

GATHER GOOD BOOKS

Let every man, if possible, gather some good books under his roof and obtain access for himself and family to some social library. Almost every luxury should be sacrificed to this.—R. L. Stevenson.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you know that a girl may think you the whole thing when you spend your money freely, but if she marries you and finds that you have spent all you had, she soon thinks you are only a half?

\$1.00 a WEEK FOR TEN YEARS

Deposited with a bank will give the person who tries the plan the neat sum of \$631.72.

Deposit \$2.00 a week and you will have \$1,263.47. If you can make it \$3.00 a week the amount will be \$1,904.44.

\$10.00 to \$1.00

The average man of thirty makes ten dollars for every dollar he will be able to earn at sixty-five. That little dollar you waste today will look mighty big a few years hence.

Save something now of all you make and the dollars thus saved will work for you later.—Selected.

SOME SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN

Carnegie, a telegraph operator, James J. Hill, a laborer, Charles Schwab, a messenger boy, John D. Rockefeller, a clerk on a small salary, John D. Archbold clerking in a country store, Barton Hepburn teaching school, all these men are now recognized as successful business men and bankers because they learned the value of money, saved some, and were ready to step forward when opportunity permitted.

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities are like flashlights. They suddenly reveal us to others, and also to ourselves. We all long for opportunities. We have a feeling that they might disclose some very fine qualities and a high order of ability which we think we possess, and which the world has not discovered. But the trouble with opportunities is that they seldom come properly labeled. Any one would grasp them if he knew what they were, but they are quite likely to appear to our vision either as insignificant trifles or as disaster and misfortune. It is in the courage that grapples with these last and determines to get the best of them that many of the earth's greatest opportunities have been disclosed.—Exchange.

CAPACITY WILL FIND OPPORTUNITY

Burke Cockran says that capacity cannot remain undiscovered, because it is sought by so many anxious to utilize it. A capable man on earth is more valuable than any precious deposit under the earth, and the object of a much more diligent search.

The seeker for the man of capacity may require some things. He may want proof of capacity that is shown by the accumulation of money or something of value which shows the capacity man by reason of ability to make progress.

The man who wants the seeker for men of capacity to lay eyes on him may be sure that one of the best places to be seen is at the bank when making deposits that prove him a man of system and one who does not spend all that is made.

The man of capacity is always welcome at the bank and while there is often observed by the man on the lookout for just his kind—a man who can and will do things.—Selected.

THIS TOWN WANTS ADVERTISING

It wants advertising not so much through printer's ink as through UNITED PERSONAL EFFORT. We can ALL HELP.

Business men can help by KEEPING the DOLLARS HOME through ENTERPRISE and GOOD SERVICE. Town officials can help by GIVING as MANY IMPROVEMENTS as are consistent with ECONOMY.

House owners can help by maintaining their places AT ALL TIMES as SPICK and SPAN as during CLEAN-UP WEEK.

Citizens can help by SPENDING their MONEY IN TOWN thus keeping it in CIRCULATION HERE.

But, you say we are ALREADY doing these things. NO, we are NOT. We are NOT doing these things with UNITED effort, with DETERMINED purpose, with REAL civic zeal. It needs TEAMWORK.

Let us organize at once a sensible campaign of publicity.

A TOWN PROCLAMATION.

Friends, war is here. Your town calls you. It is a war for a BETTER, a BIGGER, a BRIGHTER community. ENLIST.

Let the live wire BUSINESS MEN and the EMPLOYEES enlist. THEY'RE needed.

Let the town CRANKS, the town KICKERS and the town SCOFFERS enlist. THEY'RE needed.

Let the SCHOOL TEACHERS and the SCHOOL CHILDREN enlist. THEY'RE needed.

Let the MINISTER and the CHURCH AIDS enlist. THEY'RE needed.

Let ALL faithful citizens of EVERY KIND enlist. They're ALL needed.

ENLIST, friends, to fight civic CARELESSNESS, civic WASTE, civic LAZINESS.

ENLIST to make this town BIGGER and MORE PROSPEROUS, to keep our MONEY here, to bring NEW BLOOD in and NEW ENTERPRISES, to put a PUNCH into our home place NEVER KNOWN BEFORE.

It's a fight worth WAGING. It's a fight worth waging TOGETHER. ENLIST.

WITH OTHER EDITORS

WHAT DOES THE EXPRESS RECORDS SAY?

A government official has been reported as saying that the violations of Federal and State laws regarding intoxicating liquors have decreased 50 per cent. within the past six months. It is very nice for the enforcers of the law to have such rosy views, but before declaring ourselves convinced of this astounding decrease, we should like to see the express office records. While of course no account can be kept of the amount of blind tiger liquor clandestinely shipped into the vicinity the legitimate record would at least be a gauge of whether the fondness for the forbidden beverages has waned so miraculously in these parts.—New Bern Sun.

SUPT. P. L. FEEZOR

The County Board of Education is to be congratulated on their wisdom in the selection of Mr. P. L. Feezor as county superintendent of schools to succeed the late Prof. J. E. Hill.

Mr. Feezor is a native of Cotton Grove township and is one of the best young men in the county. He is clean, able and experienced in school work and The Dispatch believes that he will make an efficient superintendent of schools, equal to the best in the state. Mr. Feezor is popular with the people and knows their needs. He is deeply interested in educational work and the general betterment of Davidson county. He is thoroughly prepared morally and educationally. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College.

In accepting the superintendency he is making a sacrifice for the good of the county and will enter the work in an unselfish, non-partisan manner, exerting his best efforts for the upbuilding of the educational system of his county.

Mr. Feezor received the appointment without seeking it, on account of his fitness for the position. The appointment is an honor to Mr. Feezor and will be an honor to Davidson county.—Lexington Dispatch.

PROFESSOR HILL

We record in this issue, with great sorrow, the passing of Professor Joel Edgar Hill, county superintendent of schools. He lived among our people many years and if he ever had an enemy we never heard of it. Gentle, kind, unassuming he went about his business in a tactful, careful, painstaking way that got results and left no dissatisfaction, or hard feelings behind. He made a good superintendent and will be greatly missed.—Lexington Dispatch.

FACTORIES NEED HAVE NO FEARS.

When the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill was passed the Republicans said that the country would be flooded with imported goods and that American factories would be forced out of business by the underselling of foreign manufacturers. As a matter of fact the figures for the past year, just given out by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, shows that there has been only a slight increase in the imports of the United States and that the bulk of this increase has been in the importation of food stuffs, this having been made necessary by the inadequate crops in this country last year. If the tariff had not been taken off of the necessities of life, therefore, we would now indeed see the cost of living soaring to a point where the average city-dweller would have a hard time making tongue and buckle meet.

The total increase of importation of food stuffs, the department's figures showed, was \$56,750,437, while the total increase in all importations for the period was only \$55,136,685.

"The decrease of export food stuffs," the Secretary added, "amounts in the eight months to \$97,573,558; a fact sufficiently explained by our not having the food stuffs to sell. A further decrease appears in manufacturers for further use in manufacturing \$30,668,377, reflecting the depressed condition of industries in foreign countries."

Out of a total decrease in exports for the eight months of \$145,703,640, more than \$128,000,000 was in food stuffs and manufacturers for further use in manufacturing.

Total imports for the eight months were \$1,288,656,041 compared with \$1,233,519,365 for the same period last year. Free merchandise for the two periods was respectively \$800,214,038 and \$683,015,455. Total exports were \$1,640,305,305 against \$1,786,070,945. Imports for May 1914 amounted to \$164,209,515 compared with \$133,723,713 a year ago. Exports were \$161,732,619, a decrease of 16.9 per cent since the previous May.

"The figures," said Secretary Redfield, "show the results of the world wide depression in commerce as modified by our own shortage of food stuffs arising from the inadequate crops of last year which condition is rapidly passing away, with the promise of fine crops this year. They indicate also that our competing power in manufacturing is well sustained."—Winston Journal.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE

Remarking that North Carolina needs the initiative and referendum, Congressman Small observes that "reform springs from the people; it does not come from the leaders." Certainly true, generally speaking. Once in a while a public man, becoming impressed with the need for reform, will initiate a reform measure and champion it. But under our political system, our public men usually stand for "letting well enough alone." They're afraid of change; afraid that if conditions should be changed they might be affected disastrously; afraid of the special interests who in turn are afraid that a change might cost them money or power. Give the people a chance to say what they want. Under the present system they have to agitate and agitate until the leaders are thoroughly convinced a measure is popular before they will take hold of it.—Statesville Landmark.

COL. BRYAN BELIEVES IN THE PEOPLE.

If Col. Bryan could make a tour of North Carolina, speaking for the primary and the initiative and referendum, it is probable that he would arouse a public sentiment that would make itself felt in the next Legislature in behalf of these measures. While North Carolina has always been strong for Mr. Bryan many of the people who have shouted for him in the past have stood against the practical application of the things he stands for. His speech in Statesville Saturday night in behalf of these measures was but a reiteration of the doctrine he has always preached. Col. Bryan believes in the people and with him a "government of, for and by the people" means what it says. He has cause for congratulations, too, in the fact that the country is fast coming to his standard. North Carolina has been backward but even here it is evident that the change is coming.—Statesville Landmark.

TWO BRANDS OF COURTESY

Occasionally some city daily paper takes a wallup at country people, picturing them as the typical rubes of ancient days.

It serves as a vent for the city editor's surplus egotism, and does no harm. But for the sake of friendly comparison let us take a peep at just one little phase of city life—courtesy to women.

A man from the country was in a large city recently and had occasion to make a trip to the suburbs about five o'clock in the afternoon. The car was crowded with people going home from the day's labors, and the man from the country found himself sitting opposite a "gentleman" of the city garbed in immaculate attire and an expression of "intellectual superiority." A feeble old lady entered the car and the absence of a vacant seat was standing by the side of masculine repository of superior intelligence.

The intellectual high-brow of city breeding looked up, gave her a cold stare, and calmly resumed the reading of his paper.

The man from the country as promptly gave her his seat.—Ansonian.

FROM WATER BOY TO GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

A striking instance of the opportunities for advancement which the railway profession offers to the man who applies himself earnestly and inelligently regardless of how humble his position may be at the start, is furnished in the recent promotion to general superintendent of the northern district of Southern Railway Company of R. E. Simpson, who began his railway career in the lowly capacity of a water boy for a section gang.

From that meagre assignment to his present position of responsibility covering a period of thirty-two years, there was not a step on the long ladder of experience which he failed to climb, and having filled each position with ability, he has now at his command that knowledge of the details of operation so necessary in the proper administration of his new office.

Mr. Simpson was born at Glen Alpine, N. C., on October 20, 1870, and was educated in the common schools. He began railway work in April 1892, as a water boy for a section gang on the old Western North Carolina Railway, now a part of the Southern Railway. It is said that in this position he attracted the attention of the section boss, by endeavoring to make himself useful to the section men. Instead of sitting in the shade with his water bucket, it is related that young Simpson would pick up spikes and help the men in other little things. It was not long until he was section man, a little later a section boss, and later a work train boss. After that he became a conductor, trainmaster, assistant superintendent and finally superintendent of three divisions, and was superintendent of the Knoxville division at the time of his promotion to general superintendent, April 15th.—Southern News Bulletin.

GOOD MANNERS ON DECLINE

Lord Roseberry is a fine example of an English gentleman—being a former party leader, a scholar and an exponent of high ideals. Addressing some school boys at Guildford, he told them that the 17th century produced the greatest breed of Englishmen, and coupled with this statement that the 17th century set great store by good manners.

Good manners are today on the decline, he continued. Certainly too many persons somehow associated with them flabbiness of one order or another. Yet good manners are not only a sign of chivalry or charity toward fellow men, but also an evidence of self respect.

The Roseberry ideal must not be lost, if only because there are many base actions which it better than anything else, will spare those who accept it. The man who is sure of himself is almost always courteous; it is the snob, the climber, the pretender, or at best the goat of circumstances who confuses politeness with servility, rudeness with independence. "Despise not another who is as thy wast, be towards him as towards thy equal," counseled Patah-Hotep, thirty-three hundred years before Christ.

The coward blusters, the man with a weak case raises his voice in argument. But the man with good manners is generally able to do without the more ignoble weapons in strife—even though he is the last one to avoid the fight worth fighting. "Manhood first then gentleness." Good manners are based on instinct or on education; they are more dependable when they rest on both these props. "I think all solid values run directly into manners," said Emerson. "Manners aim to facilitate life; they aid our dealing and conversation as a railway aids traveling."

He who prides himself on his boorishness has generally made the mistake of imagining good manners to be a veneer applied from without.

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN

Articles Pertaining to Agriculture Will be Found in This Column Every Week

THE HORSE'S POINT OF VIEW IN SUMMER.

If a horse could talk he would have many things to say when summer comes.

He would tell his driver that he feels the heat on a very warm day quite as much as if he could read a thermometer.

He would say—"Give me a little water many times a day, when the heat is intense, but not much at a time if I am warm; if you want me to keep well don't give me any grain when you bring me warm into the stable, just a half dozen swallows of water, and some hay to eat until I am cool. Don't water me too soon after I have eaten my grain, wait an hour. Especially do I need watering between 9 and 10 at night. I am thirstier then than at almost any other time of day."

He would say—"When the sun is hot and I am working let me breathe once in a while in the shade of some house or tree; if you have to leave me on the street leave me in the shade if possible. Anything upon my head, between my ears to keep off the sun, is bad for me if the air cannot circulate freely underneath it, unless it is a sponge kept cool and wet. If you treat me as you would treat yourself, and do not clip off my foretop, you need not have much fear of losing me by sunstroke."

"If on an extremely warm day I give evidence by panting and signs of exhaustion that I am being overcome with the heat, unharmed me, take me into the shade and apply cold water or even broken ice, wrapped up in a cloth or put in a bag, to my head, sponge out my mouth and go over my legs with a cool wet sponge."

He would tell of slippery streets and the sensations of falling on cruel city cobblestones—the pressure of the load pushing him to the fall, the bruised knees and wrenched joints, and the feel of the driver's lash.

He would tell of the luxury of a fly net when at work and of a fly blanket when standing still in fly season, and of the boon to him of screens in the stable to keep out the insects that bite and sting.

He would plead for as cool and comfortable a stable as possible in which to rest at night after a day's work under the hot sun.

He would suggest that living through a warm night in a narrow stall neither properly cleaned nor bedded is suffering for him and poor economy for the owner.

He would say that turning the hose on him is altogether too risky a thing to do unless you are looking for a sick horse. Spraying the legs and feet when he is not too warm on a hot day he would find agreeable.

He would say—"Please sponge out my eyes and nose and dock when I come in tired and dusty at night, and also sponge me with clean cool water under the collar and saddle of the harness."—Dumb Animals.

COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHERS, CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you enter into the daily life of your community with the feeling that you are associating with one of the oldest and one of the noblest class of toilers on earth?

Can you sit down in a farmer's home and discuss the problems which perplex him and his family?

When bits of gossip come up, can you so direct or turn the conversation that some thing really worth while will be discussed?

Can you talk for half an hour with a patron of your school without spending 27 minutes of the time telling him what a poor teacher taught in the district before you took up your work?

Can you tell him about some good books he ought to read along his favorite line of agriculture?

Can you, with interest to yourself, go out to his cow stable and discuss with him the amount of light and the number of cubic feet of air each cow should have so as not to contract tuberculosis?

Can you give him a little advice in regard to the proper care of milk and the value of a Babcock milk tester on each farm?

Can you mention five farm papers or magazines he ought to have in his home?

Can you talk intelligently about the different breeds of cows, horses, sheep, hogs, ducks, geese chickens and other farm animals?

Can you name all the pieces of farm machinery which a farmer in your section ought to own?

Can you tell him something about the soil on his farm and what fertilizers it probably needs?

Can you get the children of your district interested in a pet stock and poultry show at the schoolhouse early this fall?

Can you name all the different varieties of fruit which can be successfully grown in your neighborhood?

Can you make friends of the young men in the neighborhood without setting the tongues of gossip to wagging?

Can you step into the kitchen and get supper when your landlady is sick or away from home?

Can you start a literary or debating club in your neighborhood?

Check yourself up on this list. If you can pass your are competent to teach a country school and you are worth \$50 per month to the district whether you get it or not.—A. C. Norris, in the School News and Practical Educator.

PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

After marketing your crops, always deposit a part of the money made in the bank.

Remember that he who helps you save your money is your friend.

All farm lands should be rested at least one year in seven and while resting should be shaded by clover or grass, which should rot on the land and thus furnish humus to the soil.

An apple tree makes a nice shade trees besides bearing good fruit.

Growing cedars make good fence posts as well as beautify the farm.

If all gulleys, hollows and low lands are kept in grass they will catch the soil that washes from the plowed fields.

Never run a row straight across a hollow, curve the rows so as to carry the water from the hollow instead of towards it.

Intelligent farming, fewer acres, greater production, and more clear profits, is the best motto.

Never risk a year's labor in a single crop, raise all kinds of grain, grass and clover, as well as all the vegetables you need.

Horses and mules raised at home do not have to be paid for abroad.

You are not compelled to quit your work and haul grain and hay from the market, if you raise them at home.

A stockholder of a bank is one of the owners of the bank.

The surplus of the bank is money earned by the bank and held as a reserve to make the bank stronger.

Stockholders' liability is an amount equal to the capital, which, in case of impairment of capital, the stockholders must pay in order to prevent depositors from losing money.

Your bank's capital, surplus and stockholders' liability as well as its loans and discounts are protection to depositors.

Work horses and mules, milk cows, laying hens, and growing cattle, pigs and poultry all pay their way and should pay a profit.

Feed your land, and your land will feed you. Remember that saving your land is saving your money.

Cutting water furrows is cheaper than buying land.

If a plow, hoe, or whiffle tree should break, have another ready, it is cheaper than losing time.

Watch your markets, and raise what others buy rather than what others raise.

Raise all the grain, feed, potatoes and vegetables that you use but do not use all you raise; sell some.

Let the tobacco or cotton crop be a surplus rather than spend its proceeds for grain, hay, stock, etc.

In marketing your produce, have it in nice small packages, remember that consumers are not wholesalers. Neatness appeals to the buyer.

Depositors represent the money placed in bank for any purpose, and depositors are the people who deposit money in the bank.

Your money placed in bank on time deposit will be returned to you with interest.

Idle time, idle land, and idle money bring you no profit.

In choosing a bank select the best, the strongest, and the best managed.

YE MODERN MAID.

I met on the street one of your up-to-date girls.

With skirts a la mode and peroxidized curls.

"And where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"To the moving-pictures, sir," she said.

"Why aren't you home as your good mother wishes,

Darning or cooking or washing the dishes;

Practicing music or sweeping the house.

Preparing yourself for a helpful spouse?"

And she looked me all over with a humorous twinkle.

And said: "Beg your pardon, but are you Rip Van Winkle?"

You must be having a twenty years' snooze

To hold such provincial, puritanical views;

For we modern maids are not secretly itchin'!

To serve a life sentence in any one's kitchen;

Besides, recent inventions have so lightened the load

That the old thorny way now's a primrose road.

Do you think I'd wash dishes? Why, haven't you seen

That these are now cleaned with a patent machine?

And as to sweeping, I am more than surprised.

For brooms have been banished!

We're vacuumized,

And darning the stockings? Say, you are way behind,

For we wear nothing now but the "hole proof" kind,

And the practice of music is in the discard,

For we now tread it out with our feet by the yard.

So you see, my dear sir, you're decidedly slow!"

And off she high-heeled to the vaudeville show.

Moral:

Now I'll add my reflections to this brief interview,

That the old-fashioned girl "puts it out" the new.

And because these old duties are now obsolete,

Is one the reasons your girl's on the street

And I will add (tho' it may not be new)

That Satan's still friendly with "nothing-to-dos."

—George D. Alden.

ROUGH BEHAVIOR

Cutting an acquaintance.

Breaking into society.

Mashing a girl.

Hitting the high places.

Smashing a record.

Knocking a performance.

Choking off a speaker.

Ripping out an path.

Hanging a picture.

Roasting a neighbor.

Jumping onto a proposition.

Killing Time.

—Judge.