TWO SECTIONS

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A Brother's Present

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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"THERE was once," said Daddy, "a boy whose name was Worthington, and for short they called him Worthy.

"He had a sister whom he called Minnie, and it is a story of these two I want to tell you this evening."

Nick and Nancy looked very much pleased. They loved to hear about other children, especially of boys and girls about their own ages.

"Worthington was unlike some brothers, but he was like you in that way Nick. He liked to play with his sister. His sister liked, too, to play with him. He never frightened her, but he showed her how to do things, and she was never afraid when she was with him. In the fall he took her for rides in her express cart, and he made a high seat in the cart for her when he took her for slower and more stylish rides.

"He taught her to climb trees and to swim and to do tricks on the trapeze. And she, too, used to play in the snowball fights, back in the forts which he and the other boys would make.

"Well, it was summer, and Worthington was not going to school. He thought and he thought and he thought, and finally he said:

"'I wonder if it couldn't be done. I will try anyway.' He worked out the whole scheme in his head, and the next day he went to his aunt who owned a garden, and he said:

More Stylish Rides.

"'Auntie, I have been thinking about something.'

"'Yes,' she said, 'what have you been thinking about, Bubby?' For she had always called him that—ever since he had been a small boy and she had written a funny little poem for one of his birthdays where she wrote Bubby to make it rhyme with chubby.

"'I think Minnie is old enough to ride a bicycle now. I would like to give her one.'

"'A bicycle!' exclaimed their aunt. 'Why don't you suggest giving her an automobile or a motorboat with a sleeping cabin? How could you ever manage it, Bubby?'

"She hadn't realized that he had thought it all out, and she stopped to hear what he had to say, for he usually had extremely sensible things to say.

"'It wouldn't really be so awfully expensive, auntie, and I'd love to do it so. I would like to give it to her for Christmas. I couldn't do it before I don't believe, and besides she could look at it all winter and think of what fun it was going to be in the summer. I have a bicycle mother and daddy gave me—and I do wish Minnie could have one, too.'

"'How do you think you could buy it?' Auntie asked again. She felt pretty sure by that time that he might be able to manage it, but she wondered how.

"'Well, this summer,' said Worthy, 'I could hoe the beans in your garden and I could weed the garden paths. I could water the flowers every night, and do all the weeding, in fact. You wouldn't need to have a man do the work, except one day a week to do the heavy things.

"I Could Work in the Garden."

"'I could work in the garden every morning and every evening just before supper. It would be fun! Then I could do all your errands and later I could rake the leaves and build the bonfires. I wouldn't tell Minnie that I was getting—well—I hoped—perhaps you'd pay me half of what you might pay a man.

"'I could carry the wood from the woodhouse into the dining room woodbox every morning, before school when the fall comes, and then with a little bit I have in the savings bank I could get Minnie, my precious little sister, a bicycle. I heard mother and daddy talking the other day about how they'd like to get one for her, but they thought maybe they'd better wait another year or two, and I know it will be a jolly surprise to both of them, as well as to sister, when they see it.'"

"'Indeed, I will help you do it,' Auntie said. 'But you will get just the same as a man would get for the work you will do. And Minnie will talk to you and sometimes help you so it won't be so hard.'

"'I don't care how hard it is,' said Worthy, 'for I would like it to be a little bit hard. Then I would know I were giving something to her.'

"And when Christmas came Worthy gave his little sister a bicycle. And this," said Daddy, "is a true story."

CHAOTIC RESULTS OF REPUBLICAN INCAPACITY

By HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

Congress has adjourned. When the Republican party won the election in November, 1918, upon the truth that it would apply superior statesmanship and efficiency to public affairs, it went into power with high hopes. An elaborate program of reconstruction was published in the newspapers and the leaders of the party were enabled to conceal the satisfaction which they felt in the opportunity which had come to them. Since that time [illegible] months of Republican control. We have had a [illegible] the Senate has been [illegible] which has been [illegible]

We [illegible] the futile investigation [illegible] and to the [illegible] the technical of being an [illegible] to justify and [illegible] by moving up in the incidence of the President. The record in the Senate is even more discreditable. The [illegible] our Allies. The American flag, which was held so high on the heads of France, has been trailed in the dust by men who do not seem to understand what American honor requires.

America had won the moral, the financial and the political leadership of the world. It was our duty and our opportunity to retain that leadership. We should have been too most of the great powers to ratify the treaty of peace. We should have led the way in the reconstruction of the world. The Senate has just completed six months of ghastly ineptitude and political floundering. It has ocupied six months in sterile debate and has not yet been been able to say "Yes" or "No" to the treaty.

Peace has been postponed, international chaos still exists, the trade of the world is slipping away from America, the work of reconstruction has not been taken up and Republican leaders seem to remember only that they are Republicans. Our soldiers in France gave a picture to the world of a generous, helpful and courageous America. The Senate has reversed the picture and shows to the world an America selfish, hesitating and lacking in the courage to face its own manifest destiny. These six months have brought incalculable loss, financial, economic and moral, to America. The people have, indeed, paid a staggering penalty for the folly of electing a Republican Congress last November.

"AYCOCK SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT DAY," FRIDAY, DEC 19

Patrons of Every School in the County Asked to Meet to Work and Plan for School Improvement—"A Nickel Apiece From Every Pupil" for the Aycock Monument.

Both our State Superintendent of Schools and the County Superintendent are anxious to have every school in the county, both rural and urban, white and black, observe "Aycock School Improvement Day," next Friday, [illegible] received by law [illegible] the patrons and friends [illegible] appeal to most [illegible]

[illegible]

10. Arranging for a [illegible] community.
11. Teaching illiterates in the community to read and write.
12. Getting boys and girls into club work.

Another purpose of "Aycock School Improvement Day" is to raise money to complete the monument to Charles Brantley Aycock, North Carolina's beloved "Educational Governor," soon to be erected in Raleigh. Several thousand dollars have already been raised and work on the monument will soon begin. An average of "A Nickel Apiece From Every Pupil" is the hope of State Superintendent Brooks, and pupils are asked to carry their contributions to school next Thursday or Friday morning. If any parent feels unable to send a nickel apiece, let him send a penny apiece; and others who feel disposed may send dimes or quarters. But the hope is to have every child in North Carolina feel that he has had a part, even if only a penny gift, in the erection of a beautiful memorial to a great man. In after-life, when a boy or girl of today goes to Raleigh and sees the beautiful Aycock memorial, he will be glad to think, "I gave a dime toward it," and even if he never goes to Raleigh he will be a better citizen for having expressed his gratitude to the memory of one who so loved and served the school children of North Carolina.

It is hoped that no school in the county will fail to observe "Aycock Improvement Day," tomorrow.

T. FLETCHER BOLLA
County Superintendent of Schools.

Honor Roll for Second Month of Payne's School.

First Grade—Claude Glasgow, Fred Glasgow.

Second Grade—Keith Kivett, Jesse Jordan, Ethel Burrow.

Third Grade—Helen Staley.

Fifth Grade—Lillian Staley, Alma Glasgow.

Sixth Grade—Jewel Kivett.

Seventh Grade—William Glasgow, Max Hinshaw. PEACE STALEY, Teacher.

An Extra Guest for Christmas.

By Alice Manning Dickery.

Holly in the window, turkey in the oven, presents weighting down the glittering tree, Christmas cheer in the air!

Can't you make room for one more guest in your Christmas heart—especially if it happens to be a little child whose eyes are big and lone some, and whose little body looks as if it had been hungry for a good long time?

For just 10 cents you can feed the hungry, clothe a child on Christmas Day. For some you can [illegible] to the whole of the Christmas month. And a penny a day [illegible] a little boy or girl [illegible] One end of a [illegible] was pressed against the ground, the other braced against the ground, as with outstretched arms he drew toward him the branches which were to make fuel and earn 40 cents a week for himself and an old grandfather.

Or how about a little six-year-old girl who, when the Germans carried away every boy baby from her town, was thrown to the pavement by a burly German when she proved to be a girl? She is permanently crippled. Her mother was taken away by the Germans, her father was killed in the war.

These are just two of the 3,000,000 French orphans of the war. They are being taken care of now, but thousands of others are without help or friendship. All are fatherless, many have lost their motherg, either taken away by the Germans or dead from exposure, privations, or in the bombardments. The Fatherless Children of France, an American organization co-operating with a similar one in France of which Marshall Joffre is the head, is trying to furnish American aid to the extent of ten cents a day per child, to add to the tiny pension the French Government has been able to grant orphans of the war. Every cent contributed for a child goes directly to it. Not one penny is used either in this country or in France for any other purpose; the expenses of the work are borne by generous friends.

Can't you add one of these children to your Christmas list? Not only the money but your friendship will mean to such a child a new belief in the Providence of God, a new love and thankfulness, and will help to wipe out the memories of horror and suffering and the unthinkable atrocities which these children have witnessed.

To become a "godparent" to a child or to make a Christmas donation, write to Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Chairman of the Special Campaign Committee of this organization, who will mail a boklet of translated letters from some of the little children already helped, to anyone who will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope of business size to her at Room 928, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

LETTER FROM U. S. ATTORNEY HAMMER

Asheboro, N. C., December 12, 1919.

To County Food Commissioners and Fair Price Committees, and to the public:

Enclosed is a copy of the amended Food Control Act which became a law October 22, 1919. You will note that this enlarges the scope of the original Act by including wearing apparel. It also prescribes punishment and sentence for violations of the provisions of Section 4 of the Food Control Act. This Section makes unlawful many other unfair practices and the making of unjust or unreasonable rates or charges. Under this statute profiteers maybe prosecuted.

I am urgently requested and instructed by the Attorney General that this measure be vigorously enforced in this district.

Fair price committees in most counties are fixing maximum prices for necessaries. These committees after careful investigation have published fair prices on many of the necessaries where it was deemed advisable. Prices charged in excess of such published prices, therefore, indicate unreasonable rates and charges. Prompt steps to [illegible] such cases should be taken immediately with a view of instituting criminal prosecution in cases wherein the facts are found to justify.

Fair Price committees and all State, Municipal and Federal officials, and all persons interested in the welfare of the people are urgently invited and requested to co-operate in this campaign to reduce the cost of living.

Not only should every one work from whistle to whistle to aid in the increasing production of the necessaries of life, but the strictest economy and careful purchasing the necessaries of life are equally important with production, and that every effort should be made to prevent profiteering, and to make it unpopular.

The Department of Justice is especially anxious to encourage a campaign to increase production and to decrease consumption; offset the "Buy now" campaign propaganda to increase prices; assure and convince the people that not only the peak of prices have been reached in food and feed products, but that wearing apparel instead of going higher, must gradually decrease; convince the people that the Government means business and that profiteering and other violations of law will be rigidly enforced and intensively administered.

Prosecutions have been instituted and others will be instituted against those who are controlling prices and profiteering. The law prohibits unjust or unreasonable prices. This is a question to be determined by the court in any particular case In ascertaining what is a reasonable charge, the original cost is one factor to be considered, the replacement value another, and all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction are proper elements entering into the problem. The Fair Price Committees must use their best judgment in such cases, without narrowing the question to any one factor. The test should be original cost and not replacement value. An investigation in this district shows that some wholesalers are charging excessive profits and some retailers have advanced prices out of all reason, and are so possessed with the idea of greed that they have lost all sense of justice and fairness, that they unblushingly attempt to justify unreasonable margins of profit for various reasons, and will make no effort or promise to cut expenses so as to reduce prices. This is a class that deserves attention, first, for there is no store anywhere that cannot cut off some unnecessary expense somewhere, thereby making lower prices possible. That which is suggested is to maintain fair prices.

Fair price committees are federal officers and have jurisdiction to fix prices, including fuel, food, feed and wearing apparel.

Dealers should be advised to accept the prices fixed by the committee and the consumers should be urged upon to pay these prices or refuse to buy. A bill or ticket should be obtained itemizing the amount and prices of all purchases. And [illegible] every purchaser [illegible] and mail [illegible] of the Department of Justice.

[illegible]

All State, County and Municipal [illegible] officials and teachers in both private and public schools are urged to aid in the campaign to make food control and profiteering unpopular. The widest possible publicity of the campaign should be given by the press and by public speakers, the ministers, teachers and the newspapers.

While it is recognized as fundamental that permanent relief must come through normal channels, and to attain this end there must be a united effort to secure maximum production from the farms and other sources, and economy in consumption and in purchases by rich and poor alike, yet the greed of profiteers must be checked by the strong arm of the law. Every power at my command will be used in prosecuting violators of the law.

Wm. C. HAMMER,
United States Attorney.

What Have You Done?

One day a fool lingered for a moment on the street corner to listen to eloquent words of timely wisdom flowing from the lips of a man evidently well in his own conceit. The orator seemed to be thoroughly familiar with all the important issues of the day, despite the fact that his counsel had not been appreciated by men in high places. He reminded the fool of the celebrated character in Goldsmith's "Village School Master," who caused the simple villagers to wonder "how one small head could hold all that he knew."

In vigorous language the speaker outlined the policy that should be persued by the state legislature and the national congress. He was severe in his criticism of the church, the ministry, and the people. Evidently he considered that the world was hastening to the demnition bow wows, and that, too, despite his most energetic efforts.

Said he: "It is time that the government should wake up and do something, and it is the duty of the sovereign people to rise in their might and demand that it be done. Everybody is weary of so much useless delay in the adoption of legislation and I, for one, am opposite to paying taxes for people to do nothing." He paused and looked about him to note the effect of his efforts.

The fool, intensely interested, drew near. "May I ask you a question, sir," he petitioned mildly.

"You may," consented the wise man.

"You say that it is time to do something. I merely wish to inquire in the presence of these people who know you, what have you done?"

The fool went away and the crowd quickly dispersed.—Covington, Ga. News.

Great Frauds Charged in Election of Senator.

A year ago Henry Ford was defeated in Michigan for the United States Senate. He was the Democratic candidate. The Republican candidate, Truman H. Newberry, was apparently elected, receiving 220,054 votes, to Ford's 212,487.

Charges of fraud were at once made, and for a year agents of the Department of Justice have been working on the case. A Federal Grand Jury has now indicted Senator Newberry and 135 other persons, charging them with high crimes or misdemeanors in connection with the election and the primary which came before it.

For large sums involved, the case is said to be without a parallel in the political history of the United States.

Earth Hit by Meteor?

An enormous meteor, which lighted the skies and shook the foundations of three States, is reported to have fallen into the southern part of Lake Michigan on the night of Nov. 27. The shock was felt by many, and was thought to be due to a great explosion, or to an earthquake, but very few claim to have seen the meteor fall.