

GOV CRAIG AT STATESVILLE

GOVERNOR CRAIG TALKS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT LENGTH—MAKES A GREAT SPEECH AT STATESVILLE.

At a big Democratic barbecue at Statesville last Friday Governor Craig delivered the following address on the Constitutional Amendments:

Only One Contest.

"There seems to be no contest about any of the amendments except the amendment relating to revenue and taxation. The opposition to this seems to be disappearing as it is more thoroughly understood.

"Our present system of taxation is seriously defective. Under this system we have not been able to raise enough money to meet the expenses of the state government, although taxes are high—too high. We have been forced to issue bonds to cover deficits that have arisen from year to year.

The System at Fault.

"The fault is not in the officials who have administered the law, but in the system. It has failed to raise sufficient revenue and in its operation it is grievously unjust. The average man, the ordinary citizen, pays his just proportion of taxes; some of the wealthier classes do not. Industry as a general rule pays its part, but a great amount of intangible property is concealed and escapes. Injustices and inequities everywhere prevail. Every thoughtful man knows that these are facts, and can cite illustrations of outrageous wrongs and discriminations and evasion of civic obligations.

"The demand for reform in taxation is, and has been universal and imperative. In my inaugural address I made the following statement:

The Wealthy Escape

"The personal property of the average man cannot be concealed. The securities of the wealthy can be concealed. The poor pay this tax. The wealthy escapes. If we could segregate property and provide that the property in each community should bear the governmental expense of that community and that property of a general character should meet the requirements of the state, the temptation to depreciation would be greatly lessened, and the effort to conceal less successful. This is the essence and the strength of local self-government, the taxation of each community by its own people, for its own purposes and benefits. The unit should be no larger than is necessary to secure the advantages of co-operation. The application of this principle has enabled our cities and towns and many of our rural communities to enjoy the advantages of improvement and progress. We must eventually resort to this principle of local self-government for the highest development of local institutions. We must resort to this to obtain the best roads, and the best schools, and electric lights, and pure water, and the opportunities of modern life. To realize the full measure of the blessing of this beneficent principle we need an amendment to our Constitution. The formation and the submission of such an amendment to the people would be the supreme work of this General Assembly. Such an amendment would be of mighty significance in the life of the state. I believe that it could be framed to result in her enduring welfare."

"I do not claim originality for this idea. It had been discussed and endorsed in various forms by civic boards, by many newspapers, by meetings of county commissioners and by the farmers of the state.

The Imperative Demand.

"During the session of the General Assembly of 1913, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the members that the Constitution should be amended, especially the section providing for revenue. I talked with many of the legislators; there was no dissent. The present corporation commission, and the further corporation commission were emphatic in the conviction that an amendment of the revenue section of the Constitution was imperatively demanded.

"Bills were introduced in the General Assembly of 1913 embodying the proposed amendment. A commission composed of twenty of the ablest men in the state was created to consider these bills and report to the adjourned session of the General Assembly. It was generally recognized that the tax amendment was the most important. This amendment pending before the General Assembly, before the constitutional commission, before the people of North Carolina from March until September, 1913. The Constitutional commission held meetings in various parts of the state. The commission was favored in the discussion of this question by the very ablest men from this and other states. The amendment was discussed in the press of the state. During all this time not a single objection, so far as I know, was made to the commission against any essential feature of this tax amendment. In its present form it was adopted unanimously by the commission after patient and thorough consideration, and recommended to the General Assembly. With but one or two dissenting votes, the General Assembly approved it, and submitted it to the people for ratification.

Should Have Spoken Before.

"This amendment is of supreme importance to the people of the state. If any man in North Carolina had any objection to this measure he should have spoken to the commission and to the General Assembly that they and the people of the state might have had the benefit of his views. That was the time to speak.

"If any citizen of North Carolina now believes that this amendment would not be for the welfare of the state, it is certainly his privilege and his duty to oppose it, but it is unfortunate if there be such an one, that

SCORE ONE MORE FOR WILSON

Colorado with all its state officers and militia failed to control the coal strike in that state.

Pillage, rebellion and bloody butcheries of women and children disgraced the state. Capital defied organized labor with a resort to arms, and labor defended its contention in the same way.

The state appealed to the United States War Department and regular army soldiers prevented further bloodshed and held both sides in a sullen truce.

Finally, the President, in his wonderfully wise way, proposed a plan of peace and work.

The plan provided that union and non-union men should go to work in the mines on equal terms, to work side by side. That none should be blacklisted and that all future differences should be submitted for settlement to President Wilson.

All agreed to this plan proposed by the peace-maker of the world, and the beneficent noise of industry will soon resound through the mountains and valleys of Southern Colorado.

Wilson has earned the enviable title of the "President of Peace," and the "Friend of the People."—Chyenne (Wyo.) State Leader.

Paint the poultry house outside and whitewash it often inside.

he should have waited until no error could be corrected, until after the amendment had been submitted to the people to be accepted or rejected in its present form, to make his objections known. I fear that there are certain large interests in the state that have become nervous as to the effect upon them of the proposed measures, but I do not believe that their fears are justified.

The State Would Suffer.

"If this amendment should be voted down, the state must suffer for years to come on account of an unjust and vicious system of taxation. The prosperity and the development of the state must not be impeded for lack of necessary legislation. Many of us are firm in the conviction that the proposed amendment would be of immense advantage to all the people, and to our industrial and moral development.

Power Back to People.

"The amendment does not formulate a system of taxation. It removes from the constitution the restriction upon the power of the General Assembly placed there by reconstruction. It restores to the General Assembly—to the representatives of the people—the power that should never have been taken from them—the power to formulate a just system of taxation responsive to the demands of progress.

"This amendment does not write a revenue act. It removes from the constitution the restrictions placed there half a century ago by a constitutional convention that did not understand the genius of our people, that declared our country in a state of rebellion, that was not willing to trust the representatives of our people. The amendment would restore to the General Assembly the power to make for the people of the state a just and efficient revenue law. It should have been adopted long ago.

Would Lower the Rate.

"Its purpose is not to raise the rate of taxation, but to lower the rate of taxation. Its purpose and effect would be not to compel the average citizen to pay more taxes, but to compel property now concealed to pay its just proportion of taxes. Its larger purpose is to enable each community to administer its own affairs, to levy its own taxes, to make its own improvements, and to realize the full benefit of local self-government. This, we believe would result in a prosperity and a progress that is now denied.

"The only objection to this amendment is the fear that the General Assembly might be misled and unjust. There are interests in the state that fear to trust the representatives of the people. Such fears cannot be justified. Never yet has a Legislature in this state enacted a law unjust to our larger financial or industrial interests. Some have strenuously contended that Legislatures have been unduly considerate of the larger interests of organized wealth, but no man can point to a single statute in North Carolina that was enacted in a spirit of injustice or class hatred to the rich. The contention cannot be made with truth against any General Assembly of the past. There is no reason to fear the future.

"It was the last General Assembly that fixed intrastate freight rates and appropriated ten thousand dollars of the people's money to have these rates thoroughly considered to guard against the commission of any wrongs to the railroads. This is now, and has been, the spirit of North Carolina Legislatures.

Fairness is Demanded.

"The people demand fairness and only fairness for all the rich and poor alike. They will tolerate nothing else. Some would prefer that the honest people of the state should continue to suffer, that the development of the state should be hampered by a system proven by experience to be wrong and inefficient, for fear that the General Assembly of North Carolina might be controlled by unjust and vicious motives.

"The constitutional commission that prepared these amendments was composed of men noted for ability and patriotism. The deliberations of this commission were characterized by thoughtful patience and an earnest desire to serve the people of the state. The amendments come to us with the endorsement of this commission. They come to us with the endorsement of the press of the state. They come to us with the endorsement of all the Farmers' Unions of the state. I hope and believe that they will be adopted by the people of North Carolina.

"BUY-A-BALE" CLUBS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS, PUPILS, ETC.

Mr. Joyner Sets Forth Plans and Urges that Teachers, Pupils and County Superintendents Adopt Them.

To Superintendents of Schools, teachers, and school children:

On account of the disturbance of the world's markets and the consequent depression of the price of cotton by the deplorable European war, the farmers of the state and the South are seriously threatened with the loss of millions of dollars and with demoralization of business in all lines by the forced sales, under financial distress, of the South's chief money crop, cotton, at prices less than the cost of its production and less than its intrinsic value. To avoid this threatened disaster to the agricultural and other business interests of the state, a co-operative movement, participated in by patriotic citizens in all parts of the state, and of South, of all classes, vocations and professions, has been started to help the farmers protect themselves and all the rest of us by helping them to store and hold their cotton, by aiding in providing the money to take distress-cotton off the market until normal conditions can be restored.

No class of citizens are more patriotic or more ready to respond according to their ability to any call of public service in any hour of public need than are the teachers and other educational workers of this state. In times of need the schools should always be the rallying places for civic service, teachers should always be among the trusted leaders thereof, and, for their training and blessing the children should always be enlisted therein.

As Superintendent of Public Instruction, therefore, I confidently call upon teachers, superintendents of schools and all other educational workers for their active aid and loyal support of the "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton Movement" for mutual protection against threatened disaster in this hour of common need.

I beg to suggest and to recommend the following plans for helping:

1. Buy-a-Bale Clubs for Teachers: Let every teacher and every superintendent of schools that can possibly afford it, buy a bale of cotton at ten cents a pound and hold it. Let the county and city superintendents present the matter to their teachers in their teachers' meetings and country teachers' associations, and form teachers' clubs of two or more to buy a bale of cotton at ten cents a pound and store it. When cotton reaches ten cents it should be purchased at half cent above the market price and held.

2. Buy-a-Bale Clubs for Children: A fine lesson can be taught in thrift and economy, as well as in public service, by having the children of each school, or the children of each teacher in each school, to invest their own money in their own bale of cotton at ten cents a pound, or a half cent above the market if the market price is ten cents or over, to be held, and when sold, the proceeds thereof to be returned to the children themselves, according to the amount invested by each child. Where this plan is adopted a certified list of names of the children investing, with the amounts invested by each in the bale of cotton purchased, should be deposited immediately after the purchase, with the bank in which the deposit of the proceeds of the sale of the cotton is to be made. When the cotton is sold the fund arising from the sale should be deposited in the bank to the credit of the teacher of the school district, in trust, for the investing children, as each child's interest shall appear from the certified list in the banker's hands. The fund being to the credit of the teacher of the district, instead of any individual child, will be subject to the check of the teacher, as trustee, for each child according to his interests, irrespective of any changes in individual teachers. At the proper time each child can, in this way, determine what disposition he desires to have made of his part, and can be encouraged to use his part of the proceeds to start for himself a separate savings account.

3. Buy-a-Bale Days: Let the county superintendent set apart the earliest possible day after the opening of the public schools of his county as "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton Day" in every public school; call a meeting of all the people at the public school house at 9:00 o'clock in the afternoon on that day for the purpose of raising the money to buy a bale of cotton at ten cents a pound and hold it for the school. Let him give notice of this meeting through the county press, instruct the teacher in charge of each school to give notice through the children to the parents of the school and to enlist the children in the campaign for raising the money to buy at least one bale of cotton, urging them to contribute, and to get their parents to come to the meeting and contribute. Let the superintendent enlist also, the active co-operation of the school committees, the Woman's Betterment Associations, the Women's Clubs, the Farmers' Union, and other organizations in the various school districts. With the funds raised let this bale of cotton be purchased through the school committee or through some other committee designated by the meeting. Wherever possible it should be a bale of cotton raised in the school district, and where it can be done, it should be purchased at ten cents a pound or half a cent above the market if the market price is ten cents, through the organized channels for purchasing distress-cotton and holding it, or where a distress-bale is forced on the market in the community it should be purchased by the committee at the market price and stored and held. It should be stored either in the nearest storage warehouse, or, in rural districts with no convenient storing warehouse near, some member of the school committee or some other reliable farmer in the district would probably be willing to store it, giving a receipt for it. When sold the funds might be placed in the hands of the

SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 13.—An aggressive movement to bring about a reduction of next year's cotton acreage through special legislation of cotton belt legislatures was started in Texas the week beginning October 5 by leading members of the Southern Cotton Association, which has recently been reorganized, and through the present movement intends to repeat its success of 1905.

The campaign was started in Texas Monday when Harvie Jordan, of Atlanta, president of the association, former Governor Noel, of Mississippi, Walter Clark, of Mississippi; John L. Hebron, of Jackson, Miss., and John H. Sherrard, of Sherrard, Miss., began a tour of the state.

They were scheduled to hold mass meetings at McKinney, Sherman, Dallas, Fort. Worth, Waxahachie, Taylor, Paris, Marshall, Henderson, Temple, Waco, Corsicana, and other points. Delegations from these points will later appear before Governor Colquitt and the Texas legislature and urge that the substance of resolutions which appear below be enacted into law.

The Texas campaign will be duplicated in every other Southern state. The association believes that only through legislation can the acreage be reduced. The next state to be visited will be South Carolina, the plan being to work east and west through the belt.

The resolutions upon which legislation will be based, were adopted by the convention of the Southern Cotton Association at New Orleans on September 29-30. They are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, The boll weevil, wilt and other pests and diseases have for many years been destructive to the cotton crop in large portions of the cotton producing states and their continuous spread now menaces the whole area devoted to the cultivation of cotton.

Whereas, Owing to the diminished demand for cotton and the increased requirements for food stuffs caused by the European war, the planting of cotton for the year 1915 can be largely reduced or entirely eliminated without imposing undue hardships on the cotton growers or extraordinary burdens on cotton consumers, and

Whereas, There is imperative necessity for early drastic action to destroy the boll weevil and other cotton pests, and

Whereas, Great benefits will be derived by the substitution of other crops for cotton during the year 1915, thereby reducing the cost of living, bringing to farmers the advantages and benefits of crop diversification and restoring worn-out lands to their former state of fertility besides greatly enhancing the value of the cotton crop of 1914 by establishing an equilibrium between supply and demand,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it would be greatly to the interest of the cotton growers as well as of every commercial, agricultural and industrial interest not only of the South, but of the whole country that the planting of cotton be entirely eliminated or reduced to the minimum during the year 1915.

Be It Further Resolved, That for purpose the growers of cotton, bankers, merchants and other allied interests in each county, including Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Congress be requested to meet and organize at once (if no such organization exists) in order to give immediate consideration to the foregoing resolution and especially for the purpose of signing binding pledges to reduce their respective planting of cotton 50 (FIFTY) per cent or more, to pledge themselves to omit the planting thereof entirely for the year 1915.

Be It Further Resolved, That, in order to insure that no cotton be planted, or not more than 50 (FIFTY) per cent during the year 1915, the said associations and organizations request the Governors of the various cotton states to convene the legislatures for the purpose of passing uniform laws prohibiting the planting of cotton, or of reducing the acreage to such a point as to eliminate all future damage from boll weevils and other cotton pests as well as to accomplish the many desirable results above enumerated.

Be It Further Resolved, That this convention recommend and advise all cotton producers, bankers and merchants to co-operate in withholding from sale as much cotton as possible until it can be sold at a price that will give a fair return to the producer.

Be It Further Resolved, That these resolutions, as well as proceedings of all meetings or associations and organizations held in connection therewith be given the widest publicity by the press of the whole country.

A new match box is provided with a shield to protect lighted matches from wind.

county treasurer to the credit of the school and paid out upon the voucher of the school committee for such purposes of school improvement as should be recommended by the teacher, the committee, the school betterment association, or other organization for school improvement in the school district. In this way a two-fold service could be rendered by one act—a needed service to the farmers and to all the business interests of the South, a valuable service to the community school.

4. Let superintendents, teachers, and other school officials co-operate with all others in their community for the encouragement and advancement of the "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton" movement, and of all other proper means for the protection of the farmers and their interests in this crisis. Let them permit and encourage the use of the school building for community meetings in the interest of such movements.

Yours very truly,

J. Y. JOYNER,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TO CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY

Governor Locke Craig has issued his proclamation setting forth the 3rd, 4th and 5th days of December as Community Service Days, and calling upon all the people of the State to observe them, in accordance with the outline set forth.

The observance of these days in this community service work is eminently worth while. There has been some of this work done in the cities, inspired by the activities of the Civic Leagues and other societies, but there are few country communities that have organizations to promote these betterments, and our people have thought little about them. Our people as a rule have very little civic pride, and they take very little thought of the simple laws of sanitation.

The first day, Thursday, is set apart as "Public Roads, Grounds, and Buildings Day." This day may be observed just as the Governor indicated, but there is another feature that I would like to emphasize in connection with the work of this day, and that is the cleaning up of the home grounds. There are many, many homes that have not had a genuine cleaning in years. I do not mean so much the inside of the houses as the outside and the yard and grounds immediately surrounding the house. I do not say what I am about to say with any incriminating motive, but simply call attention to it as a fact. There are many home grounds that are piled with all sorts of rubbish and junk of all sorts, and even weeds growing with utter abandon. I have seen in almost every county in the state piles of lumber, old half rotten stuff, piles of rocks and brickbats, old wagons, broken down buggies, and old farm machinery scattered all around the house, even in what should be the front yard. Junk is exceedingly unbecoming there. It is even vulgar. In the busy life of the farmer he lays this thing and that down and feels that he has not the time to remove it. Then slops are thrown about the dooryard, and pig pens are planted too near the house with their teeming swarms of flies and the air is full of their ill smelling odors.

Now, on this first day of Community Service week, Thursday, why can not every farmer as well as every man in town, take his hands from the farm, the regular work of the day, and put them to cleaning up the home grounds? Much of the junk lying around had better be burned and make short work of getting rid of it, but some of it might be of some use, and that should be carted off to some out of the way place. It is necessary for every home to have a sort of "honeyard", but for heaven's sake, let it be in some out of the way place, where it will not be an eye-sore to every member of the family, to the passer-by, and the visitor. When all the rubbish is removed, the grounds should be plowed up, manured and limed, and sown in grass seeds. Then there should be some nice trees and shrubs planted to beautify the grounds. If the house needs painting, and you are able to do it, this can be done later, but there is no excuse for making the front yard a dumping ground for every useless piece of junk on the place, for any man can cart away and keep away this unsightly rubbish. When the grounds are once clean it will not be so hard to keep them clean, then the grass and shrubbery look so pretty.

The work of cleaning up should be extended to the school, the church, and the cemetery, as the Governor suggests. It seems to me to be a good idea to attend to the home grounds first, then on Friday, "School and Neighborhood Day," look after the school house and school grounds. This is the one thing that our Southern people neglect. It is said the prettiest grounds and finest buildings in Switzerland are the school buildings, and the lives of the children are so impressed with the beauty and attractiveness of their schools that when they go to a foreign country and see a fine building and well kept grounds, they immediately exclaim, "The school, the school!" It is not so in America, and especially in the South. Now and then a city school is a veritable "beauty spot", but more frequently you will find city schools with bare, unornamented grounds, and the country schools are nearly all of this sort. I see perhaps as many schools as any man in the state, and if I were to see a country school with decent grounds I would not know what to say to the people of the community. Generally the grounds are as bare as the lane the grounds are as bare as the lane they go to school over, and some times almost as muddy. There may be a few trees, but they are uncared for, and it is a rare instance to find a transplanted tree or a flower. Weeds are permitted to grow up all the summer, and in the fall when the school starts some times a patron will take a scythe and snake out the yard in front of the building, and the boys will trample down the remainder. How easy it would be to keep the school grounds neat and clean. On this Neighborhood Day when all the people are together at the school house cleaning up, planting trees, and beautifying the grounds, with fathers, mothers and children present, let them perfect an organization to look after the school in the future. This might be known as the Community League, or the Civic League of ——— School.

It would be well to elect some good woman as the president, and let every man, woman and child in the district become a member, with a small membership fee so as to have a little money to carry on the work, such as buying grass seeds, lime, or for other purposes.

I think this would be a great thing for any community. Suppose the people of the entire state should get together on these days and clean up the home grounds, the school grounds, the church grounds, and the cemeteries, what a difference we should see. It would have its effect upon the civic ideas of our people, and especially upon our children. Not long since I was talking with a gentleman from Pennsylvania, and he said: "This is my

A FEW IMPRESSIONS OF KANSAS

Alma M. Winningham, of Washington, D. C., Writes Interestingly of Her Trip to the "Sunflower State."

I have just returned from a visit to my uncle, Mr. J. S. Steed, in Kansas, and I thought that since so many Randolph people have gone to Kansas to live, some of the Courier readers might be interested in hearing about it.

The "Sunflower State is not a misnomer, for wild sunflowers are everywhere. They are much smaller than the cultivated sunflowers one sees in this section and they flourish in all soils and under all conditions, making great patches of gold in the landscape.

It was a surprise to me to find such rolling country and so many trees, but I was in the eastern part of the State and they tell me it is much more level farther west. However, I saw plenty of the flat prairie from the windows of the train on my way from Chicago to Kansas City. There is a great deal of Kentucky blue grass in Kansas, which was also a surprise to me, since I had always imagined from the way Kentucky people boast of it that it wouldn't grow outside the borders of the State.

Kansas is a great State—a little crude in some ways, perhaps, to eastern people, but very up-to-date in others. For instance, patent washing machines run by a gasoline engine are not uncommon on many farms, and there are automobiles galore. The sound of the "Ford" as well as the grasshopper is heard abroad in the land. They have all the most improved farming implements, drawn by horses or mules, and the sight of a man walking behind a plow is unknown. They don't have nearly so many nice houses as in North Carolina, but when it comes to barns and stock and wheat and corn, the Tar Heels aren't in it. My uncle has 160 acres of land and this year his crop consisted of 2500 bushels of wheat, 1500 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of corn (which is only half a crop) and \$800.00 worth of hogs. And that is a sample of what almost everyone did. One has only to do a little figuring at the present prices of grain and meat to see results. If they can only have a few more such years they will be in fine shape.

The women have had the vote on school questions for a long time and this year were granted full suffrage, of which they are going to avail themselves you may be sure. While there I saw two bachelor girls driving through the country with a double team, campaigning for themselves. One of them was the county superintendent of public instruction, a candidate for re-election, and the other a candidate for clerk of the court. We shall soon have them in Congress, I feel sure. Horrors! Can you imagine a Democrat or a "Black Radical" man in the Good Old North State relinquishing one teeny, weeny little office to a petticoat? Nay, nay! But truth compels me to say for the Kansas men that when it comes to a division of work, they are just as liberal as with the vote, and as for the little courtesies accorded women in the South, they are often lacking, so I suppose everything has its price.

There is a quite a little colony of Randolph and Guilford people in Johnson county, among them Gordons, Marshes, Steeds, and others. I also met a Miss Cox, who is teaching school there this winter, so it seemed quite "homey."

Altogether, I had a most interesting trip and some time I hope to go back and see the great wheat fields when they are ripe.

ALMA M. WINNINGHAM,
Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WOMEN READERS OF THIS PAPER

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable, and may be dispendent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

For young pigs furnish a dry bed where they can get lots of sunshine.

first trip South and the thing that strikes me most is the fact that there are no lawns. I see country homes without a sprig of grass or a flower, and even in towns many of the homes are no better. Somehow the remark put me to thinking and since that time I have observed a little more carefully, and what he said is true. Just the other day I saw a really nice country home, and just in front of the yard was a pile of brickbats and other rubbish. These things can be remedied without costing much money.

The other things the Governor calls attention to are good, but I want to see the things mentioned here looked after as suggested, and they are worth while.

E. S. MILLSAPS,
District Agent.