

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
Sunday School
'Lesson'

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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 30

REVIEW: GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

- DEVOTIONAL READING** — Heb. 11:1-15, 19, 40.
GOLDEN TEXT — "Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us." — Heb. 12:1.
- PRIMARY TOPIC** — Favorite Story of the Quarter.
JUNIOR TOPIC — Favorite Heroes and Heroines of the Quarter.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC — Some Great Characters of the New Testament.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC — Life Lessons From This Quarter.

With the senior and adult classes, three methods of review may be profitably employed.

1. The descriptive word method as presented in Peloubet's Select Notes.

1. Brave John the Baptist.
2. The Faith-Filled Virgin Mary.
3. Impulsive Peter.
4. Loving John the Apostle.
5. Thoughtful Matthew.
6. Ardent Mary Magdalene.
7. Busy Martha and Open-Hearted Mary.
8. Faithful Stephen.
9. Generous Barnabas.
10. The Many-sided Paul.
11. Timid Mark.
12. Helpful Luke.
13. Consecrated Timothy.

2. Presenting Life Lessons as given in Crannel's Pocket Lessons:

1. Woman Lessons.
1. Mary: Glorified Motherhood. Lesson 2.
2. Magdalene: Adoring Gratitude. Lesson 3.
3. Martha Mary: Roused Womanhood. Lesson 7.
- II. Leader Lessons.
1. Peter: Connected Zeal. Lesson 3.
2. John: Ripened Love. Lesson 4.
3. Paul: Passionate Devotion. Lesson 15.
- III. Helper Lessons.
1. John: Faithful Pioneering. Lesson 1.
2. Matthew: Divine Transformations. Lesson 5.
3. Stephen: Heroic Witness. Lesson 8.
4. Barnabas: Greatening Greatness. Lesson 9.
5. Mark: Return of the Quitter. Lesson 11.
6. Luke: Double Healer. Lesson 12.
7. Timothy: The Glorious Ministry. Lesson 13.

3. The Summarizing of Contents.

The following is suggestive:
Lesson I. John the Baptist was a humble and courageous man. He did not take honor to himself nor trim his message to suit the crowd.

Lesson II. Mary should not be worshipped, but she is worthy of great honor. Her faith made her to acquiesce in the Lord's will in spite of the fact that she knew that her character would be suspected.

Lesson III. Peter, while being fickle and cowardly, is a fine example of the transforming power of God's grace.

Lesson IV. John the apostle was a reticent man. He did not say much about himself, but was passionately in love with his Lord.

Lesson V. Matthew, though humble, was a man of force of character and decision. He left all and followed Jesus.

Lesson VI. Mary Magdalene, because she was saved, was steadfast in her devotion to the Lord. Because of this, she was able to tell the good news of the resurrection to the discouraged disciples.

Lesson VII. Mary and Martha both loved the Lord. Martha was mistaken as to the best way to please Him. Mary chose the good part in fellowship with her Lord which has made her name immortal.

Lesson VIII. Stephen was so completely filled with Christ that his face shone as the face of an angel.

Lesson IX. Barnabas was a good man and filled with the Holy Ghost. Therefore, he was qualified as a leader of men.

Lesson X. Paul's knowledge of Jesus was so real that he had as his supreme aim to magnify Him.

Lesson XI. Mark, though having turned back from the work, was restored and became a great and honored minister of Christ.

Lesson XII. Luke, the skilled and popular physician, gave himself up to be the attendant of the missionary of the cross.

Lesson XIII. Because of Timothy's religious training, he became a worthy minister of the gospel.

Corner Stone of Society.
The sanctity of marriage and the family relation make the corner stone of our American society and civilization.—Garfield.

Our Enemy.
A merciful fallen enemy may rise again, but the reconciled one is truly vanquished.—Schiller.

Hatred.
When our hatred is violent, it sinks us even beneath those we hate.—La Rochefoucauld.

THE MINING OF HIGH GRADE COAL IN NORTH CAROLINA

From the Charlotte Observer.

A lump of the "Pocahontas quality" of bituminous coal now being mined in the Deep River Basin of North Carolina placed on the ground and ignited will burn like a pine knot. This indicates the uncovering in the coal fields of this state of the finest commercial coal in the world. The geological experts at Washington say that the grade now being mined is superior to many grades of Pocahontas. It is the discovery of this fine grade of bituminous that gives promise to the development of the coal mining industry in an area covering the larger portion of the two counties of Chatham and Lee and parts of Moore and Harnett Counties. Diamond drills sunk in different parts of that territory by State and government geologists have brought up cores indicating an almost unlimited spread of four foot coal sheets, and it is in this belt that coal mining operations have been instituted on a scientific scale, preliminary to larger development. It is the field that was worked before the war, to a limited extent after the war and up to about 15 years ago. The technical knowledge of the geologist, the skill of the mining engineer and the advent of electrical appliances have established facilities in mining that were unknown to the pioneer operators. The old Cummoek Mine in which the major part of the work in past years was done is now being operated under these improved methods by the Esquire-Ramsey Company. The new mine two miles distant is being worked by the Carolina Coal Company, of which J. R. McQueen is the president; Elton H. Butler, Vice-President; C. M. Reeves, Secretary and general manager; and Howard N. Butler, Superintendent. Elton H. Butler is a Pennsylvania coal miner by trade.

North Carolina 20 years ago and became interested in the coal mining operations of that day in the vicinity of Cummoek. Being a well equipped geologist he was enabled to foresee large possibilities in the development of the bituminous deposits in that region. It naturally followed that Butler became an active factor in promoting the Deep River Basin and prospects. The people he brought there saw the same possibilities that Butler saw, and they prospectors for the higher quality suspected existed in one of the other of the various coal strata underlying the field. They found it and money is being invested in properly equipping the North Carolina coal mines for production of coal on a commercial scale.

The principal points in the coal fields are Cummoek, Egypt, Gulf and Colon. These points are connected up with the Norfolk Southern and the Seaboard Air Line the branch roads being hauled with the black slate brought up from the mines and all about the country are little black heaps of refuse coal, which indicate to the visitor he is in the vicinity of the mines. Furthermore state highway number 60 runs through the district. Sanford is the objective point from which to reach the mines, but it is better to be guided by the smoke columns which rise from behind the hills than to make reliance upon local instructions. They get their right and left turns somewhat mixed and a man is likely to cross his trail half a dozen times before he reaches the mine he is headed for.

The surface of the country in the coal mining region is pitted with holes as it is in Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Anson and Montgomery, in the gold mining section indicating where hopeful prospectors have dug down. The Carolina people followed one of these leads to development of the fine present prospect. The slope goes down a 60 per cent grade for a distance of 1300 feet, where levels shoot out in different directions. The coal is brought up by a coupled train of six or eight or perhaps a dozen dump cars, each carrying a ton and a half. It is drawn up over the tippie by wire cable and dropped into the waiting coal cars below. During the day the Observer saw cars from the Clinchfield, Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio, loaded under the tippie and sent on the way—not to the market but to the piers which is the Norfolk Southern, which takes all the coal the mines in this section can produce at present capacity. The Norfolk Southern had found before the geologists, that the product of these mines is desirable for its excellent steaming qualities. Just to get at the coal the Carolina company has spent \$300,000. After this the money that goes into the mine will be money going after the coal. The greatest difficulty in getting the coal mine started has been met.

Very few people in this part of the country have any sort of an intelligent idea of the conditions and processes of coal mining. It is different from gold mining in that the coal miner does not follow a vein as in the case of the gold mine. He follows the bed. The geological formation is a coal bed is very much like the

of a layer cake. There are stratas of granite and slate interlarded with stratas of coal, the one laid upon the other like the leaves in a book. A trip down into the mine will give one a fairly accurate idea of this geological construction and bring a revised notion of what a coal vein of four feet means. The vein is four feet thick but it spreads under the surface in undetermined directions and extent. A four foot vein means that a slab of coal four feet thick, half a mile wide and a mile long could be taken out if mechanical appliances were equal to the task. The Carolina Company owns 1200 acres of surface land. Underneath, it has coal leases in all directions, and it may mine coal out of all the territory covered by its leases. In that way it may be in the course of time mining under the farms miles away from the locality of the slope. With the Cummoek and adjacent mines the same principal of leases exists and some day all of these mines may have galleried connection with each other.

Also it is different down in a coal mine from the generally conceived notion. No Otis or other kind of passenger elevator is at the service of the curious investigator, nor is there any question going down or coming up about taking off the hat to the ladies. Howard Butler's guest for the trip is invited to shuck his coat and leave all matches behind. He is then dressed in a suit of overalls and fitted with a cap to which an electric headlight is attached and a storage battery weighing a pound or two is buckled to his back or stuck in his pocket. Then he gets into one of the string of empty dump cars, feet braced against the front for the sharp descent and he may lay face up with his head followed on a chunk of wood. If he should attempt to raise up one of the overhead beams of the shoring might carry his cap away so close is the fit in the hole. Daylight follows for 200 feet down into the slope and the novice feels that if ever his fate was in the hands of God that time has come. Every few feet as the cars rattle down, a stream of water dashes into one's face or down his neck, and the outlines of the heavy timbers forming the roof and sides are dimly discernible, for the lamps glowing from the caps are not much above lightning bug power. Of course the sounds are strange. You hear voices evidently at your side, but it is the miners ordering each other about far down at the end of the shaft. When the cars strike the first level at the bottom of the slope the scene is a little more cheerful. There are more miners and consequently more light. Then framed in a hole in the coal is the telephone box. One can open the door, pull down the lever and have a long distance conversation with Charlotte, if he is so minded. There is telephone connection with all galleries and with all parts of the mine above ground. And here is where another idea of preconceived conditions under ground is shattered.

One cannot stand up in slope or level. It is the course of economy to dig out the coal from between its upper and lower sheeting of slate or rock with the least disturbance to these layers. Below the vein just enough of the foreign strata is cut out to give a shoulder; above the slate and rock is removed for the width of a foot. For this reason the distance between roof and floor is restricted. One may stretch out across the tunnel but he cannot unbend longitudinally. For the upper trip the miners had to catch hold of Kuester and the Observer to pull out the bend which had become temporarily permanent, so that they might be laid flat in the dump car.

Nor is the interior of a coal mine like a series of long dark tunnels. It is rather a combination of chambered rooms. As the miners go along they leave at stated intervals a solid column of coal about four feet square. This column serves as a support for the roof and saves the expense of shoring with timber. The thought might arise that a great deal of perfectly good coal is thus left in the mine but this coal is ultimately recovered. All coal mines are worked out in the course of time by expiration of lease or exhaustion of the bed. Whenever that should happen in the case of the North Carolina mines these columns will be salvaged the miners beginning at the remotest section and working back to daylight. The columned construction in a coal mine represents about forty per cent of the coal it contained.

Heretofore the miners working the North Carolina coal fields were restricted to a grade of inferior quality. The coal mined was used mainly for locomotive use and for years the Seaboard supplied its engines from the Cummoek. The brighter and more encouraging prospect as indicated is development of the finer grade which fits domestic purposes as well as being suitable for steaming purposes. But there is the added advantage of developed by-products. Coal has almost as many of these as cotton and already this advantage is being availed of by pioneer enterprise, the Sand Hills Power Company which is building a plant central to the mining district for development of power from low grade coal and for utilization of the by-products. This plant will make 12000 horsepower available for industry in that part of the state. Chief among its by products will be coke for domestic uses and gas for all uses to which gas may be put. This plant is located on the banks of a small stream tributary to the Deep River which flows by within a distance of 300 yards and is now well advanced to completion. Construction of this power plant and by product factory has an important bearing on the further development of the coal mining industry which may be said now to be fairly well on its feet. Coal mining and utilization of by products bids

fair to operate as a new and resourceful factor in advancing the commercial and industrial interests not only of that immediate section, but of the State as well. Coal mining operated in haphazard fashion before and shortly after the war is now apparently placed on a practical business basis: the geological experts have estimated the productive field of vast area and the coal beds of a nature which will insure active mining for many years to come. In short the North Carolina coal beds are as inexhaustible as the coal beds of Pennsylvania, or West Virginia, or any other coal-bearing region in the country.

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FEW LINGERING STARS

(By Dr. W. R. Butler)
Only a small number
This Reunion Day
The letters on their badges
Were C. S. A.

Only a small number
Our eyes beheld or lawn
Of Watanga's noble sons
Who enlisted in the cause
of the south in 1861.

Only a small number
But jolly and gay,
The song of Dixie thrills the soul and
Body when the fife begins to play.

Only a small number
Dressed in civilian clothes
Telling the battle to each
other when they donned
Gray uniform clothes.

Only a small number
May they live to meet again
The remnants of as Grand Army
As ever followed the Bugle Call
in battle array.

BEAUTY

(From the Land of the Clouds.)
By James Monroe Downum.
Beauty, beauty ever, where
Like an Eden Garden fair,
On the lands both far and nigh,
In the depths of spacious sky.

Everywhere are hill and dale,
Mountain high and beauteous vale,
Clouds of varied color rare,
Would with all their beauty share.

Lo, the flowers blooming sweet
Everywhere your vision greet,
And the sparkling of the rills
Adds new lustre to the hue.

Scenes of beauty from God's hand
Highest reverence demand,
And would urge our hearts to prayer
That we may this beauty share.

PUBLIC AUCTION

On October 2, 1923 at 10 a. m. I will offer for sale at public auction the following items to wit: One International kerosene engine, one grain drill, one one-half ton Ford truck, one set of blacksmith tools, one corn drill, one cart, one buggy, also other items too tedious to mention. Terms: Five dollars or under cash in hand, over five dollars twelve months with approved note.

Yours respectfully,
A. M. BANNER
Vilas, N. C., R. F. D.

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- Windows from \$2.25 and up

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