

MADE BY EDITOR BE POLITE.

Southern Woman Bearded Mighty Godard In His Den and Made Him Sit Up.

Mr. Allen Griffin Johnson, the New York correspondent, tells an interesting story of Mrs. Clarke, the Nashville woman who has been accomplishing big things up in Manhattan recently, and this little incident in her early New York career will serve to show how she goes about it—sometimes.

Mr. Goddard was working for the New York World when Mr. Hearst decided to start the Hearst papers there, and one night when the publishers of the World went to their offices they discovered that Mr. Hearst had taken the whole staff, headed by Mr. Goddard. Later the World bought Mr. Goddard back, and still later Mr. Hearst bought him once more, and every time he was bought it was at an advanced figure.

Well, anyhow, our story deals with him after he was all settled, established and everything on the American, the Hearst morning daily there. He was the biggest man on it, and a big man in New York is always hard to get to. Meanwhile, Mrs. Ida C. Clarke, newspaper woman from Tennessee, was in New York doing freelance work for the big dailies, and had met with some success in "painting" her stories. She had been selling them to the World right along, but got hold of a story which she wanted to see in the American, and decided she would get in touch with Mr. Goddard.

Armed with her story she entered the American office and asked for the great Goddard. Of course she didn't get to see him. She hardly expected to. But she let the representative of the great man know that she had a story which she believed Mr. Goddard would like mighty well to see, and tipped him off to the subject matter, which concerned a matter of news then very much in demand by all the local papers.

She left the office and was later called by phone and told that Mr. Goddard wanted to see her as soon as possible. However she had gone straight to the World office and had sold her story without the least trouble in the meantime.

When she appeared at the American office again, in response to the Goddard summons, she was shown into his office. It is a large, dingy place, with a desk away over in one corner, and at this desk sat Mr. Goddard, pipe in his mouth, hat on his head and feet on his desk. He did not look up as she entered, but went on reading something spread out in his lap.

Finally he glanced at her coldly, said "Well?" and paused in his reading.

"Well?" replied Mrs. Clarke, standing and looking him straight in the eye.

"You wanted to see me?" was his next question.

"No," she answered, "you wanted to see me. I am Mrs. Clarke."

"Um," said the great man. "Yes."

He was about to say something further when she interrupted him with:

"Pardon me, Mr. Goddard, but I am from the South, and perhaps a bit spoiled by Southern courtesy. If you will take your hat off your head, your pipe out of your mouth, and your feet off the desk, I shall be glad to hear what you have to say to me."

It was like lightning out of a clear sky, and the worst of it was—for Mr. Goddard—several men on the paper were listening through the open door and heard and saw it all. Startled out of his customary coldness of manner, he sat bolt upright and asked:

"Well, madam, do you want to run this office?"

"No," she replied, "but I want you to run it more courteously while I am in here."

He stared hard at her for a minute, then, with a laugh, took his hat off and his pipe out of his mouth—his feet had already been brought down to the floor level. Mrs. Clarke thanked him and asked him what it was he wanted with her.

He wanted the story; he couldn't get it, he was told.

"But, my dear madam," he said, "we want it, I tell you; we want all we can get on that subject."

"I am sorry, Mr. Goddard," was her answer, "but I have already sold the story to the World."

And the next morning the World carried the story.

Later, Mrs. Clarke was asked by Mr. Goddard in person if she would act as the general Southern correspondent for him, and if she would also submit anything she might write to him. She accepted the latter part of the proposition only, and afterward the American carried not a little of her clever output.

And if you think a little thing like that is easy to "put over" in New York—try it. The vast majority who do try something like it never get any farther than the office boy. It is easy enough to walk into the office of the average Southern newspaper and shoot the editor, but in Manhattan you probably couldn't get within long range of him.

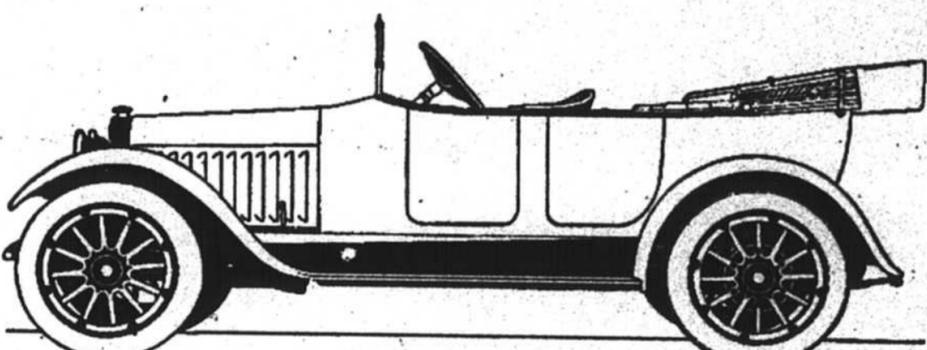
DEATH AT MAXTON.

Mr. Jobie Weatherly Passes Away Following Lung Illness.

Maxton, N. C., Feb. 12.—After an illness extending over six months, Mr. Jobie Weatherly passed away at his home here this afternoon at six o'clock. He had been in bad health for some years, following an attack of typhoid contracted while traveling five or six years ago. He was the second son of the late J. R. Weatherly, one of the oldest business men of the community at the time of his death here six years ago.

He is survived by mother, one sister, Mrs. D. C. McIver, now living in Oxford, N. C., and two brothers, Mr. Ernest Weatherly, of Hopewell, Va., and Earl Weatherly, of this place. He was 28 years old and unmarried. The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

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MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed executed on the 8th day of March, 1913, by Phillip Bridgers and wife, Eliza Bridgers, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scotland County, North Carolina, in Book No. 4 at page 361, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned mortgagee, will, on Monday the 19th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door in Laurinburg, N. C., expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain tract of land lying in Stewartville Township, Scotland County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of T. L. Henley and others, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine on the North side of Steer's branch, and runs north 3 1-2 east 24.30 chains to a stake; thence as a dividing line between T. S. Scott and T. L. Henley south 74 east 17.50 chains to a stake; thence south 2.70 chains to a stake; thence south 36 west 18.95 chains to a stake; thence west 6 chains to the beginning, containing 27 1-2 acres, more or less, being the lands conveyed by T. S. Scott to Phillip Bridgers by deed recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county in book "D" page 577.

This 19th day of January, 1917.
ALEX JONES,
Mortgagee.
RUSSELL & WEATHERSPOON,
Attorneys.

41-4-7

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UNITED STATES AMPLY ABLE TO DINK ALONE.

Should All Imports of Foodstuffs Be Cut Off, Country Would Suffer Not at All.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The United States is amply able to feed herself, even if all imports of foodstuffs should be cut off, the department of agriculture announced today in an official statement.

The statement, prepared by Assistant Secretary Vrooman, follows:

"We produce, in round figures, 25,000,000,000 pounds of meat, and we import less than 100,000,000 pounds, or less than one-half of 1 per cent, the bulk of which comes from Argentina, Australia and Canada."

"We produce here slightly over 2,000,000,000 pounds of sugar and we import over 5,500,000,000 pounds from Cuba."

"We produce about 7,500,000,000 gallons of milk importing about \$1,500,000 worth, most condensed milk from The Netherlands and Canada."

"We produce close to 2,000,000,000 pounds. We import less than 1,000,000,000 pounds, chiefly from Denmark and Canada."

Other figures on production and imports are:

Cheese—Production 300,000,000 pounds; import, 20,000,000 pounds, mostly from Italy; Switzerland and France.

Eggs—Produces 2,000,000,000 dozens yearly; import less than 1,000,000 dozens, chiefly from Canada, England and China.

Corn, wheat and rice—Production 4,000,000,000 bushels; imports of corn, 5,000,000 bushels, practically all from Argentina; imports of wheat 6,000,000 bushels, practically all from Canada; imports of rice, 2,500,000,000 pounds, mostly from China, England and The Netherlands.

Fish—Production 1,000,000,000 lbs., imports something over \$17,000,000 worth from Norway and Canada.

Sweet and Irish potatoes—Production 450,000,000 bushels; imports slightly over 200,000 bushels from Bermuda, Canada, and Mexico.

Oranges, lemons, grape fruit—Production 25,000,000 boxes; imports, \$2,100,000 worth from Italy and the West Indies.

Robert Burns.

State Journal.

Burgs Day was celebrated under the direction of the local officers and members of the Scottish Society of America in the sanatorium of Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs, N. C., on the evening of the twenty-fifth of January, 1917.

The program opened with a melody of Scottish Airs by the college orchestra, Miss Mabel Wright, director. The other music was two numbers, "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," and "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," sung by a sextette composed of the following young ladies: Misses Virgie Goodwin, Annie Barr, Dickson, Vardell, Hazel Wallace, Virginia Taylor and Mary Patterson Livingston. The dances were the ever popular Highland Fling, danced by Misses May Cunningham, Margaret Tate,

Emily Southell, Annie Fox, Helen West and Annie Burt Stainback, and a very beautiful minstrel to the music of Comin' thro' the Rye, by Misses Hannah Townsend, Catherine Stutta, Nita Davis and Septimus Holmes. Both of the dances were given an enthusiastic encore.

A group of songs given by Miss Nancy Patterson McKibbin included "Rovin', Rantin' Robin," which was written by Burns concerning his own birthday; "Bonnie Doon and Bruce's Address to his Men." These were sung by Miss McKibbin with fine effect, sympathetic interpretation and were well received. Miss Mary McNeill McKibbin served as accompanist to Miss McKibbin and intimated the Scottish songs.

This address on Robert Burns was delivered by Dr. Frank C. Brown, the secretary of the North Carolina Folk Lore Society and head of the Department of English in Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

Dr. Brown's splendid address gave great pleasure to the large audience and we are glad to announce that he has given the Society the privilege of publishing it in our next issue of The State Journal.

While here Dr. Brown also gave a most interesting Folk-Lore address to the students of Flora Macdonald College. All were charmed with both addresses and hope to have the pleasure of having Dr. Brown visit us again.

The Ombudsman That Does Not Affect The Mass

Homes for the Homeless.

British Columbia is trying to provide homes and farms for her soldier boys when they return from the present war. And so the government levies a tax of four per cent on idle land. Land in use for productive purposes is taxed only one per cent. This plan will put an end to the holding of land out of use for speculative rises in value, and free some two million acres for ownership by Canadian soldiers now on the battle front.

Manitoba is also considering a progressive land tax. At present two-thirds of her farm land and one-half of her town area is idle. It is proposed to tax such lands at two per cent above the rate on land in use.

In North Carolina we have 22 million acres of idle land, and 1,150,000 landless, homeless people. Isaiah pronounced a curse on the laying of field to field and the joining of house to house; but such things do not appear to offend the religious conscience of our times.

Meantime nothing is clearer than the fact that increasing farm tenancy in our cotton and tobacco areas is the deadliest of all menaces to the country church, the country school, and every other agency of country-life regeneration.

Farm tenancy will destroy the country church or the country church will abolish farm tenancy. Which shall it be? Here is an economic and social problem that the church must consider in self-defense.—E. B.