

THE NORLINA HEADLIGHT

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- No. 15: 1:50 A. M.—Local from Portsmouth.
 - No. 5: 2:10 A. M.—Through Pullmans for Atlanta, Birmingham, all points West and Southwest.
 - No. 19: 3:15 A. M.—Local for Raleigh and intermediate points daily except Sunday.
 - No. 13: 12:50 P. M.—Local from Richmond.
 - No. 11: Arrive 1:25, Leave 1:45 P. M.—Through train for Atlanta, Birmingham, South and Southwest.
 - No. 3: 4:10 P. M.—Pullmans for Jacksonville making connection for Florida points, Tampa and Cuba.
- NORTH BOUND**
- No. 6: 4:20 A. M.—Through Pullmans for Richmond, Washington.
 - No. 16: Leaves at 4:35 A. M.—Local to Portsmouth.
 - No. 12: Arrive 1:45, Leave 2:05 P. M.—Through train for Portsmouth, Norfolk; also through Pullmans making boat connections.
 - No. 4: 2:30 P. M.—Through Pullmans for Richmond, Washington, New York and the East.
 - No. 14: 2:15 P. M.—Local to Richmond.
 - No. 20: 7:15 P. M.—Local for Weldon and intermediate points daily except Sunday.
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Norlina, N. C.

Hold Cotton Until Mills Need It.

The greatest good that can be done now is for everyone to talk of the value of cotton, and to strain every nerve, even to the point of discomfort, to hold on to this valuable product of our soil and toil until the world calls for it again. We will find that when peace is declared cotton will be in such demand that all the surplus we may be holding will be in demand at prices that will make us sick if we have let it get into the hands of the speculators.

Many have asked me what good have these meetings done? My answer is they are restoring confidence, they are showing our people the absolute folly of panic. And in the meantime before cotton comes in much volume the plan will be matured to retire all that the spinners will not take at a profit. We cannot do our country greater harm than by repeating and dwelling on low price talk; and next to the open market, we cannot do greater good than to look and speak cheerful and hold a stiff upper lip.—E. W. Dabbs, in The Progressive Farmer.

A man tries to excuse his faults by telling a woman of hers.

PAYING TOO MUCH FOR SPACE

Proposition Made by London Times Does Not Seem Alluring When Thoroughly Analyzed.

One never knows in what eccentricity the new enterprise of the Times is going to break out nowadays. Here is its latest bid for advertisements: "The capital outlay charged to insure the appearance of an 'In Memoriam' announcement in the Times annually in perpetuity is £15 for four lines, and pro rata." No doubt, while their grief is fresh upon them, many bereaved persons of means will avail themselves of this offer. One of the labor papers, however, has had the impertinence to work out a sum in arithmetic to find out what this means. The interest on £15 at five per cent per annum is 15 shillings. The advertiser, therefore, in addition to making the Times a capitalist to the extent of £15, is paying it 15 shillings for a four-line 'In Memoriam' notice. But the ordinary every-day charge for a single 'In Memoriam' notice in the Times is seven shillings and sixpence—just half that sum—for anything up to six lines.—London letter to New York Post.

SENATOR CLINGS TO SNUFF

Wisconsin Statesman Has Old-Time Habit—His Attention to Opium Work is of Note.

Senator Stephenson is one of the few statesmen who retains the old-time snuff habit, and when he takes out his snuff box and begins his reminiscences, curving his head in a characteristic way, you know there is a good story coming. While in congress he has always given special attention to routine work, which many senators disregard. Every day he sends a bunch of bills and resolutions to the desk, and sees to it that proper appropriations are made for improvements in his state. Senator Stephenson has the distinction of being the one business man who in all his large operations involving millions, never signed a note or had one indorsed for him—but with his pack on his back early and late, started early in life to build up his own fortune, buying pine lands when everyone wanted to sell, and holding fast to his investments.—Detroit Free Press.

THE NEIGHBORS' CHICKENS.

This is the time of year when your neighbor's chickens that are allowed to run at large become a nuisance and a pest. Just about the time you have your flower bed or truck garden all nicely laid out and planted, along comes a roving chancier and his harem and they proceed to play the dickens with it and spoil the efforts and hard work of several days. Why some people insist on letting out their chickens, thereby violating the law and incurring their neighbors' displeasure and sometimes enmity, has never been explained, but they do.—Newcastle Courier.

AT THE ARMY BOXING MATCH.

Civilian—Rather a fearful man, that?
Soldier—Well, 'e ain't really very fearful. You see, the big fellow's 'is sergeant, an' this is the only chance 'e 'as of getting a bit of 'is own back.—London Punch.

NO CHANCE.

"Why on earth don't men settle down after they marry?" complained Mrs. Grabb.
"Because their wives won't quit stirring them up," retorted Mr. Grabb.

THE REASON.

Manager—You prima donnas certainly charge high prices.
Singer—Listen to that! Why, man, you get our services for a song!

KEEPING UP.

"A man has to think fast to keep up with the times."
"Yes. Especially if he is working in the weather bureau."

The Durham county fair was a big success.

WHY DO WE KILL EACH OTHER?

Reconciliation on the Battlefield Between Dying Frenchmen and Germans

"I have said that this warfare on the frontier is pitiless," writes a correspondent. "It is a general statement of a truth to which there are exceptions. One of these was a reconciliation on the battlefield between French and German soldiers who lay wounded and abandoned near the little town of Blamout. When dawn came they conversed with each other while waiting for death.

"A French soldier gave his water bottle to a German officer, who was crying out with thirst. The German sipped a little, and then kissed the hand of the man who had been his enemy. 'There will be no war on the other side,' he said."

"Another Frenchman, who comes from Montmartre, found a Luxembourgeois lying within a yard of him whom he had known as chasseur in a big hotel in Paris. The young German wept to see his old acquaintance.

"'It is stupid,' he said, 'this war! You and I were happy when we were very good friends in Paris. Why should we have been made to fight with each other?' He died with his arms round the neck of the French soldier, who told me the story, unashamed of his tears.

"I could tell you many more tales like that, told me by men whose eyes were still haunted by the sight of these things, and perhaps one day they will be worth telling, so that people of little imagination may realize the meaning of this war, and put away the false heroics on their lips."—New York Evening Sun.

Oats and Crimson Clover for Hay.

Do oats and crimson clover sowed together make a good hay crop?

2. Is it better to turn under green peas and then sow the oats and crimson clover, or remove the peas for hay?

1. Oats and crimson clover make good hay and the combination is a fairly satisfactory one, but there are some objections. The oats are not as far advanced as most people think they should be when the crimson clover is at its best stage of maturity for making hay. While the turf oat is probably a better hay oat than the Red Rust-proof varieties, because it grows taller and the straw is not so coarse, yet the Red Rust-proof matures about two weeks earlier than the turf oat and for that reason should be used when oats and crimson clover are sowed together for hay. We would cut the combination for hay when the crimson clover was in proper condition for making hay, regardless of the stage of maturity of the oats, if the crimson clover makes up any considerable part of the mixture. Crimson clover does not do so well, in such a combination as when sowed alone, nor as well as vetch, and for that reason most people prefer to sow it alone.

2. The land will be benefited more by turning the cowpeas under, but since feed is likely to be scarce and the cowpea roots and stubble are likely to leave a considerable amount of nitrogen in the soil, we think we would, as a general rule, prefer to cut the cowpeas for hay, unless the land is quite poor. If the land is very deficient in humus and nitrogen it may pay better to plow the peas under.—The Progressive Farmer.

FOODS NOT USED ENOUGH.

America Could Learn a Lesson From the Old World.

There is small reason to doubt that the proper development of tree crops would greatly enrich and cheapen the food supply of the American people and their domestic animals. The chief trouble seems to be that we have not thought about it. Most of the crop trees of value of Europe have been introduced into this country, such as the olive, fig, date, the acorn and cork oak, the walnut, pistache and almond. Our native trees, such as the pecan, shagbark, mulberry, honey locust, mesquite and persimmon, offer great promise if properly selected, propagated, improved by plant breeding, and tested by experiment. All this requires scientific work. Now that we have spent a quarter of a century developing the equipment for the promotion of agricultural science, the time has probably come when attention can be turned in part from the herb of the field to the more productive tree that has long made the oriental garden so productive.—J. Russell Smith, in the Atlantic.

Items of Interest.

Eleven Presbyterian churches (U. S. A.) received two hundred members or more on profession of faith during the past church year. The two reporting the largest number were in the foreign field—Elat, Africa, 734, and Laos, Chiang Mai, 721.

Practically all that is known of scientific methods of farming in Africa, in the islands of the Pacific, and in wide areas in Turkey, India and China originated in missions.

The Chinese agency of the American Bible society disposed of nearly 1,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in the first six months of 1913. About 5,000,000 Bibles or portions of the Bible in Chinese were issued by three Bible societies in 1913.

After 150 years of British rule in India the Indians who can read and write number only 98 per 1,000 in the case of males, and only 7 per 1,000 in the case of females. A fair estimate would be that only one in 20 of the male sex in China can read intelligently.

When Wm. Carey was famous all over the world, copies of his portrait were selling in England at a guinea apiece, he still lived in daily intimate contact with the natives.

The total income of the missionary society of the Methodist church of Canada for the year just closed was \$657,130, or about two dollars per member.

To be Thankful For

"By gosh," a henpecked husband said, "I hear some chaps kicking because their wives always have the last word. Now for my part, to give my wife the last word never bothers me a bit."

"It don't?"
"No, on the contrary, I always feel thankful when she gets to it."—Washington Star.

Why He Avoided Him.

"Look at that foolish Mr. Baker," said one man to another, according to the Kansas City Star, "out on a rainy day like this without an umbrella! Is he crazy?"
"I guess so," said his friend hurriedly. "Lets hurry on, I don't want to meet him."
"Why not?"
"He may recognize this umbrella. It's his."

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Above the Average in Lower Section and Deteriorated in the Upper.

The Egyptian Government Agricultural Department reports for August that in lower Egypt the crop is above the average. In upper Egypt it has deteriorated, the average condition being from 90 to 95 except in Ghizeh, where it is given as 106. The water supply was deficient during the early part of the month, but subsequently increased. Insect damage is slight except in one or two provinces, where the crop has been attacked by boll worms. Picking is not expected to be general until about September 15, although it has already commenced in Assiout, and a few other districts. The crop on the whole is promising.—Wall Street Journal.

Not Against Law to Kill Buzzard.

The turkey buzzard is one of the three worst agents by which hog cholera is disseminated in this State. The other two are running streams and overflows. Whenever the carcass of an animal is left on top of the ground, no matter what was the cause of death, the buzzards are certain to be attracted to the carcass. If the carcass is one of a cholera hog they feed upon it and fly away to some other farm, at times many miles away and they are certain to carry hog cholera germs with them. If these germs are deposited in reach of other hogs they are certain to cause an outbreak of cholera. The importance of burying all carcasses of other infectious diseases, cannot be emphasized too much.

There is a general impression among all farmers that the buzzards are protected by law. This seems to be an erroneous idea. After considerable search of the statute, we have been unable to find any law that would protect the buzzard. Since there is no question but that the buzzard disseminates disease germs, especially hog cholera germs, every farmer would be justifiable in killing all the buzzards he possibly can.—Dr. B. B. Flowe, North Carolina State Veterinarian, in the Progressive Farmer.

Fortunes Carelessly Wasted.

The good housewife does not leave her sewing machine out in the weather when she has finished using it for a period, yet you can ride through this county and see some fine pieces of farm machinery left out to take the weather. Mowers, binders, plows and other costly implements often rust out faster than they wear out.—Wadesboro Ansonian.

Fourth American Road Congress.

Governor Craig has named delegates to represent the state at the Fourth American Road Congress which will be held at Atlanta, Ga., during the week of November 9. According to advices from Atlanta, delegations have been named for most of the states and preparations are being made for an unprecedented attendance.

The problems of city street construction and maintenance will this year receive exceptional attention as the construction of high class roads now approximates the methods adopted for street paving. Among the prominent city engineers who will discuss this subject are Charles E. Bolling, city engineer of Richmond, Va.; F. L. Ford, city engineer of New Haven, Conn.; L. D. Smoot, city engineer of Jacksonville, Fla.; John Weatherly, street commissioner of Birmingham, Ala.; and G. S. Brown, city engineer of Charleston, W. Va.

Many difficulties have arisen in connection with contract work in the construction of bridges and highways and it is expected that the congress will devote much attention to ways and means of improving the methods and conditions under which contract work is being done. The opening paper at the special session will be presented by John J. Ryan, secretary of the New York State Road Builders Association.

Colleges and universities will take an active part in a session to be devoted to ways and means of furthering and improving the courses of instruction in highway engineering at educational institutions. Dr. Hector J. Hughes, Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard University; Prof. E. J. McCausland, Dean of Engineering of the University of Missouri; Prof. C. M. Strahan, Dean of Engineering, University of Georgia; and Dr. E. P. Matheson, President of the Georgia School of Technology, will be prominent figures in the technical discussion.

Her Mistake.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Cumrox.
"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered the son.
"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."

Wise Betterment Association.

The Betterment Association will give a Halloween party at Wise high school on the night of October thirty-first. Everybody invited. Come and have your fortune told.

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