

### MR. BICKETT AND THE "SLATE"

Attorney General Bickett, the man who the people, it seems, have decided shall be the next Governor of North Carolina, is just now the subject of Colonel Fairbrother's wrathful versatility. Last week's Everything is literally teeming with anti-Bickett literature, all of which was produced by the fertile brain and adept hand of the Colonel, himself—the same fertile brain and adept hand, mind you, that have of late apparently entered into a conspiracy between themselves to convince the people of North Carolina that they should give their consent to be robbed by voting for a protective tariff. The Colonel reads our comment on the address of Dr. Alexander to the farmers of Yadkin county and draws the conclusion "that Dr. Alexander understands the situation." And the "situation," as put by Colonel Fairbrother, is simply this: "The farmers are already in revolt. They have wearied of the attempt to put over the Ten Sacred Amendments. They are not going to allow the slate to be fixed as it is in the case of Bickett."

We find it necessary just here to appropriate the language of the street in order adequately to express our meaning and do respectfully submit that this is "some situation," which the esteemed Colonel has discovered or thinks he has discovered. But he is dreaming. When he wakes up he will remember and having remembered he will see that he is bound to be wrong. For certainly in his wakeful moments Colonel Fairbrother cannot forget who it was that fought hardest for the adoption of the "Ten Sacred Amendments," as he calls them. Surely he cannot fail to remember that these amendments had no more earnest and aggressive champion than this selfsame Dr. Alexander who, the Colonel tells, "understands the situation."

The ten amendments were heartily indorsed by the members of the Farmers' Union all over the State and, led by their chief, Dr. Alexander, they took an active part in the campaign that would have resulted in the adoption of the amendments had too many people not been led astray by the tools of certain corporations who bitterly opposed the tax amendment.

If the farmers have "wearied of the attempt to put over the Ten Sacred Amendments," as Colonel Fairbrother would have us believe, then the first man they would kick out of public position in North Carolina would be the president of the Farmers' Union and not Attorney General Bickett. The farmers have their own organization, more than anything or anybody else, to blame for the attempt to put over the amendments—that is if they want to blame anybody or anything. It is true that the Attorney General assisted in the fight for the amendments, but having seen them indorsed by the organized farmers of the State, he certainly must have felt that, in entering the campaign, he was taking up the sword more in defense of the agricultural class than of any other.

This is enough, we think, to convince the Colonel that he has "the wrong pig by the ear," as he would say, when he sizes up Dr. Alexander as opposing Mr. Bickett because the latter supported the ten amendments. As to the "slate," that is all tommyrot. When hope is gone and there is nothing else to say the minority cries "slate." If there is a slate the people have fixed it. We confess it does begin to look like they have slated Bickett for Governor. Indeed, it looks as if they fixed the slate eight years ago, the moment Mr. Bickett took his seat after having delivered his memorable address placing the late Ashley Horne in nomination for Governor. For from that day to this the masses of the people have been the friends of Bickett, because, in that address, he convinced them that he was their friend. It is a fact that Mr. Bickett's following is not anywhere quite so strong as in the country. For the fact that eight years ago he made the fight of his life in behalf of a former candidate for the governorship is not hurting him any among the men of the farms today. Call it a "slate" if you want to, Colonel. We suppose it must be called something. If the Attorney General had been active in behalf of Senator Simmons you would be calling it a "machine."—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

### BRUISES OR CONTUSIONS

A bruise when the skin is not broken should be treated at once to prevent discoloration. Bathe the bruises at once with hot water and massage gently but firmly for about ten minutes with any good cream.

### None Equal to Chamberlain's.

"I have tried most all of the cough cures and find that there is none that equal Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes W. V. Harner, Montpelier, Ind. When you have a cold give this remedy a trial and see for yourself what a splendid medicine it is. For sale by all dealers.

### ACQUIRING STRENGTH

An interesting Sermon By Rev. R. E. Powell, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Ashboro, N. C.

In first Corinthians 28th, we have the following: "Be strong and do it." Here we have a message delivered by a mature father, David, to an inexperienced son, Solomon, to build the temple, but I hear a later message given to the young man by his father, but not I imagine until he looks and sees the impression the call of duty, brought then he gives another word to God's chosen builder: "Be strong, and courageous and do it, fear not, nor be dismayed." Many are the fathers who need to look their sons directly into the face and speak a word of cheer as the religious cares fall upon them. Let us watch the attitude of men from several angles as they try to grow strong.

### Material View of Strength.

Considered from the material standpoint the fathers are apt to teach their sons the trade or profession which is their livelihood of life. This heartily meets our approval and we hastily say, "So should it be." It is natural that a boy should pursue the father's trade and no one can quite so easily give the knowledge as the paternal guardian. I believe every upright father who is following a worthy calling has some ambition that his son shall start in his steps, but is ever desirous that the youth may climb to the heights. A simple illustration from natural life verifies this truth. A dwarf is always looked upon by those who love him with sympathy backed by a feeling of pathos. So, we see the outward pursuits of the parents are the inward inclination of the children in the material world. May we not view the educational strength for a few moments.

### Strength Gained by Education.

The greater economic enterprises are requiring a general culture for an individual who is to enter a special training, for no calling is so small, that the short cut to education will not prove inefficient. I am glad to note the great masses, when able, are trying to send their children off to school. I see in this step on the part of the parents, a real effort to qualify the child for the duties which the father has felt as unfit to fill. This father, like David though unfit to proceed, prepares his son for the greater task of building the temple which was the ambition of his life. The cultured man is not willing for his son to go through life groping in ignorance, but feels that first of all his child should acquire at least a modest degree of knowledge. Why not make life practical from the religious side?

### Religion is an Impetus of Strength.

We are yet to realize that nothing will run by itself, and as workmen in a factory, the more proficient each man is, just so is the completed product. What is true of the material workmen is equally true in the spiritual field of service. Our churches are too often handicapped by the unwilling hands to labor for the Lord, at the so-called hard service, in the church. No man, nor set of men ever grew strong doing light tasks, but seeing the task is strenuous, the practical men convene and put united and business principles into one concentrated channel. Thus the world takes notice. My thought to the church is, why should we not use business methods since we are in business for the Lord? This is a direct call to the business man to help in the business of his church. The majority of us do not realize how little Christians we are, what are you going to do for the Lord?

Why leave home in forming our conclusions? make the subject practical. Look, if you please, upon the so-called leaders of your town or community and see if those who are proving their sons and daughters in the material field, and testing them in the field of knowledge are not permitting their cultured offsprings to suffer for the word of eternal life. Men sometimes stand with their mouths agape when they behold the real situation, others tremble as did David when God threw the search light upon him. At another time I hear David crying out, "Search me, O God and know my heart, try me and know my thoughts and see if there be any wicked way in me." While God is making the test may we not remember that we are building life's temple, and as God said to one temple builder, so he is pleading with us. "Be strong and do it."

### MRS. E. P. WHARTON KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE

Mrs. E. P. Wharton, of Greensboro, was fatally injured in an automobile accident shortly before noon Friday and died in the afternoon without having gained consciousness. She had started across the street to her home from a neighbor's house, where she had visited sick children, when she was struck by a machine driven by A. V. Caldwell. The accident was unavoidable and no blame is attached to Mr. Caldwell.

### COMBINATION OF OATS AND FIELD PEAS



Excellent Roughage for the Dairy Cow.

The raising of oat and pea hay as a substitute for clover hay has attracted considerable attention during the past few years, and especially in those seasons when the clover crop is short.

A combination of oats and field peas makes a most excellent forage crop for all kinds of stock. In many instances oats are grown alone for hay and are excellent for this purpose, but field peas are leguminous plants and contain a much larger percent of protein than oats, consequently, if peas are mixed with oats, the crop is more nearly a substitute for clover hay. If peas are sown alone they are inclined to lodge and they are difficult to harvest, but when mixed with oats in equal proportion and sown at the rate of about two and one-half bushels per acre, the oats will help hold the pea vines up and keep them from lodging, and the crop can be cut with a common mowing machine the same as any grass crop with a little expense. It should be cured in the same way as grass.

### HUMUS REDUCES COST

Less Need for Late Cultivation to Save Moisture.

Crops in South Are Laid By Too Early Under Conditions Which Generally Exist—Poor Economy to Allow Weeds to Grow.

When our soils are better supplied with humus, when they are better prepared before planting and when the early cultivation is more thorough there will be less need for late cultivation and the expense of making crops will be greatly reduced, says Progressive Farmer. When our crops are planted and cultivated more nearly level and the cultivation is gradually made more shallow as the roots of the growing crops more completely fill the soil, there will also be less need for late cultivation for the purpose of a saving moisture. We believe that in dry weather it pays to continue the cultivation of the crops until they are well advanced toward maturity; but if this is true the late cultivation must be shallow, even much shallower than is best for saving moisture alone. It is doubtful if the last two or three cultivations should be more than an inch and a half deep in dry weather. When the weather is not dry these late cultivations can be profitably omitted if the land has been well cultivated early in the season. But when moisture is scarce, shallow cultivation, continued as long as the crop is growing and maturing its fruit will generally be profitable.

That crops in the South are generally laid by too early, under the conditions which generally exist, is almost certainly true; but for later cultivations to be profitable they must be shallow and as nearly level as possible.

Every acre of corn that does not follow a spring legume crop should be sown in peas at the last working, and we are convinced that a liberal use of seed sown broadcast is most profitable. There is some excuse for laying by the corn crop early if it is clean and it is sown down with a heavy seeding of peas, but to stop cultivating the corn or cotton crops and allow the land to grow up in weeds is poor economy. Last year the cultivation of cotton was stopped early in many sections, because it was clean, owing to the dry season, and later when the moisture came, the cotton fields grew up in grass and weeds as we never saw them before. There is no doubt but that late growth of grass and weeds in the cotton fields reduced the yields.

After all it is a matter of judgment, based on the condition of the crop and the soil, as to when the crop should be laid by; but it is certain that these conditions and not the time of the year, nor even the stage of the growth of the crop alone, that should determine when cultivation should cease.

### Good Pastures.

Good pasture combinations are: Rye (early spring); rape (summer); corn in field and rape (fall); rye, alfalfa, corn; rye, clover, oats and peas.

### Hog-Tight and Horse-High.

The new fence set low, tightened well and firmly stapled with one good strand of barbed wire on top, serves equally for either horse or hog.

### Easy to Make a Runt.

It's easy to make a runt of a good pig by withholding proper feed and care, but it's mighty hard to make an extra good pig out of a runt.

### FOOD FOR THE BABY CHICKS

Best Thing for Youngsters Is Mixture of Hard Boiled Eggs, Broken Crackers and Oatmeal.

(By F. C. HARR, Clemson Experiment Station.)

One of the best foods for baby chicks when they need nourishment at 24 to 30 hours old is a mixture of two hard-boiled eggs cut up fine, two broken crackers and a small handful of oatmeal. Roll with the hand, mix thoroughly and scatter a little on a clean cardboard.

Do not throw the first food in litter, because it is necessary first to teach the baby chicks what to eat. Otherwise they will eat any small substance. This applies to feeding a mixture of small grains as well.

Feed the egg mixture six times the first day and four times daily thereafter. Place before the chicks a shallow box containing equal parts of wheat bran and oatmeal. This box must be kept filled for at least two weeks, allowing the chicks to eat all the bran-oatmeal mash they desire.

On the second day commence scattering small grains and seeds in one-inch litter (oat straw, shredded or cut fodder, broken pine straw or cut alfalfa) to make the chicks exercise. The following is an excellent mixture of scratching grains for baby chicks: Equal parts cracked wheat, cracked rice, cracked corn and millet seed, added to lend variety to the food. The object of feeding small grain is to make the chicks scratch, work and thereby keep healthy, dry mash is to supply the best growing foods and the more mash the chicks eat the faster they will grow, provided one keeps them exercising by scratching for grain and running over a good range.

The dry mash can be changed at the end of two weeks to this cheaper mixture: Wheat bran, 5 pounds; wheat middlings, 5 pounds; cornmeal, 4 pounds; oatmeal, 4 pounds; cotton seed meal, 2 pounds. Total, 20 pounds. The cottonseed meal must be good feeding meal. Keep this dry mixture before the chicks constantly.

### HANDLING EGGS IN SUMMER

Odors Are Readily Absorbed and Oil, Onions or Similar Articles Should Be Kept Away.

Here are some hints on handling eggs in summer, from the Iowa Agricultural college:

Sell, confine or eat all mature roosters.

Do not allow nests to become filthy. Separate the broody hens from the laying hens.

Gather eggs at least every day and better twice a day during the warmest weather.

Keep all eggs in a dry, cool, well ventilated place.

Never wash eggs, as it spoils their keeping qualities.

Eggs readily absorb odors and should be kept away from anything such as oil, onions or any material that has a strong odor.

Eggs that are of questionable quality, such as those secured from stolen nests, ought not to be marketed unless candled.

When taking eggs to market keep them covered from the direct rays of the sun.

Provide plenty of clean nests in the chicken house so that the hens will not be compelled to seek the weeds and undesirable places to lay their eggs.

Do not sell eggs case count, but demand that your eggs be candled and that you be paid for the quality of the eggs that you bring in.

### NOMINATION BALLOT

To enter the Contest fill out this Coupon and send to the Contest Department. Each contestant is entitled to one nomination, good for

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Postoffice .....

Signed .....

Address .....

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### 13 AN UNLUCKY NUMBER

Through all countries we find superstition concerning the number 13. It is traced to France where M. Clemenceau actually postponed the publication of the names of a new cabinet so that the list might not appear on the 13th of the month. Bismarck, of Germany, would sacrifice his dinner rather than make the thirteenth. In the Scandinavian countries the superstition has its origin in mythology. There were 13 who sat down to the last supper. In the insurance offices it is believed that out of 13 persons taken indiscriminately one will die within a year, and many of us believe it.

### TRY PRUNES INSTEAD OF PILLS

The secret of health is a clean healthy stomach. For constipation most of us use "pills" which stimulate a drastic cathartic action which leaves the bowel muscles more troubles,—or atonic as the doctors call it—than before. The only real safe corrective for constipation is diet. And among the most dependable things in diet are prunes. To obtain the best results they should be eaten boldly and fearlessly. A generous saucerful with plenty of juice should be eaten regularly. If this is done fewer drug bills will be the result.