

AN ACT PROPOSED BY THE N. C. ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

An Act to Prohibit the Possession and Delivery of Intoxicating Liquors—Goes into Effect April 15, 1915.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundations of free institutions, produces wide-spread crime, pauperism and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the state:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section I. That, except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation or any agent, officer or employee thereof, to receive or be in possession of any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, within the state of North Carolina, for his, hers, theirs or its own use, or for the use of any other person, firm or corporation. Provided, that this shall not apply to a person in possession of liquor obtained on a physician's prescription or for medicinal purposes.

Section II. That, except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent, officer or employee thereof, to ship, transport, carry, or deliver, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for hire or otherwise, any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, from a point within or without this state, to any person, firm or corporation, or any agent, officer, or employee thereof, in this state.

Section III. That legalized medical depostories, licensed and registered pharmacists, and hospitals may obtain and keep in stock spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors, or intoxicating bitters, in the manner and in the quantities hereinafter prescribed for sale or supply upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed and actively practicing physician or surgeon, as now provided by law.

Section IV. That any legalized medical depository or pharmacy, or hospital, through the owner, managing agent, or superintendent thereof, may make written application to the register of deeds of the county in which such depository, pharmacy or hospital is situated, for a permit to obtain and receive by transportation and delivery by common carrier at such depository, pharmacy or hospital an amount not exceeding twenty gallons of spirituous, twenty-five gallons of vinous, and fifty gallons of malt liquors. Such applications shall be in the form of an affidavit containing the name and address of the depository, pharmacy or hospital by or for which the application is made and to which the shipment is to be transported and delivered; the name of the person, firm or corporation from whom said shipment is to be ordered; the place from which said shipment is to be made; and shall also state that the applicant has no more in stock at the time of making the application that ten per cent of the above stated amounts, and that no owner, part owner, agent, stockholder, officer, agent or employee of such depository, pharmacy or hospital has been convicted or confessed guilt of any violation of the laws of this or any other state relating to intoxicating liquors.

Section V. That upon the filing of such application, duly verified before any officer authorized by the laws of North Carolina to administer oaths, the Register of Deeds shall issue a permit for the shipment and transportation of the liquors in the kinds and quantities stated in the application, which permit shall be either printed or plainly written or typewritten on stout paper, in the following form:

State of North Carolina,
County of _____
I, _____ (name of depository, pharmacy, or hospital), of _____ (give full address, with street and number, if such), is hereby permitted to receive by common carrier, shipped from _____ (name and address of shipper), intoxicating liquor, to-wit: _____ (insert kinds and quantities not exceeding the quantity or quantities stated in the application).
This permit is void and no delivery can be made thereunder thirty days from date of issue.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 1915.

Register of Deeds.
Not more than one such permit shall be issued to the same applicant for the same place of business or institution within one calendar month.

Section VI. A permit, issued as above, when attached to and plainly affixed in a conspicuous place to any package or parcel containing intoxicating liquor transported within this state, shall authorize any common carrier within the state to transport the package or parcel to which such permit is attached or affixed, containing only the liquor or liquors mentioned in said permit, and to deliver the same to the depository, pharmacy or hospital to which such permit was issued.

Section VII. That the Register of Deeds, in a book to be furnished by the County Commissioners, shall copy all such applications in the order in which they are filed in his office, and shall make an entry immediately following each application showing the date of the permit issued thereon and the person to whom such permit was delivered, which said book shall be open for inspection to any officer or citizen of the state, any time during business hours of the office of the Register of Deeds and said book shall constitute prima facie evidence of the facts therein and will be admissible in any of the courts of the state. And

FAKE CREAMERY PROMOTERS

Are at Work in Cleveland County—Are Taking Advantage of the Low Price of Cotton.

It seems that with the low price of cotton the farmer has enough problems to face while he is trying to shape his affairs so he can get some live stock on hand and a few dairy cows to work. However, one misfortune follows another and right now the ever resourceful creamery promoter is again with us in the shape of a salesman with machinery to sell. He has taken advantage of the present situation to talk dairying instead of selling cream separators and encouraging the sale of cream to the creameries already existing nearby, he insists that his machinery be purchased at a high price.

He takes every means and opportunity to discredit the activities of the State and Government agents and makes the grossest misrepresentations regarding factory operation and general conditions.

Operations just now are centered in Cleveland county. It will be to your advantage as business men, citizens and leaders to report any activities of creamery promoters in any part of the state.

The dairy business has more than doubled the past year; two new creameries have been built; over 200 silos and 30 dairy barns have been constructed under the supervision of this division, yet the promoter insists the dairy development is being hindered because we do not favor his methods.

A new scheme is being worked as the promoter agrees to put in the machinery at a lower price than usually charged and leaves it to the new organized company to put up their own buildings.

Yours very truly,
ALBION F. REED,
Dairy Farming Investigations.

Despondency Due to Indigestion.
It is not at all surprising that persons who have indigestion become discouraged and despondent. Here are a few words of hope and cheer from them by Mrs. Blanche Bower, Indiana, Pa.: "For years my digestion was so poor that I could only eat the lightest foods. I tried everything that I heard of but not until about a year ago when I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and got a bottle of them, did I find the right treatment. I soon began to improve and since taking a few bottles of them my digestion is fine." For sale by all dealers.

SAVING FOR THRIFTY

(Hartford Current.)
A French teacher named Levasseur wrote a simple book on political economy, and a local Englishman, Theodor Marburg, translated it. It is a moral duty to practice thrift. The argument is so simple, interesting and convincing that I want to quote it:
"Let us consider the case of two men on an island, the one fishing and the other hunting, and both exchanging a part of their products in order to secure a variety of food. Suppose the fisherman had the virtue of foresight which the hunter lacks.

"Each day the hunter consumes the whole of the game he has killed or the fish he has secured by exchange, whether much or little. The monthly roll by without any amelioration in his condition, without providing any security against the horrors of starvation should sickness overtake him or persistent bad luck follow him.

"Suppose that the fisherman, on the other hand, establishes a practice of dividing into two portions his fish, or game bought with the fish. Each day he consumes one portion to nourish himself. By abstinence, he manages to save the other portion, large or small, which he salts or smokes.

"This supply, first of all, assures him of a subsistence should the fish happen to be lacking for a period; and too, it permits him to occupy whole days in making better nets or constructing a cabin. He accumulates material resources, such as the net, which will last for a long time, and the cabin which will shelter him for the rest of his days.

"This man soon rises to a position quite superior to the hunter; he becomes relatively rich, and it is to his economy that he owes this advantage. Not only can he now enjoy more of the conveniences of life, but having more and better tools, the results of his day's efforts are henceforth more lucrative than those of the hunter."

In this simple illustration is contained all the philosophy and all of the difficulty of thrift. All about us in every walk of life, is being repeated the experience of the thrifty fisherman and the unthrifty hunter. The law works just as inevitably in the case of the clerk who earns a salary of \$18 a week as it works in the case of the two primitive men on the island.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is, what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers.

for his services in recording an application and issuing a permit, the Register of Deeds shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars, to be paid by the applicant.

Section VIII. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section IX. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section X. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, 1915.

PUBLIC ROADS, GROUNDS, AND BUILDINGS DAY

PROGRAM FOR THESE DAYS GIVEN IN FULL—GET BUSY AND MAKE RANDOLPH COUNTY A LEADER IN THESE MOVEMENTS—CLEAN UP SCHOOL GROUNDS, ETC.

The program for Thursday, Public Roads, Grounds and Buildings Day, is intended to suggest ways and means by which young and old, men and women, in every community, may join in actual physical effort together. It is to be a genuine "work day" with recreational features for the noon hours and the afternoon or evening. Let the local committee for this day arrange a schedule of community work which will provide:

1. For Improving Roads (or in Town, Streets, Sidewalks, Parks, and Public Buildings.)

On Good Roads Day in 1913, Governor Craig led a band of road workers in his home township in Burecombe. At Chapel Hill, Dr. Pratt, of the Geological Survey, and President Graham, of the University, with many citizens of the town, several members of the faculty and four hundred students, side-dug and surfaced with gravel an eighth of a mile of Franklin Street, the main street of the town. In Randolph County, 2,000 men and boys worked two days using one hundred and fifty teams, grading eight miles and graveling one and one-half miles of road.

On account of the vital interdependence between good roads and good schools, special care should be taken to improve the approaches to the school houses.

Remove logs, rocks, stumps and stones from the roadway; fill holes, preferably with good earth; cover stretches of sand with clay and gravel; drain wet places in the roadway; scrape off and outwards sod margins where they hold the water with sand or gravel; but the gravel should not contain any clay unless it is to be placed on sand. Culverts may be repaired or new culverts put in. Road drags (of planks or split logs) should be made and arrangements perfected for using them after rains, throughout the season on all clay or loamy soils. Don't try to do too much. Don't start more than you can finish. You cannot build a macadam road, nor very long stretches of gravel road in one day. Don't haul gravel onto roads that have not been properly graded and drained. Don't grade roads that have not been properly staked out on correct lines. Don't plow long stretches of road and leave them impassable. Don't scrape sods on to the traveled roadway and leave them for passing vehicles to smooth down.

Write the Department of Education at Raleigh for its Bulletin on Civic Days and Geological Survey at Chapel Hill for its publications on good roads.

2. For Improving Schoolhouses and Grounds.

Let the women give the interior of the building a "Fall Cleaning." Fresh rooms, clean windows, polished stoves, simple, well kept furnishings, and pretty pictures on the walls promote neatness and a love of the beautiful in the pupils. Let the men put the exterior of the building in complete repair, making the house thoroughly comfortable for the severe winter months. Both men and women may clean and beautify the grounds.

If the school grounds are unsightly, with fences half down, no walks, ashes scattered around and no trees planted, steps gone, or window glass out; if the building needs a new roof or painting, set to work to remedy these conditions. If only a beginning can be made in doing the many things that need to be done, make the beginning. Follow it up with a petition to the school committee and formulate a definite plan for future improvement. Such a plan in two or three years will result in the complete transformation of grounds and buildings. Write the Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C., for its Bulletin of Plans for Public Schoolhouses and School Grounds and read the articles on Schools in Section VI of this pamphlet.

3. For Similar Work in Improving Churches and Burying Grounds.

If the country church is to be an uplifting power, the church building must not be allowed to suffer neglect and offer evidences of decay. The appearance of the grounds and exterior and the comfort and attractiveness of the interior have much to do with the influence upon the finer life of the community.

Has there been a church "clean up" day this year? Have the leaves been raked away, the walks gravelled, steps mended, the stove polished, the lamps thoroughly cleaned? And have vines and shrubs been placed in the adjoining "City of the Dead"? Dr. S. A. Knapp used to say that many of our Southern country burying-grounds look as if they didn't believe in a resurrection.

4. For Planting Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and Flowers in School and Church Grounds, Parks, and Public Places and Along Roads and Streets.

While the men are improving the roads and buildings, let the women and children devote their attention to this special work.

Through the co-operation of the women of Southern Pines with the principal of the high school there, an Arbor Day Celebration was recently planned and carried out with gratifying success. In the morning many shade trees and ornamental shrubs were planted over the school grounds, markedly improving its appearance. The afternoon was devoted to Arbor Day exercises in the auditorium in which all the pupils took part.

A day or even part of a day spent in this way is vitally interesting to the children, and is thoroughly enjoyed by the patrons of the school. The grounds can be greatly improved at little cost while the children will be taught to appreciate the beauties of nature around them. Other public places can be improved in the same way.

Under the subjects "Arbor Day" and "Tree Planting" in Section VI of this bulletin, a suggested Arbor Day program, which can be modified to suit conditions by those in charge, and instructions for planting are given. These should be followed as closely as the weather and other conditions will permit. Full instructions for planting can be secured by writing the State Geologist, Chapel Hill, N. C., for a copy of a bulletin entitled "Shade Trees for North Carolina."

5. For Flag Raising.

At some suitable time in the day, let the Stars and Stripes, the flag of our Union, be raised, the entire assemblage of the people standing and saluting the flag.

If the local school has no flag, let this be the occasion for securing and raising it formally for the first time. Make a feature of this event. Sing "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia," "The Old North State," and other patriotic songs. "Uncle Sam" and "Columbia" in costume will add to the attractiveness of the event. If there is a local band, let it lead the procession around the flag and play patriotic airs.

6. For Singing Party, or Other Social Features at Night.

The hour devoted to this part of the program may be occupied in various ways. Games (as suggested in Section VI) may be played. Fairy tales, Uncle Remus and animal stories, myths of ancient and medieval times, and stories illustrating the adventures and heroism of North Carolinians and Americans of the early days, may be made to do good service here. The school or library may be drawn upon for material and frequently a little child will tell the story better than some older person. Incidents in North Carolina history growing out of such events as the Edenton Tea Party, the Battle of Alamance, the Revolution, and the Civil War, can be made the basis of beautiful scenes and tableaux. Read the article in Section VI on Historical Pageants. Stories may be followed with glee club songs, negro melodies, and songs of patriotism. "Swanee River," "Old Black Joe," "Annie Laurie," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," will find a response in many hearts.

Write at once to W. C. Crosby, Raleigh, N. C., and secure a copy of booklet from which this article was taken. Randolph County must lead in observing these days.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WEEK IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Governor of North Carolina has just done that which every other Governor would have been glad to do, I am sure, had it occurred to him. However, there is an incentive more powerful than that inspired by any ruler which will make community service possible—the desire of each individual to do something to make the world better for her having lived in it. This special call is merely a spur wisely administered. You United Farm Women, and others all over the South who have not yet strengthened yourselves by organization, can you not make this December 3, 4, and 5 memorable? Try it. No one knows what she can do until she tries.

What can you do? Here are the words of the Governor: "Every man, woman and child shall lend heart, hand and brain to the service and development of every community and county, and days wherein people shall meet, confer and work together for the immediate improvement of the community and wise planning for its future." He even gives the details. Get The Asheville Courier of October 1, and read the proclamation on page 1, if you have not already done so. Hold a meeting at once and decide on the details of this three days' protracted meeting of service.

Let us consider just a few of these details—you will think of 50 more.

Public Roads.—If you do nothing but have a bee to make ten new split-log drags and arrange by whom and when and on what sections of road each shall be used, it will be worth while.

Public Grounds.—Take one good, long look at your courthouse and jail grounds and you will see something to do. In Europe they decide on certain trees that are to be planted along certain roads and all turn out and plant them, and lo, the result is 50 miles or more of fine road under the shade of hick, oak, or elm, and Americans spend thousands of dollars there each year because of their beauty.

Buildings.—There is much to do—building a new bridge, repairing the jail roof, educating some man to removing his pig-pen from the front to the back of his house, erecting a horse shelter at the church, cemetery, etc. Perhaps you have no good building for your aged and sick.

County and Neighborhood Meetings.—It is a telephone system, a co-operative laundry, an open town market, your community needs? Discuss it and get it. Is it poor politics, blind tigers, malarial swamps that are draining the public moral and physical health of the county? This is your chance to face the fact. Do you need co-operation in selling your fruit or cotton, your eggs or milk, in erecting a cheese plant, or a tannery, in anything and everything? This is the time to rouse yourself and public interest and secure it.

So important is the need of an all-time county health doctor that I urge a meeting with talks by those who know how to promote sentiment for it. Fine teachers; good schoolhouses; in them good floors, curtains, flowers, libraries—all are needed.

And do not think it is service for men alone. We women and children benefit as much as men. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and push with them. Co-operation means everybody, boys and girls, you and me, not just men.

Write Secretary W. C. Crosby, Raleigh, N. C., for a free copy of the "Community Service Week" program and pamphlet, and help get your neighborhood ready to celebrate the first week in December.

RYE

The foundation repair crop, to my mind, is rye. When your land becomes too poor to grow anything else, put it in rye. Rye will grow where almost nothing else will. While rye is not a legume, yet it will take a run-down piece of machinery and get right into the middle of the dirt, grease and filth and take the worn parts out and clean them up where almost no other cover crop will.

It is a cheap crop to put in and will grow at a season when very little paying crops will grow. While repairing the soil it will also supply the farm with grazing for the stock.

It will mature early enough in the spring to turn under for the next year's crop. If not allowed to remain too long on the ground, it will rot rapidly, thus becoming available for plant food early.

Clover and Vetch Seed Hard To Get

Another reason for sowing rye this year, is the fact that the rumpus across the water is making crimson clover and vetch seed hard to get. The price for the few that are coming over is soaring higher than aeroplanes over the armies. Therefore, according to the present prospects we are not going to be able to get many clover and vetch seed to plant. Since we cannot get those seeds, let's take our old reliable rye, except where we can get burr clover and those seed are becoming scarce.

If you have clover seed it will do well to mix them with rye and put less of each, so as to make the clover cover more land, in order to get the benefit of the legume properties of the clover and then have the rye to put additional humus in the soil.

Do not wait till the day you want to plant before getting your rye seed. Decide today how many bushels of rye you will need and go to town and get them. The prospects are that no seed will be any cheaper this fall, and winter than now, and there are good prospects that they are going to be much higher.

Get in every acre of rye possible.

The mayor and officials have given due notice to the speeders in the city and now the burden is on the automobile owners and drivers. The policemen have been provided with stop watches and every driver who exceeds the limit will be arrested. The responsibility is on the driver, so look out and keep within the law.—High Point Enterprise.

FANNIE CROSBY THE SIGHTLESS SEER

Story of Great Woman Reprinted From Biblical Recorder.

In Putnam county, New York, on March 24, 1820, Fannie Crosby was born. When six weeks old her eyes became inflamed and the physician who treated her made the mistake which rendered her hopelessly blind. He never ceased to keenly regret the fearful blunder he had made, but she has for many years spoken and written of him as "God's instrument in opening before her the doors of usefulness."

The most and the best of her early training resulted in a knowledge of the Bible, of the hymns she heard Sabbath after Sabbath, and of the masterpieces of poetry. It is stated by a writer in the Sunday School Times that when she was ten years old she was able to recite the first five books of the Old Testament and the first four of the New Testament.

At fifteen she entered the New York School for the Blind, which was then in its infancy, and was the first of its kind in the country. Within 10 years she won a place as instructor in the institution, a place which she filled acceptably and efficiently. To the other teacher there, Mr. Alexander Van Alstyne, she was married in 1858. He is said to have taken great delight in her genius and it was at his request that in her literary work she continued to use her maiden name since it was already loved by many thousands of admiring readers. He died in 1902.

She was but eight years of age when she composed her first poem. It began with these lines, revealing both poetic talent and a beautiful spirit: "Oh, what a happy child I am,

Although I cannot see!
I am resolved that in the world
Contented I will be."

Four volumes of verse have come from her pen: "The Blind Girl and Other Poems," in 1844; "Monterey and Other Poems," in 1851; "A Wreath of Columbia's Flowers," in 1858, and "Bells at Evening and Other Verses," 1897. Among those who recognized merit in her work were William Cullen Bryant and Horace Greeley.

But her chief distinction and her greatest service to mankind have been rendered as a hymn-writer. In 1864 at the request of William H. Bradbury, she wrote her first hymn which opened with this melodious stanza:

"We are going, we are going,
To a home beyond the skies,
Where the roses never wither,
And the sunlight never dies."

Since that first attempt she has written more than eight thousand hymns and many of them are sung all over the world. Among the best known and the best may be named: "All the Way My Saviour Leads Me," "Blessed Assurance," "I Am Thine Lord," "Jesus Keep Me Near The Cross," "Just a Word For Jesus," "Meet Me There," "Only a Step to Jesus," "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Saviour," "Rescue The Perishing," "To The Work," "We Shall Know Each Other There."

Now in the serene evening of her days she resides at Bridgeport, Conn., awaiting the call of the Great Physician who will touch her eyes with His healing fingers and enable her at last and forever to "see Him face to face."

NUMA REID TO APPLY FOR MINISTERIAL ORDERS

The Reidsville Review announces that Mr. Numa R. Reid, of Wentworth, one of the most influential and highly esteemed citizens of Rockingham county, has decided to enter the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and will apply for membership in the Western North Carolina Conference at its approaching session in Shelby. Mr. Reid comes from a family of strong Methodist preachers. He is a grandson of Rev. James Reid, who was a giant among the pioneer Methodist preachers in North Carolina in the early days, a son of Rev. Dr. Numa Reid, one of the most eloquent preachers in the state, and a brother of Rev. Dr. F. L. Reid, who was editor of Raleigh Christian Advocate and president of Greensboro Female College.—Greensboro Patriot.

It has been the pleasure of the manager of The Courier to know personally Mr. Reid for some time. About eight months ago Mr. Reid thoroughly discussed with us the idea of entering the ministry. The Western N. C. Conference will be fortunate in securing as a member this gifted man.

DEATH OF LUCILE MARALE

As the darkness of the midnight hour crept over the little town of Cedar Falls, on October 14, 1914, the death angel paused at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Marale and claimed their daughter "Little Lucile Marale." While it crushed her hearts to see her fade away, we know God makes no mistakes, and he saw fit to pluck her from our midst, lest some chilly atmosphere should blight the unfolding bloom.

Lucile was with us only fourteen months, but we look forward to the time when we may join her "in that beautiful land on the far away strand where the sun never goes down."

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. O. Johnson, October 16, 1914. The remains were laid to rest beneath a mound of flowers in the Franklinton Baptist cemetery.

FERGUSON-WILLIAMS

On Sunday October 18, Mr. Clay Ferguson and Miss Essie Williams were quietly married at the home of Edward McMaster Esq.

Mr. J. C. Edwards and Miss Hattie McMasters were attendants at the ceremony. The bridal party immediately departed for the home of the bride, Mr. Frank Williams, where they were served with a beautiful supper and thence to the home of the groom on Back Creek, Alamance county.

Mrs. Ferguson is an estimable young lady of the Shady Grove com-