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ASKS FOR ARGUMENT, NOT ABUSE.

"Dog-Killer" Reproaches "J." For Voting for Whiskey at Walnut Cove. Two Bitter Pills.

Mr. Editor:

In our last letter, we said that as long as Mr. "J." continued to palm off abuse as argument in support of the liquor business, we would waste no more time on him. But as it seems that he has melled down somewhat in his last letter and now wants to make it appear that he is not trying to defend the business and wants us to answer some questions, we will consider some of the things he said in his last letter.

First, then you say, Mr. "J." that we made groundless charges against you when we left the impression that you said all are mean who say anything against this business, and charged you with trying to defend or uphold it. We do not wish to misrepresent you. But we did say that it seemed that you thought every one was mean who opposed the business and the course you were taking to uphold it. We admit, however, that you did not say so in just so many words, but you did say it by your actions or by what you said about them in other ways. A statement in your last letter will show that what we said in this matter is not without foundation. In that letter you said that you had not offered a single paragraph in defense of the liquor business. And it is equally certain, Mr. "J." that you have not offered a single word against it. Then please tell us what you have been writing about, if not only to find fault with, and belittle those who have not spoken out against the business down there. If you did not think they were mean, then why did you so belittle and abuse us all? Here are two pills of your own make, and you will have to swallow one or the other of them, and we believe that either one of them will make you sick. You will either have to admit that when you had nothing else to write about, but to say hard things about those who had spoken out against the whiskey business down there you thought they were mean enough to justify you in what you said against them, and that therein you did give us ground to say that it seemed that you thought they were mean, or else admit that you said those hard things without a cause. Which pill will you take? If it tastes bitter we can't help it, you made it so, and brought about the necessity of your having it to swallow. As to the charge we made about your trying to defend the liquor business being without foundation, we will just say that we have never accused you of bringing a single argument in support of it. In fact, that is just what we have tried to get you to do. We wanted you to bring your argument in support of the business if you had any to bring, and not be abusing those who are opposing it. But it is just like you said in your last letter, you have not offered a single paragraph of argument in its support. But we are informed that you did offer your vote for it, and to this must be added the abuse and discouragements you offered those who told you that you made a mistake or did wrong in doing so. When a person helps to establish a thing in a place and then abuses, belittles, and tries to discourage those who oppose it, does he not defend the thing just to that extent? Surely he does. This is just what you have done in the whiskey business down there. You helped to vote it on a people, even the whole world, not only men, but helpless women and children, and all exposed to its evil influences. Yet all of them except the men in Walnut Cove were denied any vote or voice in saying whether or not it should be so.

And because some of them made complaint about it, you belittled and abused them for it. Yet you tell the public that we made a groundless charge against you when we said that you were trying to uphold the liquor business. Now, who made the groundless charge? Did I make a false charge in the matter, or did you make one when you said to the public that my charge was without foundation? I am willing to let the public judge between us in the matter. But I wish to say to you that this is another bitter pill, but there would have been no need of your having it to swallow, had you not fixed it up and tried to put it into my mouth. And if you don't want to keep yourself sick on these nasty bitter things, you had better quit fixing them up and trying to put them into my mouth. For I will not swallow them.

It does seem that if you have no argument that you can bring in favor of the whiskey business, and you do not want to say anything against it, you could afford to be quiet about it, and not be abusing those who have spoken out against it. But you say that it was our mode of attack that you have been speaking against. Now, Mr. "J." it seems to us that that is far-fetched. If you have not sufficient interest in the liquor business to bring arguments, either for, or against it, what matter's it with you about our mode of attack? The fact of the matter is, you have shown your colors for whiskey by casting your vote for it and then by abusing those who said you did wrong in doing so. And now because you can bring no arguments to justify your course in the matter, you fall back on our mode of attack, as your ground of objection to what has been said. We imagine that if the attack had been made in some other way, your objection would have been just the same. And further, if we had been the only one who made the attack then perhaps we might think that possibly we were blind and made it in an improper way. But various ones made the attack. Some refined and well educated people, school teachers who have the respect and confidence of the best people in the country were among the number; and they all made the attack from their respective view-points, and in the way their own reason and judgment deemed to be proper. Yet, you called them "Smart Alexs," and said other hard things about them. If there is not at least one person on the other side of the house, who is rapidly proving himself a Smart Alex, then we, and many others are mistaken and have too little sense to know what a Smart Aleck is. There is a person whose years and experience are little beyond those of a mere stripling. He has cast his vote for whiskey, which every thoughtful person knows is filling the land with misery and shame. He can bring no arguments to justify his action in the matter; yet he is busy and smart enough to jump on people whose years and experience entitle them to at least the courteous consideration of the young, and abuse them because they have spoken out against

the whiskey business down there. Take a good look at him, Mr. "J." size him up, and tell the readers of the Reporter what you think of him.

You say that our statement about your stopping with us for dinner one day last summer is not true. We beg your pardon, Mr. "J." we did make a mistake as to the time of this occurrence, but not as to the fact of the occurrence. It was a year ago last summer, when you stopped with us, and not last summer, as stated in our letter. We discovered the mistake just after we had mailed our letter to the Reporter; and we trusted that you would exercise charity enough towards us not to hold us up as a falsifier just because we happened to make a mistake as to the time you stopped with us. We were glad to have you stop with us that day, and no mention would have been made of it, had you not tried to make it appear that we had done something mean and sneaking, and therefore had not the backbone to disclose our whereabouts. While it was unpleasant to us to speak of this matter, we mentioned your stopping with us and the particulars of the occasion, in order to press the matter home to you in such a way that you could not mistake our whereabouts.

Now, Mr. "J." I am tired of these wranglings, and it has not been my desire to refer to personal matters; but it seems that your letters have been of such a nature as to make it necessary for me to do so to some extent in order to exonerate myself from your charges or imputations. Let us stop this abominable thing. I imagine that the readers of the Reporter are disgusted with our letters already, both yours and mine. So if you have any arguments to bring in support of the liquor business, why just bring them, and let us bring ours on the other side; and don't be causing us to have to waste our time to answer your personal charges.

We intended to answer your questions in this letter, but as the letter is too long already we will have to defer them till we write again, at which time we will tell you about your five dollar challenge.

DOG-KILLER.

Come to Sunday School.

King, July 10.

We want to ask one favor of the boys that stay at home and run over town and break into houses, to come out to Sunday School and be better boys. Parents, make your children go to Sunday School. Some men say they had rather for their children to go fishing on Sunday than to go to Sunday School. Men and women, you are wrong in such an idea as this. Now, parents will you please look after your children, more particularly especially on Sunday and keep them out of bad company, it is better to be alone than to be in bad company.

BILLEY BOY.

A VERY CLOSE CALL

"I struck my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists Price 50 cents.

THE ONE-HORSE FARM.

Prof. J. S. Newman Argues That It is Chief Enemy of Progressive Agriculture in the South.

The chief enemy to progressive agriculture in the Southern States is the "one-horse farm." The equipment of the one-horse farm is generally a cheap mule, too weak, as usually fed, to do good work; a boy Dixie, and a scooter plow provided with shovel, scooter and half-shovel. This primitive equipment in the hands of one ignorant of the very fundamental principles underlying successful agriculture is a guarantee of not only failure in production, but of the deterioration of the soil. The history of Southern agriculture fully illustrates and substantiates these statements.

The land-owner has the matter largely in his own hands. Self-preservation and the protection of his lands from continued waste demand that he stop the present practice of superficial preparation, ignorant and wasteful use of fertilizers upon land incapable of retaining the moisture necessary for their utilization by the plant and cultivation which is destructive rather than conducive to the best development of plant growth and production. The average land-owner tenants out his land to any responsible person who can secure supplies from a merchant by mortgaging crops not yet planted, and buy on credit some broken-down horse or mule blanketed also with a mortgage. The landlord does this knowing and acknowledging that what he receives from the tenant will not pay for the deterioration of the land from which his profit is supposed to be derived. This policy and practice are suicidal in their results.

OUTWORN METHODS.

The tendency of the age in all other enterprises is towards concentrated efforts combined with the use of the most advanced and economical implements and machinery. The farming industry must fall into line and keep up with the procession.

Cotton mills are discarding antiquated machinery and installing instead the most up-to-date appliances of every description. We find no one-horse cotton or woolen mills, no one-horse cotton-oil mills, no stringer and scrap iron railroad track. We never now hear of the whip saw or the upright saw of fifty years ago, but the one-horse plow is still in evidence.

Land-owners can protect their land, increase their products and benefit their one-horse tenants by requiring them to unite their teams in the preparation of the land. The writer did this thirty-five years ago. The tenants complained in spring, but thanked him in the fall. The best investment a one-horse farmer can make is the purchase of another horse or mule. Land cannot be properly prepared by a single team nor can the most valuable and economical implements be utilized with less than two-horse power. The weeder, which should be on every farm, is the only exception to this statement.

BUY ANOTHER MULE.

Any small farmer can better afford to buy the extra mule than he can to attempt to farm with one, provided he will determine to plant no more land than he can thoroughly prepare and fertilize and will diversify and rotate his crops, thus producing ample food for the stock and annually increas-

ing the productive implements, such as the Chattanooga reversible disc plow, the Mallory plow, the disc harrow, the disc cultivator, the mower, etc., on all of which the plowman rides, better crops can be grown at reduced cost. By the use of such labor-saving implements the wages of one man can be saved, and this will buy the extra mule, while the improvement of the land and increased crops will pay for the implements.

Again, the improved preparation will not only reduce the fertilizer bill, but will increase the effects of those used by enabling the soil to absorb and retain more moisture. For the same reason it will render the droughts of summer less injurious. Again, by having full team, more work can be done, while the land is in the best condition in both preparation and cultivation. By using wide scrapes and cultivators the two mules will be able to cultivate the corn and cotton promptly after each rain, and thus dispense with much of the hoe work. More than twice the load can be carried on a two-horse wagon than on the one-horse.

BETTER MACHINERY CAN BE USED.

One man with two mules can do more and better work in preparing land than two men with one-horse plows. One man riding a mowing machine can do more work and do it better than five men with grass scythes. By using a double team, without increasing the area under cultivation, twice as much soil is made available to plant roots while its capacity for absorbing and holding moisture is quadrupled, thus diminishing the risk of injury to the crops by either excessive rains or summer drought, thereby insuring larger crops of better quality at reduced cost of production.

Not only is this true, but instead of increasing in fertility, as is usually the case with the one-horse farm, with a judicious rotation and deep and thorough preparation the productive capacity of two-horse farms is annually increased. A three-year system of rotation in which cotton, corn, small grain, peas and sorghum constitute the principal crops may be made to combine profit and progressive improvement of the soil.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The following rotation combines money crops, forage and soil renovation:

First year: Field (a)—20 acres cotton; field (b)—20 acres corn and peas; field (c)—10 acres small grain followed by peas, 5 acres sorghum, 5 acres peas and hog crops.

Second year: Field (a)—Corn and peas; field (b)—Small grain followed by peas, sorghum and hog crops; field (c)—Cotton.

Third year: Field (a)—Small grain followed by peas; field (b)—Cotton; field (c)—Corn and peas.

[In the above table, substitute tobacco for cotton in this country, tobacco being our money crop.—Editor Reporter.]

It will be observed that in this rotation two-thirds of the cultivated land has humus supplying and renovating crops every year.

Sweet potatoes, ground peas, soja beans, artichokes, rape and chufas are classed as hog crops. These are to be gathered by the hogs under movable fences, which are easily made with cable hog wire by nailing strips of plank to the posts and bradnig the wire to

the plank. To move this the plank, with wire attached, can be rolled and carried to the new plot to be inclosed. The posts are reset at the same distance apart as before and the plank re-nailed to them. By this means pork can be grown very cheaply without recourse to the corn crib. Ten acres should be sodded in Bermuda grass and several planted in alfalfa, the former for permanent pasture and the latter for green soiling or for hay. A few acres in Texas bluegrass will complete the pasturage for permanent use, as this is green when Bermuda is dormant. Rye sown thickly, part in drill and part broadcast, is the best winter grass.—Prof. J. S. Newman, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Our State Normal And Industrial College.

The catalogue of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, advertisement of which appears in another column, shows an enrollment during the past year of 536 college students and 353 pupils in the Practice and Observation School.

Students secure free tuition by agreeing to become teachers in the public or private schools of the State for at least two years after leaving the college, and in no other way can free tuition be secured. All the free tuition students cannot secure board in the dormitories where board is furnished at actual cost, but places will be reserved in the dormitories for 175 free tuition students and 175 paying students. Provision will be made for fifty free tuition students with board in private families and twenty-five tuition-paying students with board in private families.

There are so many applications for free tuition with board in dormitories that will be necessary occasionally to hold competitive examinations, and in order to secure a chance for one of these free tuition places with board in the dormitories an application should be in the hands of President McIver on or before July 15. Each county in the State is entitled to one of these places, according to the white population of the county. In the dormitories the annual expense of a free tuition student for board, laundry, and fees for registration, physician's attendance, library, use of text-books, etc., is \$115. Tuition-paying students pay \$160. Non-residents of the State pay \$180. The annual expenses of students in private families is about \$12 more than that of boarders in the college dormitories.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation