

A. F. Johnson, Editor and Manager.

THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XLV.

LOUISBURG, N. C. FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

NUMBER 22.

WHAT CAN I DO?

What Practical Good Can I Do With My Leisure Time.

The following paper was read at a recent meeting of the Civic League, of Louisburg:

"What can I do to make the world a better place to live in? That is the question of the woman of leisure today.

Madam, alone you can do much; you can arouse your sisters to the needs of your community. With them you may exert an influence; one hundred of you may become a power of actual achievement. The woman who wishes to help, therefore, can best do so through the machinery of organization, though even then it is always the woman who thinks and acts for herself who finds the way and points it out to those who may be associated with her.

It seems rather obvious to say that the first step toward helping is to find out what needs to be done in your own neighborhood or in your own home; yet to do much good you must begin with the thing most under your eyes and most easily affected by the work of your brain and your hands.

Begin With Your Community.

"But," says the practical woman, "what can I do? How shall I begin?"

First, by looking, by asking yourself and your neighbors questions to find out the greatest need or the greatest nuisance of your own community.

Second, work to supply that need or abolish that nuisance, and until this is accomplished. Then the next greatest need or nuisance in the same way.

Third, use the means at hand. Work through the local authorities or the individuals at fault, and "nag" at them until the reform is brought about. The "importunate widow" may have been a trial in her own house; but she brought the unjust judge to terms. Persuasion, nagging, threats, the existing machinery of punishment, are all warranted for the sake of the common good. And as for the countless things for which money is needed, if you cannot get hundred-dollar donations from the rich men of the town try a house-to-house canvass for five cents apiece.

"Still," you may urge, "here I am, ready. Where shall I begin to look about me this morning? All that you say may be true, but where shall I begin to take hold?"

Do you do your own marketing? Begin with your grocer, your butcher, your baker. Are the strawberries uncovered? Is the meat exposed to flies? Is the bread unwrapped? Are there open casks of pickles or fly-specked trays of cakes and candies? Use your critical sense as an expert housekeeper to find out everything that is wrong about each store that you deal with. Then remonstrate with your grocer, or your baker, or your butcher. Point out that this sort of thing is going to lose him enlightened customers. If he is so blind to his own interest as to resent interference withdraw your custom and explain to your friends and neighbors your reasons for doing so.

Try To Get Your Neighbors Interested.

The problem of milk is not so easy to get at but have you ever thought about the management of soda fountains? If not watch the washing of glasses in a crowded drug store; look at the faces of those about you waiting for drinks, and see whether the soda fountain seems as attractive as before. Think of the disease germs in these imperfectly cleaned glasses and spoons. What can you do about it? Get your club to appoint a committee to observe conditions, and the chances are that those conditions are greatly improved.

What is the general appearance of your neighborhood? Are the streets badly paved, dusty and ritty? Are the sidewalks uneven, unsafe, littered with paper? Are there no signs at the corner? Is the lighting done by a few badly paved, dusty and ritty? Are the alleys and vacant lots full of tin cans and other rubbish? Is the whole district without grass and trees? Is everything black with smoke from factory chimneys? Is the neighborhood defaced by hideous billboards? Is this railway station a dismal shed? Are there no parks nor recreation grounds?

Take the things in the order of their importance. A clean city is better than one that is beautiful. What is the chief cause of dirt and untidiness in your neighborhood? How can it be removed? If the department of streets and alleys is not doing its duty the immediate thing to do is to complain, and to keep on complaining and to get others to complain, until slack or inefficient or corrupt officials are compelled in some measure to do their duty. Find out the best person to work through—in a city, your local alderman—and keep at it, neighbor working with neighbor, until something is done.

When you demand improvements you will be met with the reply: "There's no money."

No, there never will be money if the local system is one of public graft and mismanagement. If you wish to go a step beyond a reasonably decent degree of cleanliness you will have to find the money yourself.

Yet this is surprisingly easy to do. The people who resist taxation because of the known laxness and unfairness in collecting taxes, and the bad use to which the money is put, are willing enough to give what they can when they see in their own town,

on their own street, the immediate effects of their giving.

In one town a group of women collected five cents a week from each of forty families for two years. With this two hundred and eight dollars they planted the station grounds with trees and shrubs, and cared for them until the station was a wonder for beauty and the people, of real estate went up and the town prospered.

What Do You Know About Schools?

When your food and drink are sanitary, your air free from smoke pollution, and your town and neighborhood are beautiful as well as clean, then you are only at the beginning of your tasks, free to turn your energies to social economic and education problems. Here again it is best to begin at home, and in a simple, practical way.

Begin where there is most hope of results, with the children of your own neighborhood. How are they being educated? What do you actually know about the schools? Do you ever visit them? A sick headache brought on by an hour in a badly ventilated schoolroom in which fifty or more children are trying to use their little minds would make you realize the importance of this work more than an entire course of lectures on hygiene.

What can be done about it? Isn't it possible for an enlightened nation to have decently ventilated schoolrooms? What is the use of teaching Latin, French, geography, or even spelling to children who are being poisoned by bad air and gradually losing the strength that they will need so sorely in the fight of existence later?

Appoint a vigilance committee, have women watching all the time, and complain until matters are remedied. What of the education system—the studies? How far are the children being prepared for their work in life? How far are they loading their minds with useless stuff imposed upon them by worn-out theories of pedagogy? Find out. In a small town it is easy to bring public opinion to the Board of Education; and even in the largest cities continuous hammering will accomplish much.

Then there is play. Are the playgrounds enough for these multitudes? Can they play? There is a movement now towards using vacant lots for temporary playgrounds. Below my windows the children of a charity kindergarten belonging to a church across the way have laid out four long flower-beds in such a lot.

The ways in which women of leisure can lend a hand in this kind of work are numberless and show immediate results.

Some Things Urgently Needed.

And still, as I write, the list grows on me of things urgently needing to be done. There is, for instance, the fight to get the weekly half-holiday in summer for the employees of big stores, and to help working girls find pleasant and cheap places for vacations.

There is the movement to educate parents in their duties, from the care of babies to the understanding of sex hygiene.

Makes Violin.

Mr. E. L. Odom, one of Louisburg's most ingenious citizens has just completed his second violin. The first was an experimental one and was not to his liking so he began the building of another and has it completed making a job that would be a credit to the best equipped factory. The interesting part of this is that Mr. Odom did all the work himself without the aid of an equipped shop and has produced an article that is a credit to any one. It's tone and volume are especially attractive and being equalled by the smallest few. Mr. Odom says he will exhibit this violin at both the fair for this county and the State fair.

To Members Co. D, N. C. N. G.

You are hereby ordered to report at your armory dressed for drill Friday evening, July 16th, 1915, at 8 o'clock p. m., and also Saturday, July 17th, 1915, at 1 p. m. for inspection. Sickness only excuse accepted, verified by a doctor's certificate. By order of S. P. Boddie Capt. Co D, 3rd Inf. N. C. N. G. A. H. Fleming, 1st Sergt.

The above order has been issued by Capt. Boddie owing to the fact that the Military Company in Louisburg has been mustered in only a short time the Federal Government has ordered that it be inspected before the Morehead encampment.

General Young has called this inspection for Saturday July 17th, 1915. It is absolutely necessary for each man to be present tonight and Saturday at inspection.

Mrs. E. L. Best Hostess.

At the beautiful new bungalow on Baker Heights on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. E. L. Best entertained the Wednesday Afternoon Bridge Club.

There were two tables of Auction played, after which daintily refreshments were served.

Those present were: Mrs. Garland Ricks, Mrs. Joe Mann, Mrs. L. E. Scoggin, Mrs. J. L. Parham, Mrs. John Yarborough, Mrs. R. C. Beck, Miss Annie Allen, Miss Eleanor Cooke.

CIVIC LEAGUE ENTERTAINS.

Ladies Preparing to Launch a Great Work for the City—Deserve Support of Entire Town.

The Civic League, of which Mrs. J. A. Turner is the aggressive president, gave an al fresco supper on the College campus Tuesday evening, which served its purpose admirably in bringing out quite a large number of the leading citizens of the town. Before the meal was over enthusiasm ran high, and the ladies had every thing and everybody going their way. The Mayor, the City Commissioners, the Chief of Police, the Health Officer, the Attorney-General, the doctors, the lawyers, the preachers, all pledged themselves henceforth to take orders from the Civic League in matters pertaining to their work of making the little City-on-the-Tar more beautiful more sanitary and a safer place in which to grow boys and girls.

Already the good work has begun. Chief High, who recently came back into his own, is making good, and already the streets show marked improvement. The present administration gives promise of clearing up the town in more ways than one.

The following gentlemen made short addresses in the course of the supper: Attorney-General, W. Bickett, Mayor L. L. Joyner, Ex-Mayor Jas. A. Turner, Rev. A. D. Wilcox, Dr. A. H. Fleming, Rev. W. M. Gilmore, Mr. Edwin Malone, Dr. D. F. Yarborough, Mr. Thos. B. Wilder, Mr. B. N. Williamson, Dr. W. B. Morton, and Mr. Ivey Allen.

The ladies promised to repeat the performance in the near future, except that they will do all the talking, and the men will be the listeners at the meeting.

Mr. Editor:

With a promise from Mrs. J. A. Turner, president of the Woman's Civic League, that she would not make us speak we attended a most elegant, wisely conceived, and brilliantly executed scheme of convalesce of handsome women (who compose the institution) to arouse the interest and to enlist the aid of the good people of Louisburg for the uplift, beautifying, and betterment of the old town along all worthy lines. It was a most enjoyable little assembly and entertainment by the condensed essence of the quaintest of all that was good in wit, wisdom and women, interspersed with poetry, eloquence and oratory—seasoned down with a most tooth-some and substantial repast for the animal man.

The meeting was opened with an invocation by Rev. Walter M. Gilmore and the speech-making lead off by Hon. T. W. Bickett and followed by Mr. E. H. Malone with a specific message from our newly elected efficient chief of police, Mr. D. C. High, who promised through the speaker that he was ready to take orders from the League individually and collectively. Other speakers to numerous and brilliant to mention followed with witty, eloquent, and opportune remarks decidedly "German" to the subject and occasion. We have only time to mention the officers of our town. The most beautiful, ornate, and rhetorical of which was the response by our newly elected mayor, Capt. L. L. Joyner, from what he said in his speech and the earnest manner in which he said it we are sure to have an active, wise and competent administration of our town affairs. We commend the women of the Civic League for their intentions in a most laudable undertaking and congratulate the people of the town because they have this element at work for them. We wish to announce just here that at a meeting of the county commissioners last Monday they decided and it was ordered that the typhoid antitoxin be handled as the small pox vaccination was several years ago. Each applicant is to pay 25 cents per injection to the doctor giving it. If the applicant says that he is not able to pay it the doctor takes the name and the county pays the doctor. It will not pay to postpone this all-important matter. Other towns and counties are going forward by hundreds and thousands and availing themselves of the opportunity to save themselves and their families from long tedious, expensive sickness and perhaps untimely death. Our town and county is in a healthy condition at present, let us keep it so and have no regrets.

Respectfully,
C. H. O.

St. Paul's Church.

St. Paul's Church, Louisburg, after being without a rector for more than a year has made a new plan or organization by putting the parish under Rev. Isaac W. Hughes, of Henderson, who will serve the parish with the aid of an assistant, who will also reside in Henderson. Services, morning and evening will be held in St. Paul's on the first and third Sundays in each month, beginning July 18th. The assistant to the rector for the months of July and August will be the Rev. I. Harding Hughes, who served the parish during the last Christmas season and whose ministrations were so acceptable to the congregation that they would have been delighted to call him; but his life work is the establishment of a church school and he is now preparing for the work.

Services next Sunday morning will be Morning Prayer and the administration of the Holy Communion; and to this and all services the public are cordially invited.

Are you ever thoroughly contented. If so you are only half a man.

TICKY CATTLE BRING LOW PRICES.

Great Difference Between Average Values in Tick-Infested and Tick-Free Sections.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—After an eight months' fight, the foot-and-mouth diseases has been practically stamped out and the danger of another great destructive animal plague averted. For this the country has reason to be thankful, for American live stock already suffers from disease to an extent of which few persons are fully aware. Hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the cattle tick cause an annual loss to the country which reaches so high into the millions of dollars that it is almost impossible even for trained statisticians to estimate it. The direct loss in deaths can be computed with reasonable accuracy but the indirect losses which agriculture in all its branches whenever and wherever there is a canyancy of stock cannot be reckoned at all.

Hog cholera and tuberculosis prevail throughout the country; cattle ticks are confined to the one-section South. Hog cholera and tuberculosis present problems which science has not yet thoroughly solved; cattle ticks already have been eliminated in an area of more than 253, 288 square miles and can be eliminated in the rest of the infested territory whenever the people really determine to rid themselves of the pest.

It is no secret that the amount of live stock in the country by no means has kept pace with the growth of population. For many years it actually decreased, and although the official figures for January 1, 1915, show a slight increase over the corresponding ones for 1914, this increase is far from proportionate to that in population. The price of meat has risen steadily and the future of the country's supply has become a matter of grave concern.

Greater production of live stock upon farms undoubtedly would go far toward solving the problem. This is especially true of the South. In an estimate quoted recently by the Secretary of Agriculture, it was stated that the average farm home in Georgia produces less than one-twelfth of a beef in the course of a year for each person on it. Instead of producing beef to sell to the rest of the country the South imports much of what it consumes.

For this condition of affairs specialists hold two things responsible, cotton and ticks. The danger in a one-crop system of agriculture has now been apparent and there are many farmers who would gladly abandon it if some substitute were available. But in any sound system of agriculture live-stock is indispensable, and while the cattle tick flourishes the production of cattle is not an inviting prospect. The grower in a tick-infested handi-camp. His cattle weigh less and bring less per pound than those of his competitor in tick-free sections.

In Alabama and Mississippi, for example, the average price for beef on the hoof was, on January 1, 1915, only 4 cents a pound. In Connecticut, it was 8.4 and in no tick-free State was it as low as 5 cents. The average price of beef cattle over two years old was \$20 in Alabama and \$22 in Mississippi. It was \$64 in Wyoming and \$60 in Montana. Vermont, with an average of \$39, was the only tick-free State in which the price was below \$40. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas—all more or less tick-infested—the average price was below \$30.

Such differences are too striking to be ignored. They represent an annual loss to the farmers of the South of millions of dollars. The Georgia farmer may expect to receive \$18 for his beef animal, the Ohio farmer \$56, Kentucky, Kansas, and Indiana men, \$54. For the ten tick-infested States, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, the general average is \$25.90; for the remainder of the country it is \$48.47.

In considering these figures it must be borne in mind that many of the States in the tick country have succeeded in freeing areas from the pest. Otherwise, the differences in values undoubtedly would be much greater. A great deal of North and South Carolina for instance, is as free from ticks as Ohio or Indiana. Oklahoma also has grappled so vigorously with the pest and has cleaned so much of its territory that the average value for cattle has risen to \$42 a head. In Florida, on the other hand, where no systematic work has as yet been done, the average is \$18.

One reason for the low average of Southern cattle is unquestionable the disastrous effect of the tick upon all attempts to improve the breed. Pure-bred stock imported for breeding purposes are exposed to such danger of death from tick fever that it is not sound business to incur the risk. Producers are, therefore, compelled to do the best they can with the native cattle, which have acquired a certain degree of immunity. That there is no profit in scrubs is an old cattle raiser's maxim and in this connection a comparison of average weights of beef cattle may be interesting.

In Florida, on January 1, 1915, it was 340 pounds, in Wyoming, 985; in Idaho, 966; in Montana, 938. In Mississippi it was 550; in Alabama, 500; in Louisiana, 471; in Georgia, 419. Outside of the tick country, Connecticut was the one State to fall below 600 pounds.

There are, of course, other factors

than the tick in the raising of beef in the South, but in view of these figures it is hard to escape from the conclusion that wherever the tick is, there the value of cattle is low.

It follows, also, that the farmer makes little effort to develop this source of profit—or what would be a source of profit under other circumstances. Not only does he himself suffer financially in consequence—directly through loss of income, and indirectly through loss of soil fertility but the whole country suffers from an inadequate meat supply.

For this reason the Federal Government is as vitally interested in the work of tick eradication, as it is in the suppression of hog cholera and the prevention of tuberculosis. Throughout the tick-infested territory, wherever the people have voted to free themselves from the tax the pest levies upon them, Federal inspectors are co-operating with the local authorities and organizations in the erection of vats and the supervision of regular systematic dipping. As fast as territory is cleaned, the quarantine is removed from it and stock owners in the community thus enable to market their cattle on an equal footing with stock from other sections of the country. As has already been said, 253,288 square miles have been freed in this way since the beginning of the work in 1906, and in addition much useful work has been done in areas still under quarantine. Within fifteen years, if the same rate of progress is maintained, the entire country should be free and ticky cattle a forgotten evil. But there is every reason to believe that as the evidence against the tick piles up, progress will become more and more rapid. It cannot be too rapid for the good of the entire country.

Girls' Club Work.

The girls' demonstration work began with the canning clubs in 1910, when four counties in two States were organized. The prospects are that in 1915 there will be an enrollment of 50,000 girls under the supervision of about 400 women agents in the 15 Southern States alone. The enrollment for 1914 was 33,173. Of these club members, 7,793 put up 6,091,237 pounds of tomatoes and other vegetables from their tenth-acre gardens. These products were put into 1,918,024 cans, jars, and other containers. They are estimated to be worth \$234,880.81, and nearly \$200,000 of this is profit. The average profit per member was \$23.30.

Ninety girls in Alamance county, N. C., put up 55,165 cans and jars, valued at \$7,039.65, from their tenth-acre gardens; 136 girls in Etowah county, Ala., put up 46,533 containers worth \$5,970.17. In Hamilton county, Tenn., 102 girls put up \$14,240 worth of fruit and vegetables, but of course this represents the surplus of the farms and orchards as well as their own little gardens.

In Barnwell county, S. C., the girls' club grew and sold more than \$2,000 worth of pimento peppers, and the club of Polk county, Fla., put up and sold about \$7,000 worth of guava products. Club members have made uniform caps, aprons, and dresses, and thus have had good sewing lessons.

Special work has been done with peaches, berries, figs, scuppermons, mayhaws, ajeritas, oranges, kumquats, and many other fruits of the South. Nearly 3,000 girls now belong to poultry clubs and several hundred have been doing fine work in bread clubs. Many of the best trained club members are succeeding now with winter gardens. In all of these activities the women on the farms have given active help. Fiscal officers school floors and teachers have cooperated in many ways.

The individual records of thousands of the club members were excellent in 1914. Hester Sartain, of Walker county, Ala., grew 7,037 pounds of tomatoes. She put up 1,620 cans, jars and bottles, and the entire output at market prices was valued at \$221.35, of which \$146.20 was profit. Cora Brown of Polk county Ga., produced 5,290 pounds and made a profit of \$122.16, and Lois Robertson, of Comanche county, Texas, realized a profit of \$193, counting 4,868 pounds of tomatoes grown in her garden and the fruit she put up from the orchard and farm. Many other records were almost as good, and their work is expanding and developing.

Thousands of mothers and women generally have enrolled in the home demonstration work this year. Most of them started the work by making a home-made fireless cooker and then utilizing some poultry products which they have grown and the canned products put up by the girls in preparing some nutritious and wholesome food.

In quite a number of places the county agents have shown these home demonstrators how to grade, egg-selling associations have been formed resulting in better prices and also a demand for better breeds of chickens. Demonstrations are being made and instructions given in bread making and butter making, in which both the girls and the women take part.

These lines of work call for better home conveniences and better sanitation. Numerous home-made devices are being made and shown by these demonstrations. Some of these are iceless refrigerators, flytraps, ironing boards, wheel trays, bread mixers, and butter molds. The county agents are using the different steps to lead directly to the screening of doors and windows, the installing of waterworks, and the beautification of the homes.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. D. Hines went to Raleigh Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Fleming visited Middleburg Sunday.

Mr. Frank Ballard left yesterday for a visit at Waynesville.

Mr. William Crowell left Thursday for a trip to Asheville.

Mr. Ben T. Holden paid Raleigh a business trip this week.

Mr. H. E. Hight is on a visit to his sister at Hendersonville.

Mr. E. C. Barrow, of Greensboro is visiting his people here.

Mr. Buxton Taylor, of Oxford is visiting his uncle, Mr. R. P. Taylor.

Mr. Thomas B. Wilder, of Aberdeen visited Louisburg the past week.

Mr. Geo. F. Walker, of Mobano, is a visitor to Louisburg this week.

Miss Jessie Cary, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting Miss Frances Barrow.

Mr. J. W. Hollingsworth, wife and daughters spent Saturday in Raleigh.

Mrs. W. P. Neal and daughter left yesterday for a vacation trip to Montreal.

Mr. Thomas W. Ruffin left Tuesday for Chapel Hill to attend a house party.

Mr. S. M. Washington returned this week from a trip to Western North Carolina.

Miss Noye Aycocks returned home Wednesday from a visit to friends in Burlington.

Misses Lorena and Elizabeth Turner of Oxford is visiting their aunt, Mrs. M. H. Aycocks.

Mr. Haywood Ayscue and family, of Warren county, visited at Mr. J. W. Mustian's Sunday.

Miss Sallie T. Williams, who has been visiting at Norfolk returned home Wednesday.

Mr. B. G. Hicks and Mr. F. N. Egerton Jr., returned the past week from a visit to Richmond.

Mrs. B. H. Meadows left Thursday to visit her sister, Mrs. E. E. Dettler, at Hendersonville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sledge, of Mapeville, left Monday for Mt. Airy and Hickory to visit their children.

Miss Pearl Hagwood, of Wakefield, who has been visiting, Mrs. J. R. Sykes, returned home Tuesday.

Rev. W. H. Brown, wife and little son, of Aberdeen visited friends and relatives in Louisburg Wednesday.

Mr. Will Fogleman and wife, Mr. Fogleman and wife, of Henderson, visited at Mr. J. W. Mustian's Sunday.

Mrs. M. C. Pleasants and sister Miss Fannie Wells, of Wilson, left yesterday to take in the Exposition in California.

Misses Sallie Charles and Elizabeth Cheatham, of Henderson and Mr. Charlie Fort, of Oxford are visiting at Mr. R. P. Taylors.

Messrs. W. D. Fuller, E. N. Williams, J. A. Collins, Geo. W. Evans, went to Thomasville Friday to attend the unveiling of the John H. Mills monument as delegates from the Masonic lodge in this county named in his honor.

Mr. Jesse Whiteless, who recently completed the course in watchmaking at Philadelphia, has accepted the management of the Oxford Jewelry Co. and left Monday to take up his duties. He is an honest straightforward young man and deserves the success his many friends wish for him.

Miss Barrow Entertains.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Julia Barrow charmingly entertained the Afternoon Bridge Club in honor of her house guest, Miss Eliza Moore, of Greenville, N. C.

The guests were met on their arrival by their hostess never more beautiful and attractive than on this delightful occasion. They were presented to Miss Moore and then shown into the cool and beautifully decorated parlors where six tables were arranged for the game.

A delightful game ensued and at its close a dainty salad course was charmingly served.

All voted this one of the most charming meetings the Club has held.

Those present were the guest of honor, Miss Eliza Moore, Miss Alha Allen, Miss Annie Allen, Mrs. Hodge Newell, Mrs. R. H. Davis, Mrs. J. M. Allen, Miss Allen Webb, of Roxboro, Mrs. K. K. Allen, Miss Miller, of Maryland, Mrs. Arthur Person, Mrs. M. S. Clifton, Miss Annie Green, Mrs. J. L. Palmer, Mrs. S. J. Parham, Mrs. Joe Mann, Mrs. Garland Ricks, Mrs. W. W. Boddie, Mrs. L. E. Scoggin, Mrs. R. C. Beck, Miss Eleanor Yarborough, Miss Kate Hgh, Mrs. J. R. Collier, Miss Boulah Tucker, Miss Mary Belle Macon.

Sounds Like War.

Mr. W. B. Edwards formerly of this place but now employed by the Dupont Powder Co. of Va., was here Sunday and states that the Du-Pont Powder Co., has recently signed a contract with the Russian Government for 60 million pounds of powder at \$1.00 per pound with a chance to make 30 million dollars bonus if the Company would fill the contract within a limited time mentioned. Looks like war to us.

Tacky Party.

There will be a "Tacky Party" at Cedar Rock Academy Saturday night, July 24th. All are cordially invited to be there and "be tacky" if they wish. A prize is offered to the "tackiest."

Also another side-splitting "stunt" after which refreshments will be served the proceeds from the sale which will go to the new school building fund.