

THE EXCHANGE

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O. L. MOORE, Editor.

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And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. Acts 2:21.

GOOD HUSBANDRY.

Supt. L. M. Peels of the county schools and his executive council have selected as a general subject for essays to be written by the high school pupils of the county, the following: "Frugality—the Need of the Rising Generation." The selection is a most happy and timely one and should commend itself most handsomely to the youthful writers. We hope to print in full some of the best of these papers.

The antithesis of frugality is doubtless one of the most striking faults of Americans, young and old. Not by any stretch of the imagination could we style ourselves as thrifty in so far as anything. So used to abundance have we become that we are wont to take many things perfunctorily that we ought to give the most thorough thought. In a large measure, economy may be said to be a lost art with us. In a sad commentary upon our national life and a condition that is in serious need of mending.

There is a world of difference between niggardly miserliness and true thrift or frugality. But the one is as far removed from the other as is the east from the west. Stinginess is mean and contemptible—frugality is laudable. If any discussion of the subject by the school boys and girls of this county will bring results in the actual living and practice of habits of frugality, it ought to be encouraged without reservation.

It may be said that no nation and no individual ever became great without thrift. It is the basic principle upon which is built every worthwhile achievement, and without it accomplishment is impossible. It is a splendid character builder and for self discipline it is unequalled. It develops will power and self confidence. It encourages one to make greater efforts and gives life a new meaning.

There are many phases of the question and the danger is that most of us want to give it only a limited construction—the saving of money. But this is only one side of thrift and the principle must be applied all around to make life complete and happy. Thrift in money, thrift in health and thrift in material things. But happily the practice of frugal habits in one department of life tends to develop a balanced schedule of living, and the principle that proves good in one thing is necessarily good in many things.

The man who saves money is usually a good citizen. As a rule he enjoys good health. He is the sort that stays home and tends his own business. He is a good worker. He provides well for his household and he avoids debt. He enjoys the respect of his fellows and he is a power for good in his community. He supports his church, and encourages education and the sheriff never advertises his property for sale for taxes.

About us on every hand are examples of the possibilities of thrift. Every day we see men rising to higher levels of living and influence, making themselves felt in the business and social affairs of the community, simply because they early in life learned the value of saving. The poor boy of yesterday is the man of affluence and influence today. It has been said that it is impossible to keep a working man "down." And if that man knows the art of saving there is no power on earth that can keep him from achieving mighty things.

Thrift is universal in application. It may be applied to all things, under any and all conditions and by all people. It is the secret of success. It is founded upon the principle of "every little bit added to what you've got makes a little bit more." The constant adding to and increasing of one's "pile" means that in due time it will take on the proportions of substantiality and independence.

Thrift is one of the greatest conservative forces on earth. It builds homes, buys farms and puts a premium on industry. It puts poor men in palace and opens the door of opportunity to him who is willing to be frugal. It drives the wolf from the door and removes the sting of poverty. It puts roses in the cheeks of women and makes boys and girls proud of their families.

THE CEAR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Bickett in his recent inaugural address said a number of things that have caused more or less comment. The Outlook prints the following paragraph and comments upon it thus:

"If I were the Czar of North Carolina instead of the Governor, I would issue an edict declaring that from date and after five years from date any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged without trial by jury and without benefit of clergy. Of course, in the beginning I would be denounced as an infamous tyrant, but after the law had been in effect for ten years the richest State in the Union would build a monument to me as the financial redeemer of my people."

Governor Bickett's program for the improving of country life contains other recommendations quite as interesting as the passage which we have here quoted. He advocates, among other things, training the girls of the State "so faithfully in the science of the kitchen as the boys in that of the cornfield." He advocates requiring the State Highway Commission engineers to prepare plans and specifications for all those who desire to install water, lights, and telephones in country homes. He asks for the appropriation of \$50,000 to provide moving-picture entertainments in rural schools and submitting to the people of a constitutional amendment establishing a six months' school term for every child in the State.

The Unlucky Soldier.

(Pittsburgh Post.)

"For a long time," the fat plumber said, "I have been trying to locate the most unlucky gink in the whole world."

"I now—"

"I have found him at last."

The thin carpenter showed curiosity.

"He is a soldier down on the border," the fat plumber continued.

"Do you mean that you think all of the boys down there are to be pitied?"

"I should say not."

"Then you have to furnish a diagram with your joke."

"This particular soldier is wealthy and has everything he wants back home."

"And still he is unlucky?"

"Yes. He wrote to his wife one day and told her she ought to do something for the boys at the front."

"Yes—"

"And the wife immediately bought 500 fresh fish and had them shipped to the border."

"That was fine of her."

"Now comes the unlucky part."

"I have been waiting for that."

"On the very day that the consignment reached the company, the woman's husband happened to be assigned to duty in the mess tent—"

"Yes—"

"And blamed if he didn't have to clean every one of those 500 fish."

A Glass-Covered Farm.

Winter farming under glass is becoming a thriving industry in New Jersey. It bids fair to be further stimulated by soaring prices and the general scarcity of fresh farm products such as can be successfully stored and held over after the regular summer growing season.

There are a number of these winter farms in various parts of the State, but few of them have made greater growth or have so large an output as the one operated in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, by the Seabrooks Farms Company, which has gained fame in recent years by reason of its extensive irrigation system, covering several hundred acres.

There are greenhouses. They are built of steel and glass and each is 300 feet long by 60 feet wide. Care has been taken in laying out this "winter farm" to take every advantage of the sunshine.

With the frigid winter world shut outside by the expansive glass roof, this snug "farm" has a succession of winter days right in the midst of the bleak months of December, January, and February.

"The farming" under glass is done on a very intensive scale. Three or four crops of such vegetables as radishes can be raised during a single season and no space is permitted to go to waste.

Cucumbers have special wire trellises to climb over, and, unlike those in the ordinary garden, the vines are not permitted to ramble about at will. It is the green-house grown tomatoes that require the most attention. After the tomato plants are set in the ground each one is carefully staked. Lateral branches are carefully pruned off and the vine or plant is trained into an upright single stalk. As the flowers develop they are pollinated carefully by a gentle shaking process. The leaves are cut away from around the clusters of fruit as they develop. As this process proceeds the green and ripening tomatoes hang in bunches along the single upright stalk.—Philadelphia North American.

Laurinburg News.

Special to The Exchange. Laurinburg, Feb. 20.—Prof. R. E. Walker was called home last week on account of the death of his uncle.

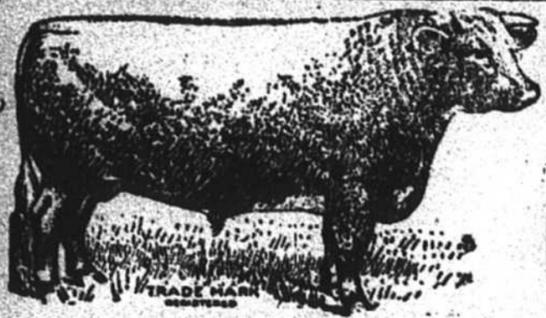
Mr. J. E. Malcom made a visit to Charlotte Sunday to visit relatives.

Mr. Alford of near Wagram has taken charge of the garage business here. We hope he will make good.

Laurinburg is to have another new store soon. Miss Bettie Watkins is to open a 5 and 10 cent store here in the near future.

Mrs. D. A. Watkins has returned from Baltimore and reports had weather up there.

Nearly \$4,000 in gold, currency and silver was taken from the clothing of Russell Tucker, killed in a fight with a posse near Spicy, Ohio. The money is said to have been taken from the First National Bank at Parrish.



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GEM THEATRE Laurinburg, N. C.

THURSDAY—FEBRUARY 22, LASKY PARAMOUNT "The Dupe" Blanche Sweet

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 23, MUTUAL SPECIAL FEATURE "A Lass of the Lumberlands," Helen Homes A spectacular chapter play. Matinee Free.

SATURDAY—FEBRUARY 24, SPECIAL "The Mixup," Charlie Chaplin. "The Heart of a Man." A thrilling Western Picture

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 26, LASKY PARAMOUNT "The Flow Girl," Mae Murray

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 27, LASKY PARAMOUNT "The Clown," Victor Moore of the Immortal "Chimmie Fadden" Pictures.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 28, LASKY PARAMOUNT "The Years of the Locust," Fannie Ward. Miss Ward is said to be the best dressed Actress in the Pictures.

THURSDAY—MARCH 1, MAYRY PICKFORD In "Less than the Dust"

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From experience we know how to plan Plumbing so as to cut out the unnecessary material and labor of Installing, and this is in connection with a suitable choice of GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES, means a a good job at its LOWEST COST. We don't want your job unless it calls for only that which we can Guarantee. As Expert Plumbers we can assure you perfect satisfaction and reasonable charges. WE KNOW HOW.

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Laurinburg, N. C.

Bragg On Us.

The Columbia State reads South Carolina a pretty stiff lecture, an incidentally puts North Carolina into splendid academic company, as follows:

The argument against free tuition in the state colleges and, incidentally, against the development of the state college system, might have had merit 50 years ago. They are antiquated, outworn and untimely in any commonwealth undertaking to support state colleges.

The state colleges should be supported liberally, they should be expanded, they should be raised steadily to higher and larger usefulness, or they should be abolished. The nagging should cease and the vision should dawn that if South Carolina is to maintain an educational system topped by higher institutions of learning it should maintain them not only well but cheerfully and proudly—as do North Carolina and Virginia and most of the other states.

State colleges are not an absolute necessity. No sort of public education is a necessity. We could have free public schools and the rich could

send their daughters and sons to Princeton, Harvard, North Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, where the support of state colleges is not a question of incessant irritation—where it does not constitute a kind of political seven or seventy years itch.

For that matter, the state of South Carolina is itself not an absolute necessary institution. It might be abolished and money might thereby be saved. The 45 counties might be divided between Georgia and North Carolina or they might be attached to one of these states. Many overhead charges would be eliminated and all that would be lost would be history, tradition, individuality, distinction, and self-respect, all of which undoubtedly cost hard money and a great deal of it—a considerable part of it going to support the institutions that make the state—South Carolina!—The Columbia State.

Miss Gertrude Lester, of New York city, returning from a shopping trip, found her home in flames. She dashed inside and rescued an awful of supplies, which, she said, were worth \$1,000.

Saving \$17 in two years, out of an allowance of ten cents a week, was the super-efficient stunt in thrift which Walter Yanish, a Pittsburg lad, claims to have accomplished. He told the story calmly to Justice Hoyt in children's court, in New York city, when assigned by a patrolman who found him asleep in a park. "Two years ago I got a job in a glass factory at Breckinridge, Pa," Yanish told the judge. "I received \$18.16 a week and my father made me give him all but the ten cents. As soon as I had saved \$17 I started for New York." "Important if true," was the comment of the judge as he remanded Yanish for investigation.

John Tarzetta, a steel worker of Clairton, Pa., returned home intoxicated, refused to eat the supper his wife had prepared for him and demanded liquor. The woman forced him into a chair, and, when her back was turned, Tarzetta whipped out a revolver and began firing. Mrs. Tarzetta secured another weapon and returned the fire until she was shot down, dying a few minutes later with the revolver tightly grasped in her hand.