

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

STAMP TRAVELLER.

"I am very superior," said the Postage Stamp. "I travel all over the world. My family have always traveled. We don't stay in one place—of course sometimes we do—but more often we go away. Now and again our little one-cent brothers go about the town, but we, the noble two-cent stamps, how we travel."

"You don't travel any more than we do," said the Envelope upon which the stamp was stuck fast.

"I disagree with you," said the Stamp.

"That makes no difference to me," said the Envelope. "But if you disagree with me, why don't you leave me?"

"I can't," said the Stamp.

"Of course you can't, you poor dear," said the Ink which had made the address on the envelope. "You're stuck to the envelope, and no matter how hard you quarrel you still have to stick."

"Well, I'd like to know if you don't have to stay on too," said the Stamp. "Ah, but I have fun when I'm being put on. Sometimes I make a nice smudgy spot, and then the Creature who has been writing with me does not know what to do."

"The Creature will argue like this, 'Now shall I let the Envelope go as it is, or shall I address a fresh one? There is something queer about this Ink.' Then it is that I chuckle. 'No,' the Creature continues, 'I think I will not notice the smudgy spot. Maybe the person getting it will think that the rain has made it look so badly—rain often gets at a letter.'"

"And so the Creature blames it on the rain, and I go off quite free."

"That's not to your credit when you're guilty," said the Envelope. "I don't like to be smudged. It's not kind, and I'm made of much too nice paper to treat me like that."

"You wouldn't amount to much if I hadn't been used on you," said the Ink. "How could you get anywhere by yourself?"

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed the Postage Stamp.

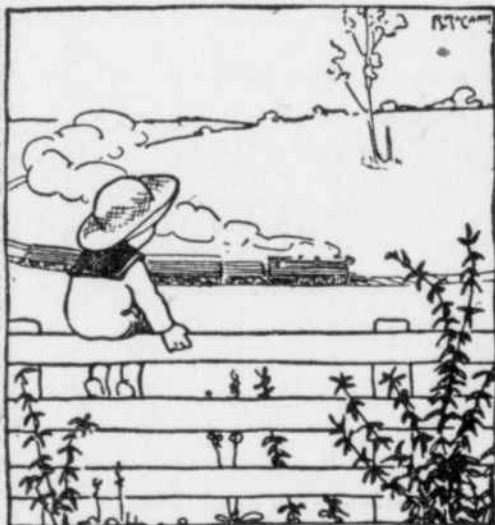
"And now what's up?" asked the Ink who had been getting the best of everyone.

"You are abusing the poor Envelope," said the Postage Stamp, "by saying it couldn't get anywhere by itself, and without you. Now what I would like to know is how either of you could get anywhere without me? That's a pretty good question. Just answer me. How could either of you move any place at all without me? I'm the one who makes traveling possible for you. You'd all be stay-at-homes and never see the world or a new post office if it weren't for me." And the Stamp was very happy.

"Well," said the Ink crossly, "you're such an old sticker, no one could get rid of you."

"That's so," said the Envelope. "You are a great sticker."

"But I stick for a purpose," said the Postage Stamp. "I stick to you both"



We Go On a Train.

because we're all going on a journey together. You couldn't go without me, and really and truly you're grateful to me, for I make it possible for you to travel. Yes, I do."

"I suppose that's true," said the Envelope.

"I suppose so," said the Ink.

"Well then, as we're all going off together," said the Stamp, "let's be friends and not quarrel."

"All right," agreed the Envelope.

"Very well," said the Ink.

Just at that moment a big thing was put down on the Stamp.

"That means I'm being marked from where I start. They'll know just where I came from. Isn't that interesting?"

"Some of that mark got on me, too," said the Envelope.

"Don't quarrel," said the Ink. None of the marking had touched the Ink!

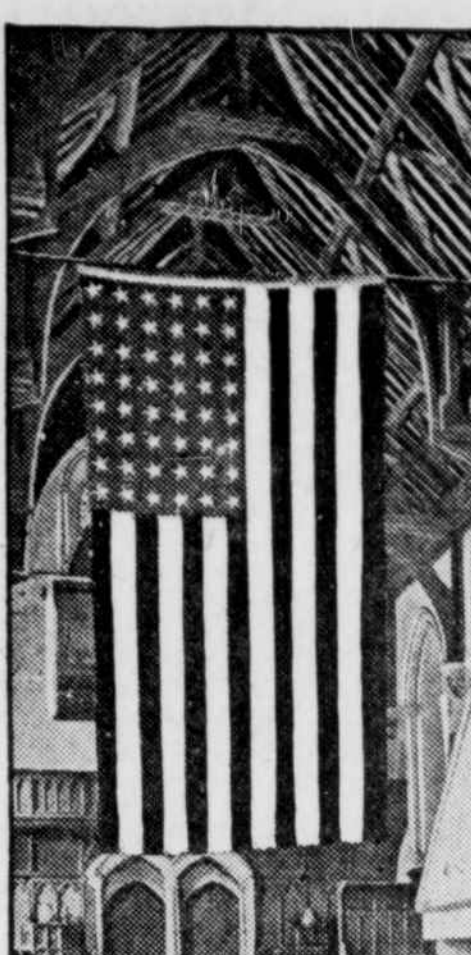
"That's right," said the Postage Stamp, "we mustn't quarrel, and now we're off for a trip. The man is putting us in a bag. Then we go on a train—then to a new Post Office, another mark is put on us of another town, we go into a different bag—and at last we reach the place we started for."

"Yes," said the Ink, "the place I have marked with my ink!"

The Highest Happiness.

It is only a poor sort of happiness that could ever come by caring very much about our own pleasures. We can only have the highest happiness, such as goes along with being a great man, by having wide thoughts and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves.—George Elliot.

The Flag in God's House.



Even the Churches Display the National Colors. Above Is Shown the Flag in the Nave of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at New York.

FIRST FLAG OVER SCHOOL

Honor Is Claimed for Colrain, Mass., Where National Banner Was Raised in May, 1812.

Today the United States flag flies over millions of schoolhouses, in every city, town and hamlet, throughout the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. On every day of patriotic observance exercises are held at which the flag is saluted and the pupils standing give a military salute and in chorus slowly and distinctly repeat:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The distinction of antedating all other schoolhouses in raising the flag belongs to a little log schoolhouse on Catamount hill, Colrain, Mass., in May, 1812. The second war with Great Britain was threatening at that time, and the people of the community raised the flag in an outburst of patriotism and loyalty to the United States government. The man who felled the tree to make the flagpole and three members of the committee in charge of the hoisting of the flag were a short time later marching away to the war.

After careful investigation of the claim of this school being the first to raise the Stars and Stripes, there was set up, in May, 1903, on the place where the old log schoolhouse had stood, a neat stone tablet on which was carved:

The First United States Flag raised over a public school was floated in May, 1812, from a log schoolhouse which stood on this place.

Less than a month after the flag on Fort Sumter had been fired upon a flag was raised over the Fifth street grammar school at New Bedford, Mass., May 11, 1861. This was eight months after the dedication of the school building.

One of the earliest instances known of a flag being raised over a school building or grounds was over Washington school, Chicago, three days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon. The principal, Benjamin F. Cutter, bought the bunting and four of his teachers made the flag. One of these women was a native of Maine, one from Massachusetts, another was born in New York state, and the fourth, Mrs. Callista Robinson Jones of Vermont, was afterward a past national president of the Woman's Relief corps.

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—Your land and my land—secure within its folds!

Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight; Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white, The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today In your land and my land and half a world away! Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam; Snow-white and soul-white—the good forever dream;

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam aghast—The gloried garden of the day; a shelter through the night

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe! Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky; Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie! Home land and far land and half the world around, Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

Sweet Innocence.

Mrs. Youngbride—Our cook says those eggs you sent yesterday were quite old.

Grocer—Very sorry, ma'am. They were the best we could get. You see, all the young chickens were killed off for the holiday trade, so the old hens are the only ones left to do the layin'. Mrs. Youngbride—Oh, to be sure! hadn't thought of that.—Boston Transcript.

COTTON MARKET IS STRONG.

Renewed Advances Follow Reactions on Realizing. Government Report Bullish.

It is not strange, after the recent rise of about 250 to 300 points, that periods of reaction have been witnessed in cotton. No one expected that the advance would continue indefinitely without a check, and prior to the holiday profit-taking and some other selling carried the July delivery close to 21 cents, and the new crop months below that basis. This represented an average break of over 70 points, but the losses were soon regained and more new high records were established in the late trading. Not only was this true of futures, but the spot quotation also went to an unequalled position and is now nearly \$50 a bale above the prevailing price a year ago. No new features have developed to explain the persistent strength of the market, and none have been needed. Continuation of adverse crop advices has afforded sufficient incentive for further aggressive action by the bullish contingent, and the Government's regular weekly report proved disappointing to those who had hoped that it would reflect general improvement. Instead, it stated that the crop, on the whole, is in an unsatisfactory position, with a good deal of replanting necessitated and with temperatures much too low in the northern part of the belt. As the season advances with the outlook still unpromising, predictions of another moderate yield and even higher prices become more common.

As usual on the even of the Government condition report, various private estimates were issued and all of these were bullish. Yet many interests were surprised when the official figures on Friday placed the condition of the crop as of May 25 at only 69.5 per cent, or the lowest for the period on record. Compared with a year ago, the decline is 8.0 points and as contrasted with the ten-year average on May 25 it is 10.3 points. While some people thought that the recent rapid rise of prices had discounted this showing, the market turned sharply upward again after the Government's estimate was made public, with new high levels reached by all the active deliveries. Thus, July went to 22.25 cents, October to 21.98 cents, December to 22.07 cents, and January to 22.06 cents, and there was little reaction from the top.—Dun's Review.

MILLION TONS COAL MONTHLY.

That Much Needed by Italy in Order to Continue Manufacture of Munitions.

Washington, June 1.—Italy needs a million tons of American coal monthly to continue her essential munitions manufacture, according to a statement today by Francesco Saverio Nitti of the Italian War Mission.

Mr. Nitti received A. Joseph di Silvestro, grand master of the Order of the Sons of Italy of America, for the State of Pennsylvania, and Eugene V. Alessandrini, solicitor of the order and told them the great effort of Italians in this country should be to make it possible to have coal imperatively needed sent to Italy. He also urged that all of Italian descent in this country who have not registered for military service at the Italian Consulate, register for the American Armies.

The visitors told Mr. Nitti of Nation-wide plans of their order for the raising of a big fund for Italian widows and orphans. Tomorrow the prince of Udine and other members of the Mission will be officially received by the House of Representatives.

Unfavorable Weather for Cotton.

The regular weekly weather report of the Department of Agriculture comments on cotton conditions as follows:

"The week was much too cool in the northern part of the cotton belt, but the temperatures average close to the normal in the extreme South. Scattered showers occurred except in parts of Florida and Texas and most of Louisiana, and in most of the northern parts of the cotton belt the rainfall was well distributed and fairly generous in amount.

"Cotton is in all stages of development, and, on the whole, is in an unsatisfactory condition. Planting is not yet completed and much replanting has been going on. There are some good stands, but generally cotton came up poorly and is small and backward."—Dun's Review.

British Casualties in Month 114,118.

London, June 1.—British casualties published in May totaled to-day 114,118 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The details showed:

Table with 4 columns: Category, Killed, Wounded, Missing. Totals: 27,390 Killed, 79,480 Wounded, 8,248 Missing.

Going Some.

I saw last night a Monkey and a Make-shift at a party Where a Tsetse-fly in goggles fondly thought she was Astarte, And a copper colored Cuckoo was a-daffodiladallying And calling very softly that the others might come rallying.

The bacilli of Bacchus were a-blowing wine in cases To the thirsty Thermadosis with their Monday morning faces, And I really was delighted with the many things I saw— With a Jigger teaching Joggers how to jail a jogging jaw;

With a grubby, Grass-Mosquito chanting to a Ukelele Whose tone was ripping, rasping as a Mukumumulele That dancing o'er the roadway in a very naughty nightie Was telling everybody he was Venus Aphrodite!

With a Lizard grumpy, greenish when he wasn't looking pale A-tickling of his eyeball with a very nasty nail, While he danced upon his tootsies like a Footle at a furtle, And he wriggled like a Wiggle 'round a woggy old Mock-Turtle.

But a burly, busy, Day-Dream making homœopathic money Couldn't see the humor in the sights which were so funny— He grabbed this luckless Lizard and he made him go and liz, And no one now can tell me where that poor, wee Lizard is.

But a Lizard's not a monkey, and the Monkey at that party Was such a funny monkey that I never laughed so hearty Till the dawn was on the skyline, with a werry aching head I tumbled to my senses as I tumbled out of bed.

—Edmund Leamy. Bukoba, Lake Victoria.

A BIG ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES.

War-Time Operation of Railways in France.

After the protection of the railways must be considered their operation, and France offers an interesting and striking example, as so much of the war has been fought on her soil and the railways have figured strategically and tactically both in defense and attack. Located originally for commercial advantage, the French railways embraced in six leading systems radiating from Paris have more than demonstrated their strategic worth. These six lines, with some 25,000 miles of track, through the agency of a seventy-five-mile connecting line surrounding Paris at an average distance of about ten miles and known as Le Grand Ceinture, can be linked up together and absolute intercommunication established. This belt line, built after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, when the military importance of railways was so apparent to both Germany and France, was aided by a government subsidy and was built with an excellent road-bed and the heaviest of steel rails. Of minor importance commercially, it has proved all-important in the handling of military traffic and thousands of troop trains and trucks laden with the heaviest ordnance from Le Creusot have passed over it. Over it have gone troops from the South of France direct to the battle zones in the North, and British troops from across the Channel, while interchanges of troops at the battlefield have been made repeatedly.

Through this and other agencies the various railways of France have been operated as a whole to great advantage, and Paris as a center of troops and munitions has been a very favorable location both for concentration and distribution. Thus in the early part of the war the concentration of troops to protect Paris was readily accomplished and again for the defense of Verdun an equally advantageous distribution of troops was effected. But the French railway system has meant far more than the mere movement of troops as tactical conditions demanded. Here was an army of some 4,000,000 men concentrated along a line 600 miles long and perhaps twenty miles deep on an average. Such a host daily requires some 25,000 tons of rations, of which 1,000,000 quarts of wine is but a single item. To move these supplies requires much rolling stock and one line alone employs over 3500 cars a day for army transportation. When the shipments arrive at the front 100,000 automobile trucks and 600,000 wagons are required for their distribution.—Herbert T. Wade, in the American Review of Reviews for June, 1917.

Superior Strategy.

Mr. Bacon—Did you make these biscuits, wife?

Mrs. Bacon—I did.

"They're smaller than usual, aren't they?"

"They are. That's so you'll have less to find fault with."—Yonkers Statesman.

When Love's at the Door.

Heaven's at the gate, dear, When love's in the door— Wealth more than riches And then a bit more. Heaven's in the house, dear, When love's in the heart, Of all that is gladness A beam and a part! —Baltimore Sun.

HORSES AND MULES PROBLEM.

Government to Need More Than 400,000 of Them When Draft Forces Mobilize. Has Only 70,000 Now.

(New York Times.)

More than 300,000 horses and 100,000 mules will be needed by the War Department when President Wilson orders the mobilization of the first two armies of 500,000 men each, under the draft act. That the animal problem is one of the most important facing the military authorities is admitted by all army officers. * * * The passage of the selective draft measure by Congress makes certain the immediate preparation and equipment of an army of at least 1,000,000 men in 1917. All preparations are being made for a war that will last three years, for, regardless of what civilians may think, army officials do not expect an early ending to the war into which the United States has been drawn. * * * It seems probable that the first one million men placed under arms will be composed of 500 regiments of infantry, totalling 750,000 men, 125 regiments of artillery, totalling 143,250 men, and 100 regiments of cavalry, totalling 130,000 men, making a grand total of a little over 1,000,000 men. The proportion of artillery certainly will not be less, and may be more, as actual warfare on European battlefields has demonstrated that overwhelming superiority in the artillery branch of the service is essential to efficient operation by the infantry.

It may be argued that there is no probability that the United States will prepare 100 regiments of cavalry, but in view of the danger from the Mexican situation, it appears to be the belief of well informed army officers that at least that many cavalry regiments will be provided for in this year's mobilization. To equip 500 regiments of infantry will require 34,500 riding horses, 56,000 draft mules, 12,500 pack mules, and 3,000 riding mules. The 125 regiments of artillery will require 137,025 horses, 10,000 draft mules, and 500 riding mules. The equipment of 100 regiments of cavalry will necessitate 154,100 horses, 15,290 draft mules, 2,900 pack mules, and 600 riding mules. The total number therefore required for the equipment of 600 regiments of infantry, 125 of artillery, and 100 of cavalry, will amount to 325,626 horses and 100,700 mules.

The army has at present only 70,000 head of horses and mules. This means that approximately 350,000 head of horses and mules must be bought within the next six months.

Is Friday Unlucky?

A number of correspondents desire information concerning Friday, as regards the popular superstition that it is an unlucky day.

Whether or not it is unlucky lies in the mind of the individual. But it is an interesting fact that many important events have occurred on this day.

Columbus sailed from Palos on Friday, August 23, 1491.

Columbus discovered the new world on Friday, October 12, 1492.

Columbus started his return trip to Spain on Friday, March 15, 1493.

Columbus disembarked at Andalusia Friday, June 13, 1493.

John Cabot received his commission of voyage which resulted in the discovery of North America on Friday, March 15, 1497.

The Pilgrims first disembarked at Provincetown Friday, December 22, 1620. Later they landed at Plymouth.

George Washington was born Friday, February 22, 1732.

The union of the Colonies was made Friday, May 20, 1775, by the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Bunker Hill battle was fought Friday, June 17, 1775.

Saratoga was surrendered Friday, October 17, 1777, which caused France to recognize the United States as a Nation.

The Philadelphia Declaration of Independence was read to the Continental Congress Friday, June 7, 1776. —Charlotte Observer.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Johnston County, made in the special proceedings entitled, A. M. Noble, administrator of Willis Powell, deceased, and D. H. Durham vs. Bost Joynor, et als, heirs at law of Willis Powell, deceased, the undersigned commissioner will, on the 30th day of June, 1917, in front of the postoffice in the town of Princeton, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, that certain tract of land lying and being in the town of Princeton, and described and defined as follows:

"Beginning at T. P. Farley's corner, then north 116 1/2 feet to Eugene Holt's corner; then west 116 1/2 feet to John Reed's corner; then south 116 1/2 feet to Georgianna Reed's corner; then east 116 1/2 feet to the beginning, containing one-half acre, more or less."

This 28th day of May, 1917. A. M. NOBLE, Commissioner.

RAT CORN Kills Rats & Mice

For Sale by Creech Drug Co., Smithfield, N. C.; R. C. Lassiter & Co., Four Oaks, N. C.; J. R. Ledbetter, Princeton, N. C., and all good Dealers.

NOTICE.

About the first of March, my black sow pig, weight about 45 or 50 pounds, left home. The finder will be rewarded. I live on Mr. J. W. Smith's land, near Elizabeth church.

J. P. JONES. Smithfield, N. C., R. No. 1.

LOOK ON YOUR LABEL, AND IF your subscription is in arrears remember the printer. He has to pay weekly for the cost of getting out the paper. Paying up when your time is out helps us.

ED. A. HOLT Dealer in High Grade Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes, Princeton, - North Carolina

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of L. S. Tart, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 29th day of May, 1917. H. M. TART, Administrator.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL BOND ELECTION IN MICRO.

Pursuant to a Petition by the County Board of Education of Johnston County, asking for an Election to be called and held in Micro Graded School District, for the purpose of voting on a Bond Issue, not to exceed \$15,000.00, to run for 20 years, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and providing that a tax not exceeding 30 cents on the \$100.00 of property, and 90 cents on the poll be levied, for the purpose of erecting a Graded School Building for said District, and equipping the same, as provided by Chapter 55, of the Public Laws of 1915, it is hereby ordered that an Election be held in Micro Graded School District, on Tuesday, June 12, 1917, for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing not exceeding \$15,000.00 of Bonds, to run for a period of 20 years, to bear interest not exceeding the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and to levy a tax of not exceeding 30 cents on the \$100.00 of property, and 90 cents on the poll, the funds from which are to be used in the erection of a Graded School Building in said District. The Election is called under Chapter 55, of the Public Laws of 1915, and as therein provided will be held under Rules and Regulations governing Elections in Special Tax Districts, as provided in Section 4115—Revised, 1905. There shall be an entire new registration in said District, and all those electors favoring the issuing of Bonds and the levying of a special tax shall vote a ballot, on which shall be printed the words, "For School House Bonds," and those who are opposed shall vote a ballot on which shall be printed the words, "Against School House Bonds."

The registration books will open May 11, and close June 2. Clyde Pearce is hereby appointed Registrar, and D. H. Bagley and Ivy Edgerton, Poll Holders, to hold and conduct said Election.

Unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners, on the 7th day of May, 1917. SAM T. HONEYCUTT, Clerk to the Board.

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This 28th day of May, 1917. A. M. NOBLE, Commissioner.

Magnolia Balm

LIQUID FACE POWDER.

The beauty secret of women who know how to take care of the complexion. Cannot be detected. Heals Sunburn, stops Tan. Soothing, cooling, refreshing.

Pink, White, Rose-Red. 75c. at Druggists or by mail direct. Sample (either color) for 2c. Stamp.

Lyons Mfg. Co., 40 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

