

WANTS CLINTON TO KEEP ITS STREETS CLEAR FOR RUSH

(Continued from Page One)

Then the caravan moved on toward Ingold high school arriving there at 11:30 a. m. Playing true to his word the league leader and spokesman, Major George E. Butler joined the members here. On his arrival a remark was made by one of the members of the caravan, "Major, you've heard of sheep without a shepherd; well such has been our feelings up until now." This statement which was really appropriate, brought an abundance of laughter from other members of the caravan. After the children had been placed into formation, the speech of welcome was begun by the major, following this interesting talk the gifts were distributed among the students, who received them enthusiastically. These improvements including a new work shop for the agricultural students together with several sheds for the consolidated school buses were noticed and commented on by the caravan. This school boasts of an enrollment of 275 students and the caravan was greeted here by 225 of these together with an efficient faculty composed of Mr. W. B. Barnes, principal; Mr. F. H. Plumb, athletic coach; Mr. C. W. Warwick, agricultural teacher; Miss Jessie Cashwell, Miss Katie Wood, Miss Florezo Grantiam, Miss Pearl Norton, Miss Ella Gillerman, Mrs. I. T. St. Amant and Miss Ida Wharton, teacher of music. The feature of the song service here was a quartette composed of the following members of the league Major George E. Butler, T. Mossette Lee, H. L. Stewart and J. M. Deaton, who sang "Let the Rest of the World Roll By." This number received a glad hand from the students as well as the faculty.

The members moved on to Harris Store where a light lunch, consisting of cheese and pork and beans, was devoured. Following lunch the members went to Franklin High school, arriving there in a light shower of rain at 1:40 o'clock. This school has an enrollment of approximately 225 students and 215 of these greeted the caravan as they wended their way into the school auditorium where the occasion was held. The auditorium was filled to its capacity with a body of enthusiastic students, together with a faculty which is second to none in the county. It happened that the members of the caravan experienced something new at this school as there were several of the parents present. The members lined up on the auditorium stage and furnished a splendid background for Major Butler who rendered one of the best speeches he gave on the three day tour. His speech here was a rare treat and was well received. His introductions were full of enthusiasm and wit. His large audience prompted him to say things during the speech and introduction period that had never heretofore been said, thereby keeping the entire house in an uproar of cheerfulness. The members, following the introduction passed down the aisles distributing gifts among the students who received them with smiles of appreciation. The quartette also featured here. This school has a faculty composed of Mr. R. R. Walker, principal; Mrs. C. R. Dellenger, Miss Mary Henry Lewis, Miss Clara B. Norton who compose the high school faculty. The following teachers compose the grammar grades, Miss Isabelle Shaw, Miss Lottie McEmore, Miss Isabel Johnson, Miss Bertha Peterson, Miss Ruth Lewis and Miss Addie Marshburn.

The caravan after having completed this visit which was the last school on their list, headed for Clinton about 2:45 arriving here about 3:16 o'clock. Each and every member expressed himself as having spent a most enjoyable day among the rural schools in that section of Sampson county. All felt as though their time and money had been well spent as they had made the acquaintance of hundreds of pupils and teachers throughout their three tours over the different sections of the county. At every school visited in the county the members were satisfied and pleased with the manner in which they had been received. They were made to feel perfectly at home in each section and school, and in return they expect to make those who visit Clinton, feel even more at home, as such is possible in the future.

Tight Finger Rings
Pass the cut of a piece of fine twine underneath the ring, and wind it evenly around the finger upwards as far as the middle joint. Then take hold of the lower end of the string beneath the ring, begin to slowly unwind upwards when the ring will gradually move along the twine towards the tip of the finger and come off.

End of Famous Company
On November 18, 1880, the Good was signed in London transferring the rights of the Hudson's Bay company to the crown, and the rights were at once transferred to the Dominion of Canada. The company surrendered its claim to Rupert's land and its monopoly of trade.

Measure Rain Drops
Measure the amount of an inch of rain.

COTTON GROWER GETS SMALL SLICE

Retailer and Manufacturer Each Receive Greater Portion of Cotton Return

A year or more ago when the farm price of cotton was considerably higher than it is today an interesting research by the United States department of agriculture into the distribution of the consumer's dollar paid for cotton sheeting presented some facts that should command the attention of the grower. The department found that the consumer's dollar paid for cotton sheeting was distributed as follows:

	Cents
Cotton grower	19.8
Exchange trader	3.1
Freight to mill	1.3
Cloth manufacturer	29.3
Jobber and retailer	36.5

It is observed that both the manufacturer and the jobber and the retailer received nearly twice the amount of the dollar that was paid to the grower. That was a year ago when the price to the grower was much higher than today, and when the general impression was that the price of raw cotton was high.

Farmer's Share Too Small
Commenting on the above, *Light Cotton News* says: "There are illuminating figures in these days of boll weevil ravages and high cost of production of the farm. It seems almost that the grower's share of the primary price of the cotton is a small fraction of the total. The strictly accurate figures are given in the United States department of agriculture reports, showing and unprecedented level of production in the United States, and the cotton which may be fittingly called the 'cotton' of a large part of the world's supply than they have been receiving."

Striking Contrasts
The position enjoyed by industry in general today is in striking contrast to that held by agriculture. On the one hand we find railway and industrial stocks selling at peak prices, and daily advancing. Industrial dividends are highly satisfactory to their owners. Almost daily new records are established by the stock exchange, not in aggregate sales and in the high average level of prices paid for stocks.

On the other hand we find the prices of farm products highly unsatisfactory. Tobacco prices are low, cotton has steadily gone down and is now below the actual cost of production. The American Country Life association, only last week spent several days discussing the general plight of the American farmer. Prosperity appears to be one-sided, unbalanced. The farmer's net income is extremely small.

The Farmer Can Do It
And yet the farmers themselves are largely to blame for the defenseless position they occupy, for making no effort to secure better protection at the hands of their representatives in congress, and for the loose and unbusinesslike way in which their farming operations are conducted. Until the growers learn the modern economic lesson of control of production and better methods through cooperative marketing and co-operating financial, there will be but little prospect of reform, along these lines. Knowledge is power only when it is applied by those to whom it is given. Only when the farmer, through cooperative effort, controls production, credits, and the marketing of his products will he come into his own. It is the farmer himself who must make agriculture prosperous. At least there is much he can do to help himself, if only he will do it. Self help is about the only help the farmer is ever likely to receive—University News Letter.

sonable and profitable prices through co-operative purchases. To sum up, let me say that it will pay most farmers to plant right away on all bare fields some Abruzzi rye, to do considerable deep plowing during the winter at such times as the soil and subsoil are dry enough; to build proper terraces where they are needed; to apply lime where indications show it's needed, and to make plans for more diversified farming.

NEVER TOO LATE TO IMPROVE SOIL

Four or Five Farm Practices That Need to be Remedied to Make Improvement

By C. R. HUDSON, Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Agriculture

A study of the causes responsible for soil erosion and depletion in the south reveals that no one thing by itself is responsible, but that there are four or five practices concerned, mainly the following:

1. The practice of a farming system that grows largely money crops requiring clean cultivation.
2. The almost total absence of winter cover crops.
3. Shallow plowing.
4. A deplorable lack of terraces.
5. The absence of lime under conditions where needed.

Obviously, the remedy for these things is the application of their opposite. On practically all North Carolina farms, plans may be made during the winter for the growing of more of other crops than money crops while producing the money crops on fewer acres. In many cases, more livestock should be added.

Bare fields in winter are not only an eye sore, but they are washed, gullied and depleted of plant food. All such fields should be planted in one to Abruzzi rye, the season for planting other winter cover crops being practically past. The rye may be made an exceedingly large growth but will in most cases prove to be profitable. It will not only help to some extent in preventing washing and leaching, but will also furnish the life giving organic matter to turn into the soil in the spring.

It is a well established fact that shallowly plowed soils are more badly washed by rainfall than those plowed deeper, the reason being that the deeper the soil holds more water. If the water that runs off the soil that does the washing and not that which sinks down into it.

The rainfall on most rolling lands can be largely controlled through the use of properly constructed terraces. In most cases these should be wide oval terraces, say two feet high in the center and from 15 to 20 feet wide rather than the narrow terraces that break over and do more harm than good. The idea is not to dam up the water causing it to stand on the land for several days, but to control the surplus so that it runs off slowly and gradually without washing.

Many tests have proven that a majority of our soils, under present conditions are benefited by the use of lime. This may be obtained at rea-

Fish That Eat Their Nests
In the case of nesting plants that form the backbone of the south of the Atlantic, the bird is found in a number of places. Its life clinging to the weeds by its forefeet, it makes a nest like a bird's, to contain its eggs, gathers the weeds into a compact ball as big as a Dutch cheese, and binds it with gelatinous strings.

To Expel Bats
To rid a dwelling house of bats, first close all openings where the bats usually enter. Then set several small steel traps, such as are used in catching rats, baiting them with any of the baits used for rats. If they infest the building to any great extent, it is suggested that you burn a sulphur candle or fumigate with carbon disulphide.

Electricians Kept Easy
Native Indian princes who have traveled in Europe have introduced such a craze of electricity in their own land that in some parts of India it is feared to a considerable extent. Contractors specializing in electrical installations are rushed with business and are ordering such equipment from foreign manufacturers.

Wake Him Up
A man tried coming sleep for a month. After he had rested 3000 he got up and struck a light to see what nation was quiet in the morning. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ferocious Spell
Birds do not chew their food; they simply swallow it. It does so, both the operation of chewing would be somewhat difficult. The same is true of other birds, since they have no teeth. Birds do not chew their food; they simply swallow it. It does so, both the operation of chewing would be somewhat difficult. The same is true of other birds, since they have no teeth. Birds do not chew their food; they simply swallow it. It does so, both the operation of chewing would be somewhat difficult. The same is true of other birds, since they have no teeth.

Rattasnai's Bite
The biological survey says that rattasnai, some examples of biting through rubber boots. The lower part of such a boot is thick and a fair protection against such bites; however, the upper part is not quite so great a protection. Rattasnai rarely bite above the knees.

Her Thoughts Practical
Ernesto—"I have been so lonesome since I have been away. I think of you always. Tell me, what are you thinking of, my beloved one? Lulu—"I was just thinking that today I used the last of the lard and tomorrow the stores won't be open."—Sigaretta, Turin.

Foreign Cabinet Shops
The cabinet shop is very popular in most foreign countries. The main reason for this is that labor is much cheaper, while there is not considered so valuable. Most people have their furniture made to order.

Moth Museum
The collection of 15,000 moths at Carnegie museum at Pittsburgh is now valued at \$10,000.

"Considereth"
It is not written blessed is he that feedeth the poor, but he that considereth the poor. A little thought and a little kindness are often worth more than a great deal of money.—Ruskin.

Mortality of Trees
A forest at maturity contains only about 5 per cent of all the trees that started life there.

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