

COURT CALENDAR

For the December Term, 1921. Beginning December 5th 1921. Henry P. Lane, Judge Presiding.

MONDAY, DEC. 5th.

No. 1147	Mary Dockery Cole	vs.	vs.	Enoch Cole
1164	Lucy Williams	vs.	vs.	Delve Williams
1172	John LeGrand	vs.	vs.	Martha LeGrand
1175	Carl Sweat	vs.	vs.	Mary C. Sweat
1176	Beulah Fulp	vs.	vs.	Eli Fulp
770	R. L. Hodges	vs.	vs.	First National Bank of Hamlet
771	J. W. Hodges	vs.	vs.	First National Bank of Hamlet
793	James Green	vs.	vs.	Emma Hines, et al.
798	Lovis Gould	vs.	vs.	Tom Meacham, et al.
822	Hector Little	vs.	vs.	Rockingham Railroad Co.
837	Ellen Millican	vs.	vs.	Adams & Graham, et al.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6th.

860	In Re Will of T. C. Ellerbe			
870	J. Fred Banks	vs.	vs.	W. A. Stewart, et al.
924	W. P. Ingram	vs.	vs.	Manley Reynolds
930	Jno. R. Henderson	vs.	vs.	Wm. Fisher
956	A. B. Chandler	vs.	vs.	George P. Entwistle, Jr.
957	Town of Rockingham	vs.	vs.	E. H. Chamberlain
1027	Betsy Long	vs.	vs.	Town of Rockingham
1033	J. W. White	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co.
1043	Richmond County Pub. Co., et al.	vs.	vs.	Office Supply Co.
1048	J. R. Gordon	vs.	vs.	T. F. Boyd
1070	Sapio Douglas	vs.	vs.	Rockingham Railroad Co.
1072	M. C. Freeman	vs.	vs.	Rockingham Railroad Co.
1074	Peter Seals, et al.	vs.	vs.	Rockingham Railroad Co.
1090	Peter Holmes	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1091	Oscar Bailey	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1092	John Thomas	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1093	Walter Best	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1094	James Robinson	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1095	Joe Green	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1096	John G. Williamson	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1097	Elvis Thomas	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.
1123	George Macon	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co., et al.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th.

1125	International Con. S. S. League	vs.	vs.	Henry Collins, et al.
1129	A. A. Todd	vs.	vs.	S. A. L. Ry. Co.
1131	International Const. S. S. League	vs.	vs.	Mack Little
1137	Osteen J. Player	vs.	vs.	Spruce M. Hart, et al.
1140	Robert L. Steele, Sr.	vs.	vs.	C. T. Morse
1141	J. F. Bostian	vs.	vs.	M. C. Freeman, et al.
1165	R. L. Bostian	vs.	vs.	Hamlet Meat & Grocery Co., et al.
1169	Odorless Refrigerator Co.	vs.	vs.	Long Furniture Co.
1170	American Metal Weather Strip Co.	vs.	vs.	W. G. Atkinson
1177	George W. Coggin	vs.	vs.	W. E. Crosland
1178	George W. Coggin	vs.	vs.	W. C. DeBerry, et al.
1181	George W. Coggin	vs.	vs.	J. F. Diggs
1182	Hopkins Brothers	vs.	vs.	J. F. Diggs
1184	J. W. Laton	vs.	vs.	W. O. Whitley

MOTION DOCKET.

932	Page Trust Co., et al.	vs.	vs.	G. E. Hinson, et al.
1037	Con-Es-Tee Chemical Co.	vs.	vs.	W. C. Long, et al.
1108	J. E. Treece	vs.	vs.	J. P. Hadley & Wife
1064	Z. V. Pate	vs.	vs.	Mooly Covington, et al.

Parties and witnesses need not appear until day their case is calendar'd for trial.

J. A. McAULAY,
Clerk Superior Court.

GOOD ENGLISH

Reasons by Rockingham High School Seniors Why Good English is Essential.

The Salesman's Need For Good English.

The use of good English plays an important part in the success of a good salesman, and it is very necessary that the salesman be the possessor of a good vocabulary.

By using good English a salesman can much more easily convince his customer as to the value of an article than he could by using slang and such expressions as: "Mister, you ain't never seen a shoe like this 'un for six bricks, its a regular rip-snorter for that price." A well developed sentence, "Sir, you haven't seen a shoe like this one for six dollars, I dare say, and it is well worth the price, being made of the very best cowhide and with double stitches on the sole."

In trying shoes on a lady, the best English is none too good. A lady, unless she is an exception, is very hard to suit in shoes, and it requires a great deal of talking and coaxing on the part of the salesman in order to put through the deal. With an easy flow of beautiful descriptive words and a remark or two on the smallness of the foot and the narrowness of the shoe, a salesman is more apt to wrap up the shoes than if he had merely tried them on and made no comments.

Always smile and be pleasant before a customer. A pleasant word about the weather or himself will put him in a good humor and good English with the right article will do the rest.

Omit your slang and never be "pert" to a customer. If he is right, then let him understand that you are wrong and remember to let it be known by using good English.

W. E. HARRISON JR.

How Good English Helps the Lawyer.

The lawyer uses good English in every phase of his profession. He uses it in his every day speech, in the court room, and in his preparation for his argument in the trial. His conversational English, if good, makes a good impression on the people with whom he comes into contact each day and eventually gains their patronage. For instance a businessman in New York having occasion to employ a lawyer in Rockingham would not be favorably impressed with a lawyer who used such careless expressions as "I seen" for "I saw" and "I taken" for "I took" in his everyday English.

The lawyer uses good English in looking up records and in the preparation of his material for the trial. He comes into court every day with the most difficult words and terms and his knowledge of good English enables him to readily understand and interpret these words and terms. His ignorance of the meaning of just one word in the definition of the law might cause him to lose his case and perhaps imperil the life of his client.

When the lawyer goes into the court room to prove the innocence of his client, he relies to great extent, on good English. In questioning his witnesses he uses a very large vocabulary from which he chooses the correct words that will bring out the desired point. He finds use for a very extensive vocabulary in selecting words of different weight and forcefulness to bring out the strong points of his case or to lead the witness gently over the weak spots. One sentence carelessly used by the lawyer in the examination of his witness might cause him to bring out evidence that would act to the disadvantage of his client and endanger his case.

Good English is the key to the success of the lawyer. It is the key to the success of the client he represents. It is the key to the success of the master of the law.

what a beautiful language we have? Then why shouldn't every American citizen have enough pride in the English language to use it correctly? In every profession and occupation ease of expression is a business asset, but I believe this is particularly true in the case of the farmer.

The farmers have lately organized into clubs or unions. When these meetings are held, if the farmer is able to get up and make a talk in which he gives convincing and clear proofs of a better method of farming, he is worth more to his community than farmer who sits there knowing what he wants to say but not having a vocabulary broad enough to express his thoughts. The farmer who is handicapped because of not having a broad vocabulary, cease of speaking, and a familiarity with good English is unable to wield the influence he should.

If a farmer brings his produce to town and takes it to a lady's house to sell it to her, and can use good English and can tell her in his easy speech and convincing manner about it, she will be much more apt to buy his produce than she would to buy from a farmer who came to her house and mumbled out something about his vegetables and while he was talking was so nervous that he could hardly express himself.

The U. S. government sends out bulletins to help the farmer. These give him improved methods of farming and make him more progressive. They tell him how to have a growing crop almost the year round which helps him financially. If a farmer cannot understand good English, then he can not understand these bulletins which of course are written in good, forceful English.

Then, too, a farmer has his children to consider. If he speaks good English, then his children will be most likely to speak it.

MARY POLK.

Why Mothers Should Use Good English.

Good English is absolutely necessary in every line of business or walk in life. Especially is this true in homes where there are children. For if a mother would have her children speak correctly she must set an example by using correct English herself. Since the beginning of time, children have been known to imitate their parents. And because a mother is thrown with her children more than any one else while they are young, it is she who will have the greatest influence over their speech and other habits of life. When a child hears only correct English spoken by his mother, he will begin to speak good English when he is first able to lip, and will continue to do so throughout his entire life.

On the other hand, if a child is brought up by a mother who is careless with her speech and uses all those incorrect expressions like "Ain't," "can't," "I taken," etc., he will get into the habit of using slang and other incorrect expressions and once a child has formed the "bad English habit," it is more than a problem to get him out of it.

Then too, if a child stays in school five hours, where he hears it "isn't" used, and then goes home where he hears "it ain't" used for ten hours, which of these expressions would he naturally adopt for his own? He would, of course, use the one that he heard at home. So we see that unless a child hears good English at home, it will be very hard for him to put into practice what he learns at school.

Therefore, "Good English must begin at home."

RUBY I ASSITER.

that e will retain all of his lifetime. Therefore she should use correct English. Even if the child knows what is correct, he will usually say what his teacher says. If the teacher uses slang expressions, doesn't have a broad vocabulary, doesn't use words correctly, and doesn't pronounce them correctly, and doesn't speak with ease, the pupils will also make these mistakes. It is the nature of a child to imitate his teacher. Just as children learn to speak the same language that their parents speak, they will use the same kind of English that the people with whom they associate use. When a child first starts to school, he thinks that his greatest duty is to do as his teacher does. There is no one who can teach a child to use correct English as well as his teacher can. However, good English is like many other things. It doesn't do us much good to know how to talk correctly unless we do it. We don't need teachers who only know how to use correct English, but we need those who know how and who make good use of their knowledge.

PEARLE HAYWOOD.

Why a Preacher Needs Good English.

The preacher, more than any other needs to use good English. He is the messenger of God and should deliver his message in such way as to hold the interest of his listeners.

A preacher should be careful about the use of his words. He should use words most suitable to bring out clearly and picturesquely the story he has to tell. He should use his words correctly or the beauty of the story will be lost. A preacher should pronounce his words correctly so that there will be no danger of their being misunderstood. He must use good enunciation so that his words can be better heard and understood. He should have a broad vocabulary, speak easily and fluently, and make his sentences clear and forceful.

One of last commands of Christ was "Go Tell." The preacher is the one best suited to do this. Therefore he needs to be master of good English to do it. The preacher must speak to the children, the ignorant, and the well educated. His talks must be interesting to the children, easily understood by the ignorant, and interesting to the well educated. He must have command of a good vocabulary and proper use of his words, must speak clearly and forcefully, in order to carry the message of God to the hearts of the people.

ERNEST CABLE.

SHIPMENT

HORSES & MULES

We have just received a carload of horses and mules which are bought on the day's market, and the price is right. If you are interested in either in buying, or trading something you have, come to see us.

Nance-Prosnell Hardware Co.
Ellerbe, N. C.

10,000 Mile Tires.

We guarantee an average of 10,000 miles on McClaren cord tires. Better try a set and be convinced.—Jenkins Buick Co.

If your egg crop is short feed your hens Ful-o-Pep—Ask us.—U-Save-It Store.

Ful-o-Pep Scratch Grain. Very fine chicken food; made by the Quaker Oats Co. Try a 100-lb. bag for \$3.00, at the U-Save-It Store. advt

A Lady in Chicago Telegraphs for Rat-Snap.

Read Mrs. Phillips' wire: "Youell's Exterminator Co., Westfield, N. J. Rush \$3 worth of RAT-SNAP." Later rec'd following letter: "Rat-SNAP arrived. It rid our house of rats in no time. Just moved here from Pa., where I used RAT-SNAP with great results." Three size, 35c 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Everett Hardware Co., by Watson-King Co., and by L. F. Fox.

Hair Net For 25c.

Fox's Special human hair, invisible fringe and cap shapes, all colors. 10c each, or three for 25c. Fox Drug Store.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

At our house we laugh an' we sing an' we shout,
And whirl all the chairs and the tables about;
An' I rassel my pa, an' get him down too,
An' he's all out of breath when the fightin' is through;
An' ma says that our house is surely a sight,
But pa an' I say that our house is all right.
—Edgar Guest.

CULINARY KINKS.

Do you know:
That loaf sugar rubbed over well washed orange rind will absorb the oil and flavor and if kept in a tight receptacle is always ready to drop into a cup of tea?

That a cupful of black walnut meats, or less, added to a custard pie, will form a crust that is delicious when baked?

That a quarter of a teaspoonful of a cinnamon added to a gallon of chocolate ice cream, gives it a flavor that every one likes?

That boiled and mashed squash or carrots make a pie which some prefer to pumpkin?

That minced dill pickles, added to potato salad, is a welcome change, especially if the salad dressing is mild?

That a little orange rind mixed with apple makes an improvement in ordinary apple pie?

That a teaspoonful or more of vinegar added to meat will make it much more tender if added while boiling?

Delicious Muffins.—Pour two and one-half cupfuls of milk over three cupfuls of bread crumbs, let stand until soft, then beat with an egg beater; add the yolks of three eggs, one cupful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half a teaspoonful of salt; beat well and add one tablespoonful of melted butter and fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in buttered muffin tins about 20 minutes.

Lazy Daisy Cake.—Into a measuring cup drop the whites of two eggs. Fill the cup to one-half with softened butter, not melted; add milk to fill.

Now add one cupful of sugar, one-half cupfuls of flour, and one-half cupfuls of baking powder.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Household Goods.

Am offering for sale all my furniture, stoves, bed clothes—in fact everything for a home. Very reasonable. Call or phone at once Phone 129—A. Arenson.

Milk Cow For Sale

For Sale, one good fresh milk cow. Apply to John Larbath, Norman, N. C.

Georgia Cane Syrup—the pure kind, at the U-Save-It Store.

Granulated Sugar 7c lb. in any quantity, at the U-Save-It Store.

Ful-o-Pep Dry Mash, or laying mash at the U-Save-It Store; 100-

ALAGA SYRUP

To Market, to Market
One bright winter day;
"Be sure to get ALAGA,"
We heard Mother say.

Pure and wholesome—nutritious and healthful. Pure cane syrup, with a smaller amount of corn syrup added, making a delicious blend—just right to the taste.



Children love it!

Packed by ALABAMA-GEORGIA SYRUP COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, ALA.