FEDERAL PRINT SHOP WORLDS BEST

A Few Statistics as to the Volume of Printed Matter Uncle Sam Puts out—Some Records

In its Government Printing Office the United States has the best printing plant in the world. The government, through its various departments and its printing establishment gives to its people more useful information than does any other government in the world. A few private printing plants turn out more tons of printed paper a year but these run on a few large jobs. While they do a larger amount of press work they do a far smaller amount of work in other respects.

It is a noteworthy fact that the principle single job of the Government office is done for the American farmer—the printing of 400,000 copies annually of the Agricultural Year Book, requiring 1,200,000 pounds of paper, 170,000,000 pounds of binder board, 50,000 yards of vellum for cover and 500 spools of thread. The job that is most generally known to the public is the publication of the Congressional Record. The copy for this publication running from 50 to 100 printed pages each day of the Congressional session is delivered to the printer at 7 o'clock in the evening and the records are placed in the mails about 6 o'clock the next morning. Along with these two large jobs fairly familiar to the people of the country, the Government printing office conducts a vast amount of work of which the general public knows little although it daily handles some of the output of the plant.

For instance, this office prints an average of 4,200,000 postal cards per day and in the course of a year prints 150,000,000 money order forms.

In the typesetting department there are machines operated from keyboard machines and 12 monotype casting machines. There are 120 sets of cases in which are stored about 1,000,000 pounds of type.

In the binding establishment are machines which automatically gather the signatures for a book, either then apply the glue and perform most of the work of binding without individual handling by workmen. Machines automatic in operation gather, stitch, cover and trimmed pamphlets of from 16 to 200 pages. As an illustration of the speed with which the government printing office can handle work it may be cited the record that was made in the publication of the report of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments. This document filled 370 printed pages all set in type in the government printing office in 20 hours. The first form of 57 sixteen page signatures reached the press room at 10.30 a. m. and 1,500 complete copies were sent to the binder at 5:30 p. m. the same day. Paper bound copies were in the hands of the president at 9 o'clock the next morning or only 10 hours after the manuscript copy was received at the government printing office. Another record accomplishment was the publication of the report on the sinking of the Maine. The report was transmitted to Congress by President McKinley one afternoon and the next morning printed copies were in the hands of every member. It contained nearly 300 page of printed matter and 24 full page illustrations.

The Government Printing Office is today at the highest point of efficiency and economic management under the supervision of George H. Carter of Iowa who began to learn his trade in a small country printing office, serving later in every capacity in newspaper work and also as Clerk of the joint Committee on printing where he acquired the knowledge of Government printing problems which enabled him to institute numerous improvements in management of the Government Printing office.

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GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO

Through the Years As a Mountain School Teacher

By Nannie J. Rivers

The next year found me in a lovely place. I was thrown among good people whose children evidenced home training. Memory is busy tonight and in her capricious backward flight, many things, incidents of long ago, are dug from the debris of the years and stand clearly before me as if they had hapened yesterday.

Memory, "the faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind" Memory, one of the choicest gifts to mortals given. The sad part of it is that we remember the evil as well as the good. "Memory when she goes glaning gathers the thistles as well as the roses." In this school, about which I am going to write, one remark made by one of the men, cast a chill over my youthful aspirations. I thought, and still think, that it was the wrong expression to make. How much better it would have been had he said something encouraging. Listen to this elegant sentiment: "Woman's place is like dogs and cats—at home"" As I think about it now it doesn't seem so strange that he said it, for at that time, there were only six women in the county who taught school. We helped to live down prejudice against female teachers, didn't we dear teachers of long ago? To realize how the barrier has been broken down you need to visit Boone during the three months summer school, when four or five hundred teachers gather here for instruction from the best teachers that can be secured. But memory's bells keep ringing. That beautiful spot, those kind people, the school house, the little white church near by, the minister's visit once a month that we all looked forward to with pleasure, the prayer meeting every Wednesday evening—all spoke of refinement of people, it and carried "peace and good will" as one of the new commandments to the country.

The [illegible] school children did their work really as well as any experts could do. How my dear children did try. All the events that might have been expected. I had four little boys—they are little boys to me yet. I saw one of them recently and I am told he weighs three hundred pounds. One of the four little boys used to cry if he failed to get to stand by me on recitation. I wonder if he remembers it. Those little girls too, Jane, Dora Blanche and little Hazel-eyed Zolda. Other little girls were in that school—I can see them yet but can't call their names. Someway the children of that day were so sweet, pure and clean. They knew nothing of dime novels and other impure literature. They had never heard of the movies which in many respects is a blot on the escutcheon of a civilized country. They could be made helpful and instructive, but a pure clean film is a—days is seldom seen. I take some extracts from the Peoples Home Journal, a periodical that condemns the sale of unhealthy books. Justice Ford of New York City makes this statement: "The matter of bad books is a crying evil." "This commercialization of moral poison has taken place so brazenly, that thousands of fathers and mothers are up in arms against it. We do not want to interfere with book publication but to prosecute effectively the publication of dirt." Teachers, watch your children's desks. The book stores are selling filthy literature.

Well, I have drifted far from my subject. That school and those people in memory, are evergreen setting pleasure. I remember the horseback ride across George's Gap. The feet of the faithful horse carried me safely to my boarding house where I was kindly welcomed. I soon felt at home among those good people and taught my school without a jar. My voucher called for $72.00; after paying my board I had $52.00 left. Stiff rich! This for the full term.

(To be continued.)

DR. A. W. DULA

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I have been licensed by examination by the State Boards of Examiners of North Carolina South Carolina and Tennessee and pronounced thoroughly competent to examine eyes and fit glasses.

TO SEE BETTER SEE DULA

See me at following places:

Sherwood, N. C. Sept 6

Shulls Mills, N. C. Sept 7

Dr. A. W. Dula

A SMALL DOG, barking loudly chased madly after a passing express train up a country railroad station platform.

"What makes him run after it?" asked a traveler of the station agent, owner of the dog.

"I dunno," answered the agent thoughtfully. "But that never bothered me so much as what he will do with it if he ever catches it."

There are many communities which talk loudly about the need of good roads, the value of good roads, the use of good roads. They talk themselves into a bond issue or a road tax, and build one, two, ten miles of good roads. Too often those miles neither begin anywhere nor end anywhere; do not connect with any good road at either end. Travelers will wonder what they will do with the good roads now that they have caught them?

There is no magic in a few miles of paved highway. The farmer who must haul through mud to get to a paved highway, and over ruts and stones after leaving it to get to market, experiences no real economy.

The economy and benefit of improved highways comes when they are improved for all their length. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. A regiment is no faster than its slowest soldier. A road for economy of horse flesh or motor capacity is no more economical than its worst mile.

FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF ROAD BUILDING

Good roads were first built by the more active or prosperous towns or townships. The larger centers of population attracted the road traffic of adjacent communities. Such traffic did not help build or maintain the roads it partly destroyed.

The destruction resulted in a demand for county appropriations for road building. The moneys were first distributed among the towns or townships on some agreed plan and were spent by them or under the joint authority of county officials. Under these conditions most of such money went into politics and not into roads and there was no uniformity in construction or care.

As a result there was a reaction in favor of county roads built and maintained by the county officials. Then and only then did the bulk of such appropriations get into roads and there was a beginning of efficiency and uniformity.

But history repeated itself. The more active and prosperous counties built and maintained good roads. These were again destroyed by the traffic from adjacent counties. This traffic did not help build or care for the roads it destroyed. There followed a state wide demand for state appropriations toward road building. Again history repeated itself in the form of state aid to thecounties and towns to be spent by them or under joint authority of the state officials. And again most of such moneys went into politics, and not into roads, and lack of efficiency and uniformity persisted.

As a result of this waste history once more repeated itself and there was a demand for state highways built and maintained by the state under its highway commission. Efficiency and uniformity were the result and the moneys went into roads.

Those states which now have the best road systems have a three fold system, each under the exclusive jurisdiction of its properly constituted authorities. This has produced the largest mileage of roads for the less expenditure. It has brought efficiency and uniformity out of chaos, and the money has gone into roads.

Why not have a four fold system with the nation doing for states what the states have done for counties and the counties for townships?

By this four-fold system of roads there will be an impetus as yet unthought of, giving to road building throughout the nation. Authority and responsibility will be largely divided and fixed without conflict arising. Uniformity and efficiency will be established. Standards of construction and maintenance will be raised. The entire nation will be gven good road by a well balanced connected system of Natonal state county and Town Highways reaching out to the most remote parts. They will be built in the shortest possible time and with the utmost economy. The money will get into roads, where it belongs, and the cost will be equitably distributed upon those communities best able to bear the burden. In other words the farmer will thus get what he needs and what he wants. He has not been getting this by "Federal Aid."

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF EVERY KIND BY RIVERS PRINT. CO.

Later Reports Give—

(Continued from page one)

All advices received here indicate that a succession of earth disturbances in that area extending for a great many miles inland and to the north, and everywhere the first destructive forces were augmented by explosions, the bursting of water lines the overflow of rivers, and the overpowering rush of tidal waves.

It is reported that new islands have been forced up from the bed of the ocean, while whole sections have disappeared. Rivers are said to have changed their courses and volcanoes are erupting in various districts.

The disaster spared none who stood in its path. Many members of noble families have perished. Word is received that the fires in Tokio burned out Monday night, but at the same time couriers carrying appeals for food and medical supplies and assistance for the hundreds of thousands of refugees who unless succored speedily cannot survive.

For the moment all efforts are being directed, first for ascertaining the extent of Japan's vast losses both in citizens and foreign residents, and material damage to its cities, and secondly in rushing all assistance in every form to the stricken districts. There has been no time for the summing up of the terrible consequences of the earthquake nor for a preparation of lists of the prominent dead, Japanese or foreign residents.

Warships of many foreign nations are on the seas bringing assistance, gives encouragement to the government and the people in the greatest calamity.

Revival Services—

(Continued From Page One)

(Continued From Page One)

Blow, he said, is that the people are forgetting God.

He also showed that a general war, together with famines, pestilences and earthquakes in many places were foretold by Christ in Matthew 24:6-8, and would mark the time of the end or the beginning of sorrows.

The most outstanding event in the World War, according to the Evangelist, was the capture of Jerusalem by General Allenby without firing a shot, and the promise of Great Britain and the League of Nations that Palestine shall be the national home of the Jews.

He went on to show how we are nearing the end of that period called "The Time of the Gentiles" which began 604 years before Christ when God took away the ruling power from the Jews because of their sin and disobedience and placed it in the hands of the Gentiles, but now the Gentiles are forgetting and disobeying God and these are days of God's preparation when He is preparing the world for renovation, the true church for the return of Christ, and the Jew for the restoration of Palestine as a nation. There can be no World peace be declared, until the Prince of Peace returns to earth and restores peace at Jerusalem, the capitol of the Great King with the Jewish nation reconverted to God and again a channel of world blessing, as God promised Abraham (Gen. 12-13) The evangelist exorted the Christian to watch and pray so that the coming judgments shall not overtake them unawares and to do all they can in the short time that remains to save some.

On Sunday night Rev. Camp spoke on the "Ressurrection of Christ" and emphasized the fact that Christ is living in a material body of flesh and bones in Heaven—the very same body that died on the cross as a full atonement for sin and was buried in Joseph's tomb, except that it has no blood in it but is kept alive directly by the power of the Holy Spirit. The fact, he declared, is the proof that Christ is the Son of God-with power the King of the Jews and the King of Kings the judge of all men, both saved and lost: the Great High Priest able to save; and the head of the true Church. In closing the Evangelist pled with all to yield their lives to His entrol.

These revival meetings are expected to continue over Sunday and a part and perhaps a whole of next week.

Next Sunday afternoon the special subject as announced will be "The Signs of the Times." Every one in Watauga County should hear this address and understand more fully the meaning of current events.

In addition to his illustrated sermons, Mr. Camp sings one or more solos at each service. Tuesday night Mrs. I. G. Greer and he sang a duet written by Mrs. Camp entitled "He is coming Again," which was enjoyed by all present.

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MONEY TALKS

WHAT DOES YOUR MONEY SAY?

"GOODBYE FOREVER"

OR

"WATCH ME GROW"

YOU CAN TEACH IT TO SAY EITHER

DEPOSIT IT WITH US AND WE WILL

MAKE IT TALK FOR YOU. YOU

WILL BE PLEASED

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BOONE, N. C.

LADY WAS IN A BAD FIX FROM NERVOUS INDIGESTION

Biloxi, Miss.—"I had, for a year or more, nervous indigestion, or some form of stomach trouble," says Mrs. Alonzo Ford, 1117 Clay Street, this city. "The water I drank at that time seemed to constipate me. I would suffer until I got so nervous I wanted to get down on the floor and roll. I felt like I could tear my clothes.

"Every night, and night after night, I had to take something for a laxative, and it had to be kept up nightly. My side would pain. I looked awful. My skin was sallow and seemed spotted. I would look at my hands and arms, and the flesh looked lifeless.

"I happened to get a Birthday Almanac, so I told my husband I would try the Black-Draught, which I did. I took a few big doses. I felt much better. My liver acted well. I made a good, warm tea and drank it that way. Soon I found that nervous, tight feeling was going, as was the pain in my side. I found I did not have to take it every night. Soon, after a few weeks, I could leave it off for a week or so, and I did not suffer with constipation. . . I gained flesh. I have a good color, and believe it was a stubborn liver, and that Black-Draught did the work.

"I went to my mother's (Mrs. Deeters) one day, and she wasn't well at all. . . I told her we'd try Black-Draught. We did, and now she keeps it to take after eating. It certainly helped her, and we neither will be without it in our homes. It is so simple, and the dose can be regulated as the case may be. We use small doses after meals for indigestion, and larger doses for headache or bad liver."

Thedford's Black-Draught liver medicine is for sale everywhere. 1 84

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