

FIGHT BEGINS ON THE ABSENTEE LAW

JUDGE REFUSES TO GRANT AN INJUNCTION BUT GRANTS A HEARING TO PETITIONER

PLAINTIFF IS A CANDIDATE

The Suit for an Injunction was Based on the Allegation that the Law is Unconstitutional

Raleigh

The Republican party opened fire on the absentee voters' law when attorneys representing J. J. Jenkins, of Chatham, Republican candidate for State treasurer, appeared before Judge John H. Kerr, at Lenoir, and asked for an injunction against the State Board of Elections and against the State Auditor and the State Treasurer to stop distribution of ballots for these voters.

Judge Kerr declined to grant the injunction but upon the complaint of the plaintiff made an order directing the members of the Board of elections, State Auditor, W. P. Wood and State Treasurer R. B. Pace to appear before him on Wednesday on Thursday, September 16, and show cause why the injunction should not be issued.

Jenkins, the plaintiff, is a candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket and it is in his capacity as the nominee of his party that he seeks to restrain the Board of elections from distributing absentee certificates and votes in the State. The complaint against the auditor and treasurer is made in his private capacity of taxpayer and is for the purpose of compelling the auditor from issuing warrants and the treasurer from paying the warrants for the printing of the certificates, envelopes and ballots.

School Levies Unrestricted

County tax levies to provide funds for the operation of the public schools of the State for the constitutional term of six months cannot be restricted by legislative enactment under the 19 per cent promise, and the commissioners of any county are empowered to levy whatever additional rates that are deemed necessary declares an opinion rendered by Attorney General James S. Manning, in response to a query from the State Tax Commission.

Five counties in the State had appealed to State Superintendent Brooks after they had found that the year's school budget could not be covered by the amount of last year's income plus the legislative allowance of 10 per cent increase. Dr. Brooks has held throughout that the General Assembly could not limit the necessary income of schools when the constitution requires that they shall be operated for six months.

Further Census Reports

Washington.—The census bureau announced the population of the following places in North Carolina: Asheville, 2,359; Rutherford, 1,914; Randleman, 1,967; Franklinville, 631; Liberty, 616; Sevier county, 1920, 15,609; 1910, 15,293; 1920, 15,293; Laurens townships, 1920, 3,182; 1910, 2,574; 1900, 2,441; Spring Hill township, including Warsaw town, 1920, 2,817; 1910, 2,509; 1900, 1,218; Stewartville township, including East Lenoir and Lenoirville towns, 1920, 5,465; 1910, 6,915; 1900, 4,584.

Movement of Guard Units

Movement of North Carolina National Guard units to Camp Glenn for the first encampment since the mobilization of 1909, there in 1919 for service in the Mexican border campaign and three companies went into camp there.

The units which will compose the camp, September 7-21, inclusive, are Co. A, 1st N. C. Infantry, Winston-Salem; Co. B, 1st N. C. Infantry, Winston-Salem; Troop A, N. C. Cavalry, Lincoln; Troop C, N. C. Cavalry, Hickory; Machine Gun Company, 1st N. C. Infantry, Durham.

State League Pennant

The Piedmont baseball league season ended with Raleigh and Winston-Salem tied for first place. High Point third, Greensboro fourth, Durham fifth and Danville last. At a meeting it was agreed by the presidents of the Raleigh and Winston-Salem clubs to play a three-game series to decide which of the two teams will win the second half of the season, the winner to meet Greensboro, winner of the first half, in a post season series for the pennant.

Three Death Warrants Signed

Death warrants for three Fred-dick county men, all under sentence for murder, were signed by the Governor after he had declined to consider further their plea for commutation. Alexander was tried last January for the murder of Jim Rayle in a Statesville pool-room on the night of December 23, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The Sinclair negroes were tried last October for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Lloyd Clouner at a camp meeting in August of last year.

Preparing for Fall Elections

With the next few days printers will begin work on the 5,000,000 National, State and Congressional ballots that will decide the November election in North Carolina. The number is the largest that has ever been ordered in the State, and will require the steady work of the printers for several weeks. They will be mailed out before the 15th of October. There will be a million tickets bearing the names of Cox and Roosevelt, 700,000 dedicated to Harding and Coolidge.

Violations of Law Increase

National prohibition has caused an enormous increase in the number of criminal cases tried in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, according to statistics compiled by S. A. Ash, Jr., deputy clerk of the court. There were 487 convictions in the court during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, the effective date of the war-time prohibition act, as compared with a total of 736 for five preceding years. The highest number of convictions in any one year previous to last year was 180, in the year ending June 30, 1918.

An even larger difference is noted in the amount of fines imposed. Last year Judge Henry G. Connor, who presided over the court, levied fines aggregating \$39,406, while for all of the five years preceding last year he exacted only \$75,637 in fines from the defendants in his court.

The influx of liquor cases has also increased the percentage of convictions.

The standard used by the Attorney General of the United States in determining the efficiency of a court is the number of cases terminated. In the past year the docket in this district has been kept almost entirely clean. For the five-year period ending June 30, 1918, 1,135 cases were commenced in the court and 1,199 disposed of. Last year 752 cases were instituted and 667 terminated, the largest number gotten off the calendar in a previous year having been 558.

Suffrage Amendment Certified

Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby has certified to Colonel J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of North Carolina, the ratification of the ninth amendment by the required three-fourths of the States of the Union and has declared that the amendment "has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The proclamation follows in part: To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that the Congress of the United States at the first session, Sixty-sixth Congress began at Washington on the nineteenth day of May, 1919, the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, passed a resolution as follows, to-wit: Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

"And, further, that the States whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

More Population Figures

Washington.—Census of Anson county, 28,524; increase, 2,859 or 11.3 per cent. Incorporated places: Lenoirville, 440; McPhail, 319; Morven, 611; Washburn, 197; Polkton, 575; Smith Washburn, 291; Washburn, 1,548; Haden county, 19,761; increase, 1,755 or 9.7 per cent. Incorporated places: Abbottsburg, 78; Blountsville, 549; Clarkton, 368; Council, 92; Dublin, 99; Elizabethtown, 333.

Governor Will Open Fair

Gov. Thomas W. Bickett has accepted an invitation to open the Craven county fair on September 14th. Congressman S. M. Brinson will introduce Governor Bickett to the thousands who will be there for the big fall exposition.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Wm. G. McAdoo, who will make an address on September 15th, is expected to draw thousands to the fair on the day following.

Notaries Public Appointed

The following notaries public were commissioned by the governor: Annie James Love, Durham; Edna J. Almond, Gastonia; Nellie Andrews, Chapel Hill; Gertrude F. Harris, Henderson; J. P. Powell, Thomasville; Lora Thorpe, Greensboro; Alice Toas Bates, Windsor; E. Vivian Gates, Farmville; May Oettinger, Kinston; Susan G. Wooten, Tarboro; James M. Stevens, Wilmington.

Some New Enterprises

The following charters were issued by the Secretary of State: Tidman Motor Co., Wilson, with an authorized capital of \$100,000 and \$42,500 paid in by T. C. T. W. and M. M. Tidman, Wilson.

Bank of Etowah, Etowah, with an authorized capital of \$25,000 and \$10,000 paid in by J. H. Clayton, C. M. Price and Ben. Gresham, Etowah.

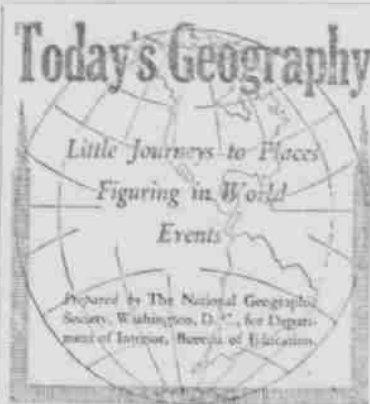
The Bank of Mt. Gilead files an amendment to its charter increasing the authorized capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Winner in Prize Contest

Prize winners in "My Home Newspaper Contest," conducted by the Tar Heel Clubs News, have been awarded and the first prize for the best letter written on the home newspaper was given to Doloresa Best, Route 6, Al-bemarle. The contest was open to the boys and girls who are members of the North Carolina Agricultural and Home Clubs. The judges were Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer; Mr. R. W. Haywood, editor of the News and Observer; Mrs. W. T. Best and Mr. Sanford Martin.

Back from Wheat Fields

Many North Carolina boys are returning to the State now from the West, where they have been working this summer. A number of young men went from the different colleges in the State to the Middle West to help harvest the crops there and incidentally to gather in some of the high wages that are paid in the wheat fields at harvest time. There was much work to be done and the wages paid were large but it is a long way there and a long way back.



WARSAW: THE PARIS OF POLAND

No other people, in all the world's history, has borne oppression so bravely and gloriously as the Poles, except the Jews; and Warsaw, where the "Russians had to keep a garrison of 200,000 troops to overcome a city of 200,000 people," is to Poland what Paris is to France.

Indeed the civility, the gaiety and the quick wit of Warsaw's people are a constant reminder of Paris; as well as those deeper beauties which spring from Warsaw's ascendancy in the letters, the arts and the social graces.

All this too, in a city where the most gruesome tragedies have stalked. As recently as the years of our own Civil War the Russian army mowed down thousands of men and women as they knelt in the snow, singing their national anthem. Deportations are an old story in Warsaw, every effort at nationalization was followed by slaughter, and hundreds marched the long trail to Siberian exile.

But Poland's spirit neverwhile, became a synonym for the intonatable. The success of the Russification of Poland has been described as the process of keeping 12,000,000 Poles pinned to Russia by bayonets. Politically nonexistent, for even Poland's name was expunged from all official Russian records, the preserver Warsaw clung to world capitals in science, particularly medicine, in manufacturing, in trade and in literature.

Though Warsaw betrayed none of the grimness characteristic of Russian cities, reminders of her yoke-grotesque and tragedies were to be found even before the World War restored her autonomy.

In the Lazienki gardens is a monument to John Sobieski, who sound the advance of the Turks in Europe, a figure as picturesque as Paderewski who now sees his land a barrier to bolshevism's westward march. It was in 1683 that a Turkish force had thrown itself in crescent formation around Vienna. The encampment was no less threatening because it resembled a circus rather than a siege, with its herds of camels, and luxurious tents with furs and carpets within and fountains without.

Mighty events often hinge on slender circumstances. Sobieski hesitated because Leopold, Austria's emperor, first destined to address him as "Your Majesty." But Sobieski's hesitation is said to have vanished when he learned that the French ambassador had written to Louis XIV, who rather hoped for the worst for Austria, "Don't trouble yourself, Sobieski is too hot to sit on a horse and fight." The "hot man" rode his charger into the thick of the fight, helping him his way to where the Turkish grand vizier stood, and after the battle landed one of his dignitary's stirrups to an aide, with the command, "Take it to the queen and tell her that he to whom it belonged is defeated and slain."

HOW ANTS CAN HINDER AIRPLANES

Ants have assumed a new role in Africa—that of enemies of aviation. Reports from surveyors of the proposed air route from Rhodesia to Cape town say that an hills have interfered seriously with the placing of aerodromes.

To understand this phenomenon one must understand how ubiquitous is the ant in South Africa, writes William Morton Wheeler to the National Geographic society. He continues:

"Ants are to be found everywhere, from the arctic regions to the tropics, from the highest peaks on the loftiest mountains to the shifting sands of the dunes and seashores, and from the deepest forests to the driest deserts. Not only do they outnumber in individuals all other terrestrial animals, but their colonies even in very circumscribed localities often defy enumeration.

"One subfamily of the ants, the Dorylinae, embracing the wonderful driver ants of Africa and the legionary ants of the American tropics, are highly carnivorous, but nevertheless succeed in forming immense colonies, often of hundreds of thousands of individuals. This they accomplish by relinquishing the ordinary habits so characteristic of the great majority of ants. They keep moving in long files through the jungles, capturing or killing all the insects they encounter, and even overrunning dwellings, and in their search for cockroaches and other vermin, driving out the human inhabitants.

"From time to time these strange ants bivouac for the night or for a few days in some hole in the ground, or under a tree, but soon continue their predatory march. Evidently they are able to remain carnivorous, and at the same time to develop large colonies, only because they are nomadic and can thus draw their food supply from a large area.

"Certain individuals, the 'repletes' of the colony refrain from leaving the

nest and foraging for food and become converted into flagons by distending the crop to such enormous dimensions that the abdomen looks like a transparent bead. In this condition they hang by their claws from the roof of the nest chamber and thenceforth spend all their lives receiving liquid food from the tongues of the foraging ants, storing it in their crops and regurgitating it to hungry individuals when the liquid food supply outside the nest becomes inadequate.

"This is, of course, apt to be the case periodically in dry regions, so that we find the true honey ants only in deserts like those of the southwestern states, northern Mexico, South Africa and central Australia."

TACNA AND ARICA: SIAMESE TWINS OF GEOGRAPHY

Tacna and Arica? The words are fast becoming as inseparable as the Gold Dust Twins, the Dolly Sisters, or Matt and Jeff.

The regions form a territorial bone of contention among Chile, Peru and Bolivia. The province of Tacna, composed of the department of Tacna and Arica, is shown on maps made in Chile as the northernmost province of that country, and on maps made in Peru as the southernmost province of Peru, bordered on the north by the Rio Sama and on the east by Huarato. Its broad uplands are rich in nitrate, and on the Bay of Arica, at the terminus of one railroad leading to La Paz and the interior of Bolivia, and of another running to ports to the south, the delightful city of Arica is situated, giving the possessor of the territory a great advantage in South American affairs from both political and commercial standpoints. Here is ample reason why these two South American republics want it, and why Bolivia hopes that, in the adjustment, she will have an outlet to the sea accorded her.

The trouble over this region arose originally from the fact that, in the days of the early Spanish settlers, the country was so vast that a few hundred square miles more or less made no difference in the affairs of the colony, and when the colonies organized themselves into republics they still were too busy with their internal problems to bother about where their boundaries began and where they ended. This condition was true not only of Peru, Chile and Bolivia, but of most of the other South American republics, as indicated by the numerous boundary questions which have been in dispute during the last decade.

So matters drifted until the middle of the nineteenth century, when guano and nitrate were discovered in this formerly ignored region. The guano alone was then highly estimated as worth \$200,000,000, not to mention the nitrate. What friends could be expected to remain friendly with such a mountain of dollars between them? Since that time the Peru-Chile-Bolivia story has been one of controversies, treaties, counter-charges and plebiscites never taken.

THE MAIL MAN: COURIER OF CIVILIZATION

Did it ever occur to you that your city letter carrier, your village postmaster or your rural route carrier has a job?

He is the agent by which the long arm of Uncle Sam taps your shoulder one, two, maybe three times a day, yet he is so unobtrusive that you probably do not know him half so well as most other agents of your government, the school teacher or the policeman, for example.

But he is not only an essential, but a historic figure. The history of the postal service and its employees extends to the days of the Romans when the earliest known means of transmitting a message was by carrier. These admirable organizers, the Romans, marked by a "post" the place in the road where the relay of one runner by another was effected; thus they named our system long before it was born.

The first letter post seems to have existed in the Hanse towns in the thirteenth century in order to facilitate relations between the merchants of the various members of the Hanseatic League.

The British post office has its beginning in the sixteenth century, and our own colonial methods of handling mail were inherited from our British forefathers. Long before the people had any means of exchanging either personal or official letters, the king had established a system of conveying his personal messages and official documents by royal messengers. In the reign of King John that postulant monarch paid out a large sum for a postal service and charged it to the household and wardrobe accounts. Messengers who were thus entrusted with matters of state had to be above suspicion. They went the whole distance and were paid according to the length and danger of their journeys.

In 1638 New England proposed to the British sovereign that a postoffice system be established in the colonies, as it was "so useful and absolutely necessary." His majesty paid no attention to the plea, but Richard Fairbanks, in the same year, set up an office in Boston to receive letters from ships. He undertook to deliver the letters received and charged a penny for each letter. He also received mail for on-going ships, but no one was forced to send mail through his office. A thrilling story of the devotion of mail men to their duties is that of the pony express, the first rapid transit mail line across the 1,900 miles of prairie, desert, snow-capped mountain

peaks, and alpine wastes, between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. It was inaugurated early in 1830 in order that the West might be kept more closely in touch with the North in view of the trouble brewing from the slavery question, and though it had an existence of only sixteen months, it made the East and West only ten days apart at a time of crisis.

The date of starting was to be March 20, 1839, and Forts Kearney, Larabee, Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver mines, Placerville and Sacramento were to be the points of delivery of mail. In St. Joseph, Mo., eager and excited crowds gathered in the streets to see the first courier, the very, twenty-year-old John W. Fry, as he dashed away on his jet black steed for the first lap of the race of flesh, blood and determination against the desolate spaces of an unpopulated country.

These riders were clad in buckskin shirts, ordinary trousers, high boots and soft slouch hats, and were armed with slouch knives, Colt's revolvers and Spencer carbines. The best time they made across the trackless waste was in carrying President Lincoln's inaugural speech to San Francisco—seven days and seventeen hours.

ADRIANOPE: A WEATHER VANE OF EMPIRES

Entry of Greek troops into Adrianople is an event in secular history fairly comparable to the investiture of Jerusalem by Allenby's army, for this Turkish city has for nearly 2,000 years been a weathervane of world politics.

The rebuilding of the ancient Thracian town of Hadrian, who gave it his name, signified a high point in the power of the Roman empire. The decline of Rome was foreshadowed some two centuries later when the Goths defeated Valens there and made their first break through the Roman frontier.

Next Adrianople was the setting for the Turk's advent into Europe. There Murad I, established himself, planned the capture of Constantinople, and sent out expeditions to subdue various Christian peoples. For a time the European capital of the sultans, Adrianople was regarded to be the chief gateway of Constantinople. There Turk first met Slav, and there the Russians finally forced their way to the Black sea by a treaty which also loosened the Turkish hold on the Caucasus and compelled recognition of the independence of Greece.

Adrianople is on the Maritima—Helene of Greek legend, where Orpheus was dismembered by the Thracian women; also celebrated under its later name, in Bulgarian song and story. It is 137 miles by rail north-west of Constantinople.

Today the city wears its past glory with a sort of shabby gentility, with no pretension of prosperity but less squalor than the usual Turkish city.

In process of the grave of the first Murad, of Amurath, who was assassinated in his tent after he had vanquished an army of Christian allies on the field of Kossova.

A mosque bearing the name of Sultan Bajazet recalls that monarch, whose first official act was to order the execution of his brother, who was first Ottoman ruler to convert to Islam and whose conquests finally were checked when he was taken prisoner by Tamerlane.

But the architectural masterpiece of Adrianople is the Sütlüce, product of a Greek tributary's genius, and relic of the reign of Selim II, the Louis XV of Turkey.

Yenly the Turks would seize a certain number of sons of their Christian subjects, and in Sinan they found they had acquired a skilled bridge builder. They allowed him to follow his bent, and the Sütlüce at Constantinople, the Sütlüce at Stamboul and the third famed mosque at Adrianople were given to posterity. The Sütlüce stands upon the highest hill in Adrianople and four lofty minarets tower far above a massive dome.

STEEL AFFECTED BY FIRE

Figures Gathered by the United States Bureau of Standards Reveal Stability of Structure.

Some interesting figures relating to the behavior of structural steel at the high temperature of ordinary fires have been given by the United States bureau of standards. Naturally, the strength of steel at high temperatures has a very important bearing upon the stability of a structure which may be subjected to fire. Without any protective covering, steel columns fall after only 10 or 15 minutes of exposure to temperatures such as are reached in ordinary fires. Resistance can be greatly increased by the use of coverings of brick, concrete, plaster, tile, etc., to such an extent that columns so protected are unaffected after several hours' exposure to intense heat, says the New York Evening Post.

Tests have been made to determine the compression strength of specimens of structural steel when heated in an electric furnace to temperatures corresponding to dull red heat (1,100 degrees Fahrenheit) and loaded up to 20,000 pounds per square inch. It was found that structural steel loaded to 10,000 pounds per square inch fails at about 1,075 degrees Fahrenheit, and under a load of 20,000 pounds per square inch failure occurs at 925 degrees Fahrenheit. For practical considerations, however, the limit of utility may be regarded as reached at temperatures of about 130 degrees Fahrenheit below those given above.

SYDNEY'S FUTURE ASSURED

Sydney, about the size of Cleveland or Detroit, is the largest city in the eastern hemisphere south of the equator and is destined soon to reach a population of 1,000,000. It has a magnificent harbor, ranking with the harbors of New York city, Rio Janeiro and Hongkong, among the finest in the world. More than 200 miles of water front are available, much of which is occupied by public parks and private residences, though ultimately available for commerce if required. The founders of the city wisely provided for an abundance of open space, now utilized in parks and public grounds, with a multitude of excellent roadways and beautiful trees. Flower beds are everywhere. Detached houses are the rule. As in other cities of Australasia, a very large share of the population is located in suburbs, with abundant room.

Rule to Attain Old Age. Sir George Reid said: "I have aimed at health and happiness, and when confronted by a formidable obstacle I have first tried to knock it over; failing in this, to get around it; if not to get under it; and if these maneuvers failed I have been content to lie down in its grateful shade, finding it as a beautiful blessing in disguise."

IMPROVED ROADS

NOVEL ROAD-MAKING DEVICE

Southerner Has Patented an Unusual Drag, Which is Said to Be Quite Effective.

For removing inequalities from dirt highways, a southern inventor has devised and patented an unusual road drag, which is declared to be very effective. The forward part of the contrivance includes three transverse beams, fastened together with two lateral timbers. In the first two cross-pieces are set spikes, the points of which protrude from the wood, while the front side of the third beam is faced with metal. The rear portion



The Spiked Forward Part of the Drag Loosens the Road Soil, and the Following Rear Portion Packs it to a Smooth Surface, Thus Finishing the Surface in One Operation.

of the device, which is attached to the front section with cables, consists of two side timbers, nailed to four heavy planks, with their forward edges turned upward and lapped. When the appliance is pulled over a road, the earth is loosened by the spikes, then smoothed and packed by the remainder of the machine, thus finishing the surface in one operation. —Popular Mechanics Magazine.

NUMBER ALL ENGLISH ROADS

Properly Organized and Uniform System of Sign Posting to Be Used in Great Britain.

The national road scheme will be ready by the autumn.

The scheme consists of the classification of all main and secondary roads in Great Britain, together with a properly organized and uniform system of sign posting. Roads will bear distinctive numbers, so that the traveler need only ascertain the official number of the road, say, from Norwich to Birmingham, to be able to travel from one town to the other without a map.

The experiments conducted under instructions of the ministry of transport to determine the most suitable material for a uniform road dressing, have been successful, and a standard surface has been practically selected. For the present this surface will be applied only to the arterial, and not to the secondary, roads.

By January 1 the new national road scheme will be in readiness to be put into immediate operation. —Daily Mail London.

LARGER CAPACITY OF ROADS

Must Be Doubled to Meet Augmenting Requirements of Transportation Next Year.

We are confronted with the problem of increasing the capacity of our highways. This must be doubled to meet the augmenting requirements of the next year or two. Engineers are wondering along what line this increase shall be provided. One suggestion is to double the width of the roads and increase first cost and maintenance 100 per cent. The most reasonable one is to provide a road of sufficient strength to carry vehicles of 100 per cent greater capacity for a given width of road, as the first cost of these strengthened roads would be only 10 to 20 per cent greater per mile than that of present inadequate highways, says a writer in an exchange. In view of the fact that 50 per cent increase in hauling capacity gives a reduction of 15 per cent in transportation costs, the latter seems the wisest thing to do.

ATTENTION TO EARTH ROADS

Clean Out Ditches and True Up Crown by Use of Light Grader—Four Horses Needed.

The majority of earth roads have been previously graded and it is necessary to clean out the ditches and true up the crown of the road by the use of the light grader two or three times a season. This work requires four horses.

Hati With Less Cost.

Not only can a greater quantity of products be hauled to market with less horse power on better highways, but there also will be a greater saving of wear and tear on the vehicles which carry the goods.

Encourage Producers.

The national system of transportation and distribution is so essential that every possible facility must be provided to encourage producers of farm communities and merchandise to increase production.

Best Eggs for Market.

If possible only nonfertile eggs should be produced for market; fertile eggs deteriorate rapidly and are the cause of much loss.

Care for Eggs.

Eggs should be cared for carefully. Provide plenty of nests and keep them filled with clean nesting material.

Destroy All Weeds.

Kill off the weeds. Late rains have made them grow rapidly.

HOME TOWN HELPS

LIFE IN SMALL TOWN BEST

Has Many Advantages Compared to the Hurry and Bustle Inflicted on City Dweller.

I do not think that where a man lives has anything to do with his progression, as progression is hereditary and it is not caused by environment, writes a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. The idea that a boy must go to the city to acquire fame is becoming a thing of the past, for people of this world are beginning to realize that progression may mean many things—among them progression in tilling the soil as well as progression in politics.

The most progressive men in the world are the men who go to make up the little towns, for they are generally the steady, reliable, sensible fellows, who do not pine for the excitement and the glare of a life in a big city. Small town men are the rock upon which this great country is most securely built. They are the wholesome, true-blue scents, who are big enough to live the simple, little town life, and their quiet nerves hold our country balanced. The city man is a bunch of nerves compared with the man from the village. His days are spent in dodging automobiles in the streets, hurrying from place to place, trying to beat the other fellow at making money, and after a day of being "on the jump" he goes to the theater and does not get home until morning. Then he sleeps five hours and is ready to go through the same performance again. Little Town Man goes to bed at 10 after an evening at the movie and at 6 is ready to get up and begin his day. The "country lark" is no longer a person to be laughed at, but a person to be envied, and many of our greatest so-called progressives are going back to the "simple life."

REASONS FOR OWNING HOME

Advantages Are Many, Quite Apart From the Economic One Declares an Eastern Writer.

There are many upsetting circumstances in the world, against which home ownership is a sort of insurance. If I had not owned my home last fall, and had by any chance been thrown out by the old landlord, it would have been a very serious job to find what I wanted in the present market. I have known men and women to put in weeks in the search. Houses are often sold over one's head. Estates have to be settled. All kinds of things happen. Perhaps your small boy disturbs the landlord, who in turn makes it disagreeable for you. Such possibilities are put to rest by actual ownership. If one has a serious illness in the family, what an assurance it is to know that you cannot be disturbed; that this is your castle.

For such reasons as these, quite apart from the economic ones, I believe every man of settled habits should own his own home, and that this is as good a time as any to proceed to that happy realization.—Robert Lincoln O'Brien in Boston Herald.

Many City Managers.

United States now has about 180 city managers. The number is growing steadily, and city management has now established itself as a profession. One of these managers has advanced step by step from the job of directing a small city in Michigan to taking charge of city matters in Dubuque, Ia., at a salary of \$8,000 a year. This is the only instance of these promotions thus far recorded, but three city managers have been advanced at least once.

The highest salary the profession as yet commands is \$12,000, paid by Norfolk, Va. Dayton and Akron, O., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Wheeling, W. Va., are among the larger cities now operating under city manager charters.

Earthworms in Lawns.

Earthworms in lawns and gardens can be poisoned with bichloride of mercury poison. Make a stock solution by dissolving one ounce in two gallons of water. To use, dilute two