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Making Farm Life Attractive

In a full-page interview recently published in the New York Times, Governor Hoke Smith is quoted as saying:

"If you asked me what I think has been the greatest deficiency in the work of state and national government during the past century, I should unhesitatingly reply that it has been neglect of the farmer and the farm. The conditions of farm life must, and will be, so completely metamorphosed that the country, not the city, will be regarded generally as the most delightful place of residence for rich and poor alike."

It means much to the people of Georgia that the man who is to represent them in the nation's senate is committed so earnestly and so definitely to such an idea. For the permanent interests of this and every other state depend mainly upon the development of rural life. Back of the congestion and hunger of cities, back of the high cost of living, back of the social unrest and heart-sickness of millions lies one root problem, and that is the problem of the farm.

A great French philosopher once declared that the only enduring conquests are conquests made with the plow. The earth is truly the mother of man. The soil is the one primal source of his material prosperity and contentment. One of the greatest duties, therefore, of our state and federal government is to open wider opportunities for the average farmer.

To a large extent, this can be accomplished, as Governor Smith pointed out, by agricultural research and education and by the development of good roads. These two enterprises should receive liberal support from the nation and from the individual states.

In a state's system of schools, there is no branch of study more important than that of soils and soil preparation. Farming, indeed, has come to be recognized as one of the great practical arts and sciences. Special institutions, well equipped and well endowed, should be devoted to its teaching and through an adequate system of county or district schools this knowledge should be brought to the very doorstep of the country boy. In this way haphazard cropping will be replaced by scientific methods of cultivation. Land that is now sterile will blossom and land that is being drained of its substance will be conserved and enriched for future generations. Thus, too, farming will become one of the most profitable of vocations whereas its labor is now so often but scantily repaid. Every dollar that a state appropriates to its agricultural schools is a valuable investment in the interest of the whole people.

But more than this, the state and the nation, through their administrative departments, should be continually seeking and giving knowledge on the science of agriculture and the affairs of the farm. As Governor Smith expresses it, we must enter on an era of governmental study of seeds and soils and crop culture, of plant culture and the enemies of trees and fruits, of cattle and all other live stock.

Our governments, states and national, have already started in the right direction and such work as they have done is bearing rich results, but as yet they have made only a beginning. Second only to these educational enterprises in importance is the building of good roads. In any community where, with ample and well-kept highways, farming is bound to prosper and farm life will become attractive. Bad roads are directly responsible for many of the losses the farmer sustains and for a very great deal of the isolation that has made rural life uninviting.

Without good roads the profitable marketing of crops is most difficult, if not impossible. The social value of the school house and the church depend largely upon the number and the quality of the roads that link them to the individual homes of the community. Recognizing the truth of this Governor Smith says of the Journal-Herald National Highway and the approaching Giddens tour:

"The good roads movement is of great importance to the welfare of the country. My interest in the highway from New York to Jacksonville is so acute that I shall take part in the long journey over the route which will leave New York October 14th. I hope that in each state I pass through the governor, or a senator, or both will join me as my guest."

A broadened education which will render the farm more profitable and an increasing system of good roads which will link directly to the outside world these two things, together with the telephone and parcels post and devices that reduce household drudgery, will indeed make the country "the most delightful place of residence for rich and poor alike."—Atlanta Journal.

Foolish, Foolish Practice.

A special sent out from Athens, Ga., says that following the election of a fraternity man over a non-fraternity man as president of the freshman class, a crowd of students of the University of Georgia proceeded to "take in the town." They stormed a street car and refused to pay any fares to the conductor. When they arrived in the city, they "rushed" a moving picture show, refusing to pay for their admission. Next they took possession of a restaurant after which they again boarded a street car and took a free ride around the belt, refusing to pay their fares.

When they came back from the trip around the belt, however, they came to grief. It was planned to "rush" another moving picture show. They proceeded to do so, incidentally knocking down a young lady who was collecting tickets and injuring her seriously. The police, who must have been asleep up to this time, then arrested the two ring-leaders, took them around to the police station and locked them up. They remained in the lock-up until one of the college authorities came around and bailed them out.

We don't know what steps will be taken to punish the offenders by the University of Georgia officials but we suppose they will be given a little lecture and allowed to go on. They ought to be expelled from the institution in disgrace. Such conduct, as that but tends to lower the general opinion of the institution at which the young men are students and it tends to prejudice some against all colleges. Such customs as that may be very well in the north but they won't go in the south.

The late Dr. Carlisle of Wofford college, always told the boys of that institution that the reputation of the college rested upon them. Especially did he try to impress this fact upon them at the Christmas holidays and commencement times when he knew they would be bound for home in a mood that was most gleeful and which often leads to foolish pranks. He told them that foolish conduct on their part on a train or elsewhere would be but a reflection upon the institution. The same warning was always given to the baseball team of the institution when it prepared to take a trip. There is no one that will question the wisdom of such advice.—Daily Piedmont.

Picked 555 Pounds of Cotton

Lancaster News.

Walter Mothershed, a young man of the Creek section, broke the cotton picking record yesterday by picking 555 pounds of the staple in 11 hours. Mr. Mothershed is a brother of W. F. Mothershed of the same community, who in five successive days last week picked 2,000 pounds of cotton, an average of 400 pounds a day, stopping work every afternoon an hour before sunset.

Pastor Harris Sick

We do not know when the Chronicle has had a more disturbed period than it has passed through since the Beattie murder and the Hendersonville scandal. As a matter of fact had we been able to exercise our judgment, the publication in each instance would have covered the news of the respective occurrences. But had we withheld the details from day to day, would we have been supported by public sentiment? And would not the readers have thrown down the Chronicle in disgust and sought for some paper that had the much in it? Therein has been our perplexity. Very much against our sense of decency and our regard for the homes into which the Chronicle goes, we have been fitted with the jacket of yellow journalism.—Charlotte Chronicle.

This is the Way to Farm.

Rock Hill Herald.

Mr. A. B. Fewell has already had picked from an 8 acre field nine bales of cotton and there only remains in the field about one-half a bale to gather. Mr. Fewell sold the cotton to Mr. Johnston at 10:50 to 10:60.

Coming Into His Own.

The address of President Henry Wallace at the opening of the Conservation Congress in Kansas City, Mo., was a most able one in every respect. The advice which he gave, if followed, would be sure to lead to better conditions.

Mr. Wallace believes that there is a great social and industrial awakening at hand. He says:

"The farmer is beginning to 'magnify his office' to do his own thinking and act for himself. He is paying better salaries to his school teachers and insisting that the teachings have some relation to the life on the farm. He is buying his own automobiles, and paying cash for them. He is beginning to realize that farm life is essentially different from the life of the town. The movement to organize country life clubs is spreading. The boys and girls are organizing for games. The country church is beginning to realize its missions, and in several states country preachers are taking short courses in agricultural college in order that they may teach morals and religion to farmers in terms of their daily life."

There is no reason to doubt that but the "back to the farm" movement is gaining ground every day. The people are beginning to realize that the future of the country, depends upon the cultivation of the soil. The farmers, too, are beginning to realize that the country is dependent upon them.

The farmer is coming to his own—Exchange.

Blacksmiths Meet in Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2.—Delegates from the United States, Canada, Mexico and Hawaii are in Atlanta for the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

A Beaver's Working-Day.

A young beaver in Regents Park Gardens, London, was once placed at work upon a tree 12 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches thick, just as the town clock sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by barking the tree a foot above the ground. That done, he attacked the wood. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing pond. He bathed and labored alternately until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he ate his supper of bread and carrots and paddled about in his pond until half-past 5 o'clock. Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore upon his work, and the tree fell. Before it fell the beaver ran as men run when they have fired a blast. Then, as the tree lay on the ground, he portioned it out mentally and again began to gnaw.

He worked at intervals all night; cut the log into three parts, rolled two of the portions into the water, and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done, he took a bath.—Harper's Weekly.

A Story for Auto Owners

Haverhill Gazette.

A gentleman in Kansas City, asked by a reporter if he had any news to communicate, replied that he had something better than news, but not too good to print. It proved to be the story of a prominent manufacturer, who, about to start out for a ride in his automobiles to escape the 100-degree heat that had settled down on the city, despite the fact that the sun had gone down, bethought himself of other people who needed a relief from the heat even more than he did. So he called up the Swope settlement and said he would like to take two passengers for a drive—the two that needed it most. Twenty minutes later he picked up a poor woman who had just been discharged from a hospital. She had a sick baby that had scarcely slept for several days, and the mother was nearly exhausted by caring for it. After 15 minutes in the open air the child went to sleep and slept continuously for the next two hours. The mother was revived and strengthened. While this is not always a practical thing for every motor owner to do, there are times when it might be easily done by some of them. It is a practical charity and in addition it might become the greatest pleasure ride the owner could have. There would be no trouble in finding people to whom the experience would be more delightful and valuable than the gift of money.

Newspaper Abuse

Charity and Children

Talking with a very intelligent gentleman of South Carolina the other day we were told that the present Governor of South Carolina was elected by his bitterest enemies, the daily newspapers.

They were so unrelenting and extreme in their opposition and so personally abusive, that sympathy was created and votes made for Blease that he otherwise could never have secured. This gentleman himself voted against Blease and deplored his leadership in South Carolina politics, but all the blame for the situation he laid at the doors of the Governor's enemies. He proceeded to remark further that so far from learning a lesson from their past indiscretion the newspapers are preparing to wage a fiercer warfare than ever which, this Pelmetto citizen thinks, will land Blease in the Senate of the United States. It is curious that men are so slow to learn that the way to elect a man is to abuse him. Public sympathy is sure to turn toward the man who is persecuted; and it is a good thing that this is true. Most men feel for the under dog. The victim of violent newspaper abuse could ask no better advertisement. But the man in an editorial office who is so small as to wreak vengeance on a candidate by impaling him before the public is unfit for the position he vainly tries to fill.



A Father's Troubles with Leather-Trust Shoes

Boys and girls are not half so hard on shoes as you think. It's the leather that's bad—"process-tanned" by the Leather Trust for profits instead of service.

Then the Trust runs up the price of leather to suit itself. Add to that price the four profits that the ordinary shoes pay to Trusts and Middlemen—and you see why they cost you so much.

Take one of those husky boys of yours to the Endicott-Johnson dealer in this town and fit him out with a pair of Endicott-Johnson shoes.

Watch those shoes. See how long they wear—how their shape holds, and their good looks.

Endicott-Johnson shoes are made of leather that you simply cannot buy in any other make of shoes at any price.

It is tanned by Endicott, Johnson & Co. in their own tanneries.

They are the only shoe manufacturers in America who are independent of the Leather Trust.

And what is more—you get Endicott-Johnson shoes cheaper than any other shoes of the same general type you ever bought.

Your local shoe dealer gets them direct from the Endicott-Johnson factory—no profits to Trusts or Middlemen.

Besides boys' shoes and girls' shoes you can get Endicott-Johnson lines for men and women. Dress and business shoes (the ENDWELL line—Goodyear welt—selling at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00), work shoes—500 styles and sizes in all.

Remember the name of the makers—

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON

T. B. CARSON

* Shoe buyers who live outside the city where this paper is published can learn the names of their home dealers who carry ENDWELL shoes by writing to Endicott, Johnson & Co., Endicott, N. Y.