

WEST WAR CROP APPLES SHORTLY

Will Equal Two Bushels for Every Man, Woman and Child in the Land.

APPLE FOODS TO ALLIES

This Year is "Eat an Apple and a Biscuit"—Unusual Need For Handling Crop—May Be Short of Help.

The United States is about to harvest its great war crop of apples. It is two bushels to every man, woman and child in the country. In order to get as much staple food as possible for our fighting allies, Americans are urged to use as many apples as possible. The motto this year is: "Eat an apple and send a biscuit."

Under conditions also confront the apple growers, for there is a scarcity of pickers, and careful preparations now be made to see that this is all safely harvested and put into storage. Now is the time to be organizing picking crews in every growing section. A survey of the situation shows that the farmer needs co-operation from business men in the towns and cities round about at which he trades, and which just as great an interest in this as the farmer himself. This is a community organization work to be set up immediately by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, state and county councils of defense, and business men generally.

The labor supply to harvest this year exists right in the cities adjacent to the apple orchards in most cases, the draft and demands of factories and railroads for labor have reduced the normal supply of workers upon which the farmer usually depends, and it is necessary to recruit new kinds of workers. People who are never regarded themselves as apple pickers may this year be asked to go to the orchards and help get in the crop for patriotic reasons.

The organization work should take the form of an immediate survey of resources to see where a picking crew is to be recruited. Stores and clerks can often release clerks and clerks for this service if notified in advance. Families who would like a week or two of vacation in the country with their healthy outdoor work at satisfactory wages, may also be induced to go to the picking army. It has been suggested that the schools might be operated this year so that boys and girls be sent to the orchards, but this is not necessary in all cases. One good source of pickers can be found among the women's organizations of this country.

As much is heard about the scarcity of pickers, but there is not as great a scarcity as most people imagine. Workers on whom the farmer depends in ordinary times have simply been shifted to other occupations, and war conditions demand that business men step back to locate other classes of workers who can be shifted to the orchards for this emergency and see that the farmer has plenty of help.

The principles of careful fruit picking are very simple, and easily understood. If the farmer can start with one or three experienced pickers and spend a little time explaining good picking methods to his volunteers he could get excellent results, for these pickers, while new to the work, will be people of good average intelligence, and the war emergency will appeal to their interest so that they will be more than ready to help harvest the crop skillfully.

Apple growers are advised to get in touch with the business organizations in their nearest town, ask that help be given in securing pickers and report the number of pickers needed by themselves. One of the greatest difficulties in organizing harvest hands for any crop is that of gathering accurate information as to how many helpers are needed on each farm and in each township. For lack of such information it very often happens that one township will be handicapped because it is without sufficient helpers and a township twenty-five or thirty miles away will have a surplus of workers. By ascertaining in advance just how many workers will be needed in each locality, business organizations will be able to recruit a sufficient force and there will be neither scarcity nor surplus in any section.

This year's apple crop calls for special methods of handling. The size of the crop makes it necessary to send only the first-class fruit to market and to see that all seconds and culls are sold in bulk around home or worked up into by-products. There must be great care to see that apples are not exposed to the heat or outdoors after picking, but are properly housed in temporary storage places on the farm and carefully cooled. The scarcity of pickers will probably make it necessary to pick and house the crop first and grade and pack it afterwards. Full directions for handling the fruit will be published later.

The great big task immediately ahead is that of securing a picking force, and in this work the business man and the farmer are co-operating to an extent never known before. This is a war crop. It will be harvested with a war organization.

MOTORCYCLIST IS KILLED

Winston-Salem Boy Plunges to Death Over Bridge Near Lexington.—Another Boy Injured.

Lexington.—Hace Green of Winston-Salem was instantly killed about three miles north of Lexington, when a motorcycle on which he was a passenger plunged off the end of a highway bridge and on to the tracks of the Southbound railway, forty feet below. Green's head struck one of the rails and was split open. One shoulder and arm were also fearfully mangled and crushed.

Marvin Shore, who was driving the motorcycle, was knocked off by the impact with a piece of timber railing at the end of the bridge and fell to one side in the grass on the bank, while Green and the runaway machine took the fatal plunge through the air.

Both are young men and understood to be unmarried. The motorcycle was coming toward Lexington and was speeding at a very high rate, it is reported, down a mile stretch paralleling the railway track, before the road approaches the bridge, which crosses the track at right angles. Apparently the driver of the motorcycle did not see the bridge until too late to check his speed to make the turn. At this same spot one or more automobiles in the past have gone over the bridge and on to the track, at least one with fatal results.

Three Brothers Volunteer.
Durham.—The item relative to the Granville county family that volunteered for war duty inspired the report of a trio of Durham brothers who have volunteered and a premium has been placed on their services. Thomas J. O'Brien is the member of an aviation corps in Toronto, Canada. Joseph J. O'Brien is on his journey to France as a volunteer recruit to drive an ambulance subscribed by Durham citizens. He left America the latter part of July. William O'Brien will leave Durham on August 27 for Fort Oglethorpe as an applicant in the second training camp of the officers' reserve corps.

Ship Building at Beaufort.
Beaufort.—An enterprise that bids fair to be of much benefit to Beaufort and to this community was started here in a small way some weeks ago. The name of this concern is the Beaufort Shipbuilding Company and it began business without any flourish of trumpets or the usual brass band methods of publicity that accompany the launching of important ventures. Indeed so quietly has this concern gone about its business that many of Beaufort's own citizens do not know of its presence here.

The capital has been furnished mainly by New Bern people. W. B. Blades, of New Bern, is one of the principal stockholders and the late M. M. Marks of that city was interested in it. Mr. Blades is in active control of the business. As its name indicates the object is the building of vessels and it already has valuable contracts. Five barges and a large fishing schooner have already been contracted for. Work has already started on these contracts and will be pushed as fast as circumstances will allow.

The various building projects that the national government is carrying on all over the country are making railroad service very uncertain and also draining the country of carpenters. As soon as these difficulties can be overcome work at the shipyard will go forward in a lively fashion. Y. A. Williams, of New Bern, an experienced man, is in charge of the yard and hopes to have a large force at work at an early date.

Meeting Clerks of the Court.
Durham.—Secretary W. H. Young, clerk of the court of Durham county, is mailing out notices to the central committee of the State Association of Superior Court Clerks for a meeting in Charlotte on Thursday, August 22. The purpose of the committee meeting is to formulate plans and name a convention city for the 1918 program. Members of the central committee are: C. B. Skipper, Robeson county; W. K. Bogan, Anson; J. J. Barrow, Franklin; D. W. Bradsher, Person; John H. Cathey, Buncombe; C. C. Moore, Mecklenburg; M. W. Gantt, Guilford, and W. H. Young, Durham.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

The annual session of the North Carolina State Association of County Commissioners convened in the courthouse at Wilson. Addresses of welcome were made on the part of the city by Mayor Killefer for Wilson county, W. F. Woodard for the Chamber of Commerce, R. A. Turlington for the Rotary Club, T. F. Pettus for the Merchants' Association, and C. Woodard; all of which were responded to by W. C. Boren, of Guilford, president of the association.

The sending of eighteen men away from Burke to chaingangs of other counties, when Burke's own roads are desperately in need of work, has created a sentiment so strong that it is practically a demand on the county commissioners to establish a chain-gang in Burke.

Miss Jessie Randolph Smith, of Henderson, daughter of the late Mr. Orren Randolph Smith, who designed the Confederate flag, is a yeoman in the naval reserves at Norfolk, Va. Following a month's illness, Thomas Watts, a respected citizen of Taylorsville, died at the age of seventy years.

How to Acquire a Relish for the Word

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE
Moody Bible Institute,
Chicago

TEXT—How sweet are thy words unto my taste! Yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth.—Ps. 119:103.

It is a well-known fact that unless one uses the strength derived from his food, in labor or exercise, he soon loses his relish for food altogether. On the contrary, vigorous exercise as a rule creates a hearty appetite. The same principle applies to spiritual things. Unless we give out to others the comfort and inspiration derived of our daily reading of the Bible, we soon lose our interest in it, and find it rather a dull book.

If you reply: "I do not seem to get much inspiration from the Bible. In fact, I doubt if I have gotten a fresh idea from it in a week," let me ask you if you take time to think on what you read. Gold has to be mined, and diamonds are dug from the depths of the earth. In fact, very few of God's best gifts can be obtained without effort. So the Scriptures must be searched if one will discover their hidden treasures, and even truths require prayer and thought before it reveals its full beauty and strength.

Aside from the daily lessons which God gives us from our morning reading, if we look for them earnestly, and we may be sure they are adapted to our needs for that day, we wish to call attention to the opportunities for service which arise from our contact with people on the way to or from business, or on the train, or in the performance of our daily duties. How often at the table conversation drags, and almost dies for lack of a fresh subject, and yet how seldom anyone ventures to introduce a religious topic, even where the majority of the people present are professing Christians.

Out of the Abundance of the Heart.

On the other hand, how refreshing it is to meet one who is evidently in the condition of Peter and John, who said: "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." A gentleman overtook a stranger and invited him to ride. As he approached him he said to himself: "I wonder what the man is thinking about and what subject of conversation he will introduce. Surely it will be one of three things—the weather, the crops or the election." It was none of these. His first words after the salutations were: "How's religion down in your country?" The question startled the man a little by its directness, but it showed where the other's heart and hopes were, and led to a long and profitable conversation on spiritual things.

How much might be accomplished by each of us if our hearts were warm and glowing with love to Christ, and our minds on the alert to improve every opportunity that God sets before us. Instead of telling a dozen people tomorrow that it is a fine day, or that it looks like rain, suppose we give the weather a rest and try to talk about something more profitable. If your neighbor opens up the subject of war, ask him if he ever noticed that verse in Psalms where God says, "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth," or say: "Here is a verse which has helped me lately. Let me give it to you." If they open up on the weather and complain because the day is so cold or wet, meet their complaints by saying: "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." Try this on a dozen people the next rainy day that comes, and watch the effect of it. Or call attention to the promise in Isaiah 55:10, that as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither until it has done its appointed work, so shall my word be that goeth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please. What an opportunity this gives one to talk on God's overruling Providence, and the certainty that his purpose will be fulfilled.

Refreshing in the Word.

If the day be hot and sultry, what more refreshing than the verse, "He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass; as showers that water the earth."—Ps. 72:6. Whatever the weather or political conditions may be, there is always some way of diverting attention to spiritual things if we will make a study of the fine art of religious conversation.

And just as a nursing mother eats for both herself and her child, so, as we read the Bible, we should be on the lookout for truth which we can pass on to others. And as nurses in royal families are fed more carefully and bountifully because they supply life to the king's children, so we may be sure God will cause his word to dwell in us more richly, if he knows that we will pass it on to others.

It Has Its Price.

Whoever wants power must pay for it.—Emerson.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. E. FITZVATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 26.

THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH.

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 25:1-21.
GOLDEN TEXT—As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked.—Ezekiel 33:11.

Many years after the kingdom of Israel was taken captive by the Assyrians, Judah was carried away to Babylon. Judah's captivity was in three stages, covering about twenty years. The first deportation was while Jehoiakim was king. Daniel and his friends went into captivity at this time (Dan. 1:1-6). The seventy years captivity dates from this time. The second deportation was while Jehoiakim reigned. Most likely Ezekiel was carried away with this second company (Ezekiel 1:1-2). The third deportation, some twelve years after the second, is the one described in our lesson. At this time the greater part of the nation was removed to Babylon. Only the poor and unimportant were left. Jerusalem itself was destroyed at this time.

I. Jerusalem Besieged (vv. 1-3).
Zedekiah owed his kingship to the king of Babylon (chapter 24:17), who appointed him to the throne after the removal of Jehoiakim. His name was changed from Mattaniah to Zedekiah. He was not a good man (24:19). Though having his position by the will of the king of Babylon, he rebelled against that king. He thought that by the aid of the surrounding nations, especially Egypt, he could throw off the yoke of Babylon. Jeremiah counseled submission, but the king refused. Nebuchadnezzar came in person with all his host and laid siege to Jerusalem, even building forts against it (v. 1). This siege lasted for about a year and a half. For a while during that period the Chaldean army withdrew because of the appearance of Pharaoh's army (Jer. 37:5). Shut off from help from without, the Jews soon were famishing for want of bread. The horrors of this famine were awful. For a description of it one should read the book of Lamentations. Mothers ate their own children (Lam. 4:10). The richest, even ladies in silken robes, wandered about searching for scraps in the dung heaps (Lam. 4:5-10). Their tongues cleave to the roofs of their mouths, and their skins were dried up. Added to these horrors were murderous fights between parties among the Jews. Some wanted to surrender; others insisted upon holding out.

II. Zedekiah's Flight (vv. 4-7).
At length the city was broken up, and the king and his warriors fled by night. His thought was to escape to the country beyond the Jordan. The Chaldean army overtook him, scattered his army, and carried Zedekiah to Riblah, where Nebuchadnezzar had his headquarters. Here judgment was passed upon him. In his trial it was shown that his solemn oath of allegiance to the Chaldeans had been broken, thus showing himself a traitor (II Chron. 36:13). As a punishment for his treachery his own sons were slain before him, his eyes put out (v. 7), and he himself carried to Babylon, where he remained a prisoner till his death (Jer. 52:11). In this we have a marvelous fulfillment of prophecy (Ezekiel 12:3), which says that Zedekiah shall be taken to Babylon and die there and yet not see the city. He could not see it because his eyes were out. Let us learn from this that that which God says will surely come to pass, even though we cannot explain its details.

III. The Destruction of the City (vv. 8-10).
Not only were the people taken captive, but the city itself was subjected to the utmost rigors of war. They plundered the house of the Lord, the palace and the houses of the rich, and then consigned them to the flames (v. 9). They even broke down the walls of Jerusalem (v. 10) and massacred many of the people (Lam. 2:3, 4).

IV. Disposition of the Inhabitants and the Contents of the Temple (vv. 11-21).
1. The inhabitants (vv. 11, 12). They were divided into two classes, those who had deserted to the Babylonians during the siege and those who were found inside of the city at the time it was taken. Many doubtless deserted to the Babylonians during this siege, as even Jeremiah was arrested on this charge (Jer. 38:13). The poor of the land were left to be vine dressers and husbandmen. The wealthy and influential were taken away, as they would be of value to the conquering nation; besides they would be a menace if left behind. The poor were left because pauper captives would be a burden.

Besides it was very undesirable for the land to lie in waste, as then they could not exact tribute from it. To that end encouragement was given by the Babylonians as "vineyards and fields" were given to the poor.

2. The contents of the temple (vv. 13-21). From the temple which had been twice plundered before (II Chron. 36:7, 10), such of gold, silver and bronze vessels as still remained were taken, even the great pillars of the molten sea. The captives and the treasure were delivered to Nebuchadnezzar at Riblah, where more than three-score of men were killed (vv. 19-21).

WRIGLEY'S



The goody that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for children.

Wrigley's is Helpful

to all ages. It massages and strengthens the gums, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

The Flavor Lasts



RECOGNIZE WOMAN AS EQUAL

Heads of Industrial Plants Say She Can Do Any Work Consistent With Strength Better Than Man.

Once man pretended to place woman on a pedestal and worship her. Now, according to Donald Wilhelm, who reports "The Confessions of a Munition-Maker" in the Century, he is forced to recognize her as an equal, and respect her. The quotation below states the opinion of a hard-headed factory foreman, on the importance of women in the world of labor:

"Welch, one can see, isn't emotional. One can trust his judgment of women. That is why I was glad he was present in the officers' room of the company eating quarters when the report was made in detail of the strike scheduled to take place the following Monday morning. He made a speech, saying:

"Gentlemen, we've all known women practically all our lives. Most of us get to thinking that a woman can't do mechanical work because they're always willing to let a man use the hammer, that being something he thinks he can do. But a woman can do it. A woman can do anything that a man can do, and most things better, but men can't do anything near what women can do. Now, maybe you can imagine what women can do in mechanics, and I know what they can do. Leaving out big girls, I say women can do any kind of mechanical work that's consistent with their strength better than men."

"Another superintendent, a new man, said he had thrown out a hundred men in his plant 'back in Ohio' and put girls in their places, and he had found them better all around."

The Listener.
"Have you any suggestions to make about our new house, dear?"
"Yes. I wish you'd have the key-holes made larger."

A corn may be just as big a nuisance as a full-fledged corn.

POST TOASTIES

are bully good for any meal and for all the family



How, indeed, "How can you expect to marry my daughter when you have no money?" "How could you expect me to marry her if I did have?"—Judge.

Michigan is the leading state in the manufacture of sand lime brick, followed by Minnesota and New York.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

The man who itches for a thing may get it by lively scratching.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES

positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

MALARIA

Chills and Fever, Biliousness, Constipation and ailments requiring a TONIC treatment.

OXIDINE

GUARANTEED and made by Behrens Drug Co. Waco, Tex. Sold by All Druggists 50¢

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps in washing and drying. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair, etc., and all the Scalp.

KODAKS EXPERT DEVELOPING

All roll films developed 10c. Prints 3 to 5 cts. Prompt attention to mail orders. R. C. BERNAU, Greensboro, N. C.

MAXOTIRES—Eliminates punctures, blow-outs, rim cuts. Different from any device you ever saw. Our free illustrated catalogue fully explains the wonderful device and shows clearly how MAXOTIRES will make your tires trouble-proof by very small cost. Charleston Maxotire Co., 46 Mt. St., Charleston, S. C.

KODAKS & SUPPLIES
We also do highest class of finishing. Prices and Catalogue upon request. S. Galecki Optical Co., Richmond, Va.

V. N. U., CHARLOTTE, NO. 34-1917.