


In Confidence



Readers desiring a personal reply can address Miss Flo, in care of this newspaper.

WHAT KIND OF MAN DO YOU PREFER? EVERY NIGHT TOO OFTEN GIRL SPEAKS FIRST

Dear Miss Flo:-

Please tell me what kind of men girls prefer. Judging from my own experience I would say they prefer a fellow who has a "good line," a classic profile, the latest cut clothes, and a lot of money. Loyalty, morality, and honesty mean nothing whatsoever to them.

D. D.

There isn't any standardized type of man who is a sure-fire hit with girls, for girls' tastes in men differ as they do in everything else.

There are silly, frivolous girls, with the mentality of a moron, who prefer the boys whose brains are in his heels, who know all the new dance steps and who babble the same unintelligible chatter that they do. These girls would of course be bored to death by a man who tried to carry on an intelligent conversation with them.

There are wild girls who prefer the men who carry hip flasks and have automobiles and money to spend on them. These girls have no regard for honor and chivalry and sobriety and industry and they would think a man "a flop" who did not offer them a drink and take them to cabarets and didn't otherwise give them what they consider a good time.

But there are a great many other girls who are intelligent and refined and who take serious views of life. These girls demand high

principles in a man—that he respect womanhood and that he doesn't expect a girl to let him kiss her and paw her over as payment for every little courtesy he shows her.

And these girls—who are in the majority regardless of how many of the other kind there seem to be—don't care a whoop whether a man has a classic profile or a homely face or what kind of clothes he wears if he is neat and clean and intelligent.

Dear Miss Flo:-

I am a girl of seventeen, and I have been going with a boy for three months. I see him almost every night. My parents object—and the neighbors are always talking about us. What shall I do?

V. W.

Your parents are right in objecting. You are too young to go out with any one so much. That's why the neighbors talk. Try seeing him once a week.

Dear Miss Flo:-

The other evening I met a very nice young man at a party. Two days later I met him and he didn't speak. Shouldn't he have spoken first?

S. W.

No, it wasn't his duty to speak first. That is the privilege of the lady.

THE FARMER AND POLITICS

By C. O. SMALL

Do not read the above caption and make it the farmer in politics, yet that is just about where he must place himself or get many a kick on the crupper. Until the general election next November, all the politicians will be inquiring after the health of the farmer and his family. After that, nobody will know that such folk exist. The farmer is considered a very malleable fellow who can be cajoled and easily pacified by a "You next, dear Gaston." Figures don't lie even if those who make them do. The average income from the farm in this state is less than \$500 annually, which would be less if the state produced cotton only. With this pitiful income, he is expected to pay his confiscatory taxes, keep a car and a radio, and maintain some satisfactory standard of living. All the farm agents under the blue canopy and all the literature on agriculture the government can produce will never lift the load. You are both camouflaged and persiflage and don't realize it. Agriculture represents the greatest investment and the railroads come next. The latter are fat and sleek; the former, like Pharaoh's cattle, lean and thin. The masses of our people are still engaged in agriculture, and I earnestly hope they will continue to be. A prosperous, intelligent, and contented rural population is essential to our national perpetuity. A patent to land is a title to nobility and a right to sovereignty. The greatness of a nation is not the outgrowth of a few men of the superiority complex, but the superlative worth of a great common people. The greatest schools of the whole world are the homes and the small farms. The measures of a larger hope will come when the soil becomes responsive to the touch of industry and an increase in the earnings of country toilers. Let it be the high privilege of this great free people to establish a country where rural pride will equal civic pride, and where the wealth that comes from the soil finds its greatest returns in developing and rounding out the great domain of nature that God has given us as an everlasting inheritance. No race betterment can be permanent without the betterment of the masses. The least worthy monument to any man is a block of marble. It represents the dead man's money and kindness of his friends. The true monument is what the man has accomplished in life. It may be a better gate, or house, or farm, or mill; put his name on it and let it stand for him.

There is another war coming, but it is going to be an industrial war. Not a war with weapons, however. Our National Government has not given the farmer a square deal. Could you have had men like Jefferson all the while at the head of the government, agriculture never would have lacked a friend. The Haugen farm relief bill was an attempt to subsidize agriculture from the Treasury on the theory that industry has been benefited by the tariff, thus attempting to give indirectly by using the tariff taxes a relief for agriculture that the tariff, acting directly, failed to give. I am now referring to a protective tariff. Under the Wilson administration of 1913, before the war, farm products had an exchange value with industrial products of 100 percent; now, these products have an exchange value of about 60 percent or, as commonly phrased, the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is worth only 60 cents in the dollar. The farmers of the Northwest have awakened to the situation and taken up arms against conditions. If tariff laws are to be effective for industry and a ghastly joke for agriculture, then the farmers of the nation will have no choice but to declare war on the whole protective system. A high tariff for agriculture has failed, and is detrimental to labor. The workers in the New England mills are poorly paid, altho the industries there enjoy the highest protection.

tem which will not be and can not be, abused. The former is told of the big surplus on hand, and this is dope, yet we are reminded that in all the big cities and in this country that about half of the children are undernourished, while over the world in general there is distress for food and actual famine in some foreign parts. There can never be any surplus until every man, woman, and child is properly clothed and fed. Right here, by way of digression, it is all right to have charity associations to relieve hunger and nakedness, but wouldn't it be far wiser to do something to prevent such appalling conditions.

The farmer is the only man in the world who has not a word in price fixing. Some products of the farm should be constant. Take the price of tobacco for instance. The consumption of this article is steadily increasing and the cost to the consumers is as constant as the north star. Yet the buyers fix prices which vary greatly and without any reason whatever. The fact is there: there are few buyers, and they thru the advantages they possess derive great profits, while the millions of growers hardly receive cost of production. Rather recently, one of the big dealers died, leaving an estate of \$150,000,000, while the hundreds of thousands that produced the product live in penury. My farmer friend, you may applaud, shed tears for the robbers of Peter to pay Paul if you wish, but please excuse me.

C. O. S.

Siler City, N. C.

About You Health

Things You Should Know



By John Joseph Gaines, M. D.

COMMON SENSE PAYS

An old friend of mine had a hernia—he called it "rupture." For many years this minor affliction had been with him. Assured that a simple operation, and that only, would cure him permanently, he testily replied that he "objected to carving." It was pathetic to see him draw from his pocket a half dozen lurid circulars, adjust his glasses, and read—the glittering offer, "a cure, or your money back." Could anything be fairer?

One day he came into my office, carrying a small package. "Doc," he announced, "I've got this outfit—but he sez to get my physician to put it on for me!" I read the "instructions," which "assumed that your doctor is an intelligent person." O, the irony—the immaculate gall of it! But this old man had trusting faith in me—with certain limitations, and I loved him.

I unpacked the thing—found a few strips of adhesive, a small pad with about a cent's worth of hokum on it, some pieces of cheap gauze, and big, black-letter instructions and "cautions." All of which I observed to the letter, and to my customer's delight. He had spent some ten dollars, and had a right to the benefits, if any.

It didn't cure him. It didn't benefit him. He didn't get any money back. He was informed that evidently the pad was not properly ap-

plied—in view of which we will sell you another for half price!"

No, dear reader, this is not a fable; every word of it is true. But it has a moral: The only way to convince a fool, is to let him get stung. The pity of it all is, that thousands of dollars spent annually for "hokum" is extracted from lean pocket-books.

IT PAYS TO GRADE COTTON SEED

The following article from The Monroe Enquirer indicates that there is money to be made by planting only good cotton seed:

"O. H. Phillips, Stanly county's demonstration agent, says that the hum of the cotton seed grader is heard in practically every section of the county, grading the seed from which next year's cotton crop will be grown. Stanly county farmers contend that graded seed will produce as much as one bale more on each eight acres than ungraded seed. D. D. Bowers, Albemarle, route 3, says very emphatically that he believes graded seed will produce even better than that. A strain of cotton kept pure and true to type will bring \$10 to \$12 more per bale than ordinary cotton or improved varieties that are mixed with shorter staples. Farmers know full well that those facts are true, and are not only getting better varieties of cotton, but are using their influence to induce others to grade their seed and use a good type of cotton such as the Mexican big boll or Wannamaker's Cleveland. These two are most popular at present and also in this section of the state. These faithful progressive farmers know beyond a doubt, that if all the seed planted next year are graded that it will create \$150,000 to \$200,000 more wealth in Stanly county. It has been reported that these graders have been going since Christmas, and that they will be required to go full tilt until the latter part of February.

J. Fenimore Cooper's decision to write came after he had read a very poorly written novel.

Lake Michigan is the only one of the Great Lakes wholly within the boundaries of the United States.

In the past six years bandits have stolen approximately \$50,000,000 from the United States mail.

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Electricity!—

Child of Science and Enlightened Business"

Says Julius H. Barnes
Former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

"These recent great advances in transportation, communication, power development and pure science enable us to better understand the advance in productive industry resting on these great aids. Organized modern industry, guided by science, equipped by invention, driven by Nature's power forces, administered by trained minds, pours forth in increasing volume the thousands of articles which the homes of America today demand."*

THE principles of science hold little meaning for the average citizen until he sees them applied to make his daily living better. In electricity, with its myriad uses easing the burdens and adding to the happiness of humanity, science perhaps has found the most brilliant vindication for weary years spent in the search for truth.

This spirit of research, constant seeking for improvement, striving to peer into the future for the problems it may hold, has been the natural inheritance of the electric light and power industry. Its engineers and executives have always been ready to apply every new invention making for greater efficiency.

Upon this spirit rests an electrical development in America which knows no equal in the world.

It has been the inspiration of the policies which have always had as their aim success through an ever-expanding use of electrical service at low cost rather than exploitation of a limited supply.

The result of these policies has been seen in the steadily declining cost of electrical service. The confidence of three million investors and the ready availability of necessary new capital each year are further recognition of the soundness which the industry has attained.

But the spirit of science, of progress and efficiency depend upon the freedom of individual initiative to give them life. Only as individual initiative is left free to strive and attain can the future service of the electric light and power industry be assured.

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SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

WHEN TO SAVE

Today, this week, this year is the time to save! There will come no better time. Saving is not an easy process at any time, so there is little reason to think that next year it will be easier.

But making is to be considered before saving, and it is false economy to handicap one's earning ability by economizing on equipment necessary to efficiency. Therefore, the truest economy is in putting as much as is actually necessary in securing the things you need to make real progress in your business. And sometimes a loan is necessary to secure equipment or material to modernize and make thoroughly efficient one's business. Such loans this bank would encourage, and would be glad to negotiate under proper conditions.

But the money often wasted in useless ways would, if saved, soon provide the capital to fit one out for more efficient business. Begin by making a deposit in our savings department. We pay interest on time deposits.

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