

GEN. PERSHING WILL ATTEND STATE FAIR.

Military Day Wednesday, Oct. 18—College and Football Day Thursday—Mothers', Children's and Flower Day Friday.

Raleigh, Sept. 18.—Definite announcement that General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, will attend the North Carolina State Fair on Wednesday, October 18, was made yesterday by Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, president of the Fair.

The announcement, which was contained in a telegram from Mrs. Vanderbilt to Col. Albert L. Cox of Raleigh, served to stimulate plans for making Wednesday "Military Day" at the Fair and it is now expected that Wednesday will overshadow Thursday, which is usually the "Big Day" at the Fair. In order to do honor to America's greatest war hero who will make his first visit to the State Capital on the occasion of the Fair, posts of the American Legion throughout the State will be asked to send representatives to the Fair and units of the State's National Guard and a detachment of troops from Camp Bragg are also expected to be on hand.

Arrangements for "Military Day" are in the hands of Colonel Cox and details have not yet been worked out. It is probable, however, that the program will include a speech by the General in the forenoon and some social function in his honor in the evening.

While the visit of General Pershing will cause attention to be concentrated on Wednesday, special plans are being made for each of the other days of the Fair. Tuesday will be "Breeder's Day." All of the livestock exhibits will be on display and judging will begin in all departments on Tuesday. Breeders from other States as well as North Carolina will be on hand to see the Battle of the Breeds.

Following "Military Day" on Wednesday, "College and Football Day" will be observed on Thursday. The annual gridiron classic between the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina State College always attracts thousands of visitors to Raleigh, all of whom want to take in the Fair in the morning and the evening. Right of way will be given the football game in the afternoon, but special arrangements will be made to take care of the collegians before and after the game.

"Mothers', Children's and Flower Day" will be observed on Friday, the last day of the Fair. Children will be privileged visitors during the day and every visitor to the grounds will be presented with a flower, dogwood blossoms having been designated for that purpose.

Dairying in Carolina.

J. A. Arey, State Farm Extension Service, Dairy Division.

The great variety of feed crops which grow to perfection in North Carolina, her long growing season making possible two crops a year, good markets for dairy products and a mild climate, are conditions that make dairy farming in this state equal to and in many respects superior to those offered by the best dairy states in the Union.

One might assume that there would be no shortage of dairy products in a state where such favorable conditions exist. However, such is the case. Especially is there a shortage in the coastal and tidewater sections of the state, where there is only one cow to every 14.1 persons. If all the milk produced in this part of the state was consumed in the raw form the amount available per person would be less than one-half pint per day, or about one-fourth the quantity that each child should have in order to develop a strong, healthy body and mind.

The small number of cows found in Eastern North Carolina can partly be accounted for by the high percent of tenant labor

used in operating the farms. In the past, many of the landlords, adhering to a one-crop system of farming, have felt that it was impractical for their tenants to own cows. How long this condition will exist it is difficult to say, but it will be safe to predict that the number of cows in this section will not be materially increased until both landlord and tenant realize that milk is the best and cheapest food obtainable, and that it is a necessary part of the human diet.

In the piedmont and mountain sections of the state where a much more diversified system of farming is practiced, the number of milk cows per farm is much larger. Here an adequate supply of milk and butter is available for each family and a considerable amount is produced for the market. There are sixteen creameries, twenty cheese factories, seven milk plants, and eighteen ice cream factories operating in this section. About 5,500 farmers are delivering sour cream to these creameries for the manufacturing of butter.

The production of cream with these farmers is a side line. They keep a sufficient number of cows to consume all roughage grown on the farm and to pasture land which would otherwise return no dividends. In addition to furnishing a good market, on the farm, for this roughage, the dairy cow returns a monthly cash income. She furnishes profitable and constant employment for farm labor and makes possible the reduction of fertilizer bills by conserving soil fertility.

The production of cream for creameries is a form of dairy farming which is well adapted to any section of North Carolina, and if there was an average of four milk cows per farm in this state instead of 1.07, the present annual income of twenty-four millions from this source would be increased to ninety-six millions, and this is possible without additional labor cost per farm.

What You Need to Know About Vitamines.

Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State Home Dem. Agt., in Progressive Farmer.

Most interesting experiments in nutrition have brought to us a knowledge of what the vitamines does for the body and in what foods it may be found.

For want of a better way of indicating the three vitamines thus far discovered, they are called fat soluble A, water soluble B, and water soluble C.

A and B are the important growth promoters and are found in many of the same foods.

A is called the anti-rachitic vitamine or the preventer of rickets. It is also a specific in certain eye diseases.

B is the anti-neuritic vitamine, and the lack of it in the diet causes terrible scourges of beri beri in some parts of the world.

C is the anti-scurvitic or the preventer of scurvey.

Fortunately these vitamines are found in our common foods. Milk contains all three of them and is particularly high in the growth promoters A and B.

It is in the cream of milk that A, the fat soluble, is found, and butter, eggs, the glandular organs of animals (liver, kidneys, etc.) furnish rich sources.

Spinach, turnip greens, cabbage, collards, lettuce, string beans, okra, asparagus and other leafy and succulent vegetables contain vitamine A.

When one realizes that in addition to the easily assimilated fat and sugar which milk contains, it supplies vitamins for growth, lime and phosphorus for bones and teeth, and furnishes just about the highest quality protein or body-builder in existence, one is in full sympathy with the nutrition specialists who are urging "one pint of milk per day for adults and one quart for children."

An ordinary human heart weighs 9 1/3 ounces, yet its power is sufficient to raise its weight 20-280 feet in an hour.

An elephant's trunk has 40,000 muscles. It is the only trunk a baggage man can't smash.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Its Standing Among Southern Universities.

News Letter, Chapel Hill.

The year 1921-'22 has been the most distinctive in the history of the University of North Carolina Library for the following five reasons: (1) One hundred and twenty-seven years after the founding of the University and 222 years after the establishment of the first North Carolina library at Bath, the Library reached the 100,000 volume mark, thereby sharing with Virginia and Texas the distinction of being one of the three university libraries in the South having more than 100,000 volumes; (2) It added 8634 new volumes during the year, or more than one-third as many as all the public libraries in the State combined; (3) It subscribed to 1035 magazines and learned journals; (4) It increased the titles in the North Carolina collection by 775 volumes and 2109 pamphlets; and (5) It definitely set about studying plans for the erection of a new library building which, when erected, will provide seminars for graduate study, special rooms for cataloging and administration, equipment for mending and binding, space for collection of maps, bound newspapers, and prints, cases for the exhibition of manuscripts and early forms of printing, apparatus for photographing rare documents, rooms for the use of investigators in the fields of North Carolina and Southern history, space for the training of teachers and librarians in library work, and will meet in every way the needs of a modern university.

In three other respects the year was distinctive: (1) Its funds for books, periodicals, and binding amounted to \$22,500; (2) In the number of books received it equaled Johns Hopkins for the year 1920-'21; and (3) During the Summer School it circulated 16,892 volumes, of which only 4 per cent were fiction, the per capita circulation for the 1345 students being 12.1 for the six weeks.

Treasury Deficit Now \$700,000,000.

Washington Correspondence. About the only thing that is growing larger under the present Republican administration is the Treasury deficit. Beginning as a mere matter of \$24,000,000 the deficit has risen rapidly to \$700,000,000, with the prospect for a further enlargement to ten figures very bright.

It hasn't been so long since Republicans promised that their accession to control of the government would automatically increase revenues, reduce debts and enhance prosperity. The record for August—the seventeenth month of the Harding administration's career—shows how badly the Republicans fooled the public.

There was an increase of \$85,000,000 in the public debt in August compared with the previous month. It was due in large part to the sale of Treasury securities, borrowing money to meet current expenses so that an impression of "economy" could be given.

Along with the increase in the public debt there was a decline in receipts. The ordinary receipts last month were \$25,000,000 less than in August, 1921. Public debt expenditures were \$215,000,000 greater in August this year than in August last year. Income tax receipts were \$23,000,000 less in August, 1922, than in the same month of 1921. Miscellaneous internal revenue receipts for last month were \$12,000,000 less than in August, 1921.

In the old Norse mythology, Freyday was the festival day of Frey, the Northern Venus, and the ill fortune which is still ascribed to journeys or undertakings begun upon this day is traceable to the fact that the goddess was supposed to bring bad luck to anyone who neglected her for the pursuit of worldly things.

Many Chinese mothers dress their boy babies as girls in the hope of fooling the evil spirits.

Brussels has a church clock wound by atmospheric expansion induced by the heat of the sun.

Searchlight Shows up Lodge's Voting Record.

In five pages of the current issue of The Searchlight, the Independent monthly published in Washington, D. C., devoted to the study and discussion of national legislation and policies, the editor, Lynn Haines, presents a portrait of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep.), of Massachusetts as the official record reveals him. It is an accurate and consequently a forbidding portrait of an inveterate opponent of every progressive man or measure that has found popular favor in thirty years.

Senator Lodge is a candidate for renomination and re-election. His strength lies in the alliances he has made with reaction and privilege. Unscrupulous defender and supporter of the whole program of the present Republican administration, including its favoritism to special interests, it is no surprise that Senator Lodge has at his command the vast power of the Federal machine directed by President Harding himself.

What has earned for Senator Lodge, agent and abettor of reaction, the help that he is receiving from the holders and seekers of power and privilege is shown in the record presented by The Searchlight. That chronicle of Senator Lodge's service to organized greed, political oligarchy, and Machiavellianism is too long for reproduction here, but the whole tenor and trend of it may be judged from a few extracts.

On propositions involving fundamental principles of popular government Lodge was almost uniformly—and doubtless decidedly—wrong.

He voted against the direct election of United States Senators; against woman suffrage; against the Kenyon resolution to abolish secret sessions of the Senate; against the consideration of a resolution requiring publicity for war profiteering; against every important proposal to make great wealth bear its fair share of taxation; against a graduated tax on inheritances; and against an amendment to keep the maximum surtax rate at 65 per cent—as it had been—and against publicity for tax returns as a means of detecting and exposing profiteers who were charged with making false returns.

When Lodge cast an affirmative vote it was quite as unmistakably against popular interest and social progress as his negative votes were. For instance:

Lodge voted for the seating of Truman H. Newberry; for the repeal of the excess profits taxes; for the bill to make tax-exempt the income on American investments in foreign countries; for the Fordney-McCumber profiteers' tariff bill; for an increase in the American Army and Navy and for the Four-Power Treaty, after having fought with voice and ballot against every amendment to safeguard it from the provisions which have made it an alliance.

Mr. Haines, editor of The Searchlight, has given in a paragraph a true picture of Lodge the Reactionary. Mr. Haines says:

"At all times and in all situations, he is a partisan of the extreme type. When consistency interferes with partisanship, he does not hesitate completely to reverse a former position. His record contains striking illustrations of Lodge vs. Lodge on important public questions. For example, he was against cloture when a Democratic majority sought to curtail debate, and for it when the Republicans had authority. He opposed the Colombian treaty under Wilson and favored it under Harding. At one time he maintained that Wilson should have consulted the Senate in the making of the Versailles treaty, while earlier he had said: 'That part of treaty-making is no concern of ours.'"

While it is expected that office buildings will have lives of more than one hundred years, it is probable that most of the structures of today will fail to suit the practical requirements of their respective localities a century from now.

The largest turtle ever imported to London from India was killed recently for soup. Its weight was 450 pounds.

LEAVE IT TO THE HATBAND

Bank Officials Satisfied Initials There Are Reasonable Method of Identification.

"Cash a check for \$200?" The paying teller gulped and then asked, "Have you an identification?" The man outside the wire window opened his wallet and produced his automobile owner's license.

"I'm sorry," declared the teller, "but that won't do."

The man with the check produced legal documents, letters and other papers which happened to be in his brief case.

"Sorry again," came from behind the window, "but none of these will do. Let's see your hat."

The customer handed over his weather-worn straw for examination. After a glance in the leather band the clerk methodically counted out the money.

"That's the surest identification," confided the teller, "for although impostors might have all kinds of fake documents to prove who they are, they are not likely to think of having letters in their hats to correspond with these under which they seek to get money. Of course, the 'J. J.' may stand for Joseph Johnson, but the chances are in favor of John Jones. The hat bends all legal documents for telling the truth."

OLD ENGLISH HEDGES GOING

Landscape Beauties Being Sacrificed to Demands for Increased Production From Land.

One of England's greatest beauties, the hedgerow of hawthorn, or "May," is rapidly disappearing. Driven out by the tractor, either in the west of England, noted for its double hedgerows, sometimes with narrow paths between, or the Eastlands, with hedge and dikes alternating to the marshes, some landmark of this kind has disappeared.

In Hertfordshire and Sussex this same thing is happening and the old sturdy roots are being dug up and burned, and replaced by miles upon miles of wire fences, to keep the sheep within bounds. Young college-bred farmers, filled with enthusiasm, facts and labor-saving ideas, have it all worked out, and much of the beauty of rural England with it. Cut all the hedges out of four fields of 40 acres, and you have one field of 160 acres; one man and one tractor can plow it in 10 days; where with hedges it took a horse plow 40 days to accomplish the same result.

Origin of the Word "Cop."

The word "cop" originated in London, being derived from the three initials of "constable of police." This interesting bit of information comes from Police Commissioner Enright of New York City.

Chief Enright's theory of how the word "cop" came into being has experience, precedent and probability to back it. It has experience, because Commissioner Enright is conversant with police affairs. It has precedent, because when the words of a phrase happen to have initials which, taken together, can be pronounced in one syllable, there is a tendency to lump them in one, and so form a new word.

It has probability because the etymology suggested is simple and natural. "Cop" is an abbreviation which any English-speaking public would like to make of "constable of police."

Nobody knows all about a word until he has looked up its origin. To do that is one of the best of helps toward fixing the meaning of words much longer and far less familiar than "cop" lastingly in the mind.—Buffalo Times.

Known to Each Other.

I find it most difficult to remember names, and this, falling, often gets me into trouble. At a dance one evening I was introduced to a charming girl, who was standing by the door of the ballroom waiting for her partner. We stood talking for a few moments, when an acquaintance came up to talk to me, and I, starting out glibly to introduce the two, realized I had completely forgotten the girl's name.

"I beg your pardon. I would like to present Mr. Wilson, and I am afraid I have forgotten your name," I remarked, apologetically.

"That's perfectly all right," she answered. "He's my husband."—Exchange.

Highly Recommended.

The woman chanced into a movie house the other day in the middle of the feature picture. So at the end of the film she had to sit through the announcements for the next week. The picture for the following week happened to be an adaptation of a popular and very sensational novel, and as its title was flashed upon the screen the lady next to the woman grasped her arm in sudden excitement.

"Oh!" she gasped, "they've made a picture of it. Oh! it's dreadful! It's terrible! Have you read the book? You must see it!"—Chicago Journal.

CHARGE VISITORS SMALL FEE

Admission to State Museums and Palaces of France Now Matter of Stated Price.

Visitors to the state museums and palaces in Paris are now required, reports the Daily Telegraph correspondent, to pay an entrance fee. The fees vary from 1 franc at the Louvre to 50c at the Petit Trianon, and the first day's experience yielded very encouraging results. Although the Louvre was open only in the afternoon, the receipts for the day were 3,000 francs. Three hundred francs were taken at the Luxembourg, and the Cluny museum and the Arc de Triomphe each took 350.

The director of the National museum estimates that during the 200 days a year on which an admission fee is charged—that is, allowing two free days per week—the receipts at the Louvre will average 2,000 francs a day. Few people, he said, object to paying the small fee, but it will relieve the taxpayer of a great part of his burden for the benefit of state museums. A proposal is being considered to charge for admission to the gardens of Versailles on the days when the fountains are playing, as the spectacle—always a great attraction to visitors—costs 30,000 francs to 35,000 francs a day at the present price of coal.

MANY USERS OF TELESCOPE

Dealers Report Practically a Steady Demand for Glasses in All Months of the Year.

"We sell telescopes all the year round, but the demand for them is greater in summer than in other seasons," said the salesman in a New York optician's shop. "Perhaps that is because it is easier to remain outdoors and study the stars on a summer night than it is when the weather is colder."

"Also, in summer people buy telescopes for other purposes than to study the stars. Folks on the sea shore get them to look at passing vessels, at the clouds and other things. We sell some also to those who live in the mountains and use the telescope for lookout purposes. But of course, the greater number of telescopes, especially the high-power glasses, are bought for the study of the heavens."

Rough Men and Robins.

A few days ago a car inspector, looking over a coal train at Arkville, N. Y., discovered a bird's nest on the top of a journal box of an empty car. Investigation disclosed two baby robins in the nest. The orphan birds at once became the center of attraction for the yard men and the various train crews. It was quite evident the young robins needed parents.

In an effort to find the home of the young travelers it was learned that the empty car had been picked up at West Davenport, 54 miles distant. A delegation of switchmen, yardmen, trainmen and other interested persons immediately waited on the division superintendent. The car was hooked on to an engine and taken back to West Davenport, where it was spotted in the railroad yard at the exact place from which it had been taken. The frantic mother bird found her little ones and everybody was happy.

Campaign Terrors.

There was a wild and frenzied scattering. Men, white-faced and starry-eyed, fled as if pursued by a pestilence. They dropped whatever they had in hand and stood not upon the order of their going, but departed like frightened roebucks, hitting only the high places as they went.

"Why are the people fleeing?" we asked.

"A candidate who calls himself 'the friend of the people' has just come to town," replied an innocent bystander who had no vote.—Kansas City Star.

EVEREST TOP STILL UNTOUCHED

But British Explorers in Recent Attempt Got to Height Never Previously Attained.

The highest point above sea level ever reached by a human being afoot, 27,800 feet, was attained, with the aid of oxygen-breathing apparatus, by two members of the Mount Everest expedition at noon, the 27th of last May, says Henry S. White in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. This brought the explorers within 1,702 feet of the summit, the highest point on the earth's surface. The final attempt was to have been made June 6, but the monsoon broke June 3, definitely frustrating any further efforts for this year at least. When the monsoon breaks on Mount Everest, there is no alternative but to get off the mountain as soon as possible.

It has now been definitely proved that the mountain itself at the highest points reached is not difficult to climb, and the two explorers who came so near to reaching the actual summit were able to proceed along the north face without ropes. The one and only obstacle that made the summit unattainable was the bad weather, and with the monsoon left out, it is certain that the summit will be reached at the next attempt. The two explorers who reached this highest point were Capt. Geoffrey Bruce, one of the leaders of the expedition, and George Finch, a scientist attached to it.

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