For Atlanta, Charlotte, Wilmington, Birmingham, Memphis, and points west. Parlor cars to Hamlet.

6:00 p. m., No. 30.—"Shoo Fly" for Lousiburg, Henderson Oxford and Norlina.

6:00 p. m., No. 30—"Shoo Fly" for O. for Cincinnati and points west, Memphis, and points west, Jacksonville and all Florida points Pullman sleepers. Arrive Atlanta 7 a. m.

4:48 Arrive Richmond 5:22 a. m. Washington 8:48 a. m., New York 2:31 p. m., Penn. station. Pullman arrive to Washington and New York.

C. B. RYAN, G. P. A., Portsmouth, Va. East, West and Canada.
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J. W. BROWN, JR.

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Farmers actually want the "New Century" on account of its many distinctive features, which are briefly: Operator's weight balances gangs, perfectly balanced pole without even so much as a balance lever. Simplicity unequalled—not a lever, spring, ratchet or other nuisance on it. Light on draft, because it weighs less and has draft closer to shovels. Evenness of cultivation, that is, movement does not effect position of gangs. Six shovels, spring break works perfectly in widest or narrowest rows cotton, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, potatoes, etc.

Learn more about this cultivator. Fifty of the best farmers in Pitt county using this cultivator. Call and let us demonstrate to you its many distinctive features.

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Hart & Hadley

Greenville, N. C.

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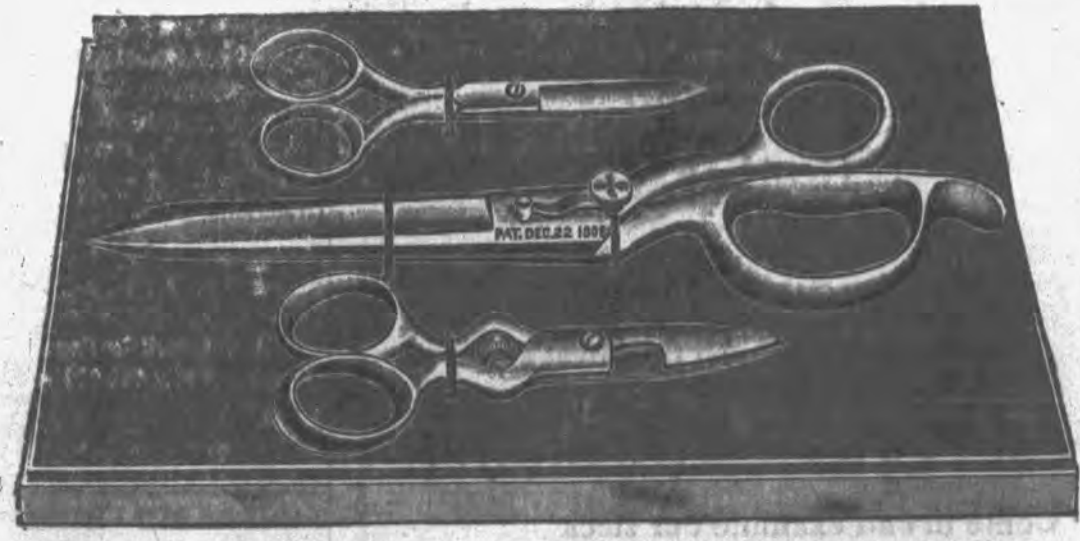
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