

NORTH CAROLINA'S RANK AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

(From University News Letter.)

As a crop producing state, the rank of North Carolina is high. In the production of gross crop values in 1919, only three states made a better showing—Illinois, Iowa, and Texas, in the order named. In 1920 10 states stood above us, but in 1921 the states ahead of us were only four—Texas, California, Illinois and New York.

All of which means that farm crops alone considered we rank among the best half dozen states of the union in average years.

And our rank is high in the per-acre production of crop values. In 1921 only one real farm state produced greater crop values per acre, and that state was California with her wonderful areas of fruit and truck farming.

The seven other states that stood above us in this particular are states in which agriculture is an insignificant business—one is an irrigation state in the Rockies and the other six are industrial states in the east.

But our rank as an agricultural state cannot be based on crops alone. Livestock and animal products of all sorts must be counted in, when states are ranked in the production of agricultural wealth; and when counted in, North Carolina's rank drops from fourth to 40th on a per capita basis in round numbers in average years.

Crops are an important item; they are right around three-fourths of the total farm wealth produced in North Carolina year by year.

And nearly two-thirds of our total crop values are produced by cotton and tobacco alone. But crops are not the whole of the farm wealth produced in any state; they are barely more than half the total in such states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska.

In Iowa and Missouri they are distinctly less than half of the total farm wealth produced in average years. In North Carolina in 1920 they were less than one-fifth of the total farm wealth produced.

We are strong in gross crop values, but our agriculture is weak in livestock and in animal products.

Students of political economy are referred to The University News Letter Vol. VIII, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31 and 32, in which we have been exhibiting in detail this particular deficiency in our agriculture, and we have been doing so with the hope that students of political economy are also interested in North Carolina. It is much more than a farm problem. It is a state problem, and when the boll weevil arrives, it will be found to concern every business and everybody in North Carolina.

The business men of the state will then be bunched like partridges in a snow storm, and just as helpless—unless they look ahead wisely and get busy effectively long before the day of calamity. The boll weevil is no respecter of businesses, town or country.

Farm-Worker Production.

The production of gross and per-acre crop values is one thing; the retention of farm wealth is another. And it is in this last most important matter that North Carolina fall down. The gross value of the farm wealth produced in North Carolina in 1920, counting both crops and animal products, was 470 million dollars—crops 378 millions and animal products 92 millions; and fifteen states made a better showing.

But states differ so greatly in size and population that they must be reduced to a unit of comparison. The unit that is most significant is not the acre but the worker—not the land but the man.

There is immense significance in the fact that the average farm worker in North Carolina in 1920 produced only \$984 of farm wealth; that the average was larger in forty states and that five of these were southern; that in twenty-four states the average ran beyond \$2,000 per farm-worker, and in five states, beyond \$3,000 per farm-worker. In Nebraska and Iowa, it was right around \$3,500 per farm-worker. The states that made a poorer showing than North Carolina were all southern—all of them cotton producing states. The state that foots the column is Mississippi, which is now in the trough of the boll weevil wave.

Per Capita Country Wealth.

Per-acre production of crop values is significant, but per-worker production of farm wealth is more significant. The states that have the highest averages of per-worker farm production are livestock states, with larger farms, more profit-producing farm machinery, more cultivated acres per man, and a lower production cost per bushel, per pound, per ton. These are the farm states that produce less per acre, but more per worker. The result is a wider margin of profits and a better chance to retain and accumulate farm wealth.

In the per-worker production of farm wealth in 1920, North Carolina ranked 41st, and in the per capita accumulation of wealth in farm properties our country dwellers held exactly the same rank.

Accumulated farm wealth per country dwellers, \$684; rank 41st. Produced farm wealth per worker, \$984; rank 41st. That's North Carolina in 1920.

The farm worker produces in a single year in North Carolina just about as great wealth as she has been able to accumulate and retain in 250 years.

per-worker production and per capita accumulation run along side by side in every state of the union. There is a causal relation between these two fundamental facts in agriculture everywhere. The Belgian farmers lead Europe in the per-acre production of small grains; they also led Europe in 1914 in per capita poverty.

Iowa farmers, man for man, produce nearly four times as much as Carolina farmers—\$3,554 against \$984 in North Carolina; and man for man, nearly 12 times as much as the man in North Carolina.

PRACTICAL RECEPTS FOR CANNING LIMA BEANS AND PEAS

This is the season in which the busy housewife may not only add to her pantry supply but reduce her grocery bill during the winter months. Corn, lima beans and peas are now in their prime and are easily canned. Below we print the following receipts:

Sweet Corn.—Method 1.—Cook in boiling water 2 or 3 minutes, long enough to set the milk. Cut the kernels from the cob with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut off pieces of the cob. Spread thinly on trays, and place in position to dry. Stir occasionally until dry.

Method 2.—Boil or steam on the cob 8 to 10 minutes to set the milk. To improve flavor a teaspoon of salt to a gallon of water may be used. Drain well and cut corn from cob, using a very sharp and flexible knife. Cut the grains fine, only half way down to the cob, and scrape out the remainder of grain, being careful not to scrape off any of the chaff next to the cob. Dry from 3 to 4 hours, at 110 degrees to 145 degrees F. When field corn is used, good, plump roasting-ear stage is the proper degree of ripeness. A pound of dried corn per dozen ears is an average yield.

Lima Beans.—Lima beans can be shelled from the pod and dried. If gathered before maturity when young and tender, wash, and blanch from 5 to 10 minutes. Length of time for blanching depends upon size and maturity of beans. Remove surface moisture and dry from 3 to 3 1/2 hours at same temperature as string beans.

Dry Shelled Beans.—Beans of different kinds, after maturing and drying on the vines, can be treated as follows: Shell, wash, spread in thin layers on trays of the drier, and heat 10 minutes, beginning at 160 degrees F., and gradually raising the temperature to 180 degrees F. This high temperature is for the purpose of destroying all insect eggs that may be on the beans. Cowpeas or any field pea can be treated in the same way. Cool and store carefully. It might be added that the heating of the bean or pea destroys its vitality. When so treated it cannot be used for seed.

Comfort for Women Over Fifty.

It had been said by a prominent London psychologist that most women are dangerous between the ages of fifteen and fifty, and that their happiest days are before and after the ages mentioned. Quoting from him: "Women are eager to command servants, to dominate a husband and to have men as supplicants at their footstools, but few of them know anything of the glory and happiness of hardships attending the building of nations," said Dr. Josiah Oldfield, psychologist, in an address upon modern women.

"The happiest periods in a woman's life are under 15 and over 50. Too often between those ages woman is discontented and consequently is dangerous. Under 15 the maiden is endangered with the pursuits of childhood. Over 50 she often acquires ideals to absorb her attention."

Why I Put Up With Rats for Years, Writes N. Windsor, Farmer.

Years ago I bought some rat poison, which nearly killed our fine watch dog. It so scared us that we suffered a long time with rats until my neighbor told me about RAT-SNAP. That's the sure rat killer and a safe one. Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Cox-Lewis Hardware Company.

Death of A. D. Linens

The funeral of Mr. A. D. Linens, who died at his home in Greensboro last Saturday was held at Mt. Pleasant church in northern Randolph Sunday. His death followed an illness of ten days. The deceased was 68 years old. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and four sons, R. L. Linens, of Liberty, Taylor Linens, of Pleasant Garden, Floyd and Thomas Linens, of Greensboro.

MAN SAVES WIFE IN NICK OF TIME

"My wife was unable to eat even the lightest food, and had fallen away to a living skeleton. She could not even keep doctor's medicine on her stomach and was tortured with pain. On the recommendation of a friend I bought a bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and she is all right now and has gained forty pounds." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. Sold by Standard Drug Company and druggists everywhere.

The Way Up.

Not fewer acres, but more acres better farmed, with more house and machine power. Not more farmers but fewer, with larger farms and better balanced farm systems. Not less cotton and tobacco, but more, and more cotton and tobacco produced on a home-raised bread and meat basis. More home-owning farmers and fewer tenants, white and black. More and better livestock. A few meat and milk animals on every farm, at least enough to feed the farm family. Better ready-cash market-facilities in the nearby towns. And so on and so on.

These are the fundamental economic needs of agriculture in North Carolina, if we are ever to accumulate wealth in our country regions.

Social values wait on wealth in the countryside, and the welfare of the state waits on the efficiency, the prosperity, the satisfaction, and the wholesomeness of the farmers.

The man who is too stupid to see this foundational fact in commonwealth development is too stupid to see anything beyond the predatory concerns of private enterprise.

666 quickly relieves Colds, Constipation, Biliousness and Headaches. A Pleasant Taste.

HARDING GOVERNMENT COSTING COUNTRY HALF BILLION MORE THAN WILSON REGIME

By David F. St. Clair

Washington, August 16.—The chief boast of the Republicans is that they have reduced the expenses of the government \$800,000,000 since the Harding administration was inaugurated, and the budget system established. Every one knows taxes have not been reduced except on the incomes of the very rich. But this immense saving of the people's money is alleged and is credited to the operation of the boasted budget system. "Look what we have done. We are bringing the country back to 'normalcy' at the rate of about three million dollars daily," say the shouters.

Now the good old times called by Harding 'normalcy'—an obsolete word in the dictionary—whose vague memory haunted him so persistently two years ago existed in 1915 a year of the domestic glory of the first Wilson administration. It was in 1915 that the appropriations were reckoned for 1916 the year before America entered the World war. The Republicans had to fix the date of normalcy some where to make a comparison and they dared not go back to an earlier date than 1915. With that date as the peak of expenditures of the Wilson regime before war had come, Harding and Maria Dawes and Co. set their gauge to beat the Democrats four years after the war had ended. They were going to show the American people that they could run the government for less in 1922-23 than the Wilson Democrats conducted it in 1915.

Now they had accomplished their aim and for the last few months their prostitute press like the Washington Post had been dancing with the figures on the faces of the Democrats. Senator Overman, ranking Democrat on the senate appropriation committee decided to call their hand for he felt that the claim was a fraud on the crudity of the American people. He got the figures from the treasury department for 1915-16 and 1922-23 and

arranged them in comparative columns in a table which he presented to the senate in a speech that greatly disturbed the equanimity of some of the senators on the opposite side of the chamber.

The North Carolina senator proceeded to show that the operations of the boasted budget system had saved little or nothing in the expenses of conducting the government, that nearly all of what had been saved had been due to the efforts of Republican senators like Borah and Lenroot supported by the Democrats. It was these senators who cut \$200,000,000 out of the army and navy appropriations.

Mr. Overman then went on to show that the Wilson administration had spent in 1915 only \$793,034,000 while the Harding administration would spend in 1922-23 the enormous sum of nearly four billions of dollars or to be exact the Harding administration was costing the country \$2,619,725,000 more than it had to pay seven years ago to the government. But Senator Overman is one of the fairest men in the senate, so he deducted from this huge sum all the present expenditures that had arisen from the war and its costs, such as the emergency fleet corporation, \$100,000,000; veterans bureau \$418,000,000; the alien property custodian, \$370,000,000; \$43,000,000 as an additional expense in administering the internal revenue system; \$38,000,000 for increased bonus compensation for civil employees; \$1,200,000,000 as payment of interest on the public debt; \$30,000,000 for retirement of public debt from federal reserve bank purchase tax and \$1,000,000 for U. S. housing corporation.

When all these sums occasioned by the war are deducted, it is found, said Senator Overman, that the Harding administration is actually costing the country today \$536,000,000 more than the government cost under the Democrats. The senator characterized this boasted saving under the operation of the budget system as only a "pipe dream."

PROSPERITY!

Must Come From the Sand and Farmers Must Have Square Deal. (Marshville Home.)

The Rural New Yorker, one of the oldest and best edited agricultural papers in the United States, makes the following sensible comment:

Prosperity! A much used word. We all think we know what it means but most of us try to measure it in terms of money, and not in contentment. One thing is sure. And such thing as national prosperity is impossible unless it starts from the farm. It must grow out of the land, like any other useful crop. In a republic like ours, the true motto should be "Take care of the farm and the farm will take care of the nation." That does not mean that the farmer should have special favors or privileges, or be given advantages which other industries are denied. Thus far these particular advantages have been given to other industries, and the farmer has been forced to work under business and political handicaps. This is partly due to the selfishness of men in manufacturing and business, and partly to the indifference and party loyalty of farmers.

Naturally there has got to be a change. Agriculture must have a "square deal," which means equal opportunity in all its lines of business. That is why farmers will demand—no more and no less. Naturally the interests which have grabbed more than their share will not voluntarily give up their selfish plunder—therefore we have got to do it ourselves. That means refusing to vote for men who will not help us.

Last year Marshville became a nest for baseball gamblers. This year Monroe seems to be the magnet that attracts the gamblers, not only locally, but from other nearby counties. One of the Monroe preachers made the subject for some plain and pointed remarks in a sermon a few weeks ago. At one time the race track was popular in this country but it was brought into disgrace and was abandoned. Will the game of baseball meet with a similar fate? Here's what the Laurinburg Exchange thinks about it: "Betting is not only dangerous for those who engage in it but it is fatal to the game of baseball. Horse racing, one of the finest sports, has been virtually outlawed in America, not because of the racing itself but because of its attendant evils, which became so rank and so infectious that decent human society revolted and demanded the abolishment of the lesser evil in order to be rid of the greater. The same fate awaits baseball, the great American game, if men are not careful to keep it clean and refrain from those practices which may and will bring about its untimely end."

Fortunately the temperature didn't run quite as high last week as usual. A test of endurance would have resulted if we had been exposed to 98 degree weather while Governor Morrison was issuing "strike" proclamations daily and sending messages and letters to President Harding telling him how to run the country during an epidemic of strikes, and incidentally sending the president a copy of his "Concord speech." If President Harding had been served with a copy of Governor Morrison's "Concord speech" three months ago, when the coal strike was first called, it might have resulted in a prompt settlement of the strike and we would not now be threatened with a coal famine. Of course North Carolina has had some governors before, but nothing like the one who made the "Concord speech."

If there's anything more amazing and wonderful than our governor it must be his Raleigh press agent who "writs" that little piece of news in Sunday's Charlotte Observer, which was run as a featured item, telling about how both laborers and capitalists and everybody and his brother are leading down the mails and telegraph wires

ALAMANCE HAS PLANS FOR BIG CELEBRATION

August 17 is "Alamance Day" and the entire county has been planning for weeks to make the celebration which will be held in Burlington a success. One feature of particular interest on this occasion will be the reproduction of the Battle of Alamance, and pageant in which hundreds will take part. This alone will be well worth the trip to Burlington to see. Besides this there will be speaking, a parade with hundreds of beautifully decorated floats, and a league ball game to say nothing of the crowning of the "Queen of Alamance" in the evening. Alamance extends a cordial welcome to all to attend.

New Hotel for Greensboro.

It was learned from what was considered a reliable source last week that a movement is now on foot for a new hotel for Greensboro. It is understood that it is to be located in the business section of the town, and that options have been made for an ideal location for a commercial hotel. It is said, further, that the city's need for a new hotel is as great as at any time in the last few years, since the more good hotels a town has, the more popular it becomes with the traveling public.

Dental Clinic for Davidson County.

It was announced last week that Davidson county will have a six months free public health dental clinic which will open about September 1. During this time it is the plan to examine and treat about 4,000 children between the ages of six and twelve, in the various schools throughout the county. This work was made possible by appropriation from the county and from Lexington and Thomasville.

William P. Kivett Dead

William P. Kivett, of Greensboro, formerly of this county, died at a local sanatorium last Saturday. For the past four months Mr. Kivett has suffered from a complication of diseases. He was 54 years old and a prominent contractor of Greensboro since he moved there nine years ago from his home at Shady Grove in Randolph county. Surviving him are three daughters and a son, all of Greensboro, three brothers, J. C. Kivett, of Greensboro, J. W. Kivett, of High Point, and G. P. Kivett, of Randolph county. There is also one sister, Mrs. Fannie Burgess, of Ramseur. The funeral and burial were held at Shady Grove.

A rural policeman has been appointed for Moore county under the terms of a special act of the legislature, and is entrusted with the power of arresting without warrant when necessary. R. H. Beck has been appointed the rural policeman, and from all reports is perfectly capable of holding down the job. It is anticipated that violators of the road and liquor laws will suffer if they violate these statutes.

WHY SUFFER

with a tired, worn-out feeling, with constipated bowels, sour stomach and bilious liver or a nervous, rundown condition of the system when Spengolax will build you up? It dissolves all that old foul, poisonous matter that has been clinging to the bowels for months. It cleans the system thoroughly; purifies the blood and makes you feel like a new person.

Sold with a money back guarantee by STANDARD DRUG STORE, Asheboro, N. C. 7-20-6t

MR. HAMMER MAKES GOOD IN HIS FIRST TERM IN CONGRESS

(The following article was written by D. F. St. Clair, formerly of Sanford, and was published in the Sanford Express, edited by Mr. St. Clair's two brothers. The article was also published in the Carolina Banner at Sanford and some other papers in the Seventh Congressional District.)

Washington, July 26.—Some weeks ago a big farm journal wired its representative in Washington to look up the records of the new men who had made good in congress. This newspaper man had seen the name of Hammer in Washington papers so often that he got copies of the hearings before the District of Columbia committee of the house to learn what the new member from the seventh North Carolina district had really been doing.

He was astonished to find that no man on the committee had shown such grasp of the problems of street traction, rents and pure foods as Mr. Hammer and yet there is scarcely a street car line and certainly no apartment house question in the whole seventh district. It is one of the most rural districts in one of the most rural states in the union. How did Mr. Hammer learn to run these Washington traction gamblers, rent hogs and milk profiteers to bay without any previous training in that line of work?

To begin with, Wm. C. Hammer is one of the shrewdest judges of human nature ever born of woman. He was for years state and federal district attorney and what he did not learn about the ways of men and women under the stress of the law in piedmont Carolina is not worth knowing. There is not in all the world a better school of experience than a North Carolina court room to the mind of a man like Hammer.

Besides he is one of the ablest lawyers in the state. His study of law has made him an apt student of every other subject that comes before him. He knows the fundamental principles of law and he possesses in an eminent degree the power of lucid, intuitive statements. He has the gift of injecting into a question the very heart of a problem and stripping it naked to other minds. In this respect, he could easily develop into a class of lawyers like Charles E. Hughes or Elihu Root.

When Mr. Hammer was appointed on the house District of Columbia committee, one of the big committees of the house, he well knew that his people in the seventh district cared absolutely nothing about the local questions in the city of Washington and would not follow his work on the committee with any real interest. But he well remembered that the late Senator Mat Ransom laid his foundation as a great senator by his services on the senate District of Columbia committee and he believed there was no better school for a new member of congress to learn the ways of legislation in Washington. As soon as he was appointed, he went straight to all the sources of information to be had on the problems of traction, rents and food distribution as related to Washington city. In a very short time he had mastered the whole subject as no other member of the committee had. His questions to witnesses and his statements were often a revelation to his colleagues on the committee.

While attention has been chiefly directed to Mr. Hammer's activities as a member of the District of Columbia committee, he has been a most useful, active member of the committees on patents and pensions, both of which are good committee assignments. As a member of the house subcommittee and on the joint senate and house committee on education on the District of Columbia, Mr. Hammer has rendered useful service as well as in other capacities dealing with public affairs.

But aside from this local committee work, no member of congress has been more attentive to the people of his district than has Mr. Hammer. Never has a man, woman or child, Democrat or Republican, white or black, called upon him without response of an obliging heart. In fact of the 435 members of the house, there is not one who knows more about the people of his district, what they want and what they need.

Mr. Hammer is pushing through all the county soil surveys in his district. He has succeeded in having a most important survey of the Deep River coal fields made. He got behind the bill to pay the citizens of Hoke county for the Camp Bragg land. He has taken care of the wounded and incapacitated soldiers in his district from the World war before the veterans bureau. He has sent enough seed and farm bulletins to his district to make it a garden.

But beyond all this, the big man from the seventh is always at his post of duty in the house and he never has to ask any of his colleagues how he should vote. He is a student of every great problem of the time, pressing for solution and his friends expect him to develop into one of the great leaders of the house.

He has greatly impressed his colleagues and others with not only his tireless energy and industry and wide knowledge and information as to matters pertaining to public questions, but his industry and fairness in his relations with his colleagues and the public have won for him the good will of those who know him.

Detour Announced.

The plank road has been closed above Sophia to Archdale. Detour over High Point road from Asheboro to old county home then to Archdale. Mr. Frank Powell has been employed by the state and has the road from old county home to Archdale in good condition. The road from Asheboro to old county home is in fair condition.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(By R. L. J.)

Some time ago I noticed a little discussion in some of the leading papers about the advisability of having the Bible read in the public schools. The arguments on both sides seemed fraught with misgivings as to how the reasoning would be accepted by the public.

As I understand it, the whole thing hinges on this: That, according to the constitution, every man is entitled to his own religious convictions, or has the liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Now it seems to me as the children of Jew and Gentile are being educated together in this great American republic, with the words printed on our currency "In God we trust," that we could read, and let the children read, and study the world's Bible in our public schools. The Jews and Catholics, who compose I guess the two consciences we dare not antagonize, might manage to keep a sharp lookout and keep "the little foxes from spoiling their vines"—in other words it would seem that with such strong arguments as they are supposed to wield they would not so much fear for their children to listen to the reading of the Bible in the schools.

I think the civilized world takes the Bible for the guide post to heaven. Then why should any one fear for children hearing it read in the schools? If the faiths mentioned are not strong enough to stand the test; and they are afraid the little minds will be warped, and they will be led to believe that Christ died to save the world and rose again; and when a man is lost no power can save him, no absolution possible; then it looks to me, it were better to have the Bible read every day in the public school; and give the child a chance to study and ponder for himself, and at the same time if the child feels like we used to when they would hold our nose and give us medicine, and we could swallow or gargle it out, as we pleased; and so the children could listen at the Bible and swallow, or spit it out as they pleased, as there would be no coercion in the matter; and normal boys and girls, unless warped, have just as good judgment as to what is right or wrong, as they have when grown up; and the Book says "these things are so plain that a way-faring man though a fool could not err."

It is a great and glorious privilege, that we can worship God as we see fit; this was the thing we have fought for; never would we wish to change this wonderful clause in our constitution. But it looks like as we take the Bible for our standard, it would be all legitimate and right to read the Bible in the school, and study it, for in the parochial schools it has probably not been suppressed, but culled over, and just such parts as "ted read.

The good Book says "hide not your light under a bushel," but put it far up where all can see it, for many may not be able to see it unless it is raised. Don't coerce, nor prejudice, but let the word be read and studied in the schools. We all believe that the Bible is what makes civilization, not parts of it, but the whole Book from Genesis to Revelation. Then why be so fearful that its teachings should run counter to some budding minds in the schools?

I never was impressed much with secret societies; and my idea is, if a thing is good let all be admitted free of charge. In the centuries past the Bible was only in the hands of a few, the rest all walking in darkness, could be led into all kinds of devious ways and bypaths; and they were led into all kinds of errors under the sun; and stayed in those by-paths until Martin Luther unclasped the Bible and read it aloud to the masses; and they stopped, looked and listened.

It strikes me it is a long call from reading the word of God in school, to suppressing certain parts; and saying this is so, but now this is not so. The child as I see it would be left perfectly free to form his own opinions, and if he could be led to believe that Christ has been in the world, and died for sinners; and that there is no mediator save Christ, why it looks like that would be a great thing for the child!

Some one suggested having a school Bible fixed up, just taking such parts as would antagonize no one, but that would be Hamlet with Hamlet left out! And then we would be doing just what they did five hundred years ago, lulled the Bible and only used just such parts as would keep the world in deepest darkness; and allow the head pillars of the church to do as they pleased. Besides the Bible distinctly says, or admonishes us to change his word in no way. So we ought to go forward and read the Bible in the schools, in a broad catholic spirit as the Apostles' creed used to be read, until they got frightened and wanted to change Catholic to another word. Let the day hasten on, when the Bible shall be the standard for all nations and all peoples, the world united under one blessed thought that Christ died for all; and is our only mediator and savior; and the Bible, the word of God be the one great link uniting us with the other world; and all dwell together in peace and harmony, "In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOY

KILLED BY FALLING TREE

Harvey Hamilton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Hamilton, of Pee Dee township, near Troy, was instantly killed last week when a tree which he was cutting fell on him. Young Hamilton with another boy, also about 15 years old, was cutting a tree with a cross cut saw. They saw it was about to fall, and both ran, but Hamilton was caught under it and died immediately.