

## "Can The Kaiser"

(Said to be sung to the tune of "Dixie" by our troops in France. Printed through the courtesy of Mrs. Bepa Randolph Carter.)

In khaki suit and army visor,  
All abroad to see the Kaiser,  
Look away; look away; look away,  
Germany.

In Kaiserland, he reigns alone;  
We'll push the Kaiser off his throne,  
Look away; look away; look away,  
Germany.

Then I want to see the Kaiser;  
Hoorey! Hoorey!  
In Kaiserland I'll take my stand  
Until I can the Kaiser,  
Let's go, let's go, let's go and see the  
Kaiser.

Let's go, let's go, let's go and see the  
Kaiser.

—Norfolk Ledger Dispatch

## ON THE ALTAR OF CARELESSNESS

Seven lives was the toll paid to reckless or careless driving within 48 hours in a radius of 30 miles of Raleigh recently. An automobile struck by an Atlantic Coast Line train at Smithfield carried with it three human lives. The next day at Method when a Seaboard Air Line train struck an automobile four persons were killed, three outright, another dying a few hours after the wreck.

From reports received the Smithfield incident came as the result of a race between a passenger train and an automobile, with the automobile leading the train when the crossing was reached, and then the driver attempted to cross ahead of the train, with the usual finish. It does seem that persons driving automobiles would eventually learn that death is the dealer in every reckless game of this sort.

At Method an automobile driven by a locomotive engineer stopped on one line of a double-track ahead of the train. Theories as to how the accident occurred are different. One opinion is that the car was driven up to the crossing where a freight train was coming from Raleigh and a passenger train going in the opposite direction struck the standing car. Another idea is that the engine of the automobile "choked" on the track. In either case the automobile, by all the rules of safety, had no business on the railroad track.

## Don't Get Scared Of "Souring" Land

The turning under of green vegetable matter will not "sour" the soil. Weeds, legumes, or other plants may be turned under without fear of such injurious action. Crop failures follow the turning under of green crops, sometimes, but they also follow many other practices. When the crops fail, after a green crop has been turned under, the "failure" may be due to lack of moisture or a failure to cut up the green material and mix it with the soil but it is not due to "souring" of the land. The acids formed by the decay of the green manures unite too quickly with materials in the soil to cause a sour soil to result from the comparatively slow decay of organic matter which takes place. An error of this sort, which has been so generally accepted by farmers for so long a time, is hard to correct; but we may as well shake off this time-honored fallacy a-

bout the turning under of green crops souring the land. It has done enough harm already and now that we know that it is very seldom or never true it should be dismissed and forgotten.—The Progressive Farmer.

## THE WILD DRIVER

Philosophers of today lay a great deal of stress on the amount of boy that remains in every man. Probably the automobile has been one of the greatest instruments of modern times for bringing the pent-up wildness of the small boy out in otherwise sedate grown-ups. Day after day the newspapers reveal casualties from automobiles which are struck by trains, go over embankments, turn turtle, and meet with a thousand and one other mishaps, just because the driver is possessed more of the small boy than of the grown man. It isn't often that newspapers are able to get accounts of near-accidents from this source, because participants don't tell of their hair-breadth escapes where newspaper folks will hear of it. The newspapers, therefore, must content themselves, as the general rule, with recording the horrible facts where lives are snuffed out.

Through a report recently made to a superintendent of the Norfolk Southern Railroad by an engineer a remarkable story comes to light of an event that might have been among the class generally recorded but for a case of pure luck. The engineer who was running a night passenger train from Goldsboro to New Bern stated that he was running his engine at a speed of about forty-five miles an hour when he came to a crossing where the county road crossed the railroad at an angle of about sixty degrees. As the engine went over the county road an automobile swept out from the engine's side at a high rate of speed. The engineer said it looked as if it had come from under the engine, so close was it. The automobile had approached the engine from the fireman's side and swept across the track, the engineer says, so near in front of the engine that the automobile had passed between the pilot of the engine and the rays of the headlight. The engineer declares he was looking straight ahead when the crossing was approached, and he was positive that he would have seen the car had it been in the rays of the headlight.

When a man is foolish enough to take a chance of that kind there is little sympathy to be extended to him when something dreadful happens. The trouble is, it is inconvenient to the relatives of the man who becomes a victim in such a case. It is an injustice to the engineer who is made the innocent slayer, and it always carries the danger of wrecking the train with probably a wholesale loss of life. If the only one to suffer was the fellow who takes the fool's chance, the community would probably be well rid of such a character.—Exchange.

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## IMPROVEMENTS AND POWER INCREASED IN EDENTON POWER PLANT

For several weeks we have had it in mind to say something about the increased efficiency of the Edenton power plant and the present Board of Public Works. Since April 1, this plant has practically doubled its capacity. A new high pressure 150 h. p. boiler has been installed and the Corliss engine has been changed from 120 h. p. to 240 h. p. by putting on a new cylinder. A pump and condenser has been installed which increases the steaming capacity, or rather reduces the amount of steam used to produce a certain power by condensing and creating a vacuum. This latter arrangement is supposed to increase the efficiency of the engine about 25 per cent.

The directly connected machine has also been changed from a single to a 3-phase making it 150 h. p. instead of 100 h. p. as before. Two single phase boards have been discarded and replaced by a three-phase generator, panel and feeder. (If you wish to know what all these things are, see our efficient electrician and superintendent Mr. J. C. Martin.) All this increase in efficiency is made with a view to adding more business to the plant. The following additional motors are or will be attached: 20 h. p. motor for Mr. M. G. Brown, 25 h. p. motor for the Edenton Peanut Co., 50 h. p. motor for Messrs. Powell Bros. cotton gin and 75 h. p. motor for Mr. W. O. Speight. The total cost of installing the new machinery and practically doubling the capacity of the plant will be about \$5,500.00. The present Board of Public Works consists of Messrs. Willis Owens, A. T. Baker and J. H. Holmes. Mr. Owens is chairman of the board and devotes considerable attention to this plant. The town is indebted to these three gentlemen for the very satisfactory manner in which this plant is managed. That the service from this plant has had some recent interruptions is due in part to the new machinery being installed. Edenton is proud of its power plant and the manner in which it is conducted. The day current is a success and has proved to be a direct saving to those who use it and so far as we know, entirely satisfactory.

## HEALTH NOTES

Even the fat man at forty is not irreparable if he is still free from the onset of degenerative diseases, such as hardening of the arteries, heart disease, Bright's disease, etc. He may never be able to look a Jesse Willard or win an athletic championship for the simple reason that he has lived short on exercise and long on appetite, but by adopting a rational plan of living—proper diet, exercise, rest and freedom from alcoholic and other harmful indulgences—he may live yet twenty years, thirty or even to be twice his present age and keep in useful service.

Hay fever is a disease that is hard to cure, and almost as hard to prevent. It is now known to be caused by the pollen of certain plants, such as rag weed, golden rod, yellow dock, cocklebur, careless weed and various grasses. Experiments show that

the pollen of these plants so irritate the membranes of the nose as to bring on symptoms of cold which persist throughout the pollen season. It is best prevented by exterminating weeds and grasses before their flowering season. This can be done by cities and towns, but the plan is hardly practical for individuals. However, individuals can go after the town authorities and both can so cooperate as to get rid of weeds and all the evils that are attributed to them. A vacant lot covered in weeds is a disgrace this year.

The question, Who should be vaccinated against typhoid fever? has recently been answered by a noted physician of this country. He says all who come under the following heads should be vaccinated against typhoid, as their positions largely increase their chances for contracting it: Drummers and railroad men; all vacationists, especially campers, and people who travel much; practicing physicians and nurses; all people who live in towns and small cities; people who live in a town or community where typhoid is epidemic; people who eat at various hotels and restaurants, people who have no means of knowing whether their food has been free from flies and filth; and finally all people who have not big bank accounts or who have loved ones dependent on them.

Preparing for the prevention of at least the thirty percent of blind cases in North Carolina attributed to infection of the eyes of the new born at birth or shortly after, the State Board of Health has just sent out to the physicians and midwives in the State a supply of more than six thousand ampoules of silver nitrate solution. This is to be dropped into the eyes of the child at birth, by the physician or midwife, and under act of the 1917 session of the General Assembly such precautions are mandatory. The prophylactic is put up in wax ampoules of one percent solution, enclosed in a small box, and mailed with directions for use. The package contains sterilized needles for opening the ampoules. The wrapper around the package, in the shape of a Government postcard, addressed to the State Board of Health, is arranged for a request card. These packages have already reached a great many physicians and midwives and will reach others by Monday. The supply on hand, it is believed, will be sufficient for the time being. The return postcards make it possible for any physician or midwife to make demand on the State Board of Health for an additional supply at any time.

## Littleton College To Open September 26

The 36th Annual Session of Littleton College will begin on Wednesday, September 26. We have an ideal plan by which pupils may live at their own charges in our main dormitory building, thus saving about \$75 during the scholastic year. For further information address J. M. Rhodes, Lake Junaluska, N. C., till September 5th and after that Littleton, N. C.

## A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

North Carolina is about to send twenty-five thousand men into battle. These men are making the supreme sacrifice that forever hereafter the wisdom of the many shall determine the decrees of the nations. They go to make war on war. They go to destroy with the sword the government that maintains that the sword is, and of right ought to be, the final arbiter of a nation's rights.

When the government that defies war shall perish in war then war will come no more upon the earth.

It is fit that these guarantors of the world's peace should be sustained by the love and prayers of all good men:

Now, Therefore, I, Thomas Walter Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, do request the people of the State:

First, to assemble on Saturday, the first day of September, in township and school district meetings, and hold patriotic exercises in honor of the men we are sending to the front;

Second, on Sunday, September 2nd, let special religious services be held in all the churches in the State, and let all good men pray for the safety and success of the men who are going into battle that lasting peace may come upon the land;

Third, That on Labor Day, September 3rd, appropriate patriotic exercises be held in every county seat in the State and let the men who have been drafted into the public service be the guests of honor at these exercises.

Done at our city of Raleigh this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the one hundred and forty-second year of our American Independence.

T. W. BICKETT,  
Governor.

{ Great Seal of the State  
of North Carolina }

By the Governor:  
SANTFORD MARTIN,  
Private Secretary.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEADS IN TEX- TILE INDUSTRY

Mr. H. L. Story,  
Editor Observer,  
Edenton, N. C.

Dear Sir:—  
The following facts regarding the Textile Industry of North Carolina will no doubt interest your readers. This industry is one of the most important in the South, and has been a powerful factor in the South's development. Standing out prominently are the following facts:

First—More cotton mills in North Carolina than in any other State in the South.

Second—The largest Towel Manufacturing Company in the World.

Third—One of the largest Denim mills in the World.

Fourth—One of the largest Jacquard Table Cover mills in America.

Fifth—One of the best Textile Schools in America which is known as the Textile Department of the State College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Added to these facts I am sure your readers will also be interested in the success of some of the graduates of the Textile School who are helping to build up the Textile Industry of the State.

Mr. David Lindsay has recently been promoted to superintendent of the new Marshall Field Mills, Fieldale, Virginia.

Mr. J. E. Shuford from traveling salesman and representative to Southern Representative of the Berlin Aniline Works, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. J. S. Stroud from superintendent of Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Mississippi, to Assistant Manager of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Cookeville, N. C.

Mr. J. E. Haddock from office of Stonewall Cotton Mills to Superintendent of the same mill.

Mr. J. E. McGee from Designer, Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, to Superintendent of Sappahaw Cotton Mills, Sappahaw, North Carolina.

I shall greatly appreciate your kindness if you will publish these items.

Yours very truly,  
THOMAS NELSON,  
Professor of Textile Industry.

## SAVE ALL THE FEED POSSIBLE

In traveling over the county I find much of the late corn almost completely ruined by the excessive rains that we have had through this section this season. The stalks are small and in many instances are barren or have very small ears on them. Every farmer who has corn of this kind should consider cutting and shocking it instead of pulling the fodder and leaving the stalk, which contains a large percent of feed value, in the field. These small stalks if properly cared in the shock will be relished by farm animals this winter. Grain is high and will perhaps remain high for some time, so it behooves every farmer to feed as much roughage this winter as possible. This is especially true with those who have made a failure with corn this year and will have to buy grain to make another crop. This will also get the crop off the land earlier so that a winter cover crop might follow the corn, oats, rye, crimson clover, wheat, or a mixture of oats and vetch could be planted on this land and all but the latter would furnish excellent grazing for the stock from February until spring. Where oats and vetch are seeded if let mature makes an excellent hay for work stock. Land that has been all winter is leached by the hard winter rains and in many instances as much plant food is leached out of the soil as is left for the following crop. If a cover crop is seeded on this land the soil is filled with live roots which take up the available plant food and store it up in the plant. Where these crops are not grazed too close and make a good growth they benefit the soil by being turned under thereby adding a great deal of organic matter to the soil.

J. H. McBRIDE,  
County Agent.

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