

GOVERNMENT ACTED WISELY

The Country Indebted to the President For His Foresight Following the Hostilities in Europe—No Longer Profitable to Sneer at the "College Professor" in the White House—Two Remarkable Editorials.

Two remarkable editorials appeared a few days ago in two of the best known American newspapers. One entitled "An Efficient Government," from the columns of the New York Evening Post, and the other appearing in the New York World, under the heading, "President Wilson," tell the story of the recent work of the great man who sits in the White House. Both editorials are given herewith:

PRESIDENT WILSON

(From the New York World.) "Fortunately," says the Herald, "we have at the head of the government at this critical time a man in whose calmness and judgment we have as much confidence as we have in his patriotism."

"Calmness and judgment." Great words, expressing great qualities. In the terrible storm of war that has burst over Europe, Americans have never reason to admire the sense and sanity of their own chief magistrate. Since autocracy deliberately plunged civilization into blood, we hear no more sneers at the administration that chose "watchful waiting" in preference to war. We hear no more expressions of contempt for the President's idealism and for his theories of service. These theories are no longer the academic dreams of the "schoolmaster." In the light of the world-wide catastrophe of the last ten days the most blatant jingo in the United States would not exchange Woodrow Wilson for any European statesman, and the partisan bigots who professed to be ashamed of their country have all been silenced by events.

It is very fine to prattle about "a vigorous foreign policy," but conscience and sincerity and integrity have their place in government despite the Metternich legend that still controls the European chancelleries. There was plenty of vigorous foreign policy in Berlin, in Vienna and St. Petersburg; but there was none of the good faith and common honesty that have shown through the diplomacy of Washington. In consequence, all of Europe is directly or indirectly at war, and it is only in the United States that the flame of civilization burns steadily and brightly.

Who doubts that if a man of Woodrow Wilson's restraint and temper had been at the head of the German government this crime of the centuries would have been averted? Who doubts, either, that if the United States now had a President of the Kaiser's temperament this country would inevitably be drawn into the vortex of war?

More than maps will be changed by this conflict, and we ourselves will be affected by it in respects that are neither financial nor commercial. New standards of statesmanship will be established in this country as the American people contemplate the terrible results of personal government and imperialistic ambitions abroad.

To the historical of fifty years hence the fact that Woodrow Wilson was President in this crisis may seem no less providential than the fact that Abraham Lincoln was President when the very life of the Union was hanging in the balance.

AN EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

(From the New York Evening Post.) Whatever of evil the war of nations may have brought upon us Americans, the country is indebted to it for a clear revelation of the efficiency of the administration of President Woodrow Wilson. The great machinery of government has functioned quickly and well. If we have seen in England a fairly amazing subsidy of popular passion, but yesterday threatening civil war, we have witnessed on this side of the water a similar and a most praiseworthy readiness to rise above partisanship and stand by the President in his effort to take in all possible sail and render the ship of state as safe as may be in the hurricane that has suddenly burst upon it. Quietly and effectively every disposition has been made, without the slightest blowing of trumpets or hurrahs about it; if anything has been overlooked which might have been foreseen, it has yet to appear.

While the credit for all this belongs to many men, the chief praise is, of course, due to the captain, who, face to face with a most distressing personal bereavement, yet continued to break himself upon his work precisely as if his mind were completely at ease as to all private affairs. He has met the national emergency with the same poise and skill with which he held Congress to its work from the very inception of his administration. The sneered-at college professor has shown again not only what it means to have communed with the world's philosophers, but has demonstrated the supreme value of rigid mental discipline as well. His hand on the helm has never wavered; his own coolness and steadiness under conditions which might have snapped many a physically stronger man, have won him the unbounded admiration of the corps of newspaper men who have daily found him about the only unflinching man in the intense heat and fearful strain at Washington. They will not soon forget the eloquent words with which he outlined to them the gravity of the war crisis and the duty of the press—words spoken primarily for them, but which they demanded for publication. And the public will not forget that his message tendering the good offices of this government to the warring nations of Europe was written at the bedside of his dying wife. In every way in this grave emergency he has given fresh proof of his marked fitness for the headship of the nation.

It was Mr. Wilson who seized the opportunity to press for the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Warburg, and quickly selected Mr. DeLoach to fill the vacancy created by the

BUSINESS ON A SOUND BASIS

Praise For the Administration for the Part President and Congress Took in Safeguarding the Finances and Business Interests of the Nation—Prepared for the Future.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—Republican politicians have not yet charged that the new tariff law brought on the armed conflict in Europe, but some of them are getting pretty close to that accusation. A few of the small fry here and there brazenly admit that the new tariff act is responsible for increased Treasury receipts, resulting, as everybody knows, from the European war, which has brought importations to a minimum. Of course, this charge sounds foolish, but it is nevertheless, being made.

The New York Press, an orthodox Republican paper of standing, has taken notice of this charge, which it repudiates. The Press says:

"Nothing could be more unfair than to attribute the present collapse of Treasury receipts to the tariff law, and nothing could be more foolish than to inject a tariff argument into any special measure aimed to provide more revenue in the emergency that has grown out of the war in Europe. Anybody with the very least gumption knows that, since the war struck directly and almost entirely at the revenue produced from tariff receipts, the bigger the proportion of receipts from such tariff duties had been the worse the revenues would have been hurt. Our old tariff revenues, therefore, would have been more severely cut by the war than these. The internal revenue duties, for the most part, are still left; it is only the tariff revenues that are gone. If there hadn't been anything but tariff revenues there wouldn't have been anything at all left. The big thing used to be tariff revenues."

"If the ships to carry the traffic can be put into service obviously we shall be doing all selling and no buying; so that if the foreign markets are open to us and if we have the ships to get into them, we not only shall save our favorable balance of foreign trade, after it seemed utterly lost to us under the new tariff, but again pile it high in our favor."

"Thus it is, from every point of view, that the tariff of last month goes off the boards as an argument for any party or any faction and must stay off the boards as long as the war lasts. For, while all the nations of Europe are at one another's throats instead of raising and manufacturing products to sell to us, along with the rest of the world, the tariff which was designed and put into operation to let the products of those nations into the United States, doesn't mean and can't mean what it did mean only a few days ago."

A MAN AT THE HELM

Fortunately, we have at the head of the government at this critical time a man in whose calmness and judgment we have as much confidence as we have in his patriotism. He will, we are sure, make no mistake, nor will he permit any to be made if he can prevent it.—New York Herald.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

withdrawal of Mr. Jones. Under his direction the Aldrich-Vreeland act, providing for an emergency banknote currency, was put into force, to the great relief of the financial world. The President himself moved to have Congress amend our shipping laws to meet the emergency on the ocean; it is certainly a step in the right direction, and will doubtless be followed by others. And his administration is entitled to special praise for co-operating vigorously in the organization of strong committees to deal with all phases of the business situation as the emergency may arise—a bit of constructive statesmanship deserving higher praise and greater attention than it has received. To all of this must be added the prompt measures for the relief of the stranded Americans abroad—all of which were submitted for the President's approval—and the constant keeping in touch with our foreign ambassadors, who have had to assume heavier burdens than have ever fallen to the lot of American diplomats. The administration has also acted vigorously and most wisely in dealing with the enforcement of our neutrality; the President himself writing a letter directing army and navy officers to refrain from all comment on foreign happenings and particularly the military operations.

That all of this has been appreciated by the public is obvious from the changed political atmosphere in Washington. So far from being impatient to return home, Congressmen are ready now to stay on as long as the leader in the White House demands it. The Senate has speeded up its own business so that its decks may be cleared of the trust bills, and it may be ready or any action the nation's situation may then warrant. That so keen a politician as Mr. Roosevelt has called off his proposed critics of the amateur in the White House is clear proof of the changed status at Washington. It is no longer the thing to talk about the Democrats' certain loss of the House. If a financial depression is impending, the Democrats are not likely to suffer from it; no Republicans would have the face to lay this at their rival's door, though they have done about as unwarranted things in the past. If anything like this should be attempted, the answer can readily be imagined. It will be sufficient to silence any critic by simply asking him what he thinks of Mr. Wilson's handling of the war situation, and whether at any period in our history we have ever had a smoother-working governmental machine in a grave national crisis. It is a record of which the whole country may justly be proud, and one that will be all the more creditable as time passes."

INTERESTING INFORMATION IN VIEW OF EUROPEAN WAR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Henry W. Wood has just returned from Europe and gives in the following article, his views in regard to how the European war is likely to affect prices of our farm crops; also information as to the best crops to grow, in view of future developments. Present European War Quickly Over. The indications are that the present European war will be quickly over. The good roads throughout Europe, improved methods of transportation, enabling the rapid massing and concentrating of troops, together with the wonderful increase in the effectiveness of the methods of warfare, all indicate that decisive action on either side is likely to be followed by powerful peace-making efforts which will be brought to bear by practically all the people of Europe and which are likely to be effective, particularly considering the financial condition of most of the European powers.

With peace declared, we are likely to witness a wonderful degree of prosperity, not only on account of the large amount of money which is being put into circulation by the different powers of Europe, but because it will release enormous amounts of capital which are now locked up and which will seek investment and will encourage enterprise in every possible way.

Large Crops of Grain and Food Crops Indicated

All of the European powers at the present time are making every effort, not only to secure, but to grow and provide all possible food stuffs. In England, Scotland and Ireland there will be practically no grasses and clovers sown this fall, but all available land will be sown to grain and food crops. On the continent, the same conditions are sure to prevail, and while the men are engaged very largely in war, on the continent, more than any other place, the women do the farm work, and every effort will be put forth to provide food crops, in case of continuance of the war.

Prospects for Future Demand for Cotton and Tobacco

In case peace is declared, which is certainly most likely before another harvest rolls around, we would likely get the most enormous crops of grain ever produced, with correspondingly low prices. On the other hand, with peace in sight, there will be an enormous demand for cotton and tobacco and any stocks obtainable will be readily salable at fair prices, and farmers should by no means sacrifice their crops of tobacco and cotton at temporary low prices, as they will undoubtedly eventually be able to get good prices for their products. At the same time farmers should sell freely at fair prices as high prices which have prevailed in the past are hardly likely to for a considerable time to come. It also behooves the farmers to make every preparation, in a reasonable way, for growing these crops without the expensive use of fertilizer, and in no better or more effective way can this be done than by the use of green soil-crop crops, such as crimson clover, red clover, vetch and other leguminous crops.

Cattle Raising Industry Most Promising

Another industry which promises to be very profitable for years to come, is the raising of cattle and horses. The large numbers of horses which are being taken and used for war purposes has depleted to a very considerable extent the supply of horses needed for use in Great Britain and on the continent, and this is bound to keep the prices and supply of horses in good demand for years to come. The scarcity of cattle, which existed before the war, is already becoming acute, and the European powers are likely to use up their supplies of live stock to a much greater degree even than grain crops, and this will make a corresponding scarcity of meat supplies with resulting high prices for several years to come. Our farmers should make every preparation, therefore, for raising cattle, as these cattle can be raised advantageously and this is practically all over the entire South, to provide for the pasturing and feeding of as much live stock as possible.

About Crimson Clover.

While in England Mr. Wood secured a liberal supply of crimson clover seed for prompt shipment, so that the indications are that there will probably be a sufficiency for this season, and the prices will be more reasonable than was at first anticipated. There should be every encouragement for farmers to sow liberally of crimson clover, so as to increase productivity and fertility of their lands and save money expenditure for fertilizer bills. There is no crop that will increase the productivity more than increase the productivity more than mated that a crop of crimson clover plowed under is worth, in the fertilizing and improved condition of the soil \$20 to \$30 per acre.

Then again, crimson clover furnishes a most excellent grazing and cover crop during the late fall, winter and spring, and also makes the best of early green feed and a good hay crop in case it is desired to use it for these purposes.

Remember your last dose of calomel.

You probably recall the bad after-effects of the calomel more than the sickness you took it for. You need never again go through with being "all knocked out for a day or two by calomel." Next time your liver gets sluggish and inactive we urge that you go to Asheboro Drug Company for a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic, a splendid vegetable liquid medicine that will start your liver as surely as calomel ever did with none of the bad after-effects of calomel. It is absolutely harmless both to children and adults and demands no restriction of habits or diet. A large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic costs only fifty cents and the druggists who sell it guarantee it to take the place of calomel, and will refund your money if it fails in your case or if you are not satisfied.

THIS BULL MOOSE FOR WILSON

A. J. Kellog, of Michigan, Declines a Nomination and Comes Out Strongly for the President.

Washington, D. C., September 9.—Mr. A. J. Kellog, a former Republican and a Progressive in the 1912 campaign, has declined a nomination on the Bull Moose ticket for prosecuting attorney at Shelby, Mich., and has written a letter asserting that he will do all in his power to uphold the hands of President Wilson, whose administration he admires. Mr. Kellog's letter, which is addressed to the Oceana Herald, of Shelby, is given herewith:

"My attention has been called to a news item printed in several county and state papers to the effect that a petition has been circulated and filed for my candidacy for prosecuting attorney on the Progressive ticket in Oceana County. I wish to state that it was without my knowledge or consent."

"It is true that I have been enrolled as a Progressive Republican and I sincerely believe in all progressive principles that end to better conditions, no matter what political party is sponsor for them, and now we have those in power in Washington who are progressive and who are giving us the laws that we are contending for."

"We have worked for the parcel post, for the income tax and for some currency law that would be for the common people, and they promised us in the Democratic platform that if elected they would put such laws on our statute books, and for once the platform pledges have been kept, and I believe it my duty to try, with what force I am able to exert, to uphold the arms of President Wilson in his fight in behalf of the common people."

"My business is with the farmers all over Western Michigan and I am constantly mingling with the people, and I hear four praising the administration to one against."

"They told us in the last campaign that if a lower tariff became effective the poor farmers would be forced into the bottomless pit to help that fellow down there with a cloven hoof and a forked tail, but we find that wool has advanced in price, that farmers are receiving more for other products and that even sugar beets are a little higher, in fact the farming business is better than ever."

"My own business has more than doubled in the past year. There is a hum of contentment among the people generally, except when we hear the wail of Wall Street, the trusts and the politicians. Trusting that you will tell your readers that there is no political bee in my bonnet, I am, Yours very truly, A. J. KELLOG."

"July 25, 1914."

MY CREED

- 1. I believe the soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and therefore, I will feed it liberally.
2. I believe that every good farmer deserves a good farmer and every good farmer a good farm.
3. I believe in deep plowing and thorough preparation before seeding.
4. I believe in conserving moisture by frequent light cultivation.
5. I believe in full crops which leave the soil better than they found it.
6. I believe in increasing efficiency that cost of production may be minimized.
7. I believe that only through a full knowledge of cost can selling price be established.
8. I believe in co-operation by producers in storage, packing, shipping and selling, as well as buying, that grade of products may be fixed.
9. I believe that whatever I do, I must seek to go to the bottom of things.
10. I believe in fields free from weeds; crops and trees free from diseases.
11. I believe that talents are given improvement, and pledge my best thought and effort for good growth.
12. I believe in the home farm and farm home as the promoter, protector, upbuilder and inspirer of civic righteousness in the nation.
To each of these I pledge my most faithful adherence and earnest support.—George M. Twichell.

SPECIAL SESSION OF TEXAS LEGISLATURE CALLED FOR RELIEF OF FARMERS

Austin, Texas, Sept. 9.—Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas called the Legislature to meet in special session Monday, August 24, to pass a warehouse bill to facilitate the holding of cotton. The bulk of the Texas crop is marketed on the Eastern Hemisphere and as the war has closed the European markets the Texas crop must either be held until the war is over, thrown on the American mills or sold to speculators. A warehouse bill is proposed to enable the farmers to store their cotton in bonded warehouses and for the issuance of negotiable receipts under State supervision. The banker, it is understood, will, if desired, loan money on the cotton so stored at a very low rate of interest, enabling the producer to keep possession of his cotton.

The Texas crop is estimated at three and one-half million bales, valued at approximately \$250,000,000. Texas produces one-fourth of the cotton crop of the world. The American mills are capable of handling about 35 per cent of the production of the United States, leaving 8,000,000 bales to be exported and of this amount the English spinners take 3,500,000 bales; Germany 2,200,000 bales; France 1,00,000; Italy 500,000 bales; and the remainder of the exports go to the mills of Spain, Belgium, Russia, Japan and other countries.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

BRILLIANTS

Promise is most given when the least is said.—George Chapman.

I couldn't live in peace if I put the shadow of a willful sin between myself and God.—George Eliott.

To pray together, in whatever tongue or ritual, is the most tender brotherhood of hope and sympathy that men can contract in this life.—Madame de Staël.

Press on!—for in the grave there is no work. And no devil!—Press on, while yet we may.—N. P. Willis.

Where is the dust that has not been alive? The spade and the plough disturb our ancestors—from human mold we reap our daily bread.—Young.

Mistrust the man who finds everything good; the man who finds everything evil; and still more the man who is indifferent to everything.—Lavater.

No impulse is too strong for the simplest task; no task is too simple for the most splendid impulse.—Phillips Brooks.

That's a hea 'o comfort in looking on the dark side o' life cheerfully.—Charles Clark Munn.

Why are we so blind? That which we improve, we have; that which we hoard, is not for ourselves.—Madame Delany.

This I learned from the shadow of a tree. That to and fro did sway upon a wall: Our shadow-selves, our influence, may fall. Where we can never be.—Anna E. Hamilton.

Thousands of men breathe, live and move; pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; none even blessed by them; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday.—Chalmers.

The man who can see no good in churches other than the one by which he seeks salvation only thinks that he is a Christian.—Dartmouth.

FARMERS FROM EVERYWHERE WILL ATTEND NATIONAL CONVENTION

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 9.—Real farmers—the kind that live in the country and who worked out their own problems as boys in the hot sun and the rain, are coming to Fort Worth from the four corners of the land to attend the tenth annual convention of the National Farmers' Union that opens September 1. Suburban gardeners have worked out idealistic country life plans for them and economists are weaving schemes for them to get through the wartime financing stringency, but the cream of the real farmers of the United States will settle their affairs for themselves at this convention.

There never was a national farmers' convention before, perhaps that was equal in importance to the approaching Fort Worth convention; according to National President Charles S. Barrett, of Union City, Ga., who was here recently to arrange for the convention. In his call for the convention President Barrett said in part:

"This promises to be the greatest meeting ever held by the organization. The entire nation has been aroused over what most people are pleased to call the 'Rural Problem.' Naturally, every one looks to the organized farmer for his O. K. of the solutions offered. The personnel of the Fort Worth meeting will be made up of men capable of advising, and no member who can possibly come should deny himself the pleasure of attending this meeting."

TRUTH TRIUMPHS

Asheboro Citizens Testify for the Public Benefit.

A truthful statement of an Asheboro citizen, given in his own words, should convince the most skeptical about the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills. If you suffer from backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, urinary disorders or any form of kidney ills, use a tested kidney medicine. An Asheboro citizen tells of Doan's Kidney Pills. Could you demand more convincing proof of merit? Mrs. M. E. Steed, Salisbury Street, Asheboro, N. C., says: "I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, as I consider them one of the best medicines to be had for strengthening the kidneys and clearing the system of uric poison. I suffered intensely for years in the small of my back and I often felt dizzy and weak. I tried different kinds of medicines but never got any permanent relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from the Standard Drug Co. They not only rid me of the pain but rid me of other troubles that were caused by weak kidneys. I urge other kidney sufferers to try this remedy." For sale by all dealers. Price fifty cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

IN FINE SPIRIT

The President's offer of mediation in Europe is in fine spirit and in close accord with the letter and understanding of The Hague. It will fall now on deaf ears in Europe, but later on it will be brought forth in the calm of exhaustion, and so on this Christian foundation some sort of delayed structure of honor and honesty may be built among the charred remains of the house of decency wrecked by the firebrands of falsity.—Boston Record (Rep.).

WITH THE WITS

Humorous Artist—I've brought you an original funny joke this time. A friend of mine thought of it. Editor (after reading it)—Yes, it is funny, but I prefer it in the seventies.—Punch.

Suburban Resident—It's simply fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whistling outside your window. City Man—It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand bearing the grass mown.—Titbits.

Drunk—I plead bein' a bit drunk, yer washup. Magistrate—Prisoner known to the police constable? Constable Ryan—Indade he is, sor; he's been here foive times for bein' robbed and twice for bein' assaulted wid violence.—Sidney Bulletin.

An English Bishop, offering an orange to a little child, remarked sweetly: "Now, my little man, I shall give you this orange if you will tell me where God is." "My lord," answered the child, son of a clergyman, "I'll give you two oranges if you'll tell me where He's not."—Boston Journal.

"Excuse me, sir," said the straphanger, "but would you mind moving your portmanteau from the gang way? I really can hardly find room to stand." "Move my portmanteau," gasped the stranger. "Those, sir, are my feet."

"Is that so?" said Jenkins. "Then perhaps you would pile them one above the other."—Western Mail.

Sillicus—What's the matter, old man? You look unhappy. Cynicus—I am. I'm almost as unhappy as a woman with a secret that nobody wants to know.—Club Fellow.

"What was her father's present to the bride?" "Nothing specific. He told the bride that there would always be a room in the house for her and a job at his factory for the bridegroom."—Detroit Free Press.

Ted (at summer hotel)—Those pretty waitresses look awfully fetching. Ned—After you've been here awhile you'll find they fetch nothing.—Judge.

"Sam, I see by the papers that an electric burglar alarm has been adapted for the chicken coop." "Well, boss, I hopes t' goodness my neighbors don't hear about dat. They is spicious enough as it is."—Yonkers Statesman.

"They were married kneeling on a cushion stuffed with their love letters." "I should think such a cushion would be full of angles." "No, those letters were very, very soft."—Kansas City Journal.

"George," said the wife to her generally unappreciative husband, "how do you like my new hat?" "Well, my dear," said George, with great candor, "to tell the truth about it—"

"Stop right there, George. If you are going to talk about it that way I don't want to know."—London Punch.

Sunday School Teacher—Once upon a time there were two very rich men, one of whom had made his fortune by honest industry, while the other made his by fraud. Now which of these two men would you prefer to be? Tommy (after a moment's hesitation)—Which made the most!—Boston Transcript.

HOW WE ARE LUCKY

The people of the United States should feel deeply grateful that President Wilson pursued the "watchful waiting" policy and didn't plunge us into a war with Mexico. If such a war had begun at the time the American jingoes were urging it, the strife would be at its height now and some 250,000 or more American soldiers would be below the Rio Grande trying to "restore order" by shooting the refractory Mexicans and getting themselves shot in return. There was much merit at the expense of the A. E. C. diplomats, who assembled at Niagara, but these representatives of the leading nations of the new world set an example that the old world powers would be wise to follow.

It is exceedingly fortunate that we have a President with enough good sense not to start a war when jingoes and interested capital cry aloud about national affronts and unendurable conditions.—Nashville Banner.

A War Lexicon

In a letter to the editor of the New York Sun an anonymous writer gives the following important interpretation of various phrases of "Desperanto," or the language indulged in by francic telegraph editors on American newspapers:

Terrific Slaughter—Sixteen French and seventeen Germans wounded. Hurdled back—The withdrawal of an advanced outpost. Thousands of Prisoners—Three German farmers arrested. Deadly Air Battle—French aeroplanes seen in the distance. Gigantic Army of Invasion—Two troops of cavalry on a reconnaissance. Overwhelming Force—A sergeant and a detail of twelve men. Fierce Naval Battle—Mysterious sounds heard at sea.

Americans Outrageously Maltreated—One American asked to explain why his trunk contained maps of German roads. Bottled Up—A fleet at anchor. Trapped—An army in camp. Rout—An orderly retreat. Heroism—A failure of soldiers to run away in face of danger. Decisive Conflict—A skirmish of outposts.