

FOR PROHIBITION.

The following communication was sent in to The Pilot and asked to be printed:

I have been and am in favor of prohibition. I have and do vote prohibition. I have been and am practicing prohibition in my daily life, and shall so continue.

I arrived at the conclusion that whiskey was not necessary as a medicinal agent long before the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, under the presidency, and upon the recommendation of Dr. J. M. Parrott, went on record as being of the same opinion, and have not used it since I arrived at that conclusion. Being for some years in charge of a hospital averaging some hundred and more beds, I did not find the need for whiskey as a medicinal agent or for any other purpose, and not one drop of whiskey was bought or used for any purpose at that hospital during these years. Denatured alcohol was used for disinfection purposes, and 90 per cent pure alcohol was used for the compounding of drugs. I was for some years on the directorate of the State Anti-Saloon league.

The foregoing is only to qualify as a pure and undefiled prohibitionist in word, vote, and personal life, both officially and personally. I think my position on the matter is sound scientifically, socially, politically, and religiously, and therefore I have no idea that I shall ever change that position.

The present enforcement of our prohibition laws is a failure. I go about quite a little in our State and some small amount in other states, believe I have been in every state in the Union. I have yet to be anywhere that a man could not get any amount of whiskey that he wanted. Those charged with the enforcement of the prohibition laws have only made a gesture, and a man in charge of enforcing them who made his great wealth manufacturing and selling the stuff.

I doubt if they could enforce the prohibition law at this time even if they should try. It is entirely possible that the men and women who violate the law are so largely in the majority that, if crowded, they might take charge of the government, and would then be the government. Anyway, it would be a pretty spectacle to have the majority of our people dispossessed of their citizenship and in our penitentiaries. I doubt if we would have left a quorum of the average State legislature. It is likely that the governor would be kept quite busy filling vacancies in the judicial posts of our court machinery—but why go on? Every one knows it—liquor is the universal language—everybody talks about it, and nearly everybody drinks it.

Liquor, with the poor and feeble attempt at the enforcement of the prohibition law, is today debauching the youth and manhood and womanhood of our country. The large profits from the sale of liquor coupled with the small chance of being apprehended, and the ease with which buyers may be found and the multiplicity of them, has been too great a temptation for many otherwise fine, young men.

I am in favor of a change. I arrived at that conclusion long before the present political discussions came to the fore. I am so strongly convinced that we need a change that I am entirely willing to let a Catholic see what he can do toward enforcing the prohibition law, and he is the only man who has said that he would even try to enforce it.

I am sure that this matter is being much better handled in Canada than by us—and instead of debauching their youth, and spending millions of dollars in doing so, they are spending no money and turning into the government treasury large sums of money, thus relieving the citizens of taxes to that extent.

I am glad of the "experiment" as Mr. Hoover terms it, for without the "experiment" I could never have been convinced. I do not know what changes in the Volstead law anyone has in mind, but we certainly do need to try another "experiment" and again, and again, if necessary, until we find a plan that can be used to the best interests of our people.

One other thing I must say: I was born a Baptist, that is my parents were Baptists. I take it that if my parents had been Presbyterians or Methodists I would have been a Presbyterian or a Methodist or any other religious belief my parents had been. I have gotten many thrills, when I

was a boy, in hearing recited the persecution of those who were upholding the ideas of the Baptists in this good State long years ago, even going so far as to whip them at the post, so I was told. I have studied the lives and conducted my forbears at considerable length as time has permitted, over a period of some 15 or 20 years, and I find recorded by Robert Louis Stevenson, that in the reign of Charles VI, two of my forbears, carrying the same name as I do, good Presbyterians they were, were put to death, one beheaded and the other shot, for the terrible "crime" of religious belief and for daring to stand up with faith in God and belief that he was right, and announce his religion and his belief in religious liberty and refusing to change one iota when ready to be put to death and given one last chance.

Were their lives given in vain? Not so far as I am concerned—I crave an opportunity to prove to these my forbears that their lives were not lived in vain and their death was not in vain. I crave that we should prove to the world that our protestations of religious liberty, which is in fact one of the foundation stones on which this great nation of ours, the greatest and best nation in the world, has been built, is not a "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal," a mere slogan to toy with so long as our "religious sect" is in power, but is in reality a fact, is in reality a part of the web and woof of this great American liberty which we proclaim and which we enjoy. I also want to prove to myself as a unit of our great American government, that I appreciate the liberty which our government has worked out and built up, and which is worshipped by every intelligent mind and heart in this wide world, and which it guarantees to me and likewise to every other citizen of these United States. And that the liberty which I prize, the liberty which I enjoy, is and shall be vouchsafed to every other citizen of our fair land.

I am a Protestant—a Baptist.

I am a Democrat.

I am for Al Smith.

L. B. McBRAYER..

Southern Pines.

THE TREES OF MOORE COUNTY.

Mr. Editor:—I have to beg that you have me excused to my good friends from further letters on this subject until I can regain my health and vigor, which I hope to regain by a few weeks' rest in a sanatorium—place not yet determined upon. Please say to them something like this:

You good people who have enjoyed the distinction of being sick about half of your lives, cannot "savvy" this great luxury of mine, of being sick for the first time in half a century. My lightwood-knot toughness has held me at the wheel steadily, so I have been deprived of that species of happiness, and (to me) unique privilege, of claiming to be sick.

As soon as I wear out the novelty of being "ailing" I shall be glad to complete my series of letters on The Trees of Moore County.

Sincerely,

J. McN. JOHNSON.

August 8th, 1928.

CLUB SHORT COURSE WAS BUSY ONE.

Four hundred and twenty-four boys and girls representing about 20,000 Four-H club members in North Carolina attended the annual short course and club camp held at State College last week.

Due to crop conditions and the need for the young folks at home on the farm, not as many were present as were expected. Those who attended, however, are among the leaders in club work and according to Dean I. O. Schaub, of the School of Agriculture, composed the finest group of young people that he had ever seen assembled on the college campus.

The short course began with class room work early in the morning of July 31 and lasted through Friday evening. Each morning until 12 o'clock was given to study. A special group of 30 boys and girls studied recreation leadership each day at 11 under the direction of W. J. Cartier, of Charlotte, and Miss Ella Gardner, of Washington, D. C. At 12 o'clock each day a club conference presided over by the club members and directed entirely by them was held in the college auditorium. Here the members discussed those things of importance to club work in the home counties and related their personal experience.

In the afternoons, the young folks took a short rest, followed by sight-seeing trips to the State buildings of Raleigh. Time was also given for games, contests and other forms of recreation. One of the most popular places was the college swimming pool.

Each evening after supper, the club members gathered on the campus for vesper services and the late program. Vespers was led by prominent laymen and church women of Raleigh. Short talks by agricultural leaders, motion pictures, songs, yells and playlets completed the program. On Thursday evening, the impressive camp fire and candle lighting ceremony was held. Friday evening, the short course concluded with the annual banquet and party for the club members. This was arranged by a committee of club boys and girls.

GOOD SEED BED NEEDED WITH WHEAT.

However well the land may be fertilized or the best seed used, if the soil is not thoroughly pulverized and made compact, little success will be had with wheat.

"The Tarheel farmer cannot make money with wheat unless he makes a good yield per acre," says P. H. Kime, agronomist at State College. "To get good yields we must first have a well prepared seed bed, then fertilize properly and use good seed of adapted varieties. It is also wise to follow a good rotation of crops. Seasonal conditions are beyond the control of the grower but these four factors are within his reach. If they are put into practice, greatly increased yields will be secured per acre."

Mr. Kime states that deep plowing is not always necessary for wheat growing unless there is a great mass of vegetation on the land. In some cases it is not necessary to plow at all but rather use the disk harrow, going over the soil two or three times

and thoroughly pulverizing the land to a depth of from three to five inches. But never plow the land deeper than it has been plowed before. Just before seeding, it may be wise to harrow or disk lightly so as to have a fresh seed bed.

In no case, states Mr. Kime, is it advisable to leave a loose seed bed. A poor stand is usually secured on such lands and the wheat will freeze out more easily. For best results with wheat, Mr. Kime advises turning under a legume crop if possible; plow the land shallow or prepare with a disk and thoroughly pulverize the soil; allow the land to settle from two to four weeks if possible and then seed at the rate of one and one-half bushels of grain per acre between October 15 and November 1st. These recommendations apply particularly to the Piedmont section of the State where most of the wheat is grown.

PIGS WITH WORMS ARE EASILY CURED.

Wormy pigs are unthrifty, unhappy and unprofitable. They consume tremendous amounts of feed on which little return is secured and yet they may be made entirely healthy by a simple treatment consisting of a vermifuge and laxative.

"But," says W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College, "do the job of administering the drug correctly or save time by not doing it at all. The method we have found animals on a rather thin slop for two best in our tests is to diet the wormy days, then withhold all food on the night of the second day. Allow no food at all on the third day and administer the vermifuge on the night of this day. On the morning of the fourth day, give a laxative and about one hour later follow this with a light feed, semi-liquid in character. On the morning of the fifth day, take

the pigs from the form infested lot into a clean pasture or lot and full feed them as rapidly as possible with safety."

If these directions are followed, states Mr. Shay, worms in pigs will be eliminated. The vermifuge used is a drug called Santonin, and is very effective when administered on an empty stomach and followed twelve hours later with the purgative. This drug is taken voluntarily by the pig and the danger of forcible feeding is thus eliminated.

Mr. Shay advised never to give over eight grains of the Santonin to a hog. This is the maximum dose for a large animal. A pig weighing 25 pounds should have two grains; 50 pounds, three grains; 75 pounds, four grains; 100 pounds, five grains and a pig weighing 125 pounds should have six grains. The drug is bought in powder form and is first dissolved in a small quantity of warm water. This is then thoroughly mixed with the thin slop and no more slop should be fed than the pigs will clean up. The slop needs to be fed in a trough long enough for all the pigs to be dosed. Invariably follow this dosage 12 hours later with the Epsom salts at the rate of one ounce to one gallon of warm water or milk with sufficient wheat shorts added to disguise the taste.

DR. OLIVE CHIROPRACTOR
Southern Pines.
9 to 12 A. M.

IF ITS TOMBSTONES OR MONUMENTS
See or Write
D. CARL FRY
Carthage, N. C.

School Days Are Just Ahead

Make your preparations now.

Fast color prints make ideal school dresses.

If you are going away, possibly you will need a

Suit Case, Hand Bag, Hat Box or Trunk

We have them.

Good, serviceable school shoes is another thing

we are long on.

Other school supplies will be here shortly.

(FOR THE DRESSMAKER)

Don't forget we handle Excella Patterns.

Vass Mercantile Co.

Dependable Quality Always
Vass, North Carolina