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ARMY TO DEAL WITH LOCAL TRUCKERS

Government Is To Purchase Specified Quantity of Vegetables at Lowest Possible Price

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10.—Director B. W. Kilgore, of the Extension service, announces that from information received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, local truckers in the vicinity of National guard camps and National army cantonments will be called upon to supply to some extent the vegetables needed by these establishments. In a letter sent from the quartermaster's office, at Charleston, S. C., to the

camp quartermaster at each army camp in the southeastern department the following information is given: "It is desired that the growers in the vicinity of your cantonment be informed of the approximate quantity of vegetables that will be required during a given period, and informed that the government will purchase vegetables after sending out circular proposals, and that the award will be made to the grower or firm who offers the vegetables at the lowest price."

"In furnishing this information, all those interested must be impressed with the idea that if growers or firms in some other part of the country agree to furnish vegetables at a better price, the government will, of course, purchase from the lowest bidder."

"Report will be made to this office, with the least practicable delay showing the approximate quantities of the various vegetables which it is thought will be required at your camp, for the winter and spring period."

"This is a valuable opportunity for truckers in the vicinity of these camps to find out just what they will require and to make plans for furnishing these supplies during the coming season. It is probable that there is a

sufficient supply of greens, sweet potatoes, turnips, etc., to give all that will be needed this fall and winter, but it is a good idea for plans to be laid for next spring's production in order that local truckers may obtain their share of the funds which will be distributed by the United States government for these products.

She Was Wise.

Very strong peppermints are grandfather's favorite confection. One day he gave one to four-year-old Marjorie, and waited stily to see what she would do when she should discover the pungent flavor of the candy. A few minutes later he saw her take the partly eaten peppermint from her mouth and place it on a table beside an open window.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Don't you like the candy?" "Oh, yes," replied Marjorie. "I like it, but I thought I'd let it cool for a little while."

FRENCH 'MOTHER' WORKS FOR POILU

The "Mother" Is Enormous Laundry Employing 6,000 Women - Bix Saving By Mending Soldiers' Clothes

By HENRY WOOD
With the French Armies Afloat, Nov. 20. (By mail)—This is the story of the "mother" of the French army—the "mother" who darns the socks, washes the linen and mends the clothing of the millions of "poilus" of the French military family.

When America, finally has a big army on the western front, she will be obliged to establish a "mother" of her own to perform precisely the same duties as the French one. If with all the genius of the American race for organization, she succeeds in establishing a more practical and more efficient "mother" than has France, she will have performed a Twentieth century miracle.

The French "mother" is located in one of the big cities well back from the front. "Mother" is not a single woman, but she is a big group of buildings in which nearly 6,000 women are employed on a pay roll that averages \$100,000 a month. The machinery and material on hand in the storehouses of the "mother" represent an investment of \$10,000,000 at the present time.

The task which "mother" performs can hardly be grasped by the imagination of the most devoted mother in America. The fact that the French "mother" performs this task not for one boy alone but for several millions gives absolutely no idea of the task. Only a faint idea can be had of the reality, when it is known that every French soldier has to be fitted out completely from head to foot on an average of every six weeks. Such is the wear and tear on clothing at the front.

When at the end of every six weeks every French soldier is completely refitted with new underclothing, socks, army coat, trousers and cap, not a single particle of the old clothing which he discards is thrown away.

It is all collected and sent to "mother" where the first steps is to disinfect and clean it before turning it over to the various departments to which much can be mended, how much can be saved, and what is the minimum that must be thrown away. Thirty car loads of cast off clothing and shoes from the French army arrives at "mother" every day. In the winter when the poilus have extra articles of clothing an average of 45 cars come from the front.

Within one week after the arrival of such car loads, absolutely every garment that it is possible to mend and send back to the front, practically new, has been taken care of, while every ounce of material saved from garments and shoes that could not be repaired, has been utilized in making up new garments and new shoes.

Here are a few of the things that "mother" does. When a car load of shoes that have been picked upon the field of battle or cast aside by the soldiers arrives, they are first sorted and then disinfected. If a shoe is not worth repairing the uppers are cut off, wooden soles nailed on and they become at once the most practical kind of a trench shoe. Of the few bits of old leather that alone remain from a carload of shoes, buttons are made for the clothing of war prisoners.

Naturally when these garments come back from the front their original "horizon blue" color has suffered various degrees of fading and modification. From the millions of individual pieces of cloth saved from these color experts march out everything that has been reduced to the same shade so that the new coat, or the new jacket that may be made out of a dozen old coats and jackets will have precisely the same color as the made from the same piece of cloth.

French poilus are as fastidious about their dressing at the front as a Parisian dandy on the boulevards, and any "Joseph" coat of many colors that might be sent back to them by "mother" would certainly cause trouble.

Of the little scraps of cloth that remain after an old garment has been cut up, there are made a sort of wool-

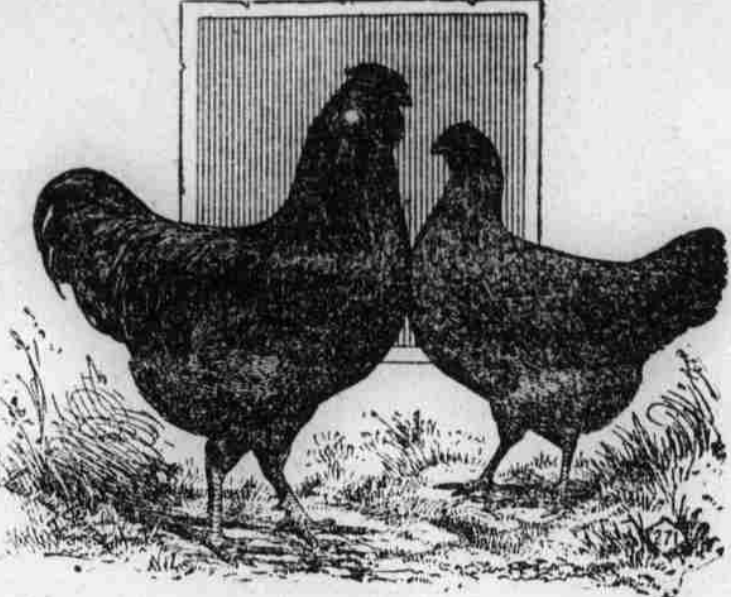
CHOOSING AND CONDITIONING BIRDS FOR THE SHOW

Preparations Include Early Feeding and Special Management

Suggestions for Making Up Pens, Washing Specimens and Good Methods of Shipping

By Prof. James B. Morman, Former Expert for the United States Department of Agriculture

Poultry keepers who send fowls to exhibitions do so to win recognition. In order to win the fowls should be properly conditioned. Conditioning includes earlier feeding, systematic care, preparation for exhibition, shipping the birds, and subsequent management. This article will briefly describe these preparations.



ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

CHICKENS are seldom fit for the show room until they are six months of age. Pullets should be separated from the cockerels as early as possible. Stimulating food may be given to cockerels longer than to pullets when the latter are intended for exhibition. The fancier and the utility poultry keeper proceed along different lines after pullets have reached the age of about six months. The latter aims to get his pullets laying as soon as possible, while the former should delay laying in order to put his birds in prime condition for the show room.

Basis of Good Condition

For the preparation of pullets or hens stimulating food should be reduced to retard the biological process of reproduction. When laying commences, the pullet's growth practically stops. Where chickens have been properly fed after being hatched, they will be in good condition for showing as they ought to be without the need of stimulating food. Cockerels may be fed a rich wet mash once or twice a day to render them plump and fleshy; but this would be ruinous to pullets, especially if they were to be used for breeding purposes after having been exhibited. If pullets are over-fat few chickens will be hatched from their eggs, and those few will be likely to inherit low vitality. Therefore, when buying eggs from prize-winning fowls, a knowledge of the condition of the layers as to this point is very important. This is the conviction of the best breeders and judges as it bears on fecundity and vitality.

A really good condition of hens or pullets for the show room is an amount of flesh consistent with perfect health and clean, well-appearance plumage. The fancier must bring about these conditions if he expects to carry off blue ribbons. For the plumage nothing is better than a good grass run. Fowls always look clean and neat when so kept. They seldom need any further preparation than that of washing the legs and feet.

Selecting the Show Birds

Where one has a large number of birds from which to choose, there ought to be little difficulty in selecting show pens even for such shows as New York and Chicago. The breeder, of course, knows the perfection points of his breed as recognized by poultry judges. The "Standard of Perfection" sets forth these points and one should be familiar with them.

Let it first be seen that the color of the legs, eyes and plumage are up to standard. Next see that comb, wattle, beak and general proportion are alike, so that the birds will be fairly uniform. Then let every part of each bird be examined in detail. See that the neck, hackle, beak and tail are the same in color, marking and carriage; also the breast and wings. These rules apply to a very individual male or female bird as selected for exhibition.

The feet should not be too critical. Experience proves that few birds are absolutely perfect. One of the chief characteristics of breeding is variation, and this a good judge knows. While the breeder may thus recognize some defects in his own birds, impartial judges have to weigh other blemishes in birds of competing pens. One may there-

Because they are excellent winter layers, desirable table fowl, mature rapidly, and have rugged construction, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds have become one of the most popular of American varieties of poultry. Their brown eggs are of good size. As market birds, they stand high because they are plump and yellow-skinned and are saleable at all ages, from brood size to maturity. Rhode Island Reds are produced from crosses of a number of other fowls, including Light Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Dark Cornish. Out of this collection came red fowls with single combs, rose combs and pea combs. The pea-comb fowls were not perpetu-

ated as a variety, but both the single and the rose comb fowls quickly became popular. In fancy points, however, the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were brought to perfection quicker than the Single Combs, and many of its Single Comb "sports" were used to perfect some of the best lines of Single Combed Reds. This variety has a long deep body, very heavy in the breast. Its plumage is a brilliant, rich, deep red in all sections, excepting the tail, which is greenish-black, and the wing flights, which are marked with black. When full grown males should weigh from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 pounds, and the females from 5 to 6 1/2 pounds.

Gloss on the Feathers

Some fanciers feed linseed for a week before exhibition. Its use increases the secretion of oil and adds lustre to the plumage. Fowls generally refuse the seed whole, so a good method of feeding it is to add a small quantity of insect meal daily to a wet mash.

Another plan, which also maintains the health of the fowls, is to add the evening grain ration for about two weeks equal parts of buckwheat and hempseed. These grains are readily eaten by the birds and usually only in proportion to their organic needs. These grains not only add a gloss to the feathers, but they give a bright color to the comb and wattles. Various forms and kinds of boxes or crates are used for shipping. Under all circumstances the top should be partly open for light and ventilation. The crate should have plenty of clean straw. A small cabbage may be fastened to the side or top; also part of a loaf of dry bread. The fowls will eat the soft part and neither bread nor green food will become soiled. The crate or box should be large enough for the birds to stand or sit side by side without crowding.

Whether the birds require special care after their return from the show depends upon the feeding and care they have had during the exhibition. If they have been improperly fed or unduly agitated, the birds may need a little correction. If they seem languid or feeble, give each one a scanty meal of bread soaked in milk, a few sips only of clean water, and a half-teaspoonful of castor oil. The latter should be given at night. Next day feed them moderately on soft food, do not give them too much water, and only a small quantity of green food. The following day, if the birds seem all right, they may be placed on their regular diet. In all cases it is safest not to give show birds any grain and to limit their water allowance the day after their return. If these directions are followed closely, there will be little injury from exhibition, and the same pens may be shown many times without losses.

Public establishments, will be fined from one to five francs (20 cents to \$1). If the offense is repeated within 12 months, the penalty is from six days to one month's imprisonment. If within the second year another charge is brought against the offender, he will be deprived for two years of his right to vote, to sit on juries, to hold a public post and to carry arms. In particularly flagrant cases, the delinquent may also be deprived of his paternal jurisdiction.

Barkeepers who serve customers who are under the influence of drink or who are under 18 years of age, will be fined from one to five dollars for a first offense, and for a second offense will incur three days imprisonment, which will be increased to a term varying from six days to one month, if the offense is repeated within the year. In addition the barkeeper will be deprived of his civic privileges, the same as the drunkard, and the court will decide whether his establishment shall be closed.

Henceforth it will be illegal to sell liquor on credit or to employ women under 18 years of age in public drinking establishments.

Making Farm Maps

Raleigh, Nov. 10.—One of the requirements of the seniors in agriculture at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering is a map of their farms. Prof. C. L. Newman has spent some time with these students in dividing up the farms to the best advantage and assisting them in working out rotations for their fields for increasing the soil fertility. This form of study not only enables the student to look ahead for his returns but also makes him more familiar with his own farm than he otherwise would be. It has proven a great success and is recommended to the practical farmer for his own use as well as the students who are specializing in agriculture.

STRICTER REGULATIONS AGAINST DRUNKENNESS

Paris, Oct. 20.—(By mail)—The campaign against the abuse of liquor in France has made a notable advance. A law has just been voted by parliament to suppress drunkenness in public and to exercise a severer control over bars. By the term of the new law, any person found in a state of intoxication either in the streets or in any

BRITISH WIN NOTABLE VICTORY AGAINST TURKS

Defeat Infidels On Historic Spot, Capturing Town of Askalon

London, Nov. 10.—Where 217 years ago the Crusaders achieved a notable victory over the Moslem hordes, British troops today carried the standard of democracy in a crushing defeat of the Turks. Official statements from the Egyptian expeditionary forces told of the capture of Askalon with casualties inflicted on the enemy estimated at 10,000. Askalon is of ancient history. Herod was born there. It is 14 miles northwest of Gaza, and 30 miles from Jerusalem. The crusaders captured the city in 1099, had to relinquish it, recaptured it in 1153 and Saladin, the Great, took it again in 1187. Then in 1270 the infidel hordes took it. They have held it ever since.

With the occupation of Askalon, British forces have described a half circle around the Holy City of Jerusalem. At Hebron, occupied earlier in the week, the British are only 20 miles distant from the shrine of all Christians. Every person should sleep with his head turned north, if circumstances allow of it. There is an electric current always passing from north to south, and it should strike that first and act as a tonic to the brain. Great statesmen have come to be almost idiots from having this current strike their hoofs first.

The Nation's Needs First

The illustration shows a military officer hurrying to the telephone for important military business and a civilian cheerfully according him the right of way. This typifies the attitude of the nation and it also typifies the attitude of the Bell System.

The nation is at war and it is necessary that private interests shall be subordinated to the Government's need for telephone service.

When war was declared, the whole Bell System was immediately placed at the disposal of the Government.

During these weeks of military preparedness the Government has had the service of the most comprehensive and efficient telephone system in the world.

As our military strength grows, and we become larger participants in the great war, the demands of the Government upon our service will continue to increase, and must always be met.

An extraordinary increase in telephone traffic, due to the unprecedented commercial and industrial activity incident to the war, must be adequately provided for.

We ask you to co-operate in this patriotic service, and to bear cheerfully any unavoidable inconvenience or delay in your telephone service.

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