

**ROOSEVELT'S DESCRIPTION OF MONKEY LAND**

"A remote but exceptionally important bit of railroad building is the proposed extension of the Kenya Colony link into Uganda, which will link Bombasa with the Nile." says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Pushing the line 75 miles beyond its present terminus at Turbo will open to coastal travelers one of the most diverse regions of the world, from a geographic and scenic standpoint."

"The existing railroad gives ample promise of what lies beyond. When he entered Africa for his famous lion hunt the late Theodore Roosevelt rode over this stretch on a locomotive cowcatcher and when he gave his first lecture before the National Geographic Society after his return he said: 'I really doubt if there is a railroad trip in the world as well worth taking as that up to the little British East African capital.'"

"From the terminus of the contemplated extension at Jinja, the passenger some day will emerge to view two of the world's notable natural features—Victoria Nyancia, to the south, and in the northern background the giant Mount Elgon with its crater ten miles across and its jagged rim rising to 14,000 feet."

"Jinja is located on the marvellously beautiful gulf through which the waters pour from the mighty lake over Ripen falls and enter upon the cascaded and swirling course of the Victoria Nile."

"These are only two of Uganda's physical aspects which range from snow capped mountains, some veiled in heavy mists, to arid areas where rain has not fallen for periods of two years."

"In the Rift Valley is a curious people who are guileless of clothes but extremely painstaking of their hair. It is most unusual for a Sak woman to have any hair on her head. The men, however, let their hair grow and upon a father's death his hair is divided among his sons. Each son weaves his into a sort of receptacle in which he places his snuff box ornaments and other valuable trinkets."

"Sir Harry Johnson tells of another tribe, the Andorobo, who wander among dense forests and game-haunted wildernesses. He says they manage the life which we may suppose to have been led by our far-away ancestors in the earliest Stone Ages. They lead in fact very much the life that the most primitive types of man lead in Great Britain and France in the far back days of big animals, possibly before the coming of the glacial periods."

"They live entirely by the chase, often consuming the flesh of birds, and beasts uncooked. Though they commit considerable devastations among the game of the province they are a picturesque feature when encountered."

"Joseph Thomson, founder of British East Africa, which now is Kenya, is famous for never having fired at a native. He first penetrated Masai-land where the reality approaches Kipling's fantastic lines."

"This is a sorrowful story,  
Told when the twilight falls  
And the monkeys walk together,  
Holding each other's tails."

"Sir Harry Johnson's Masai-land picture follows:

"Their towns are surrounded by belts of tall trees, mainly Acacias, some of which may be considerably over a hundred feet in height, with green boughs and trunks and ever-present flaky films of pinnated foliage. In the rainy time of the year these trees are loaded with tiny golden balls of flowers, like tassels of floss silk, which exhale a most delicious perfume of honey. In the plains between the villages Grevy's zebra and a few aryx antelopes scamper about, while golden and black jackals hunt for small prey in broad daylight with a constant whimpering."

"Enormous baboons sit in the branches of the huge trees ready to rifle the native crops at the least lack of vigilance on the part of the boy guardians. Large herds of cattle and troops of isabella colored donkeys, with broad black shoulder stripes, go out in the morning to graze, and return through a faint cloud of dust, which is turned golden by the setting sun in the mellow evening, the cattle lowing and occasionally fighting, the asses kicking, plunging and biting one another."

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**NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS**

Lenoir News-Topic.  
It may be just as well to say a word in defense of this much maligned, and as we think, much belaudered "resolve." It has always been the habit of speak of it as being in the class of those unexecuted intentions with which, using a milder word than is usually employed, the nether world is said to be paved. Some of these resolutions made on the first of the year, it will be perhaps admitted, have been kept to the letter, and we submit that in such a case the "day of the year" as the French call January first, should have due credit. A promise or resolution, made upon that day and lived up to, is just as much entitled to the meed of praise as though made upon another day.

It is true that this slighting regard for the New Year resolution may have originated in the obsolete habits of a bygone era. It is common knowledge that humanity is prone to a certain dilatoriness and inclination to postpone disagreeable duties to that day that never comes, the "manana" of the Spanish. In the pleiocene age—we believe it was that age—there were men who in order to gain time, would put off the evil day which their important wives and perhaps other friends were wishing on them, to January 1, a day certain but further away than "manana" which means tomorrow. During this interval they felt themselves free to indulge the habit which they proposed to resolve away on January 1, upon which day they bravely "swore off" from the habit, but in too many instances resumed it on the second day of the new year. These pious resolutions were put the declaration of any well defined intention to do or not to do anything, and the only weak virtue possessed was the vague hope or wish of a weak brother that he might be able to disentangle himself from a vicious habit that gripped him as an octopus. Even if such instances a small percentage—but a very small one—of the resolutions were kept. The great preponderance of broken New Year resolutions under this particular head can be said to be regarded not only with suspicion but with disbelief.

In all seriousness it is our duty to make a daily survey of our lives in order to detect any delinquency, either of omission or commission, which we should resolve to amend, but upon such a notable anniversary as the beginning of a New Year should we pay strict regard to this matter. It is all the more necessary to make frequent surveys of this kind because it is in human nature to always take the "line of least resistance" in progress of life unless sustained against it by some power outside of that nature. As the poets all sing, easy is the road downward, away from what our higher nature, if given a chance, would lead us to.

We should surely pay as much regard to our intellectual, artistic, ethical and spiritual condition as business does to its material progress. No business, big or little, can stand without frequent periodical inventories and surveys of the relationship between profit and loss. The oftener these surveys are made, within bounds, the greater chance of success, if the conductor of business is best. As a matter of fact many business houses do or can make this survey every day and at close intervals can show a balance sheet indicating the state of the business. Business does this for one purpose—to see that profits are on the right side and that losses are minimized, in other words to insure the making of money. The intellectual, aesthetic, ethical and spiritual qualities in man are subject to many more dangers than the making of money, and even the making of money, unless carefully watched, may have a deleterious effect upon their growth.

Therefore it is meet and proper to enter upon a new year to strike a balance and see if we are acting up to the standard set by a wholesome, full-rounded, healthy human nature.

Tom Farhed says that now is the time for self-inquiry. In what way was failure made on the farm last year and how can it be remedied this season?

Twenty carloads of lime and five lime spreaders were purchased by Wake County farmers to help with their soil improvement next year reports county agent J. C. Anderson.

Ten farmers in Lincoln county are getting chicks ready for the early market. Some have taken off their first hatch and the incubators are now busy again. From twelve to fifteen thousand eggs will be set from now to the first of April to supply early chickens to hotels, reports county agent Morrison.

For over twenty years the North Carolina Experiment Station has been testing and standardizing cotton varieties. Over 200 tests have been made of the different varieties and results show that two or three are best suited for North Carolina conditions. They are the ones to be planted for most profit will cotton says Dr. Winters of the Division of Agronomy.

Police reports show that in New York city, 2,446 girls and women were reported missing in 1922, 1,652 of whom were girls under twenty-one years. Chicago recorded 1,549; Los Angeles, 1,937; Philadelphia, 1,090; St. Louis had 708; San Francisco 471, and Detroit, 311. About 92 per cent of the missing were finally located—dead or alive—but the records show that many had undergone experiences worse than death.

Large as these figures are, they represent only about one-half of the actual number of those who actually dropped out of sight at some time during the year, in the opinion of Capt. John B. Ayers, chief of the bureau of missing persons, New York city.

"People often fail to report disappearing members of their family to us because they mistakenly fear we will bring publicity upon them, when that is the last thing we want to do," said Captain Ayers in a statement to the National association.

"Many also drop out of sight who have no one sufficiently interested to make a report. In our best judgment, we feel it fair to double actual figures, making a total of 4,892 women and girls in New York city, of whom 2,294 were under twenty-one years of age. If the same ratio of disappearance holds good for the United States as applies to New York city then we can arrive by an arithmetical comparison at the total for the United States, which will approximate 90,000 girls who probably disappear annually.

Of course, it must be understood that these are not permanent disappearances, as a very large per cent are accounted for. Our record for last year was 98 per cent found."

**11,000 WOMEN MISSING IN 1923**

**Travelers Aid Societies Declare Over 900 Girls Have Not Been Found.**

New York—More than 11,000 girls and women were reported missing during 1922 by police headquarters in

33 American cities, and approximately 900 of them had not been located by December 31.

These figures were gathered by the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies of this city in an effort to estimate the number and types of persons who drop out of sight each year. Reports from 37 cities, the association said, gave a total of 31,638 men, women and children who disappeared, about 2,500 of whom were not found. Seeking for people who disappear is a part of Travelers Aid service which protects inexperienced travelers from harm by giving advice and help at railroad stations and steamship piers, according to John R. Shillady, general director of the National association.

Works in 160 Cities.  
"Travelers Aid workers in 160 cities helped more than 2,000,000 persons last year," he said, "saving thousands of girls from being lured off by designing individuals in crowded stations. The service helped all travelers, from mere information seekers to those in dire emergency."

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**STOCKHOLDERS MEETING**

All stockholders of the Brushy Fork Cheese Factory are urged to be present at an annual meeting on Jan. 25, 1924 at the above named cheese factory, at 2 p. m.

J. H. HAYES, President  
JAS. H. BINGHAM, Secy.

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