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So the thing to do is to buy Agricultural Lime and buy it on time. Send us an order. Will deliver to you bagged and tagged anywhere in Robeson county at \$5.90 the ton, car lots.
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BUTLER'S FIGURES WRONG
Economy of Democratic Administration of Public Schools of State Clearly Shown—Cost Per Child Per Day Slightly Higher Than in '98 to Send Child to a School Equipped 541 Per Cent and to Teacher Paid Salary 77 Per Cent Higher
Former Senator Marion Butler has shown that he will be in the fight this year by circularizing the State as the Republicans and Progressives are re-uniting and holding their primaries to nominate delegates to county, State and congressional conventions.
In his circular Mr. Butler writes, "I hope to meet you as a delegate at the Republican State convention in Raleigh," and he proceeds to prescribe the conduct of the convention.
The Butler pamphlet "Excessive Taxes and Debt" is being used because of the handy figures which are said to have been taken from the Democratic records, but A. J. Maxwell, chief clerk of the Corporation Commission, is shooting holes into the statistics and interpreting them to the glory of the Democratic party. In reply to Mr. Butler's charges against the public school system of North Carolina Mr. Maxwell writes:
In my former answer to the attack in the Butler pamphlet on the record of the State Tax Commission, and the charge of excessive taxes and extravagance in Democratic State administration, I did not try to cover his charge of extravagance in the management of the public school system of the State, as it was not desired to present an article of too great length.
The Democratic State administration deserves to stand or fall on its management of the public schools. If it has been either unfaithful or inefficient or extravagant in a matter so close to all the people of the State, it would be undeserving of continuance in authority.
The Butler charge of extravagance is based on just two statements:
1. That the school fund was increased from \$894,000 in 1898 to \$2,703,990 in 1913.
That the length of school term was only increased from 14.06 weeks in 1898 to 18 weeks in 1913.
Of course, Mr. Butler could not state even the basic facts accurately. The report of Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent Public Instruction (fashion) for the year 1898 shows expense of public school for that year \$931,082.86, instead of \$894,000 as given by Mr. Butler, and the report of Dr. J. Y. Joyner for 1913 shows length of school term 20.48 weeks, instead of 18 weeks as given by Mr. Butler.
But the increase in length of school term is not the largest item in the inventory of public school improvements 1898 to 1913.
Mr. Mebane's report for 1898 shows value of public school property \$930,214. Dr. Joyner's report for 1913 shows value of public school property \$5,030,710.02, an increase of 541 per cent.
The average monthly salary paid white teachers in 1913 was \$42.37 for males and \$22.96 for females for average term of 71 days.
The average monthly salary paid white teachers in 1898 was \$22 for average term of 102.4 days.
With log school houses and \$22 teachers in 1898 there was only 34.3 per cent of the white children of school age attending the schools, or a total for the State of 140,162. In 1913 64.8 per cent of the white children were in actual attendance or a total of 235,594, the average attendance being nearly double.
The average attendance of white children in 1898, multiplied by the average length of term, gives 9,811,390 school days, counting each day's actual attendance by each child.
The average attendance of white children in 1913, multiplied by the average length of school term, gives 24,826,609 school days or nearly three times as many days of actual school attendance as in 1898.
So that while the total cost in 1898 is three times as great as in 1898 the actual cost per child per day is but slightly greater than in 1898 to send a child to a school with equipment 541 per cent better than in 1898 and to a teacher paid a salary 77 per cent higher than in 1898.
Which is extravagant, the old log school house and board bench and the \$22 teacher, or the modern school house and the \$42 teacher?
In 1898 State-aided rural high schools were unknown in the State. In 1913 there were 212 rural high schools, preparing the boys and girls of the rural districts for a college, not counting of course the city graded schools.
There was almost no supervision of the public schools in 1898, Mr. Mebane making the statement in his annual report for 1913 that the superintendent of schools of Wake county, having in charge the expenditure of an annual school fund of only \$56,000, was paid a salary of only \$128. The average salary of county superintendents in 1913 was \$943.99.
The plain facts need no argument to enforce them. They furnish ample answer to any charge of extravagance, if indeed any answer is needed. All the people of the State know these things in a general way. But no amount of statistics can adequately present a fair comparison of the efficiency of the public schools in 1913 with conditions that prevailed under the Butler regime in 1898, when not only poverty was written over every school house, but when the shadow of the negro school boards having the management of both white and colored schools, furnished a large part of the indignation that grew in-

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LUMBERTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE

to overwhelming revolution.
The Democratic State administration will take more pride in its increased expenditures to improve the public school system of the State than in any other feature of its administration since 1898. The people know that they can't have good schools without paying for them. And in this connection it may be mentioned that every penny of increase in the State tax rate since 1898, and more, has gone to the public schools and to pensions for Confederate soldiers and widows.
The last revenue act under the Butler regime levied State taxes as follows: State, 22 2-3; pensions 3 1-3; schools, 20.
The revenue act of 1913 levied State taxes as follows: State, 23 2-3; pensions, 4; school, 20. Chapter 33 of the public laws of 1913 provided that five cents of this levy for State purposes of 23 2-3 cents should be set aside for distribution to the public school fund of the several counties to make a six months school term, so that the tax rate actually levied for general State purposes is now four cents on each hundred dollars worth of property less than the tax levied for State purposes under the Butler regime in 1898.
And the net fact still remains that after spending economically and wisely three times as much on public education as the Butler crowd spent we still pay less taxes per capita than the people of any other State in the Union.

GIRLS! HAVE A MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SOFT, GLOSSY, WAVY
25-Cent Bottle Destroys Dandruff and Doubles Beauty of Your Hair
Within ten minutes after an application of Dandarine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.
A little Dandarine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scaggy, just moisten a cloth with Dandarine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy, and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.
Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandarine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Dandarine.

GRAMMAR GRADES TEACHERS MEET
Grammar Grades Department of Robeson Teachers Association Held Meeting in Lumberton—Subjects Discussed
Reported for The Robesonian by Miss Cornelia Steele
The grammar grades department of the Robeson Teachers Association met at the Lumberton graded school building on Saturday. There were thirty members present, besides Prof. Poole and one or two visitors. The meeting was opened with the Lord's prayer and then the association, called to order by the vice president, Miss Roberta Cox, proceeded to elect a president. This office was left vacant by the resignation of Miss Mary Livermore. Miss Livermore has had to give up her work at Pembroke as well as her position as president of this department on account of poor health. Miss Ethel Cobb was unanimously elected to fill her place.
An interesting feature of the morning was a talk by Miss Elizabeth Reed on the teaching of Dodge's Geography. This is considered by most teachers a difficult subject and consequently was of interest to all present. Miss Sneed brought out the fact that all things old-fashioned in teaching are not necessarily useless, that learning States and their capitals, boundaries of countries, location of rivers, cities, etc., is as important as the geographical facts which enter into the growth of cities and towns. And I am sure all present were greatly benefitted by it. Although Miss Sneed had covered the ground pretty thoroughly, yet a general discussion of the subject then took place. Four or five of the teachers took part in this.
Mr. H. C. Blackwell, who was on the program for a talk on history, at first very much disappointed us by saying that he was sick and unprepared to make a talk, but would read his paper, poor as it was, if we cared to listen! He then surprised us by reading a very interesting and instructive paper. His topic was that in order to arouse the pupils' interest, the value of the study of history to a person's life should be clearly explained. He also said that the characters of our great generals, rather than their battles, should be studied, that the results and bad effects of wars, rather than the wars themselves, should be emphasized. Make cause and effect more important than dry facts.
Prof. R. E. Sentelle endorsed Mr. Blackwell's ideas, while Prof. Poole suggested that, in teaching history, if all the pupils of the class were held responsible every day for one or two facts and dates, thoroughly learned, at the end of the year they would have a pretty good knowledge of historical facts.
The subject of our county commencement was brought up, and Prof. Poole urged the teachers to make preparation for it.
The association adjourned to meet again on the 7th of March in joint session with the other departments.

NOT AN ISOLATED CASE
Many Similar Cases in Lumberton and Vicinity
This Lumberton man's story given here is not an isolated case by any means; week after week, year after year, our neighbors are telling similar good news.
T. G. Britt, prop. blacksmith and machine shop, 908 E. Second St., Lumberton, N. C., says: "I had more or less trouble from kidney disorder for twenty-five years. Sharp pains took me in the small of my back and I could not move for several minutes. After stooping, I found it almost impossible to straighten. Mornings I felt worse and I could hardly crawl out of bed. My back ached almost all the time, so I couldn't rest nights. I doctored and tried different medicines but felt no better until I used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at McDonald's Drug Store. After I had finished one box, my back felt as well as ever and has caused me but little trouble since. Whenever my kidneys are not acting just right, a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills fix me up in good shape."
Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Britt had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

WITHIN THE STATE
Items of News in Short-Length Form From All Over North Carolina
If you are a "contributing member of the National Guard, you are exempt from jury duty, according to a ruling of Attorney General Bicklin. The matter has caused much confusion in the State, judges notwithstanding as to the law, and a ruling was asked for by Adjutant General Young. This ruling has been sent out to the Superior Court judges of the State and will settle the matter.
State Agronomist J. L. Burgess has prepared for the farmers and truckers of the State, a new fertilizer formula for sweet potatoes and also a new formula for Irish potatoes. The formulas have been worked out with great care, the highest authorities have been consulted and they should prove helpful. Commissioner Graham has approved them and they are now available to North Carolina farmers and truckers, who have only to write to the department.
Raleigh Cor., Charlotte Observer: Col. Fred A. Olds, persistent hunter of historical relics, has brought back from Red Springs a candle stick said to have held a candle that lighted no less a personage than General Lafayette, the great Frenchman. He also brought many Indian relics from Robeson and other interesting things, all of which will be properly labeled and displayed in the Hall of History. While roaming around through that section Col. Olds visited Flora Macdonald College and delighted the young ladies.
Moses Speaks is dead. Moses is the High Point man who murdered his wife and son-in-law, stabbed two officers and attempted to murder other members of his family and was pronounced insane. The court gave him 30 years in the State's prison. Many people will remember the sensation the murders created at the time. He died at Raleigh Saturday in the department for the criminal insane at the State's prison.
Robesonian Want Ads Are Popular. Everybody Reads Them.

Missionary Meeting at Court House Next Sunday
A meeting will be held at the court house at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon for the benefit of the Missionary Home Society of Maxton, recently incorporated without capital stock for the purpose of caring for aged colored people, fallen girls and orphans. The program includes a welcome address by Mayor A. E. White and addresses by Mrs. W. W. Carlyle, B. F. McLean and Rev. A. S. Davis, colored, president of the society. Music will be furnished by a choir of 25 or more negroes. Special seats will be reserved for white people.
What Children Need Now
In spite of the best care mothers can give them this weather brings sickness to many children. Mrs. T. Neureur, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of a severe attack of cough after other remedies had failed. It is a wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It stops lagrippe coughs. Sold everywhere."

Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for 20 Years
"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my household for the past twenty years. I began giving it to my children when they were small. As a quick relief for croup, whooping cough, and ordinary colds, it has no equal. Being free from opium and other harmful drugs, I never felt afraid to give it to the children. I have recommended it to a large number of friends and neighbors, who have used it and speak highly of it," writes Mrs. Mary Minke.

How Mr. Davis Got Rid of a Bad Cough
"Some time ago I had a very bad cough," writes Lewis T. Davis, Blackwater, Del. "My brother, Mr. Davis, gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After taking this I bought half a dozen bottles of it but only used one of them as the cough left me and I have not been troubled since." Obtainable everywhere.