

TRYON.

Mrs. G. H. Bell was in Hendersonville Monday. Copy of the County Commissioners' report was received too late for us to handle it this week, so it will appear in our next week's issue.

Postmaster Stearns is wondering whether the author had him in mind when he coined the expression "Original Hard Luck Kid," or not. At least he is having his share. The loss of the big barn on the Mimosa site was a heavy one. Several thousand feet of lumber, to be used in the erection of cottages was amongst the list of articles consumed. "Uncle Bill" has many friends who deeply sympathize with him in his last catastrophe.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Copeland are in receipt of holiday greetings from Capt. Harry C. Miller, of 105th F. A. Capt. Miller will be remembered by lots of Tryon people by being encamped at Oak Grove for so long during the spell of mean winter weather, last year. He has been in some of the heavy fighting, and his Tryon friends are glad to know he has survived. He is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

There will be a meeting of the Tryon Board of Trade, at Missidale hall, on Wednesday evening, December 18, at 8 o'clock p. m. Some very important matters will come before that meeting, and it is hoped that as many of the citizens of Tryon will attend as can possibly do so. Great things are planned for the future welfare of Tryon, but it takes a united citizenship to make them successful. Come and lend your aid.

Somebody said a few days ago that we "were knocking the town." That is not true. What little we have invested in Tryon, and we would be very foolish to do anything to injure the town. Instead we are attempting to keep the town from "knocking" itself. When we call in a doctor he always leaves unpleasant medicine to take, but we take it because we know he prescribes it for our good. The same way with our articles. We take the stand that Tryon is a very sick town. We have prescribed a remedy. If taken in time it will do the town a world of good, and good results will follow.

You will notice by referring to the top of the Poultry Department that Mr. J. E. Ivey lends his aid in editing that department. Mr. Ivey is best known to Polk county people on account of meetings conducted by him in the county last fall. Those who had the pleasure of hearing him realized that he knew his business. With two such men answering any questions propounded by our poultry raisers, if you are pestered with problems and don't ask the advice of these two gentlemen, then you should be pestered. Be sure and mail your questions to the NEWS, and these gentlemen will take great pleasure in answering.

We have long since passed the time when we can call ourselves "young," but we would not give a "Tinker's damn" for a town that did not do all in its power to provide its young people with the right kind of amusement. This Tryon is not doing. The life of any community is not complete without it's full of young people. Their laugh of enjoyment and pleasure is contagious, and oftentimes makes us older ones seem younger. We want it distinctly understood that we are the friend of the young folks. If we go about providing the youngsters with suitable pleasures take it for a certainty that we will never have a fear for the future of Tryon as a resort town. But drive them away, and you are doing a grave injustice. Let's do something to attract youth, not drive it away.

In another part of this paper you will see an appeal for the Helping Hand Society. The object is stated in the article referred to, but we want to emphasize the importance of the work of this band of workers. For the past two years everything has been given and done for the Red Cross for the benefit of the war stricken peoples of Europe, which was all good and well. But now that the governments of Europe are arranging to look after the poor of their own countries it behooves us to pay a little attention to our own poor and needy. Just make your contribution of 50 cents cash and all garments and clothing that you can spare to the Helping Hand and they will be used where most needed. Tryon can not afford to let anybody within her confines suffer this winter, or for that matter any other time. The way to avoid this is to join the Helping Hand.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Copeland received a letter from Capt. L. L. Bucklew, 128th F. A., Wednesday. Enclosed in the letter was a circular which was dropped from a German "plane" over the American lines, on Nov. 4th. Capt. Bucklew's battery was in the heavy fighting east of Verdun, and he says they were in constant action for over three months. He also says they continued fighting until the last, firing their last volley four minutes before eleven on the day the armistice was to go into effect at 11 o'clock. Capt. Bucklew is a St. Louis friend of Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, and served under Gen. Pershing in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. It is needless to say he is a great admirer of Gen. Pershing. Capt. Bucklew also enclosed a poem entitled "A. E. F. Halloween." We will publish it in the near future.

HELPING HAND.

The Helping Hand society is holding regular meetings, as usual, for the consideration of needy cases which qualify for help and relief. The society takes this opportunity to remind the public that the dues are only fifty cents a year, and that it depends mainly upon its membership for a source of revenue. All the people of Tryon should bear in mind that this society takes the place of what in larger centers would be called Associated Charities, and therefore should contribute to the good work done by the Helping Hand.

do the most good, and who has many calls upon her for clothing. Please remember the Helping Hand when you plan your Christmas presents.

Mrs. John Orr, president; Mrs. Annie M. Sidline, treasurer; Mrs. F. P. Bacon, secretary; Miss Katherine Beatson, visiting nurse. —W. S. S.—

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

B. F. KAUPP Editor. Poultry Investigator and Pathologist.

J. E. IVEY Editor. Assistant in Poultry Investigations and Pathology.

Any question pertaining to Poultry Culture, sent to the NEWS, Tryon, will be answered by Dr. Kaupp.

Question 1. Where new blood is needed would you advise purchasing a rooster of same strain or a sitting of eggs.—M. M. H.

Answer.—If you can get a sitting of eggs of the same breed and strain near by your results should be more satisfactory by purchasing a sitting of eggs. Usually you will be able to raise several good males for the same cost a new male would cost you. Many persons who have a small flock and but one male for the flock find it better to purchase a male from a reliable breeder.

Question 2.—If eggs what time would you advise getting them? M. M. H.

Answer.—Large breeds as Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds should be hatched not later than March and smaller breeds as Leghorns not later than April. Preferably February for larger breeds and March for the smaller breeds.

Question 3.—Would you advise confinement of poultry or running at large on the farm where you have only one strain? M. M. H.

Answer.—Fence your garden and not your hens. It is a sin to fence up your poultry on the farm. We are advocating the portable poultry house for the farms (see circular No. 6 of this office) so that the hens and youngsters can be kept close where large crops as corn are raised and allow the birds to run out into the corn field also in orchards where they consume the bugs and insects injurious to the trees and crops, obtain thereby animal food much needed by them—also green feed and at the same time fertilize the ground. DONT SHUT UP YOUR HENS IN A DRY LOT.

Question 4.—Can you give plans for a home made brooder, safe for this section of North Carolina?

Answer.—Yes. Your paper is perfectly welcome to reproduce the article and illustration on page 337 of Poultry Culture Sanitation and Hygiene, published by W. B. Saunders Co., West Washington Sq., Philadelphia. But this brooder will cost you almost as much as one you can purchase from a reliable manufacturer. A good indoor brooder ready made will cost about \$10.00.

Mr. J. C. Corlew, of Melrose, was in Tryon, Wednesday, and while here informed us that he was arranging to go into the chicken raising industry, and would raise the White Wyandotte breed. The number of raisers of full-blooded fancy chickens is rapidly increasing, and soon Polk county will be full of the finest to be found anywhere. Who'll be next.

The number of people who are adding pure bred poultry to their flocks is increasing around Tryon, very rapidly. Last Monday Mr. R. A. Leonard placed an order for a lot of thoroughbred Plymouth Rock pullets, and intends raising the best that can be raised. We would take it as a special favor if all who are engaging in the raising of thoroughbred poultry would send us their names and the kind of poultry they intend raising.

For Sale:—Buff Orpington cockerels, best strain, pure stock. T. C. MILLS.

For Sale:—Single comb White Leghorn roosters, April hatched, \$1.00 each. Setting of eggs, 15 for \$1.00. G. L. Orr, Tryon route 1, N. C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Saluda, N. C., Dec. 9, 1918. Statement of finances of Saluda, N. C., for the year ending May 31st, 1918.

RECEIPTS. Bal. in Treas. June 1 1917. \$ 882.47 Water collections ..... 1,045.50 Light collections ..... 1,089.11 Special taxes ..... 320.00 General taxes collected..... 2,919.10 \$6,256.18

DISBURSEMENTS. Addition to water works.....\$3,083.81 Int. on bonds and notes..... 1,439.33 Fire hose ..... 335.00 General purposes ..... 859.51 \$5,717.65

Bal. in Treas. June 1, 1918. \$538.53 C. L. HILL, Tax Col. and Treas. —W. S. S.—

So many are resigning from important official positions under President Wilson that he will not be able to recognize his official family when he returns from Europe. —W. S. S.—

The efforts of some alarmists to arouse prejudice against Great Britain because she insists on having the largest navy in the world should deceive nobody, nor should it alarm anybody. The great navy of Great Britain has more than once been of untold benefit to the United States. Had it not been for the aid of that navy, we would have become involved with Germany at Manila, and it is very humiliating to have to acknowledge that we hid behind that same great navy for more than a year before we entered the last great war. We have nothing to fear from Great Britain's navy, but on the contrary it is one of the greatest allies we have. England's cause and that of the United States are so closely interwoven that the navy of Great Britain is more of an asset to the U. S. than a menace.

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,880,805 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentine and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the most extreme economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rhondda, then British Food Controller, called that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread rations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

Our exports since this country entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems. "The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY. This co-operation and service I ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king ridden people surrender at compulsion.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof of democratic efficiency.

There are eight good reasons why money invested in War Savings Stamps in December is the best investment that a person can make. Stamps cost in December \$4.23 and are redeemable in 1923, four years hence, worth \$5.00. The eight reasons are:

- 1. Money invested in War Savings Stamps bears over 4 1/2 per cent compound interest. No other Government security pays as great a rate of interest.
2. It is non-taxable. Only when money is invested in Government securities is it free from taxes.
3. It is not subject to judgment creditors or to execution of any kind.
4. It is redeemable at any time. If a person who has invested his money in War Savings Stamps finds himself overtaken by adversity, sickness or other emergency, he can, by giving ten days notice to the postoffice where his stamps are registered, get back the amount of money he originally invested with about 1 per cent interest.
5. It is redeemable in installments. If a person needs a part of the money he has invested in stamps before the date of maturity, he can cash in the stamps in installments at different times.
6. It enables the small investor as soon as he has \$4.23 to become owner of a Government bond and a partner of the Government. This is a privilege the average citizen of the State has never before had. At the beginning of the war only one person in 300 owned Government bonds. Now at the close of the war one person in every five owns a Government bond. Are you a bond-holder by owning a Liberty Bond or a War Savings Certificate?
7. Money invested in War Savings Stamps is an investment made when money has a reduced purchasing power to be paid back when it will have a large purchasing power. Today a dollar has the purchasing power of only sixty cents on a pre-war basis, whereas, in 1923, or after the war, a dollar will have at least the purchasing power of 100 cents.
8. Registration of Stamps at post offices insures absolute safety. After a person registers his Stamps at the post office they are redeemable upon demand even if the Stamps themselves have been mutilated, stolen, or lost by fire.

THRIFT BITS.

A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend. Lend by buying W. S. S. Pay up your W. S. S. pledge and get it off your hands. The fellow who feels best feels a War Savings certificate in his pocket. Better than money because they earn money—War Savings Stamps. Save for old age and Old Glory. Buy War Savings Stamps. All 100 per cent Americans are making good their War Savings pledges. You are a better American if you keep your War Savings pledge.

THE BOYS "OVER THERE"

want to know what is going on back home. Why not you Send them the NEWS?

BIG SUBSCRIPTION OFFER



You Get ALL FOUR of These MAGAZINES and OUR NEWSPAPER

For One Year Each FOR \$2.55 Order Now

THIS EXCEPTIONAL OFFER IS GOOD FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. Subscriptions may be new or renewal. All renewal subscriptions will be extended for one year from present date of expiration.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

An Ambition and a Record

THE needs of the South are identical with the needs of the Southern Railway; the growth and success of one means the upbuilding of the other. The Southern Railway asks no favor—no special privilege not accorded to others. The ambition of the Southern Railway Company is to see that unity of interest that is born of co-operation between the public and the railroads; to see perfected that fair and frank policy in the management of railroads which fosters the confidence of governmental agencies; to realize that liberality of treatment which will enable it to obtain the additional capital needed for the acquisition of better and enlarged facilities incident to the demand for increased and better service; and, finally— To take its niche in the body politic of the South alongside of other great industries, with no more, but with equal liberties, equal rights and equal opportunities.

"The Southern Serves the South."



Abundance of POTASH

For the 1919 crop

We are prepared to supply users of

ROYSTER'S FERTILIZER

With any grade of Potash goods desired.

Prof. B. W. KILGORE, director N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station says:—"The lack of Potash with us has been shown especially in cotton, tobacco and potatoes in coastal plain sections. This has been especially true of cotton and potatoes, more potash having been used on tobacco, relatively, than on these two crops." Dr. H. W. BARRE, director of S. C. Agricultural Experiment Station says:—"I will say that a survey recently made of the cotton situation in South Carolina leads us to believe that at least 25 per cent reduction in the cotton crop has resulted this year from lack of potash. In some cases not more than half a crop has been produced on light land that is very deficient in potash. The appearance of the plants indicates that what is known as potash hunger is responsible for the decreased yield. We are, therefore, recommending that liberal amounts of potash be used this year. At the usual rates of application I feel that it will pay to use as much as 3 per cent of potash at the present prices."

Enquire of Royster Dealers. Place Orders early. F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO. NORFOLK, VA.