

# THE MOCKSVILLE HERALD

Subscription \$1.00 A Year.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF MOCKSVILLE AND DAVIE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Issued Every Thursday

VOLUME 3.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1912.

NUMBER 5.

## More About Use of the Road Drag

"Line upon line, precept upon precept." It is not too often to preach the gospel of road repairs every day, especially at this season of the year. You who are skeptical about the of the split log drag, take this testimony from the Troy Mont-gomerian:

"All of us thought the roads were ruined when the freezes, snow, sleet and rain put in their work recently. Not so, D. W. Saunders, who lives three miles southwest of Troy, put his mules to a split log drag and in half a day converted what was an almost impassable road between his place and town into the same admirable turnpike that it was before the bad weather set in. We had begun to despair of good roads, thinking them a failure, but since Mr. Saunders has demonstrated that the most trying weather cannot deprive us of good roads long at a time, we are stronger than ever in favor of good roads.

No dirt can stand up well under sleet, snow, freezes and constant rain, but since these last but a short time during the year, there can be no reason to oppose good roads because of the few days they are not good. Better have 11 months of good roads than 12 months of bad ones."

That is the note. Pass it along among the unbelievers. Stick it under the noses of road superintendents who are wasting the people's money hauling dirt, and shaping up roads in the summer and then not touching again, leaving it to be worn down by the fall travel and washed away by the winter rains, with the result that might easily have been a firm roadbed, is turned into soft mud almost impassable. If the supervisors can see it, then let some live, sensible man in the neighborhood raise such a rumpus that others will join him and make the old officials take notice. Or what might be better in some instances, let him make a drag and donate it half a day now and then as an object lesson. Every community must have a leader, anyway, or the progress is apt to be backward. — Greensboro News.

## North Carolina Pays Heavily in Revenue

At the request of Senator Overman, Secretary McVeagh of the Treasury Department has furnished the following information as to the amount of revenue paid to and the amount received from the Federal government by North Carolina, receipts from customs, internal revenue and corporation tax, and miscellaneous receipts for 1911, \$7,316,977.17 Disbursements were made by the Federal Government for North Carolina for public buildings, custom service, public health and marine hospital service, assay office (Charlotte) and rivers and harbors, \$1,254,100.58.

The amount paid to the Federal government for the fiscal year 1911 in excess of the amount of revenue received by North Carolina from the government is \$5,962,876.60.

Senator Overman thinks that Uncle Sam is getting the best of the old North State.

**133 Convictions in N. C.**  
Mr. James R. Young, insurance commissioner, returned yesterday to Raleigh from Charlotte, where he went to look after some fire escape matters. During the 45 days of the present year the insurance department has secured five convictions for house-burning in North Carolina. During Mr. Young's administration there have been 133 convictions for this crime.

BUY a light-running, easy riding High Point Buggy, at Holton Bros.

## Two Reasons for Reducing Cotton Crop

All recognize, this year, that it is necessary to reduce the cotton acreage; but all do not seem to appreciate the double reason for this reduction in acreage. All realize that the total crop was too large this year and that the acreage must be reduced in order to reduce the cotton production; but few seem to realize that it is equally important that we reduce the acreage, because we are using too large a portion of our land in cotton growing. Instead of using over 30,000,000 acres to produce from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bales, we should and can easily produce all the cotton the world now needs, an average year, on 20,000,000 acres. If the crop of 1911 had been grown on 20,000,000 acres it would have been a profitable crop, and none will deny that 20,000,000 acres ought to be made to produce 12,000,000 bales of cotton. Moreover, the acreage should be decreased not only because we are producing too much and too little per acre, but also because so long as we plant so large a part of our land in cotton we cannot improve its fertility as rapidly as we should, and there is not enough land and labor left to produce the other crops we need and for which our soil and climate are well adapted.

In short, we are planting too much land to cotton, because we are growing more cotton than the world will use at profitable prices and because putting so large a proportion of land to one crop is a bad system of farming and because we don't yet know how to grow cotton well enough to justify growing the crop so largely. — Progressive Farmer.

## Dog Law for North Carolina is Needed

In Kentucky there is a dog law which has grown to be a great revenue producer. It has not only resulted in the protection of the sheep-breeders in that State, but it has contributed very largely to the support of the public schools; the dog tax being devoted to this purpose. In the years 1907-1910, both inclusive, the sheep claims paid by the State aggregated \$197,000; the dog tax amounted to \$495,000 and the amount paid to the school fund was \$297,000. In 1911 it is estimated that the tax collected on dogs in the State added more than \$325,000 to the school fund.

A tax like this is a tax worth while. It protects both sheep and dogs, besides contributing immensely to the welfare of the schools. When the next North Carolina Legislature convenes, it would be well for the members of that body to study the Kentucky law. Charlotte Observer.

## Have Helped Him Beyond Measure

The Statesville Landmark says the assertions that this State been "fixed" for Wilson is without foundation. Of course it is, but it is, being noised around for a purpose, the purpose being to scare the friends of the other candidates from the track. It's mostly bumcombe, but is having the desired effect. We agree with Landmark that some of those newspapers that have been attacking Wilson have helped him beyond measure. — Greensboro Record.

Claude Click, of Asheville, a brakeman on a local freight train, got his foot caught in a switch frog at Morganton Monday. Realizing that escape was impossible he fell to the side and braced himself to prevent his body being drawn beneath the train, and calmly watched the train pass over his foot, crushing it to a pulp. Persons who saw the man's danger were powerless to render aid and Click was taken to Asheville for treatment.

Telephone Charlie Brown for fruits and vegetables. No. 49.

## The Home Circle

Man, like the fire, is apt to torment women by going out at night.

A step taken for mother is a pearl dropped into your future diadem.

We help our children most when we help them to take an honest view of themselves, and this we can never do by flattering their too easily flattered self-conceit.

Of all places, praise should be most lavishly used in the family circle. How many of us keep all our words of kindness for strangers, for those in whom we have not one spark of vital interest; and to the hearts dependent upon us for sympathy and appreciation, have scarcely one cheery word.

Make every home where there are boys, cheerful, comfortable and enjoyable. Remember the good example, taught us by the best of books, let us kill the "fatted calf" for the prodigals. Then they will not frequent billiard and drinking saloons, but will love and enjoy the friendship of the fire-side.

"Good morning," with a hearty wish for blessings in the tone of its utterance, cheers the heart of faint and fearful ones, and softens many a hard spot that has place by inheritance or cultivation, in the breasts of humanity. The love-light, beams from the eye when one is greeted by such words as "Good nights many a weary spirit to a chamber of rest and peace and to a land of pleasant dreams.

Superstition is nearly as old as man and that it exists now quite as strong though not as widespread as in the early ages of our world, is proved by the various rites and ceremonies practised on certain days throughout the year. Even those who ridicule them, yet participate in them "just for fun" have a lingering half-suspicion in their minds that they might come true; especially is this the case when inclination points the way. St. Valentine is the acknowledged patron saint of lovers; and the peculiar customs connected with the day were referred to by writers nearly 500 years ago.

If the little child get a bump or a fall, or a cut or a skinned finger, mother will say: "Come to your mother and let her pet you," and she will kiss the bumped head and wrap up the hurt finger with a few kind words. Then the child knows you love it, and it will love you and always respect you, and when years have passed and gone and they have grown to manhood and womanhood they will look back to their childhood days as the happiest days of their lives.

A word of comfort kindly spoken, Will many a moment cheer; A word of scorn to a heart that's broken, Will cause grief for many a year.

In England, Scotland, France and some other parts of the continent it was formerly the custom of the young people to meet, write each other's or some of their acquaintances' names on a slip of paper, which were thrown into a box from which they were drawn, the men taking the girls' names and vice versa. The person thus drawn became one's valentine and for a whole year "was bound to devote himself to the one who drew him. Sometimes, of course, this led to real engagements between the parties, and often tricks were played in such a way that the slips of paper fell into the hands they were meant for. During the fifteenth century married people could be chosen as well as those who were not married, and often very valuable presents were exchanged.

## Great Advantages to Live Stock Raisers

Washington, D. C., February 16.—"The South offers over \$100,000,000 yearly to livestock raisers who will locate in that section and supply the demand for meats. The South consumes more meat per capita than any other section of the country. Fifty Southern cities are offering over \$22,000,000 yearly to dairymen who will supply their demand for dairy products."

These startling statements are made in an unusually attractive booklet devoted to stock raising in the Southeast which has just been issued by the Southern Railway System for distribution among stockmen and farmers of the West and Northwest in an effort to induce them to move into this region and take up the raising of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and hogs, thereby enriching themselves and keeping in the South the vast sums now being paid other sections for meat and dairy products. Attention is also given to the great opportunities for profit in raising poultry.

So important to the interests of the people of the South does the Southern Railway feel the live stock and dairy industry, that in addition to advertising to the outside world the great field open for profitable development in this direction, it is now operating a "Daily Instruction Car" over its lines in the States served by it for the purpose of giving all possible information to the people at home about raising live stock and the production of milk, cream and butter.

The booklet is gilded with splendid illustrations of stock, forage crops, ideal dairies and pasture lands and live reading matter telling of the exceptional advantages awaiting the practical dairyman and stockman in the Southeast. The wide circulation which this handsome booklet will be given by the Southern Railway and affiliated lines should prove an effective boost for the South.

## Let Farmers Union Shun the Politician

It is especially needful that the Farmers Union be on the lookout for scheming politicians and office-seekers this campaign year. The following advice by the "Carolina Union Farmer" cannot be too earnestly heeded: "Of course, the Farmers Union can't control the actions of individuals, and especially an individual who was never heard of outside of his vicinity until the Farmers Union brought him into prominence. bobs up and attempts to ride into political office. When this occurs it proves that a fellow like that is a mighty sorry leader of the Farmers Union and thinks more of a political office than he does of the organization. The best way and the quickest way to keep him from hurting the union is to give him a glorious defeat in his efforts to land into the coveted political office, and then continue to build up the Farmers Union along business lines."

## He Had No Samples.

A traveling salesman, wishing to have some fun with an old negro sitting on a soap box in a small store in Virginia, asked if Smith's store was on the right left hand side of the road. The old negro looked up and said: "Is you a salesman?" "Yes," he replied "I am sell ing brains." The old negro with an air of disgust answered: "You are the first salesman I ever seed who doesn't carry any samples." — National Monthly.

The Tribune says M. B. Stickle, a Concord lawyer, has been appointed examiner of records by the Federal government and his duties will be to examine the titles to lands purchased by the government for the Appalachian Forest Reserve in this State. The salary is \$1,500 a year.

## Short News Items From All Points

North Wilkesboro Methodists have decided to build a new church at a cost of about \$12,000.

Robt. Rigsbee, a Durham telephone lineman, fell from a telephone pole in Durham Wednesday afternoon and was instantly killed.

Robeson county has elected a county physician to devote his whole time to health conditions in the county. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

The Newton Enterprise is 33 years old and Mr. F. M. Williams has edited the paper for 31 years. He makes a good paper and a strong one.

Geo. T. Montague, a young farmer living in the vicinity of Roxboro, committed suicide Tuesday by shooting himself. His mind was unbalanced.

Greensboro is happy. The municipal authorities cut off the drug store liquor sellers but a druggist has been found just outside the city limits who handles the ardent.

It is announced that ex-Governor Aycock will in the near future make a speech in Raleigh for the purpose of assuring his friends that he is in the race for Senator.

The late George A. Gray, of Gastonia, left an estate valued at \$200,000 to \$225,000. The property is divided among the widow and children and provision is made for the support of two sisters.

Bob Leonard, who is charged with murdering and robbing Chas. Everhart in the vicinity of Thomasville some months ago, will be arraigned for trial in Davidson county Superior Court next week and it is said insanity will be the defence.

Geo. W. Smith, an employe of the Lenoir Manufacturing Company, at Lenoir, tried to put a belt on overhead shafting, his clothing caught on a set screw and he was whirled around the shafting and crushed to death. Mr. Smith was 49 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

Malvin Horne, a one-armed deputy sheriff of New Hanover county and a member of the Democratic committee, of that county, got crazy drunk Saturday and two policemen had all they could do to arrest him. He resigned as deputy sheriff after this incident.

On the ground that the insured committed suicide, the Greensboro Life Insurance Company refused to pay a policy of \$6,000 to Mrs. Sarah E. Lowe, of Charleston, W. Va. Mrs. Lowe brought suit in Guilford Superior Court and won. She deserved to win.

Mrs. Cornelia Woodall was thrown from a buggy in Raleigh and her arm broken. Alleging that the bad condition of the streets was responsible for the accident suit was brought for \$5,000 damages. The city authorities got cold feet and compromised by paying \$1,400.

L. D. Hines, the man who left his clothes on the railroad bridge over the Yadkin river, in the vicinity of Spencer, last Saturday night, to create the impression that he had committed suicide, was in Atlanta at last account. Hines tried to create the impression of suicide to throw off the track officers who were looking for him for forging duffts.

A jury in Guilford county Superior Court decided the famous trip-hammer case in favor of the plaintiff. A Greensboro householder sought the aid of the courts to silence a trip-hammer in a foundry near his residence, alleging that the noise was a nuisance, etc. The jury held with the plaintiff and awarded him \$2,500 damages.

## The Home Owner Should Plant Trees

Home owners, plant trees fruit trees and nut-bearing trees. I remember a home I knew in my childhood, where the mistress planted half a dozen common black walnuts, just the nuts in the hub in her large back yard. She said she might not live to see them bear, but perhaps her children and grandchildren might enjoy the nuts from them. She lived to see them bear for many years, and her children and grandchildren are still eating nuts from those trees. Plant fruit trees, for no farm is complete without an orchard. One man here in our county has three-fourths of an acre in Keiffer pears, and the income from that pear orchard is something like \$200 a year besides a plentiful supply for home use. Plant shade trees about the home; select the kind that is most ornamental and plant parallel with the yard fence or in rows in the lawn.

The live oak is a rapid growing and makes a beautiful shade, besides, retaining its greenness when everything else is bare and brown. Maples have three periods of beauty during the year. In early spring, the maple is a glowing mass of crimson; later, its emerald greenness surpasses all other trees, then when autumn comes, its leaves are every color of the rainbow with variations.

There are many other shade trees that can be planted without any expense, or very much trouble. Cultivate and encourage the love of the beautiful in the children, it is a heritage that nothing can take from them. — Mrs. C. H. Rust, in The Progressive Farmer.

## Another Mail Order House Object Lesson

A man came into a Charlotte store recently bearing under his arm a catalogue of a Chicago house.

"Do you think," he said, "that you can sell me a certain article as cheap as this catalogue?"

"I'll see," said the merchant. Figuring up the cost of transportation, stationary, &c, they found the total to be \$2.28.

"Sell it to me at the figure and I'll buy here," challenged the man.

"All right," said the merchant. "You can have it for \$2.25."

The man bought and went away rejoicing but in a few days he came back real mad.

"See here," he said. "You hornsoggled me on that deal the other day!"

"How is that?" smiled the merchant.

"You sold that identical thing to my neighbor for \$2.06."

"Well, that is the regular price," admitted the merchant, "but you must remember you only asked me to meet the price of your catalogue."

Since it was on the man with the catalogue they merely smoked up and let it go at that, but the catalogue order business sugered a decided slump in that particular locality.

## Bids for South River Bridge.

Rowan and Davie counties will soon be connected by a free steel bridge at South River. Mr. C. M. Miller, county engineer, who was recently directed to prepare plans and specifications for the bridge, has completed his work and the papers are now on file at the office of the register of deeds in Salisbury. Bids will be received until 8 o'clock p. m., February 26, when the bridge committee, composed of Messrs. P. B. Beard, G. Bailey and Alex Hartman, will meet to receive them and let the contract. — Salisbury Post.

## Much Worse

"I suppose you have to close your eyes to some things while you are in congress?" "We go even further than that," replied Senator Sorghum "Sometimes we go fast asleep." — Washington Star.

## State Board Health Weekly Health Talks

### ABOUT SMALLPOX.

IT IS NOT SCOURGE TO ALL MANKIND—IT IS ONLY A PUNISHMENT THREATENING THE UNVACCINATED.

Smallpox is a deadly, disgraceful, disfiguring disease. It is largely a disease of apathy, ignorance and heedlessness. It rarely occurs in a modern, progressive, intelligent community. It never attacks vaccinated people. In certain parts of the United States it is so rare that whole States go for years without a single death from that disease. In 1908 such States as Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine did not have a single death from smallpox. Many physicians in such States have never even seen a case of the disease. Why? Because vaccination is so general there.

A century and a quarter ago, however, things were different. That was before the days of vaccination. Then not less than 10 per cent of all deaths were due to smallpox. In Europe 400,000 lives were annually lost from this disease. A German writer in those days has well described this terrible scourge as follows:

"One has but to witness the fearful progress of a few cases of this pox as it frequently appears, to appreciate its horrible character. True, a few cases terminate favorably, but in the great majority of instances how terrible are the consequences both to the victim and his household. With dread we view the approach of this disease. Our whole nature rises in revolt against the introduction of the poison into our system. Fever, convulsions and raving delirium bear witness to the internal upheaval. If the patient lives, through much suffering and distress, to a period of prostration, fever ordinarily again sets in.

"The monstrous swelling of the head, the closed up eyes, the often innumerable pustules over the entire body, each one producing excruciating pain, these and a hundred other tortures are not exceptional but usual. We who are looking on can appreciate the mad ravings the convulsions, the grinding of the teeth, the blood blisters, the corpse-like stench of the still living body and other horrible external manifestations of this natural pox; but who can paint the inward suffering? Who the agony of a human being whose entire surface, clad as in a black coat of mail, attacks the inner life, sends the poison to the vitals, and at last, after a long and painful struggle, brings the heart to a standstill? The poor children often tear themselves with their nails in their anguish, only to succumb later to apoplexy or strong convulsions or, as often happens, to most distressing suffocation. Such is the course of the natural pox in 400,000 human beings in Europe every year."

Such was the conditions of Germany and all Europe a century and a quarter ago. But things are different now. In Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and even Cuba and the Philippines epidemics of smallpox are unknown. Why? Because there, everybody is vaccinated; there, they have compulsory vaccination laws. But we live in a free country. Here a man may be vaccinated or take his chance with the disease. Smallpox is no longer a scourge. It is only a dreadful punishment which threatens the unvaccinated. But the vaccinated need have no fear of the disease. They are positively protected. To which class do you belong?

Dr. G. B. Justice will open a hospital at Marion. A building has been leased and will be fitted for a hospital at once.

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