MR. SIMPKINS PAYS HIS INCOME TAX

By ROBERT MOBLAIR,

By ROBERT Mcellair.

Mr. Simpkins gazed at the portrait on the wall till his eyes filled with tears. It was a portrait of his father, Colonel Simpkins, who had four times been promoted for valor during the Civil War and had died bravely on the field of action. Mr. Simpkins' throat ached now for two reasons; First, he reverenced and adored the memory of his father; secondly, his age and his eyes and his game leg wouldn't let him go to war himself. And as he observed the martial bearing and uncompromising gaze of Colonel Simpkins he saw, in imagination, the thankt clad lads of the new generation marching forth and crossing three thousand miles of sea to fight, maybe die, for liberty.

Mr. Simpkins peered around to make sure that neither Bess nor John (who were at the teasing ages of sixteen and seventeen) were where they could see him, then he straightened and threw his right arm up for a salute. But his gonty shoulder twinged, and he groomed. He couldn't even salute.

"Damn!" said Mr. Simpkins, and with his other hand flercely twirled his white mustachios.

He turned and imped into the li-

mustachios.
turned and limped into the li-

white mustachies.

He turned and limped into the library and sat down creakily before the mahogany desk on which were lying the blanks for his income tax statement, blanks which he had rather grumpily got from the Internal Revenue officer only that day after luncheon on his way home from the club.

Mr. Simpkins' income for 1917 had smounted to just about \$15,000, and he had been rather snappy on the subject of taxes ever since he had discovered that the mere income a man has the greater the percentage of it he pays in taxes. He could think of several men who, like himself, were married and had two children, and yet, although their incomes were nearly half of his, they would pay only a small fraction of the amount he paid. He gloomlily draw the blank nearer and began filling in the information that it asked for.

As Mr. Simpkins' income was \$15,000 he had to figure out the amounts payable on each of the successive smaller classes of incomes ip order to arrive at the total due from himself. He passed over the first class who must pay taxes, that is, single men making over 1,000. His calculation for married men then showed up as follows:

First, they pay 2 per cent. (under the 1918 law) on all income over \$4,000, deducting \$200 for each of their children under eighteen years. In Mr. Simpkins' case this was \$212, which he put down in the "payable" column.

isimpkins' case this was \$212, which he put down in the "payable" column.

He saw next that, under the 1917 law, married men pay an additional 2-per cent on all over \$2,000—with the same allowance for children. This added \$262 to his "payable" column.

He then observed that for every \$2,500 jump in his income over \$5,000 he had to pay a Surtax, the percentage growing larger with each jump. This

growing larger with each jump. This was \$250 mere added to his burden. And on top of all this came an "Excess Profits" tax of 8 per cent. on all "occupation" income over \$6,000, makes \$250.

"escupation" income over \$6,000, making \$720 more.

The total, then, he must pay was fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars.

"Whew!" exclaimed Mr. Simpkins angrily. "There's young Henry Wilkins, who married Jake Johnson's girl, he makes \$2,000 and he doesn't pay a cent. of taxes. I guess this is his war as well as mine!"

as well as mine?"

Thinking of young Henry Wilkins, he remembered that Mrs. Wilkins were yeary afternoon to make bandages for the Red Cross and that Henry, who

was a lawyer, was adding the Local
Draft Board with its questionnaires.
"Well," he admitted to himself,
"that makes a difference."
He thought next of Judge Willough-He though next of Judge Willough-by, whose income was about \$3,000.

"He only pays \$20," commented Mr. Simpkins, not quite so angrily this time; and then a thought struck him and he sat up rigidly in his chair. Judge Willoughby's son had been drowned on the Tuscania when it was submarined with the loss of two hun-dred soldiers.

ared soldiers.

"Judge Willoughby gave his son to America," muttered Mr. Simpkins.

He leaned forward suddenly and put

He leaned roward sudgenly and put his face in his hands.

For a long time Mr. Simpkins sat very still in that position. There was no sound in the library except the ticking of the tail clock and an occasional trill of laughter from the children skylarking upstairs. The square of light on the carpet gradually withfirst twilight and then darkness settled in about the quiet, white haired, some-

times irascible old man.

Mr. Simplins was thinking things
which he would never afterward speak
of, he was thinking things that were too sacred ever to be put into words.
But some inking of his thoughts may
be found in his rejoinder to Mrs.
Simpkins when that placid lady came
in and turned on the lights, and esked

him whether he was ready for dinner.
"Judge Willoughby's only son was
worth as much as fourteen hundred
and thirty-four dollars, wasn't he?"
Mr. Simpkins demanded of her.
As his wife, who was not unused to
his superficial irritations, watched him
in mild astonishment, Mr. Simpkins
limped out to the hall and took his from the hat rack. Letting himself out into the foggy evening, he tapped his way down to the corner, and mailed his ne tax statement and check with

his own hands.
"Now, God be thanked," said Mr.
Simpklis as the lid clanked shut over
his missive, "I can do this much for
my country, anyhow."

CANTEEN SERVICE FOR SAMMIES IN FRANCE

Red Cross To Serve Boys In The Front Line Trenches

ave this pervice directly in touch ith the medical relief stations nearest the front. The work is often done noter heavy shell fire and requires can of great bravery and sympathy. The American army officers are manesting a keen interest in having this rivice at the disposal of the American cops and have asked the Red Cross a cuilst a substantial number of men the highest caliber to undertake its work. It will be performed at the bint nearest the firing line at which willians are permitted.

URSES NEEDED IN MILITARY HOSPITALS

urgeon General Asks Red Cross To Supply 5,000 Nurses

Surgeon General Gorgas of the United States army has called upon the American Red Cross to supply to the Army Nurse Corps five thousand nurses between now and the first of June. These nurses are needed for service in the military hospitals both in this country and abroad. Although the Red Cross has already supplied nearly 7,000 nurses as a reserve for the Army and Navy Nurse Corps since the beginning of the war, the imperative need for a greater army of nurses grows daily as the war progresses. According to a statement made by Surgeon General Gorgas, it is estimated that there are between eighty and ninety thousand registered nurses in the United States, and that approximately thry thousand will be needed for service in army hospitals during the present year. The immediate need for five thousand of these is emphasized.

the present year. The immediate need for five thousand of these is emphasized.

Miss Jane A. Delano, Director of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross said:

"Not only are we appealing to the nurses to volunteer for this service, but we also appeal to the public and to the physicians employing these nurses to aid in making it possible for them, without too great financial sacrifice on their part, to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of their country. We wish also to bring to the attention of nurses the unusual opportunity offered by the insurance law enacted for the protection of our samy and havy, which applies equally to nurses assigned to duty as members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps.

"A great responsibility rests upon the nurses of the country. They are the only group of women recognized as a part of the military establishment, and should be looked upon as the representatives of the womanhood of America at the froat.

"Not only should the other women of the country encourage nurses to volunteer for service, but they should make every effort possible to protect the nurses bolding themselves ready for service and share with them the responsibility and sacrifices necessary."

BOOSTER FOR RETTER ROADS

BOOSTER FOR BETTER ROADS

Danger of Going Too Fast in Cor struction of Highways—Mistakes Liable to Be Costly.

important factor in the movement for better roads. Every auto owner, be he ably more impatient with our present roads than the farmer. In our polit-ical life the farmer has always been the conservative while the city man has been the radical, the progressive. It takes the two factions to brin



Good Road in lows.

about well balanced political cond tions; one is as much needed as the

Since the road supervisors at their last annual meeting took the stand they were not in favor of paving coun-try roads at the present at least, they have been rather severely censured by the daily press and told that they are behind the times, trailing in the dust. That hard roads of some kind dust. That hard roads of some kind will be built throughout the country some time cannot be questioned, and the supervisors recognized that fact when they said that they were not in favor of loading the counties down with road debts at the present time. with road debts at the present time. We are inclined to commend the su-pervisors for the stand they took, be-cause there is danger of going too fast with expensive methods of construc-tion until the different kinds of roads tion until the different kinds of roads that are practicable for different localities have been more fully tested, says Farmer and Breeder. Mistakes made in permanent road construction are liable to be rather expensive.

Lows has made rapid progress in road improvement during the past two years, and while no permanent roads have been built the work of grading and draping as least two principles.

have been built the work of grading and draining at least two principal roads through each county and the construction of cement culverts and bridges is something that will have to be done everywhere before permanent roads can possibly be built. Then, too, in many sections at least, when our roads are brought to a grade, are well drained, and then properly cared for with the road drag, they become very passable indeed. We believe that it is not a bad plan to use them for a few passable indeed. We believe that it is not a bad plan to use them for a few years in that condition and give the drag a good chance to show what it will do for them when used as fre-quently as it should be.

The American Red Cross has just arranged to establish with the American troops in France a front line cantesia service similar to that through which they have served more than a million polius with hot drinks during the last six months, according to a cable just received by the War Council from Major James H. Perkins, Red Cross Commissioner to France.

This will consist of rolling canteens atationed close behind the front line tropches. There are now fifteen of these operating behind the French lines, from which fifty or more large receptacles of hot drinks are sent forward daily, usually in the amall hours of the morning. These drinks are served free to the men going on or coming off duty.

This service has proven of such select the the the American struy has saled the Red Cross to

LIVE STOCK FARMING AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY



results in the exhaustion of soils. The neglect in preserving and increasing the quantity of farm manures has been a great drain on the natural resources of the American farm, especially in the southern portion of the United States. The lack of intelligent care of the waste products and the convenient form of commercial fertilizers have jointly been responsible for the almost general neglect of farm manures.

the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been properly handled and through exposure and neglect has lost a large percentage of its plant food. The chief difference between barnyard manure and other vegetable matter is that the process of passing through the animal has rendered the fertilizing elements of the former more available for absoption in plant growth. The best authorities tell us that from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of a important when horse manure predominates. This can be remedied by adding water when needed.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No farming people have ever been able economically to maintain the fertility of their soils without the use of manures is a waste of energy and results in the exhaustion of soils. The respect to presenting and increasing.

Value of Fertilizers.

Commercial fertilizers have played and will continue to play a great part in the farm economy of the country. Their full value, however, cannot be tobtained by their exclusive use. A much greater value can be had from them when used wisely in connection with manure and green crops. One of the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been only serves its our pose in helping to

APRIL 1 LAST DAY FOR FEDERAL RETURNS

Penalties for Income Dodgers Are Severe-Get Your Return In if You Are Liable.

April 1, 1918, is the final day allowed under the federal income tax law for the filing of federal income tax returns. Persons who are requirto file returns under the provisions law and who fall to get their rerns in on time are subject to severe penalties, as follows:

For making false or fraudulent return, not exceeding \$2,000 or not ex-ceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court,

For failing to make return on time, not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000, and, in addition, 50 per cent, of the amount of tax due.

If on account of illness or absence from home you are unable to render your return within the time prescribed by law you may obtain an extension of 30 days if a request therefor is filed with the collector of your district before the due date of the return. In

more than 30 days, but the commis-sioner of internal revenue has author-ity to grant a reasonable extension beyond 30 days in meritorious cases. beyond 30 days in meritorious cases. If you desire an extension of more than 30 days your request should be addressed to the commissioner and should contain a detailed statement covering the reasons which make it impossible for you to file your return on or before April 1.

The internal revenue men are now completing their tour of the country.

completing their tour of the country, during which they were in touch with the people of every city and town. If you failed to get in touch with the deputy which visited your section it is not too late to get advice. Consult your postmaster as to where the nearest deputy is new. Get your blank form, study the directions and the requirements as shown thereon and make your return without fail if your income was sufficient to come within the bounds named in the law.

the bounds named in the law.

It is pointed out by Commissioner Roper that it is important that the people comply with the federal laws as fully as they are complying with the drafts for men and the conservation of foods and fuel. "The war must be paid for," says Commissioner Roper. "Congress has as much right to conscript a just portion of income as it has to conscript our boys. The tax for 1917 is designed to reach moderate as well as large incomes, so that all persons who are in financial position to bear a portion of the heavy government expenses can be assessed in proportion to their ability to pay.

"The man who is barely making a

"The man who is barely making a living or barely supporting a family is not affected by the 1917 law. But the man who is able to bear a share of the burden has been reached by the new law, and he should accept his responsibility in the same particite spirit that our young men have shown in offering themselves for this great purpose of the country to make the world safe for people of all kinds to live in and to govern themselves."

This tax is one which recognizes women as on an equal basis with men. The unmarried woman or the married woman with a salary must make tax return just the same as any man. Only the woman supporting her mother or other members of her family may take out \$2,000 exemption. exemption, the law the head of the fami-ene whose earning power con-

Similarly a widow with small chil-dren to support can take out \$2,000 exemption and \$200 additional exemp-tion for each of her children under eighteen. Thus it is intended that the law shall work no hardship to wo

the law shall work no hardship to women having to struggle to get along. But each must file return if her income is \$1,000.

A man whose wife dees and who is left with small children to support upon a moderate income may also take full exemption under the new tax law and also claim \$200 exemption for each of his children under eighteen.

The widower under the law is a single man and must make tax return accordingly. Married men need not file returns unless they are earnnot file returns unless they are earn-ing \$2,000 or more.

"This is as much a national obliga-

"This is as much a national obligation as the reporting for duty of a man
drafted for service with the colors,"
says D. C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, "As it stands, it is
much a matter of the man or weman's own conscience. It is for him
or for her to determine just how far
he is liable to the tax. He must figure
his own income and if it reaches the his own income and if it reaches the figures named in the law must make faithful report upon it to the prope authority.

"This tax is distinctly a war measure and will be in effect during the

war.
"This is a people's tax—it reaches of the right down into the pockets of the small wage earner; it makes him a partner in the job of winning the war."

Collectors of internal revenue are not authorized to grant extensions of RED CROSS TO COLLECT **CLOTHING FOR BELGIUM**

Hoover Asks Davison's Ald in Work

JUNIOR RED CROSS TAKES

units or to incorporate all Army of Re lief members in their territory as a single Junior Auxiliary.

Why Are You Gray?

The food and thrift regulation

Beginning March 18 and ending March 25, a seven day, nation-wide campaign will be carried on by the American Red Cross and the Commission for Relief in Belgium gium to secure a minimum quantity of 5,000 tons of clothes quantity of 5,000 tons of clothes for the destitute people of Belgium and the occupied portions of Northern France. At the request of Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, has granted the use of the national Red Cross executation for college.

son, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, has granted the use of the national Red Cross organization for collecting the needed clothing.

As the commission has allowed most of its local committees to disband because of the financial arrangements made least June with the government, it has turned to the Red Cross for help. Where the local committees of the Relief Commission are still intact, they will work side by side with the Red Cross Chapters.

The practically entire exhaustion of elothing, shoes, and leather in occupied Belgium and Northern France and the shortage of these necessities in the world's markets are making it increasingly difficult for the Commission to keep clothed and shod the unfortunate people in these, territories. In addition-to new material, gifts of used and surplus clothing, shoes, blankets, financi cloth, etc., are needed in large quantities from the people of the United States.

The donations will be shipped at once to the Atlantic seaboard and sent overseas for distribution.

WANT \$2.50 FOR THE NEW CROP OF WHEAT

Washington, D. C.-Western senators renewed their fight for a higher guaranteed wheat price, citing the ability of farmers to make more money raising other cereals, shortage and increased cost of farm labor and and increased cost of farm isoor and what necessity of insuring adequate wheat supplies. The debate was on Genator Gore's proposal to increase the price for the 1918 crop to \$2.50 per bushel. The food and thrift regulations call on the American citizen to save both his health and his money. The Bolsheviki may prove themselves better politicians than they are lighters.

STATE'S FARMERS TO PUSH BUILDING OF **RED CROSS HOUSES** ON THEIR METAL e Service Work For Army Camp Stressed In Conference At Divi-

Must Be Depended Upon for Full Requirements Food or Feedstuffs.

PAGE REVIEWS THE SITUATION

Coming Wheat Crop Far Short of World's Requirement Corn and Other Food or Feed Crops Must be Produced in Larger Quantities if Suffering is to be Prevented-Better Cultivation and Heavier Fertilization Urged.

Raleigh.-"The world-wide food situation and their own individual interests demand that the farmers of North Carolina plant during the approachin season the largest acreage of corn and other foed or feed crops in the history of the State and that they give such crops the best possible cultivation and the heaviest possible fertiliza

with newspaper men today.

"The coming wheat crop will supply not more than half the normal needs of the world, which must continue to be largely supplied by this country until the end of the war and for a considerable period beyond. This means that the demand for corn and other grains for human consumption will be more than double during 1919. Must Raise Own Requirements.

"The transportation situation such that our farmers have no ass or feed stuffs from any other section of the country next Fall and there-after and if they do not produce suffi-cient food and feed crops for this section our people in all probability will have to do without. A large production of cotton is desirable and necessary and no particular reduction in the acreage of tobacco is being urg ed, but any farmer will be foolish to plant either tobacco or cetton to the exclusion of sufficient food and feed stuffs to run his own establishmen and to provide his part of the surplus that will be required by the markets in our cities, towns and industrial communities. "Few people have the imagination

to conceive of the actual want and suffering which was prevented in our State by the increased cultivation of gardens and truck patches and increased production of staple food and feed crops last year. We are import-ing this fiscal year a comparatively small proportion of the thousands of carloads of canned goods and other be concentrated on soldiering."
Many illustrations of the value of
Home Service in the training camps
of this country were given by the
Field Directors, and the duties of the
men in charge of this branch of the food and feed products that we nor mally imported during past years. If we had hot produced the stuff at home we would be going without at this time. We shall be able to secure

men in charge of this branch of the work outlined.

Henry S. Thompson, national director of the Bureau of Camp Service, spoke on the duties of the military field directors in the camps and their relation to the Home-Service Directors in the same camps.

The building of the Red Cross houses in 40 army camps in this country was then taken up by Charles E. Fox, assistant director of Camp Service in charge of construction, and the purpose of these houses was explained to the Field Directors and assistants who were present. Quarters and even smaller imports of food and feed stuffs during the coming year. "Every acre of wheat in North Carolina which has not already been heavily fertilized should be top-dress ed with stable manure, wood mold and leaves or with commercial fer-tilizer. Every acre of food and feed stuffs should be manured or fertilized ants who were present. Quarters and a place of amusement will be provided in these houses for convalescent sol-

more heavily than has been custom-ary in the past.

Farmers Upon Their Mettle.

"Our farmers are upon their mettle! ants who were present. Quarters and a place of amusement will be provided in these houses for convalescent soldlers who are well emough to leave the hospitals and yet not well enough to return to active duty, as well as accommodations for the families of men who are ill enough to make it necessary to send for their relatives. It is being planned that a large part of the furniture for these houses shall be made by the older boys in the Junior Red Cross auxiliaries. The construction in the camps of the Southern Division will be supervised by John R. Dillon of Atlanta of the firm of Morgan & Dillon, architects, who has valunteered his services to the Southern division for any sort of architectural work.

Men trained in work similar to that of the Home Service department are wanted at once for work in the camps and on the transports. All applications in this division should be made to Joseph C. Logan, Director of Civilian Relief.

Field Directors and Assistant Field Pirectors present at the conference More depends upon them than upon any other class of people with the ex-ception of the soldiers in the ranks themselves. I am sure that the patriotic farmers of North Carolina may

NEED TO CONSERVE WHEAT MORE URGENT

otion Must Be Reduced 30 t vent Flour Famine at Home. Raleigh.—The Food Administration

is fearful lest the recent announce ment that meatless meals and pork less Saturday need not be observed during the next few weeks should give consumers the impression that there Field Directors and Assistant Field Field Directors and Assistant Field consumers the impression that there is no present at the conference were T. T. Figgler, B. A. Darrach, Dr. tion of wheat flour. On the contrary Josiah Morse, Lanning Harvey, W. R. Foed Administration officials and the contrary Josiah Morse, Lanning Harvey, W. R. Carr, William C. Denny, H. M. Voor-hees, J. Loaring Clark, H. A. Field, William S. Moore, J. C. Williams, and Mrs. Charles A. Sheldon, Sr. pounce that even more strenuous efforts for the conservation of wheat flour should be made if our people, to say nothing of our armies and our Allies, are not to go through a period of flour famine before the next har vest.

There will be no flour famine i

OVER ARMY OF RELIEF the suggestions of the Food Adminis-tration are followed and the consump-Harvey D. Gibson, General Manager of the American Red Cross, announced this week that the Junior Red Cross organization has endorsed and taken over the Children of America Army of Relief, and that henceforward the work of this latter organization will be carried on by the Junior Red Cross. The transfer of funds took place on March 2nd, \$40,000 being given over to the Junior Red Cross to be devoted to child welfare work abroad, and the Army of Relief will cease to solicit funds. All Army of Relief members are now eligible for membership ir Junior Red Cross auxiliaries, and Chapter School committees are authorized to incorporate them in schools that are sat already enrolled as Junior units or to incorporate all Army of Relief members are at a company that are sat already enrolled as Junior units or to incorporate all Army of Relief members in their territory as tion of wheat flour is reduced by 30 to 50 per cent, but this reduction is absolutely necessary. The Food Administration is not only uning the substitution of other cereals and tatoes for bread, but is consumers to eat less bread.

SALE OF BROILERS NOT INTERFERED WITH

nade by the Food Administration that trade in broilers weighing up to two pounds is not and will not be affected ministration prohibiting the killing of hers and pullets except for strictly locals trade by unlicensed dealers

The cost of high-grade, pure fron galvanized culverts is not more than 10 per cent higher than ordinary steel, and experts claim the life of the pure iron to be many times that of ordinary

Why look older than you feel?
Now that som many thousands have proved that Q-ban Hair Color Restorex brings a uniform, uniform, dark-lustrous shade to gray or faded hair-you really ought t otry Q-ban. Beady to use-guarenteed harmless-50c for a large bottle-money back if not satisfied. Sold by Hayes Drug Co. and all good drug stores. Delightfully beautifying. Try Q-ban Hair Tonic, Liquid Champoo; Soap. Also Q-ban. Depilatory, for superfuous hair. Culverts Too Short. Do not get your culvert too short. Be sure that it extends the full dis-tance of the road embankment. It should be placed as near as possible in the direction of the flow of water it is intended to carry.

THE PNEUMOIA SEASON. THE PNISUMOIA SEASON.

The cold, damp weather of March seems to be the most favorable for the pneumonia germ. Now is the time to be careful. Pneumonia often results from a cold. The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the case danger. As soon as the first indication of a cold appears take Chamberlain's Cough remedy. As to the value of this preparation, ask anyone who has used it.

It appears that while Secretary Daniels was concerning himself a-bout a moral and abstemious Na-vy hewas not overlooking the need of a big and efficient navy,

The Greensboro Daily New Gives a Greater News Service

Through the addition of several copyrighted news features The Greensboro Daily News is able to offer to North Carolina readers a most comprehensive newspaper, bristling with interest from the first to the very last page. In fact it is the greatest news value ever offered by a state daily. At a great expense we have secured the simultaneous publication rights for the

London Times-Philadelphia Ledger Cable Service, giving a clear insight into the great world war from the European standpo David Lawrence's Washington Articles, copyrighted by The New York Evening Post, handling the war from the American government.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Editorials for the Kansas City Star, discussing current topics is his usual clever, piercing style. Sergeant Empey's Stories about trench life in France, written after 18 month actual fighiting experience.

All of the above are Big News features—a Super News Service which augments and supplements the splendid service of the Associated Press, the excellent work of P. R. Anderson at our Washington Bureau, our interesting Raleigh service by W. T. Bost and our splendid state news

Write immediately for sample copy. Subscription rates are still the same: Daily and Sunday \$7 per year; Daily only \$5 per year.

> Greensboro Daily News Greensboro, N. C.

Only North Carolina Newspaper Having Two Leased Telegraph Wires

Saiest Druggist Sells E-RU-SA Pile Cure

Because it contains no oplates, no lead, no belladonna, no poisonous drug. All other Pile medicine confaining injurous narcotte and other poisons cause constitution and damage all who use them, E-RU-SA cures or \$50 paid.

Hayes Drug Co., Sole Agents, Graham, N. C.

ACT OF RIPENING OF FRUIT COCCOS Should Function of Throwing Off Car-

Will Dry Up. Fruits do not act on the air in the same manner as do leaves. Fruits at every stage of their growth, both in light and darkness, suffer a loss of carbon while leaves absorb carbon. The loss of carbon by fruits is essential to their ripening, for should the function of throwing off carbon be suspended (as demonstrated by experiment) the ripening stops and the fruit dies or will dry up on the tree. Fruits which are enclosed in shells ripen, however, as the membranes which forms the husks are permeable to the air, the atmosphere within the shell furnishing the same qualities of oxygen and nitrogen as the air we breathe. Fruits do not act on the air in the gen and nitrogen as the air we breathe. When fruits are separated from the tree and placed in atmosphere deprivtree and placed in atmosphere deprived of oxygen they will not ripen, but the power of ripening is only suspended and may be induced to act by placing the fruit in an atmosphere capable of taking carbon from it; but if left too long in the deoxygenated situation it will lose the power of ripening, even it will lose the power of ripening, even though it preserves the same external

PREVENTING SCALD IS EASY

Occasional Renewal of Air of Storage is Recommended by Depart-ment of Agriculture.

Apple scald of green and ripe fruit in storage can be entirely and easily prevented by an occasional renewal of the air of the storage room, according to the United States department of agriculture. Apples are living organ-isms which breathe and, like other livisms which breathe and, like other living things, have ventilation requirements which, if not met, lead to smothering. Accumulations of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) produced by
the apples in storage, the lack of air
movement in the storage room, and
the densiting of meisture on the fruit play a part in the production of scald. Experiments indicate that high humidities may be maintained in storage without the development of scald, and prove conclusively that an occasional renewal of the air of the storage room will completely prevent the disease. Scalded fruit is more mealy and poorer in flavor than unscalded. Scald, in addition to rendering the fruit unsightly and reducing its market value, renders the apples extremely suscepti-

BUILDING MORE GOOD ROADS Enormous Increase in Total Expendi-

"There has been an enormous in crease in the total expenditures for road building and bridge construction marking the development of highway work in the United States during the past 12 months," said J. A. Rountree, secretary of the United States Good

"Statistics compiled and reports re-"Statistics complied and reports re-ceived at the headquarters of the Unit-ed States Good Roads association show that the expenditures for the building of good roads and bridges for the year 1915 were \$282,000,000, or an increase of 250 per cent over the amount spent for similar purposes in 1914. In ad-dition, more than \$27,000,000 of local funds were spent under state super-vision in 1915, bringing the total road and bridge expenditures managed by the states to \$80,514,609. This amount is greater than the total expenditures for roads and bridges from all sources in 1904."

DESPONDENCY DUE TO CON-STIPATION.

Women often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

Why is the battle against Mr. Wilson like the Ark? Because it is pitched within and without. The London Times reports that America feels "profound uneasi-ness in respect to Irish affaire." It must mean the potato affuation,

Used 411 Years Sold Everywhere *********

UP-TO-DATE JOB PRINING DONE AT THIS OPPICE. & GIVE US A TRIAL.



Sale of Property

tered in the office of the register of Deeds for Asamane county, in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 59, pages 425 to 429, de-fault having been made in the pay-ment of the indebtedness secured thereby, I will, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918,

At 1.30 o'clock p. m.

at the court house door in Graham,
N. C., sell for cash, at public auction to the highest bidder, a parcel of land lying and being in the
county and State aloresaid, and
bounded as follows, to-wit:
A certain lot or parcel of land
in Burlington township, Alamanes
county, North Carolina, adjoining
the lands of Spring St., R. A. Freeman, A. F. Barrett, W. A. Irwin
and others, bounded as follows:
Beginning at an iron bar on the
Southeast side of said street, corner with said Erwin, running thence
N. 53% deg. E. 13% ft. 4 in, to a
rock, corner with said Freeman on
Southeast side of said street, thence
S. 36% deg. E. 11% ft. to a stake,
corner with R. A. Freeman on A.
F. Barrett's line; thence with A.
F. Barrett's line; thence with A.
F. Barrett's line; thence with A.
F. Barrett's line; thence 36% deg. w.
142 feet to beginning, par lot No.
90, plot of said town.
This February 13, 1918.

WALTER E. SHARPE,
Trastee. At 1.30 o'clock p. m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor and administratrix, c t. a., of John M. McCracken, late of Alamance county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them, duly proven, on or before the first day of April, 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt settlement of the same,

This March 7, 1918.

Eugene R. McCracken, Ex'r Duke M. McCracken, Adm'rx c, t. a. of the will of 14mch6t

John M. McCracken.

Dixon's Lead Pencils are the are THE BEST. Try them and be convinced. They are for sale at this office.—5c.