

### Has Anyone Laughed At You Because —



You always want to tell what you see at the "movies"? Yours is the "interested type." You enjoy the movies and you like to pass on what you enjoy. It is a bully thing to do. Most people you entertain and those that you do not can try to be polite. It's good exercise for them. You are called low brow by a lot of folk. Nevertheless these folk go to "movies" and apologize. The "movie" halls are full, more like them than confess to liking them.

Your Get-away here is: That the "movies" pay and if the majority didn't like them they would not.

### Mother's Cook Book

Last night I passed upon the world, wrapped in the moon's soft caress, and said: "How perfect 'tis like heaven." But—'tis heaven like this?—'tis the dead gaze out upon heaven as I upon the world, and say: "How perfect 'tis like heaven." Always and always reaching on and on, beyond perfect time, no longer perfection, to that perfection which, too, ends doubt.—Anne Pike Greenwood.

#### RECIPES FOR RAREBITS

**RAREBITS** are not especially easy of digestion, should not be served to the children, and like soufflé must be served at once when prepared.

##### Nut Rarebit.

Take one and one-half cups of milk, heat in a double boiler, then add one cup of cheese and stir until melted. Add a few dashes of cayenne, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a beaten egg and let cook for five minutes at low temperature. Add one-fourth of a cup of chopped olives, one-half cupful of chopped walnuts. If cream cheese is used, no butter is needed, but cheese not so rich should have a tablespoonful of butter. Serve on toast or heated crackers.

##### Welsn Rarebit.

Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a double boiler, add one-eighth of a teaspoonful of mustard, one-fourth teaspoonful of celery seed, one-fourth of a cupful of cream and one-half cupful of American cheese, and salt and cayenne; when the mixture is thick add a beaten egg with a tablespoonful of water. Add one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and serve before the cheese is overcooked and stringy.

##### Tomato Rarebit.

Heat one tablespoonful of butter with a small grated onion, add one-half teaspoonful of dry mustard, six drops of tobacco sauce and a cupful of tomato soup. Cook well together, then add one cupful of grated cheese and stir until melted, then fold in two well-beaten eggs; when creamy pour over well-buttered toast.

##### Baked Bean Rarebit.

Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one cupful of cheese and one cupful of milk; when the cheese is melted add one cupful of mashed baked beans, one beaten egg, mustard, salt and cayenne to taste. Pour over hot toast.

*Nellie Maxwell*  
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#### PREWI



First Tomato—What do the farmers do with the tomatoes they raise?  
Second Tomato—They eat all they can, and can all the rest.

### Argentina Hears of Ring Fight by Radio

New York.—For the first time in history Argentina was joined with New York by radio when the high-power station radio central at Rocky Point, Long Island, transmitted a complete description of a prize fight, round by round, direct from the ring-side at Madison Square garden.

Returns were received an instant later in the homes of South Americans within hearing distance of the local broadcast station there.

No previous attempt had been made to intentionally furnish South America with a radio service, especially of a character which involves a definite schedule, as in the case of the recent demonstration. Minutes were as precious as hours to the anxious listeners located over 8,000 miles from the scene; yet only a fraction of a minute was required to have the reports of each round in the hands of fight fans in Argentina.

The station of the Radio Corporation of America, on Long Island, which ordinarily communicates with points in Europe, was connected by land wires to an instrument at the ring-side where an announcer was stationed. Immediately upon getting the returns they were telephoned to the Broad street operator, who transcribed them into dots and dashes, then flashed them to Argentina.

Reports from Argentina states that the demonstration was highly successful.

### INSECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

By Frank Sherman

(Chief Division of Entomology, Experiment Station and Extension Service.)

Not long ago two intelligent men were chatting with us on the train. As they showed some interest in our profession, we asked their guesses as to the total number of different kinds of insects known and on record as existing in North Carolina. One guessed "20 to 35," the other "35 to 40."

During 1922, 419 different complaints, inquiries and reports definitely assignable to known insect pests were sent by mail to the division of entomology. Often these reports were accompanied by specimens. These complaints referred to 139 different known kinds or species of insects. Of course there were additional inquiries of a general nature received during the year. These had to do with such "pests in garden" or "insects on trees" and while having no assignable definite kind; also numerous office consultations and questions asked by phone, which are not included in the figures. These figures are culled from the correspondence record.

The crops and products attacked by these insects are of several groups. The largest number of complaints fell to the group of staple and food crops, including cotton. In this group were 172 complaints of 26 kinds of insects. The genuine boll weevil was responsible for 74 complaints, many of which represented whole communities and not merely individuals; but there were 64 reports of "bugs" or alleged boll weevils (not really "it") and these were of at least 12 separate kinds of insects, some resembling it somewhat. Errors in the identity of boll weevil are still numerous.

The covered pod weevil resembles the boll weevil and does some injury to cotton. This weevil was reported 25 times in 1922 and about half of these times the farmer had a suspicion that it was boll weevil, the other times it was reported on account of its own injuries. Six other insects were reported 12 times each.

Growing crops of corn, wheat, rice, and soybeans furnish many

eight reports of six insects.

From the garden there were 31 reports of 16 insects; of these the leader was Mexican bean beetle which has recently invaded several mountain counties. Cabbage worms, terrapin bugs, and cut worms were reported.

In the orchard the peach borer, which attacks peach and plum trees at the surface of the ground, led with nine complaints. The scale insects and aphids were less reported than usual. In all there were 40 reports of 19 kinds of orchard and nut insects.

In house, barn and mill, including stored grain and the like, there were 61 reports of 11 insects. Of these 35 were due to black corn weevil, this pest having been on a rampage the last year or two. Other weevils in wheat and beans were in the list, which included powder beetles working in furniture.

Forest and sedge tree insects gave interest in 1922 owing to an outbreak of a caterpillar on oaks in the western part of the State from Oxford to Charlotte. There were 18 reports of this pest and this is the first year it has been reported at all. In this group evergreen bug worms ranked next in importance.

Of insects directly affecting man and animals there were 10 reports of seven kinds, including scabies, scab, ticks, a spider, and bugs which "bite while you sleep"—or try to.

Flora, potted plants and green house showed 11 reports of nine insects, while vine, bush and small trees showed four insects with one report of each.

But to an entomologist perhaps the keenest interest attaches to the curious and miscellaneous insects sent in by persons whose special interest is aroused. Sometimes a small package comes bearing name and address of sender and a question mark, this signifying that the sender wishes to know the name and habits of the insect. Such specimens may be anything, common or rare, injurious, beneficial, or neutral; beautiful or hideous, odd shapes and well equipped habits. During 1922 there were 20 such packages, representing 24 kinds of insects. (There were four species of the skink-like bug, and two of giant stage beetle, both of which are received nearly every year.) Special

ly, interesting is an innocent little beetle which frequents cotton blossoms, sent six times, which is proof positive that some anxious farmers have been peering into cotton blooms for this insect was never sent in until the last year or two. The other specimens in this group included "devil's rear-borse," "electric light bugs," "long-tailed-ichneumon," "spittle bugs," and others.

My friends guessed from "30 to 40" kinds of insects for North Carolina. As a matter of fact, our tabulation at the end of March, 1923, showed over 6,800 species of North Carolina insects in our records and the list is growing steadily.

### GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

Chapel Hill, April 21.—In North Carolina are two ancient forts which reflect high lights of the history of State and Nation.

Fort Macon and Fisher became the very nerve centers when the Confederate armies drove the blue coats by the United States Navy was ineffective when they fell back to the strategic hold of the Green Heron became impossible. When they finally was taken, the result was as decisive as Gettysburg and Antietam rolled into one.

Fort Macon, along with numerous other military strategical fortifications, has been marked by act of Congress for sale by the Government. Provision for reduction of military expenditures and elimination of unnecessary plant cannot be denied. But for a fort like Macon to pass into the hands of private individuals for exploitation would be unthinkable folly in the light of what it was and meant.

The N. C. Geological and Economic Survey is in receipt of information showing that while these old forts are to be sold, no such fate as passing into private hands is desired by the Government. In a letter to Senator Overman, who had proposed that Fort Macon might be sold to North Carolina for park purposes, Secretary of War Weeks says that while this is impossible under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1909, the State in which the lands are located are in every respect to be given the status of

protected purchaser. After appraisal by the Government, they will be offered to the State for use as parks at the price set, and only in case they are not wanted by the State will they be put on the market for private sale by auction. It follows that the appraisal will be made, not with the view of securing a bargain for the Government, but of providing one for the interested State.

Pending the extension of a policy of State parks, begun with Mount Mitchell, the only hope of preserving Fort Macon is that the price at which it will be offered the State be donated to North Carolina, either by private individuals or some patriotic society. With this significant site safely in the hands of the people under a deed specifying its perpetuation as a public park, a definite beginning will have been made on the program for a comprehensive parking system along the coast, which would preserve other historic sites and natural recreation grounds as assets of the commonwealth.—Press Service, N. C.—Joseph H. Pratt, director.

Democrat Ads Bring Results

# AUCTION

The entire stock formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Ellis, consisting of a general merchandise line men's women's and children's wearing apparel of every description, all of standard quality, must be closed out.

As commissioner of the estate, I am determined to get rid of this stock at the earliest possible moment and in order to do this, am going to offer everything to the highest bidder at PUBLIC AUCTION on

**MAY 7, 1923**  
(the First Monday)

Besides the merchandise there will also be put on the block the following:

DETROIT AUTOMATIC SCALES, 1 NATIONAL CASH REGISTER, UNIVERSAL FRUIT STAND, CLOTHING RACKS AND OTHER FIXTURES

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FROM DAY TO DAY UNTIL ALL IS SOLD

**J. S. Winkler**  
Commissioner

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