

ELECTION CONTEST HEARING

Next Monday is set by referee T. C. Guthrie, for the hearing and taking of evidence in the Randolph election contest cases.

The Republicans contesting for three of the offices will introduce their evidence first and after they have closed the Democratic respondents will have their inning.

In a large county like Randolph, the largest of the thirteen counties comprising this Congressional district, there are always some illegal voters at each election, and there were some at the last election and will be again. It is difficult to avoid it. Some few of these voters no doubt voted knowingly in violation of law while others may have voted without knowledge of the fact that they were illegal voters.

It is to be hoped that in the course of the investigation that some way will be found to uncover the use of money by those who are said to have attempted to debauch the voters in certain parts of the county. There should be a vigorous investigation of these conditions and if the evidence secured is sufficient to convict, the offenders should be prosecuted together with the ruffians who broke up an otherwise orderly conducted election in Richland precinct, and those who attempted to stir up disorder in Back Creek and New Market.

LAST WORD OF THE "GRAND OLD MAN"

Ex-Governor Jarvis, who died recently at a ripe old age was justly termed the "Grand Old Man" of North Carolina.

His will has just been made public and aside from tender references to his lifetime companion, the wife of his bosom, he speaks as from the tomb, a last word to the people of North Carolina in advocacy of a cause which was dear to his heart—the education of the children of North Carolina.

We are going to publish the five paragraphs of this will here for it is a remarkable exposition of a fine man moved by the purest and loftiest of sentiments, a simple man, but powerful in strength and rich in service:

"Item 1. Trusting in the merits and blood of a crucified and risen Saviour, I commit my soul to my Heavenly Father, believing all will be well."

"Item 2. I have lived a plain and simple life and I desire the services at my funeral to be plain and simple."

"Item 3. The people of North Carolina have greatly honored me and I desire to leave on record this final declaration of my everlasting gratitude to them and to make this last plea for the education of their children. Intelligence and virtue mark the standing of my people in state and nation and I would therefore urge the people to press the education of their children heretofore attempted."

"Item 4. While I love my relatives with a sincere love, my dear wife with whom I have lived in perfect happiness since our marriage, and who has been my constant companion, is the chief object of my affection and it is for her welfare I am chiefly concerned. I therefore give, devise and bequeath to my beloved wife, Mary Woodson Jarvis, all my estate of any and every kind no matter where situated or found, subject only to the payment of my just and lawful debts."

"Item 5. And finally, I wish to say to relatives and friends, they can not remember me in any way half so pleasing to me as to be good to my dear wife."

ENGLISH IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Row, Peterson & Co., have offered two gold pins as prizes to be awarded to the two public school pupils in Union county, who show the highest proficiency in English grammar and composition, the prizes to be given at the close of the ensuing school year. R. N. Nisbet, county superintendent of schools in Union, in commenting on this says:

"It is generally conceded that English as a cultural study is unexcelled. It has at once disciplinary and cultural values which make it a most effective instrument in the development of youth. It introduces the pupil to the literature of his own language, which must always be the chief source of his own thought, inspiration and ideals, aesthetic enjoyment, and must also be the vehicle of communication with his fellowmen. Hence, English is or should be broader in its appeals than any other subject of the schools. And yet it is sometimes so handled in some schools as to produce results that are to say the least, far from satisfactory."

HOW LONG WILL WAR LAST?

No one knows. This is a question that has been the subject of much speculation, and the various causes that tend to prolong or shorten this terrible contest have been considered from every point of view. An editorial in the special one issue of the Scientific American raises a new and very practical question by discussing the endurance of the machinery used in war, rather than that of the men engaged.

The article says in part: "This is very largely a machine-made war, and it would be a curious and not altogether illogical denouncement of the great struggle if its end should be hastened through the fatigue of the machine rather than the exhaustion of the man."

This war is being fought with the gun and the motorcar, and so strenuous and uninterrupted has been the struggle that these have been put to a test of endurance the like of which has never been witnessed in the history of artillery or the briefer but very strenuous history of the gasoline car.

The life of the gun, so far as its absolute destruction by bursting is concerned, is practically unlimited; but not so its accuracy-life. Every time a gun is fired some of the interior surface of its bore and delicate rifling is wiped away, and a certain degree of its accuracy is lost. The big guns which form the main batteries of our warships and are emplaced in our coast fortifications can fire from 150 to 250 rounds (dependent upon the pressure and heat in the powder chamber) before they begin to lose their accuracy.

The motor car is a highly developed machine, which calls for careful upkeep to maintain it in full efficiency. In ordinary commercial service the motor car and the automobile receive, as a rule, considerable care and watchful maintenance. In the present war, however, the treatment of these vehicles, must, in the nature of things, be absolutely brutal, and the depreciation must be very rapid. Where are the repair shops that can keep pace with this depreciation, and how shall the necessarily enormous wastage of the war be made good?

It may well be that the fatigue of the machine rather than the weariness of the man will hasten the close of the present war.

VALUE OF CRIMSON CLOVER

The economic importance of crimson clover cannot be over-estimated, for it makes much of its growth in the fall when a large proportion of its fertilizing value is secured. It occupies the ground when other crops are dead or dormant, thus utilizing the whole year. The crop can be turned under early in the season and the ground put in order for early crops, as cabbage, early potatoes and sweet potatoes.

While crimson clover does not occupy the ground as long as red clover, yet it equals or surpasses that plant in securing nitrogen and phosphoric acid. A good crop of crimson clover contains enough nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash when turned under as green manure and properly inoculated with a high class nitrogen culture, to produce from a 60 to 70 bushel crop of corn and have left sufficient nitrogen for a 25 to 30 bushel crop of wheat.

Although crimson clover grows successfully on most types of soil, a loam soil is the most suitable. On clay soils and sandy soils early sowing must be adopted. By growing crimson clover, loose, gritty sand becomes a more compact loam with a greater capacity for moisture. Stiff clay becomes more open allowing aeration. Crimson clover's value as a cover crop for orchards lies in the fact that it makes a rapid growth and has a large capacity for storing nitrogen. It takes up moisture and plant food from the soil during the late summer to the extent of checking the growth of the tree. This causes the wood to ripen, which enables the tree to pass safely through the winter. A crop of crimson clover and a crop of corn may be grown in the time required to grow a single crop of red clover.

Following are some of the advantages of crimson clover, as summarized by Frank Taggart, in the Charlotte Observer:

1st. The feeding value is better than the best cow peas or red clover hay.
2nd. It makes an excellent pasture, allowing the more permanent grasses to get well started before stock is turned on.
3rd. Crimson clover more than any other legume has the capacity for taking up a large proportion of its nitrogen during the fall growth.
4th. Owing to its deep roots, it changes the visible condition of the soil and breaks up clay land.
5th. Even when winter-killed crimson clover has considerable fertilizing value.
6th. Corn or cotton followed by crimson clover can be grown on the

HEALTH NOTES

The anti-typhoid campaign is on in earnest in Northampton county. There are two dispensaries, one for white people and one for the colored. The first day the dispensaries opened, 550 men, women and children applied for the treatment.

In Wake county 522 people applied for the first dose. At Raleigh nearly 50 people applied before the dispensary doors could be opened, and some twenty more were turned away after the dispensary was closed for the day. The first two persons who applied for the treatment were doctors, and during the day 16 doctors applied.

Henderson county reported a total of 278 treatments given the first day, while Cumberland and Buncombe are yet to be heard from.

The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that between ten and fifteen thousand consumptives go West every year in search of health, and that from 30 to 50 per cent. of these are hopeless cases and die within six months after arrival. A large percentage die in almshouses or are the recipients of charity, and the greater number could have been made comfortable in their last days if they had stayed at home. Tuberculosis can be cured in any part of the United States, and it is far better for a consumptive of moderate means to go to a sanatorium near at home, than to go West and live perhaps in a slightly more favorable climate without proper food and medical care.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the State Board of Health, in commenting on the result of the first two days of the anti-typhoid campaign in the State, said: "I consider it one of the best single pieces of health work ever undertaken in the State. As much as it means to the State this year in reducing typhoid, it will mean infinitely more in years to come. After this," he continued, "it will not be hard to get counties to fight typhoid or any other disease that so vitally concerns them."

A letter just received by the State Board of Health from the office of the Surgeon-General of the War Department, says: "There were seven cases of typhoid fever last year (in the army) with three deaths, none of whom had received the complete immunization against typhoid." The record for 1913 is also proof for the success of anti-typhoid vaccine as a preventative for typhoid fever. "For the year 1913," he writes, "three cases of typhoid fever (officers and enlisted men) occurred in the army within the geographical limits of the United States. Two of these cases were in recently enlisted recruits, who were admitted to the hospital on the fourth or fifth day of service." It is to be noticed that only the unvaccinated men and officers of the army had typhoid during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

A NEW CURE FOR FELONS

The painful and troublesome affection, commonly known as a felon, is an inflammation which attacks the tendons of the fingers and their sheaths. A new treatment which is proving very successful in relieving the trouble is the use of equal parts of glycerine and a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate.

Aseptic gauze should be saturated with this mixture, then covered with thin rubber tissue and a little absorbent cotton, and held in place on the finger with a narrow gauze bandage. During the day this application may be removed advantageously for a while, and the finger soaked in hot water and borax (half an ounce of borax to one pint of hot water) at least during fifteen to twenty minutes, two or three times in twenty-four hours. The borated solution is very useful in reducing local pain and redness, and probably limits the spread of the disease.

When the felon is well on toward recovery, after several weeks of wet dressing and soaking, oxide of zinc ointment applied at bedtime, or during the day also, is notably beneficial in curing the slight amount that may still remain of pain, redness, and swelling.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the signature of J. C. Parke

same land year after year with increasing yields.

7th. For protecting soil from blowing and washing, and for taking up soluble plant food which might be lost by leaching.

Farmers are urged to buy their crimson clover seed at the earliest possible opportunity, as the European conditions will warrant a shortage and consequently a big increase in price, especially after Northern purchases for July and August planting have depleted the market.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Rexall Kidney Remedy Will Cure You

We have Rexall Kidney Remedy in two sizes, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. We will simply guarantee this remedy to benefit any kidney or bladder trouble and that you will be satisfied with the result.

We recommend that you use Rexall Kidney Pills with it at 25c per bottle, while the others are 50c.

Rexall Kidney Remedy has been used by hundreds of people in this section and we have not heard of a single complaint that it did not do all it claimed to do. We recommend this as the best kidney and liver remedy on the market. Six large \$1.00 bottles for \$5.00.

Standard Drug Co.

RANDLEMAN NEWS

Mrs. G.M. Lamb is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Daniel.

Misses Pattie and Sallie Norman, of Baltimore, are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Dosier.

Mr. A. B. Beasley, who has been on a vacation for eight of ten days, returned home last Friday. Mr. Beasley was in New York for three days, the guest of his brother, Mr. Charles Beasley. He also spent some time in Washington City, Wilmington and other places. Mr. Beasley reports a good time. In his absence, Mr. J. O. Fox and Miss Espie Woolen held the work down in the bank.

Miss Kola Ferguson, who has been visiting in Greensboro, has returned home.

Three representatives of the Salvation Army from High Point were in town last Monday.

Mr. W. F. Matthews spent Friday in Greensboro on business.

Messrs. Walter Millikan, B. H. Henley, Bud York and J. A. Russell went to Greensboro and returned last Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. B. O'Brian took Dr. and Mrs. Wilkerson, Mrs. N. N. Newlin and Miss Jordan to Greensboro in his car Monday.

Mr. A. W. Roper and Mr. Max Wagner took a spin to Ramseur one day last week.

Mr. James Watson was the guest of Mr. Manuel Presnell last Saturday night.

Mr. Robert Julian, of Asheboro, was in town last Monday, the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. N. Bulla.

Mr. Clarence Parsons, of Roanoke Rapids, is in town, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parsons.

Mr. Dewey Ivey, who went to Greensboro some three weeks ago, and accepted a position there, was attacked by appendicitis and was ill for several days. He returned home Friday and is much improved.

Mr. Walter Brown, who has been on the sick list for some time, is out again.

Rev. Mr. Porthris, of Elon College, filled the pulpit at St. John's Christian church last Saturday night, Sunday morning and Sunday night.

Messrs. D. Stutcliffe and C. H. Sears went to Concord one day recently.

Mr. Carroll will erect an air dome theater on Main street next to the drug store.

The thief who stole Mr. Will Ivey's calf has not yet been apprehended.

Mr. C. H. Walton, of High Point, was the guest of friends and relatives in town last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. A. M. Bain, who holds a position in High Point, came home Saturday and returned Monday afternoon.

Mr. J. F. Lambeth has purchased a fine Jersey cow.

Randleman Lodge, No. 210 A. F. & A. M. have elected the following off-

Fine Assortment of Candy

Just in, all for 10c a pound

Just received a lot of dry salt herring.

We always carry a full line of fresh fruits and vegetables.

A. O. Ferree Grocery

Phone No. 120

cers for the ensuing year: A. N. Bulla, W. M.; E. E. Everhart, S. D.; S. G. Newlin, J. D.; S. E. Kirkman, treasurer; W. F. Matthews, secretary. Mrs. Singleton Ford and little daughter, of Franklinton, is visiting Mrs. W. F. Matthews this week.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Jule Small died last Sunday morning, aged 15 months. The burial was at St. Holiness church, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. G. H. Christenberry is at Hot Springs for his health. He will remain eight or ten days. We are all anxious for the recovery of our pastor. In his absence, Rev. Mr. Blair, of Greensboro, and Rev. John Dosier have filled his pulpit and done some excellent preaching.

Mr. M. S. Sherwood attended the Sunday school convention at Bethany last Sunday and gave them a good talk.

WEST CONCORD NEWS

Wheat seems to be turning out very well in this section.

The people have gotten their crops in very good shape since harvest.

Mrs. Nannie Welborn will return and live with her mother. Her father L. G. B. Bingham died recently.

U. S. Blaser and family visited his brother-in-law, Carl Cranford, last week.

An ice cream supper was given by the Farmer's Union, at Canaan school-house Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Garner have a new son in their home.

Restored to Good Health.

"I was sick for four years with stomach trouble," writes Mrs. Otto Gans, Zanesville, Ohio. "I lost weight and felt so weak that I almost gave up hope of being cured. A friend told me about Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using two bottles of them I have been a well woman." Obtainable everywhere.

HEALTH RULES FOR BABIES

Ninety-four babies out of every thousand born in New York died last year. Only thirty-eight babies died in Montclair, N. J., out of every thousand born during the same period. Much credit for this low rate of infant mortality in the latter city is given the Montclair Day Nursery, which prescribes the following decade of baby health rules:

1. Give a baby pure milk and watch its feeding very closely.
2. Keep everything connected with a baby absolutely clean. Cleanliness in the house accounts for a baby's health. Untidy babies are usually sick babies.

3. Never let a baby get chilled. Keep its hands and feet warm.

4. Regulate a baby's day by the clock. Everything about its wants should be attended to at schedule time.

5. Diminish a baby's food the minute signs of illness appear. Most babies are overfed anyway.

6. Weigh a baby every week until it is a year old. Its weight is an index to its health.

7. Every mother should get daily outdoor exercise. It means better health for her babies.

8. Every baby should be "mothered" more and mauled less. Babies thrive on cuddling but they can get along on a lot less kissing.

9. Don't amuse or play with your baby to much. Its regular daily routine is all the stimulation its little brain needs at first.

10. Don't let too many different people take care of the baby. Even members of the same family make a baby nervous if they fuss around him too much.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA