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All news notes and communications of importance must be signed by the writer.

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We want a few more correspondents from the localities that are not already taken. Kindly look over this paper and note what sections are not sending in items and then let yours come. We will appreciate your help along this line very much.

We have been sending this paper complimentary to some persons who used to act as correspondents from their community, but some have not sent any items in quite a while and unless they resume shortly, we shall stop sending the paper. If your time is too precious to spare a few minutes in gathering items for our columns, our paper is too precious to send to you free. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

A CORRECTION.

In our last issue we stated that Mrs. J. C. Copeland was visiting Mrs. O. F. Bennett in Greensboro. This was a mistake. Mrs. Copeland is visiting Mrs. Bennett in Durham, N. C. These little errors will creep into a newspaper office, but we regret it just the same. We want all our readers to believe it is so when they see it in the Dispatch.

TOO MUCH.

Some of our friends are asking a most too much space in our paper for items that only interest some local community. We are always glad to give matters of public interest, but to take up nearly a whole page for one community is spreading it on rather thick. In the future we will give general publicity to all these matters but cannot give a full account of every small detail. We trust our friends will understand what we are driving at and will govern themselves accordingly. However, we do job printing and will be glad to have the work done upon this basis.

Taxes and then more taxes! License taxes and more license taxes seem to be the order of the day. Recently a gentleman representing the State Auditor has been in this community, looking up special taxes and what he did to the boys was AP, and the end is not yet. The government of State is being run with a lavish hand and they must have more money and still more. Those who have must have it taken from them, and those who have not must have even that which they have taken from them. This may not be just exactly orthodox but it illustrates what we mean, and those who have visited know all about it. Dearly beloved, there is still one remedy and only one, turn the rascals out.

LOOKS FOR REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Editor of the Daily News:

I have been following the letters in this department with keen interest. I only asked the Republican writers to wait with due patience and let the party select a candidate for President and not try and cross the bridge before they reached it. I asked the Democrats to thank Roosevelt for Wilson and not thank God.

Roosevelt and his followers claimed they were steam rolled, or deprived

of what was theirs at Chicago. It was a party custom to dispose of contests and disputes as they did. The same rules were in vogue in 1904, when Roosevelt was nominated and the same rules were in vogue in 1908, when Roosevelt aided in or had Taft nominated.

Whether these methods had been used until the time had come for a change remains to be seen. Neither side would lay aside personal preference and prejudice for party loyalty.

But that has got nothing to do with the victory Republicans gained in the northern states yesterday. Boys, the Republicans are rising, 1916 will be a home coming to the Republican party. The majority will swell out a mighty multitude.

It matters not whom the Republican party nominates, northern Republicans will have to elect him. The south may go Democratic and get their old regular vote, in the electoral college. Because you know—Wilson is the monstrous strong—everything he stands or has stood for has been repudiated at the polls.

Republicans, the people of the country, I mean up north, and elsewhere are waiting for a chance to get to vote Wilson and the whole Democrat family out of the White House.

Well, they will all be married then—possibly—because some woman said in your columns it was their business and it is.

I think sentiment is anti-Democratic without much reference to the candidate.

Democratic henchmen and leaders will offer an excuse for their defeat out here it is. They were beat in spots—because nobody—I mean a majority—did want the, a lack of votes.

A READER.

Ht. Airy, Nov. 3, 1915.

"FOREIGNERS FIRST," DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is altogether probable that Democratic leaders in the coming session of Congress will call some of the administrative department heads to account for the manner in which government appropriations have been expended. This administration has thrown itself open to just criticism in so many instances and in such important particulars that Democratic Congressmen will find embarrassment in defending the party record in their 1916 campaigns, and they do not relish the predicament in which they are unwittingly placed.

It is not merely extravagance that has put the Democratic party in bad standing before the country. If the money were merely wasted, doing nobody harm, there would be sufficient grounds for criticism, but when the administration uses the money and offices of the American people against the interests of our own countrymen, the situation is one that invites a degree of censure and rebuke that renders the word "criticism" inadequate.

The recent example of the department of commerce issuing a statement to the press boasting that it had aided Swiss manufacturers in securing orders for toys in American is a case in point. While American toy manufacturers are employing salesmen to place their goods in their own home market, the department lent the aid of Government employes to the marketing of Swiss goods in this country in competition with the American product. As an illustration of the Democratic idea of "America First," this is a shining example that has probably never been surpassed. The nearest approach to it was the removal of the sugar duty at the request of men who openly admitted that they expected such action to drive American producers out of business.

With an administration preaching "America First" and practicing "Switzerland First," the Democratic spell-binder of 1916 is certain to have a sorry time. He will have an embarrassing time of it when some native born American citizen stands up in the audience and asks the candidate to explain this feature of Democratic

administration—a policy maintained at a time when the department of Labor is sending out bulletins showing a very large number of unemployed in practically every city in the United States.

In these days of organization for mutual co-operation, every city has its Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade for the purpose of promoting local commercial interests, to encourage the development of local industries and invite new enterprises to begin operations in the local field.

All these organizations urge a policy expressed by the phrase, "Patrolize Home Industries." Every local merchant, banker, and mechanic preaches the doctrine. Every newspaper gives columns of space to arguments designed to induce its readers to buy from local merchants. It is sound economic sense for the community, for the county, for the state, and for the nation.

Naturally, it is a severe shock to people who have contributed of their hard earned money to build up this sentiment, when they see Government officials using government money to foster Swiss industries. Not that the American people have any prejudice whatever against Swiss toys. Far from it. But the loyal American has an intense prejudice in favor of the American article, whether it be a toy or something in the line of daily necessity. And that same loyal American will not stand for insincerity which preaches "America First," and practices "Foreigners First."

Hence the likelihood that the department of commerce will be asked to explain itself.

ECLIPSE SIGHTED OFF FRYING PAN.

Captain of Steam Barge Reports Encountering German Officers Sunday Week Ago—Tried to Throw Line Aboard Yawl in Storm.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 8.—Captain George Wilson of the steam barge Mary Ann, just arrived in Bridgeport from Brunswick, Ga., reported today that he sighted the auxiliary yawl Eclipse on which six interned German officers recently escaped from Norfolk as he was off Frying Pan Shoals, North Carolina, a week ago last Sunday.

Although positive in his identification of the vessel, with which he is very familiar, Captain Wilson has not yet notified the State Department of the sighting of the fugitive officers craft. Captain Wilson stated that he sighted the yawl during a heavy wine storm. She seemed to be having a hard time keeping her deck above water. The barge captain bore down upon the Eclipse intending to throw a tow line aboard. Four of the Germans, however, rushed on deck and hoisted the sails. With sails under water the little craft sped away before the wind. The light yawl easily outdistanced the heavy steam barge and although Captain Wilson hailed the men in the yawl they gave no response.

PASTOR AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Infringement of Personal Rights, He Tells Colleagues.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

Declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic is impracticable and that such action deprives citizens of their constitutional rights, the Rev. John S. Young, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, startled his fellow ministers at the weekly meeting today of Presbyterian clergymen.

"I have said and now say," went on the Rev. Mr. Young, "that I am not an advocate of prohibition. The saloon today is the destruction of our American citizenship, but prohibition, which is directly against the Constitution of the United States, will never cure the evil.

"Men must be educated to leave liquor alone. No other way will be found in my opinion, to correct the evil. And unless our Constitution is changed I see no other way to avoid depriving a man of his constitutional rights."

Gratitude is one of the hardest debts to pay.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS FOR NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

Called Upon Men of All Shades of Opinion to Support Program—Call to Reckoning.

New York, Nov. 8.—President Wilson opened the Administration campaign for its National defense program in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered here at the Manhattan Club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself in order to assume "full liberty and self-development." Significantly, he said that "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the people of our own hemispheres," adding that "we wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth of action."

The President was received with enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and filled even to the galleries with Democrats happy over their victory of Tuesday in New York City. When the President arose to speak every one applauded until he was forced to signal for quiet.

"Within a year," said the President, "we have witnessed what we did not think possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in battle. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of Government and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our National action or development."

The President called upon "men of all shades of political opinion" to rally to the support of the defense program. He said it represented "the best professional and expert opinion of the country" and gave warning that "if men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbances."

There is no need for the country to feel panic-stricken, the President declared; because it stands in friendly relations with the world. He spoke of the United States as "a nation too big and generous to be exacting but yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or involved."

Outlining the defense program the President said it included an increase in the standing army, the training within the next three years of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual forces of 133,000 and the strengthening of the National Guard. He laid particular emphasis on the need of ample equipment.

The President declared that the Navy already is a "very great and efficient force" but that in order to bring it to a point of "extraordinary force and efficiency" a definite policy must be adopted and hastened, and an adequate supply of men and equipment provided.

In addition to speaking on National defense, the President attacked "men who love other countries better than America" and men who stir up religious and sectarian antagonism. He declared that such men should be "called to a reckoning."

Just before the dinner the President shook hands with all the guests, including Charles F. Murphy.

RYAN ADDRESSES GOLDSBORO CROWD.

Former Secretary of State Pays Tribute to President Wilson.

Goldsboro, Nov. 8.—Some of the jingo papers have been throwing fits over Mr. Bryan's alleged criticism of President Wilson's preparedness policy. No finer tribute could be paid Mr. Wilson than was spoken of him by Mr. Bryan in his address here today.

TURNING OUT TUBERS.

Two incidents stand out in the farming experiences of Will Edwards, of Lee county, North Carolina. Both were valuable lessons driven home by experience. In 1901, when cotton was his chief crop, his yield from twenty-one acres was only seven bales. That was a convincing lesson in favor of diversification. The other experience came in 1913, when he traveled all the way to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to interest commission merchants in the Southern sweet potato—only to return home and create a local market. These two reverses were big factors in establishing his future success with sweets.

When Mr. Edwards first began growing sweet potatoes for the home market he was looked upon as a fadist. For fifteen years, however, he had supplied his own community as well as other towns throughout the state with sweet potato plants for bedding. Why could not the vegetable itself be grown at a profit? How well this one-horse farmer did create a demand finds abundant testimony in figures. He has kept records on his two-acre potato field. Here are the figures for the year, 1914:

He bedded sixty bushels. From those beds he gathered and shipped to local markets 88,500 potato plants. The market price ranged from a dollar and fifty cents to two dollars a thousand. His total income from that source was \$152.75. Two dollars for nitrate of soda represented his cash outlay. Seed potatoes, manure and labor might thus be represented: Potatoes were worth sixty dollars, labor twenty-eight dollars, bedding and manure ten dollars. This still left a profit of fifty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

He marketed 400 of the 500 bushels produced at an average market price of eighty cents a bushel. The total income was \$320. Figuring his expense for labor in handling, storing and barreling at twenty cents a bushel and the other items of expense are thus distributed: Cost of bedding, three cents; plants, two cents; waste by shrinking and rotting, five cents. These figures place the cost of production at thirty cents a bushel.

The local market used his entire crop. A railroad dining car service was his biggest customer. A division covering a distance of 200 miles engaged nine bushels a week from September to May. The potatoes were packed in apple barrels and delivered at the local station. They were assorted in three grades—fancy, medium and "strings."

The potato diary kept by Mr. Edwards reveals the cultural methods he follows. The land is broken in March to a depth of four inches. Subsequent workings with a harrow are made between March and June to produce a mellow seed bed. Ten two-horse loads of stable manure are applied to the acre. Six hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer are used, the analysis being ammonia, three per cent; potash, ten per cent; phosphoric acid, eight per cent. The plants are set the first of June. The rows are three feet apart and the plants are set eighteen inches apart in the row. Four cultivations with the plow and two with the hoe are given.

His methods of storing sweet potatoes through the winter months are significant, since he attributes a large share of his success as a potato grower to this matter. Here is what his diary records: Potatoes are dug after the first killing frost. They are hilled in the patch in conical-shaped mounds, each containing thirty to forty bushels. A one-horse load of pine straw is used to each hill, the straw being piled to the depth of a man's arm. Then a sprinkling of earth, just enough to hold the straw and to exclude air, is heaped on the mound. The hills are capped at the grower to this matter. Here is what top with straw when no wooden shelter is provided. A variety of potato to easily subject to "sweating" is best stored with the straw cap, rather than under a wooden shelter. The temperature of each hill is taken at regular intervals. From October to early spring the potatoes are kept in the hills.

October interests share Mr. Ed-

ward's attention. Cotton, soy beans, dewberries and a plum orchard are profitable enterprises on his sixty acres in cultivation. But potatoes are his hobby. Furthermore, he believes that two acres that work are worth fifty that sulk.

S. R. W.

A PROFITABLE SERIES OF SWAPS.

(From the Pathfinder.)

If some genius would establish a sort of universal exchange where any one could trade off his un-needed or unused possessions for those of some one else which he could profitably use would be universally hailed as a benefactor. Such an exchange would doubtless prevent many disappointments and losses that result when dissatisfied persons undertake on their own hook to dispose of property of which they have grown tired, or for which they have no further use, for not every one is fortunate and successful as Harry Turner of Germantown, Pa.

Turner had a box camera for which he had paid \$28. It was a perfectly good camera and gave satisfactory results but he grew tired of it and inserted an advertisement in the exchange-and-sale columns of a newspaper. Not long afterwards the owner of an organ called to talk business with him. It didn't take them long to close a bargain and Turner found himself the possessor of an organ. In time, however, the music of the organ began to pall on him and he swapped it for a bicycle. After riding the bicycle a while he yielded to the longing for music which had returned and exchanged the vehicle for a phonograph and a bunch of records, getting \$25 to boot.

The phonograph was a right but when it came into his possession Turner began to see the possibilities in a continuous exchange of property and determined to keep right on. He continued to patronize the advertising columns of the paper and in a short time the phonograph became the property of an Englishman who gave in return for it three good old paintings. Turner really didn't realize the value of these works of art until he was offered eight building lots for them. He quickly relinquished title to the pictures, however, and became owner of the real estate. In a short time he traded this property to a man and his wife for an automobile that had cost \$4,000.

Turner and his family enjoyed riding in the machine for six months. Then they decided it would be more fun to ride in a motorboat. An ad was inserted in the paper as a matter of course and in a trice the auto was turned over to a man who gave a 30-foot motorboat in exchange for it. The family enjoyed this for quite a while and then some one made a cash offer of \$575 for it. Turner promptly sold the boat and with part of the proceeds bought a smaller one.

At last accounts Turner was resting on his laurels, well satisfied with the results of his trading for, in addition to the motorboat he had accumulated enough money to buy a number of cameras if he had wanted them. Besides, he says, he had lots of fun out of the experiences and at the same time had the use of every one of the articles that passed through his hands in the series of exchanges. Best of all, every one concerned was perfectly satisfied and glad to make the exchanges.

Not long ago a legal light in Washington had occasion to call upon a certain official of the treasury department whose softly modulated voice had gained him the designation of "the silent one."

The messenger to this official stopped the lawyer as he was going into the room, saying that his chief was "not in."

"Oh, yes, he is," said the lawyer, "he's in there!" and he pointed to the room, the inside of which was not visible from where he stood.

"But, sir—but," began the puzzled and bewildered messenger, "how do you know that?"

"Because," chuckled the visitor, "It's so still in there!"

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