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Entered at the Postoffice at Graham, N. C., as second class matter.

GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 18, 1917.

Inauguration of Bickett.

Last Thursday in the presence of a large multitude Thos. W. Bickett was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina. Following the taking of the oath of office he delivered his inaugural address. He made a most favorable impression, and without exception, so far as seen, the papers of the State have spoken in very high terms of it. Some say it is the best ever delivered by an incoming Governor. He is a most pleasing and lucid speaker, and that our readers may read for themselves what he said, we are printing his address in full this week. It makes most interesting reading and from a reading of it one will find that he religiously abstains from calling the name of any political party.

The Hero of Manila Dead.

Admiral George Dewey died in Washington at 5:56 Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday before he was in his office at work. He was in his 80th year. Only two other Americans—Farragut and Porter—have held the rank of Admiral of the American Navy, the rank being created by special act of Congress. Admiral Dewey won enduring fame at Manila Bay on May 1st, 1898. His whole life has been full of honorable achievement. He will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

It looks like the District of Columbia and the city of Washington will have rigid prohibition after the first of next November. Such a bill has already been passed by the Senate and it promises to pass the House also. It would be a seemly thing to do to make of the capital city of the nation the most decent and orderly place in the bounds of the government.

The prospect for peace in Europe looks a long way off, notwithstanding much has been said about it lately and the passing of notes.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan spoke in Raleigh Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League.

PNEUMONIA SEASON AT HAND.

State Board of Health Advises Every Precaution.

Board Health Bulletin.

"Pneumonia as a cause of death is about a top notcher," says the State Board of Health, "as it ranks third and is outlasted only by tuberculosis and organic heart diseases. It is a seasonal disease and we are now in the midst of that season. During the winter and early spring seasons pneumonia increases and causes about ten per cent. of all deaths. "One of the most predisposing causes of pneumonia is the presence of other diseases, especially those diseases producing a debilitating effect. Such diseases might be mentioned as colds, grippe, bronchitis, and other respiratory diseases. Debility developing from any cause increases susceptibility, therefore it is all important that all functions of the body be kept in good working order and that resistance be kept as high as possible. "Resistance is lowered by over-eating, lack of exercise, lack of fresh air to live, sleep and work in, lack of regular sleep and relaxation, and irregular living habits. Excesses of all kinds decrease resistance and predispose to pneumonia. Excessive heat, worry, fatigue and undue exposure to cold are factors predisposing to pneumonia. Alcohol has been called by the United States Public Health Service 'the handmaiden of pneumonia.' "It is a well established fact that pneumonia is a germ disease. People sick with pneumonia should not be visited for two reasons: Their chances for recovering will be better without visitors, and the chances for the spread of the disease will be reduced."

In the United States Supreme Court Monday began the hearing to determine possession of the German prize ship, Appam, and her cargo, held at Newport News, Va. After capture by the German raider, Moeve, a year ago, the ship was taken by a prize crew on a cross-Atlantic dash of 3,000 miles to Hampton Roads. The former British owners are now claiming the prize for alleged violation of American neutrality laws.

SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

Many Prominent Speakers to Be Present—Mass-Meeting Sunday Afternoon.

The program for the Fifth Annual Session of the North Carolina Social Service Conference which meets in Raleigh, January 21-24, is now complete and from the printer. The program shows the conference to be a series of inspiring addresses and instructive conferences that will deal with the economic, social, civic, and moral conditions of the State, and with the problems pertaining to the bettering of those conditions. Among the prominent out-of-State speakers on this occasion are Miss Kate Barnard of Oklahoma on the subject: "Behind Locked Doors"; Dr. Alexander Johnson of Philadelphia; Mr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Madison, Wisconsin, on the subject: "Government and Social Improvement," and Dr. W. F. Snow of New York City, on "Social Hygiene."

On Sunday at 3:30 o'clock a union mass-meeting will be held at the Baptist church. On Monday afternoon there will be a conference on the "Care of the Dependent Child" with Mr. M. L. Kessler of Thomasville, presiding. Monday night will be the address of Dr. Alexander Johnson and Mr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick. On Tuesday morning there will be a conference on "Current Examples of Social Progress" with Dr. Clarence B. Snow of Raleigh, presiding. Tuesday afternoon's session will be the conference on "Problems of the State, County and Municipal Welfare in North Carolina" with Dr. W. L. Potent of Wake Forest, presiding. Tuesday night will be the address of Mr. A. W. McAllister of Greensboro on "The Need for a State Board of Public Welfare" and of Dr. A. A. McGeachy of Charlotte on "The Case of the Man with the Woman," also of Dr. W. F. Snow of New York on "Social Hygiene."

Wednesday morning's session will be a conference on "Organized Workmanship and Social Welfare in North Carolina" with Mrs. T. W. Lingle of Davidson, presiding, and the Wednesday afternoon session will be the conference on "Race Betterment" with Dr. C. B. McNairy of Kinston, presiding.

U. S. Cotton Mills Use Less Cotton in Dec., 1916.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Cotton, exclusive of linters, consumed during December, amounted to 536,587 running bales, and for the five months ending December 31, 2,763,902 bales, the Census Bureau announced today.

In the previous year 555,005 bales were consumed during December, and 2,553,640 bales during the five months.

Cotton on hand December 31 in consuming establishments was 2,362,960 bales, compared with 1,853,046 in 1915, and in public storage and at compresses 4,065,178 bales, compared with 5,139,653.

Spindles active during December numbered 32,864,474, compared with 31,745,772 the previous December.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Most Effective.

"I have taken a great many bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and every time it has cured me. I have found it most effective for hacking cough and for colds. After taking it a cough always disappears," writes J. R. Moore, Lost Valley, Ga. Obtainable everywhere.

Rev. Dr. C. B. Waller, for five years pastor of the First Baptist church of Asheville, has accepted a call to the White Temple, at Portland, Ore., at \$5,000 a year.

You Can Cure That Backache.

Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general languor, get a package of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments.

Formal charges of "misconduct in office" and "incompetency, neglect and violation of law in the administration of his office during the year 1916 and a portion of the year 1917" have been filed by the city club with Governor Whitman against Edward Swann, district attorney of New York county. If allegations are sustained his removal is asked for.

Calomel Dynamites A Sluggish Liver

Crashes into sour bile, making you sick and you loathe a day's work. Calomel salivates! It's mercury. Calomel acts like dynamite on a sluggish liver. When calomel comes in contact with sour bile it cracks into it causing griping and nausea. If you feel bilious, headachy, constipated and all knocked out, just take a spoonful and get a 50c bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic, which is a harmless vegetable substitute for dangerous calomel. Take a spoonful and get a 50c bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic you will wake up feeling great, full of ambition and ready for work or play. It's harmless, pleasant and safe to give to children; they like it.

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GOV. T. W. BICKETT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Raleigh.—Thomas Walter Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, delivered his inaugural address to the Assembly as follows: Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

I have no genius for destruction. Some had poetry agree that a man must follow his natural bent. It results that the activities of this administration must be exerted along constructive lines. If there be a man in North Carolina who desires to drain a swamp or terrace a hillside; if there be a farmer who is struggling to escape the grip of the crop lien's deadly clutch; if there be a tenant who hangs for a vine and fig tree he may call his own. I want all such to know that the Governor of the State will count it honor and joy to rise up at midnight and lend a helping hand.

If there be man or combination of men who want to build factories that will multiply the value of our raw products; to harness our streams and redeem the sad waste of the waters; to construct or equip railroads that will insure adequate transportation for our growing commerce; to form or maintain insurance companies that will keep at home the Niagara of gold that has been flowing out of the State. I want them to know that the State recognizes their wisdom and their worth, and places no discount on their patriotism.

If there be physicians whom with that divine self-forgetfulness that is the birthmark of their calling, are willing to trace disease to its most hidden lair, and plant the banners of life in the very stronghold of death, I want them to know that the State sees a new salvation in their sacrificial labors, and stands ready to clothe them with all needful authority, and place an unlimited armamentarium at their command.

For four years I want labor and capital, learning and art, and the life and letter of the law to be forever united in a simple manual of good farming, applicable to actual North Carolina conditions, should be prepared by the Commission of Agriculture, the President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This book ought to be printed by the State, and furnished to the people—children and adults, at prime cost. The teacher in every rural school should be required to study the book and pass an examination upon it. It should be made a part of every public school course, and no warrant should issue for the salary of any teacher save upon certificate that the prescribed course in agriculture had been fully and faithfully taught.

Every country boy who can spell "baker" ought to have hammered into him the great staples of wheat, corn, cotton, and rice. The ten Commandments of Agriculture laid down by Dr. S. A. Knapp, ought to be written in letters of gold, framed and hung on the walls of every school room. The pupils should be required to commit them to memory, and recite them in concert every day until they become a part and parcel of the intellectual and moral constitution of the country boy, so that he would be as greatly shocked to see his neighbor violating the commandment, "Use seed of the best variety intelligently selected and carefully sown," as he would to see him violate the command, "Thou shalt not steal."

The Model Acre. As a part of this eternal drilling in the fundamentals of good farming, there should be cultivated a model acre in connection with every rural school. This acre ought to be the blackboard on which should be demonstrated the theories taught in class. I believe that in every district can be found a patriotic and capable farmer, who, for a nominal sum, from one to five acres of land for the use of the public school. On this land could be carried on demonstration work now done by the State and Federal Government, and all the people in the district would benefit thereby. Various ways for cultivating the land could be devised, so that it would not only yield invaluable instruction, but would be a source of substantial revenue to the school. I am convinced that in this way funds could be raised to buy books, maps, musical instruments, and a complete equipment for a modern school.

If the theories of good farming are to be put into practice, the farmer should be encouraged to pay handsome dividends on the school farm. If they are theories only, and are not adapted to the actual conditions of farming in the district then it would be worth much to the people to have this made plain. Such a school farm would become not only the agricultural but the social center of the district, and would enrich the entire life of the community. And the girls should be trained as faithfully in the science of the kitchen, as the boys are in that of the cornfield. How to plan and how to prepare a well-balanced meal out of the food that is produced on the average farm, ought to be taught to every girl in every school in this State. To this end the General Assembly should by all means take steps to multiply the number of home demonstration agents in every county in the State. The blessings of the freless cooker and the iceless refrigerator ought to be brought to the attention of every household, and every woman ought to be given an opportunity to know how to save all surplus fruits and vegetables for winter use, and thereby conserve the family health and the family wealth.

A Crusade Against the Crop Lien. The crop lien is the bane of North Carolina. It is "the pestilence that walketh in darkness." It is "the destruction that wasteth at noon day." Now a man can carry a crop lien and escape both the poor house and the penitentiary "passeth all understanding."

The merchant is no more to blame for this evil than the farmer. Both are victims of a system that rewards extravagance and extravagance, and punishes industry and economy. The man who pays at all pays twice, for himself and for his neighbor who does not pay. The moment this ceases to be true the tongs merchant goes into bankruptcy. Time prices are not fixed with reference to a reasonable profit on the article sold, but are based upon a speculation as to how many customers will fall to pay up. There is in the system more of the elements

THOMAS W. BICKETT

of a lottery than of a legitimate business. I fully recognize the evil, but am not prepared to make a statement making unlawful to give a mortgage on a growing crop is the appropriate remedy. Such a statute might prove a "beautiful operation," but I fear that many of the patients would die on the table. Under this treatment instead of lifting a worthy tenant to the place of a landlord, we might reduce him to the position of an hireling. The man who gives a crop lien is a prisoner, of this there can be no doubt. But instead of burning the jail down over the prisoner's head would it not be a safer and safer course to give him a chance to break out?

Several avenues of escape are suggested: 1. The one sure way to kill a crop lien is to starve it to death. And the sure way for a farmer to starve a crop lien is to feed himself. Bread, bacon and butter, milk, all produced on the farm, are as fatal to a crop lien as quinine is to malarial fever. It attacks the cause of the disease; all others deal simply with its effects. We need to hammer home the everlasting truth that for the farmer there is no way to financial independence save through full crops, smokehouses and pastures.

2. Let us the czar of North Carolina instead of the Governor. I would issue an edict declaring that from and after five years from date any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged without trial by jury, and without benefit of clergy. Of course, in the beginning, I would be denounced as an infamous tyrant, but after the law had been in effect for ten years the richest state in the Union would build a monument to me as the financial redeemer of my people.

3. But there are some ways in which the General Assembly can lend a helping hand while the farmer is working out his perfect salvation. The formation of credit unions, under existing laws, should be encouraged in a substantial way. Today it is nobody's particular business to organize these unions, and although the law has been on the books for several years, comparatively none have been organized. The Agricultural Department should be equipped with two field men, whose sole business it should be to explain these credit unions to the people and assist in their organization. 4. The Bridling of the Waters. An idle stream is just as inexcusable as a runaway horse. Every running brook in North Carolina ought to be bridled and made to do its duty. Nothing adds more to the comfort and the health of the home than running water. At comparatively small expense running water and electric lights can be installed in thousands of country homes. To encourage the running brook in North Carolina, I recommend that the State Highway Commission be provided with a force of hydraulic and electric engineers, whose duty it will be upon request to examine water powers and submit plans and specifications to citizens who desire to install water and light in their homes. An expert knowledge is required to pass on these propositions, and our people ought to be protected from those whose only interest is that they have something to sell.

Rural Telephones. Every farm home should have a telephone in it. It makes for safety, economy and the enrichment of the social life of the community. It brings a community close together, and it keeps in contact with the big currents of life. Rural telephone systems can be installed at a low cost. Union County affords an example of what can be done in this respect. But here again expert knowledge is necessary. Promoters and speculators sometimes take advantage of the desire of a country community for a telephone service, and they sell the right to the State Highway Commission showing the reasonable cost of the construction and maintenance of such a system.

The School House the Social Center. The pathos of rural life is its loneliness. Thousands of boys and girls are literally driven from country life because of lack of wholesome diversions. The wives of many farmers are found in hospitals for the insane because their lives are the same yesterday, today and forever. By making the schoolhouse the social as well as the educational center of the district with its own library, and with a series of entertainments as helpful as they are diverting. To this end moving picture entertainments could be given at stated intervals in the school houses. This is a moving picture service conceived and perfected by high grade men to do this very kind of service. It offers real education, visualized in gripping and entertaining form, clear instruction in those subjects most vital to the success of the country family, great moral and religious truths made brilliantly convincing, and the broadest outlook upon the world, all focused upon a complete country life.

I earnestly advocate the enactment of a law authorizing the county boards of education, by and with the approval of the state departments of education, to arrange for a service of this kind in such districts as it is found practicable to do so. To this end I urge the appropriation by the State of the sum of \$50,000 per annum, with the proviso that not more than one-third of the cost of the service may be paid by the county boards of education and the people of the district on terms fixed by the board.

My third suggestion is that a committee composed of representatives appointed by the North Carolina Manufacturers' Association, the Commissioner of Labor, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, should prepare a plain, simple course of instruction in the science of manufacturing, and this course should be made a part of public school curriculum in every industrial center. 6. Taxation. My views in regard to taxation were embodied in a pamphlet submitted to the Constitutional Commission in 1913, and in a paper read before the North Carolina Press Association in 1914. Since the taxation amendment was rejected by the people, I have and must have the opportunity to further study of the subject as any particular

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I earnestly advocate the enactment of a law authorizing the county boards of education, by and with the approval of the state departments of education, to arrange for a service of this kind in such districts as it is found practicable to do so. To this end I urge the appropriation by the State of the sum of \$50,000 per annum, with the proviso that not more than one-third of the cost of the service may be paid by the county boards of education and the people of the district on terms fixed by the board.

My third suggestion is that a committee composed of representatives appointed by the North Carolina Manufacturers' Association, the Commissioner of Labor, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, should prepare a plain, simple course of instruction in the science of manufacturing, and this course should be made a part of public school curriculum in every industrial center. 6. Taxation. My views in regard to taxation were embodied in a pamphlet submitted to the Constitutional Commission in 1913, and in a paper read before the North Carolina Press Association in 1914. Since the taxation amendment was rejected by the people, I have and must have the opportunity to further study of the subject as any particular

of a lottery than of a legitimate business. I fully recognize the evil, but am not prepared to make a statement making unlawful to give a mortgage on a growing crop is the appropriate remedy. Such a statute might prove a "beautiful operation," but I fear that many of the patients would die on the table. Under this treatment instead of lifting a worthy tenant to the place of a landlord, we might reduce him to the position of an hireling. The man who gives a crop lien is a prisoner, of this there can be no doubt. But instead of burning the jail down over the prisoner's head would it not be a safer and safer course to give him a chance to break out?

Several avenues of escape are suggested: 1. The one sure way to kill a crop lien is to starve it to death. And the sure way for a farmer to starve a crop lien is to feed himself. Bread, bacon and butter, milk, all produced on the farm, are as fatal to a crop lien as quinine is to malarial fever. It attacks the cause of the disease; all others deal simply with its effects. We need to hammer home the everlasting truth that for the farmer there is no way to financial independence save through full crops, smokehouses and pastures.

2. Let us the czar of North Carolina instead of the Governor. I would issue an edict declaring that from and after five years from date any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged without trial by jury, and without benefit of clergy. Of course, in the beginning, I would be denounced as an infamous tyrant, but after the law had been in effect for ten years the richest state in the Union would build a monument to me as the financial redeemer of my people.

3. But there are some ways in which the General Assembly can lend a helping hand while the farmer is working out his perfect salvation. The formation of credit unions, under existing laws, should be encouraged in a substantial way. Today it is nobody's particular business to organize these unions, and although the law has been on the books for several years, comparatively none have been organized. The Agricultural Department should be equipped with two field men, whose sole business it should be to explain these credit unions to the people and assist in their organization. 4. The Bridling of the Waters. An idle stream is just as inexcusable as a runaway horse. Every running brook in North Carolina ought to be bridled and made to do its duty. Nothing adds more to the comfort and the health of the home than running water. At comparatively small expense running water and electric lights can be installed in thousands of country homes. To encourage the running brook in North Carolina, I recommend that the State Highway Commission be provided with a force of hydraulic and electric engineers, whose duty it will be upon request to examine water powers and submit plans and specifications to citizens who desire to install water and light in their homes. An expert knowledge is required to pass on these propositions, and our people ought to be protected from those whose only interest is that they have something to sell.

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