

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Foolish Doings on the Roof of a Big Building

CLEVELAND, O.—"From the window by my desk," said the man whose office is numerous floors above the street, "I can look across to the roof of a Euclid avenue building that must be about ten stories high. There is no inducement to look; quite the contrary. For every noon there are foolish doings on that roof.



"I suppose they are office boys, junior clerks and other youngsters who work in the building. After lunching they seem to feel as playful as kittens. At any rate, they go up on the roof every noon and cavort around. They go in for any sort of horseplay that occurs to them. Sometimes they give imitations of a ball game; other times it's a prize fight.

"Now there's a low ledge along one side of the roof and a taller building on the other. But at the back there's a straight droop of several stories with no more guardrail than an eave-trough. That's precisely where the boys find it convenient to do their acrobatics and dramatics.

"The other day I was watching them in mingled horror and disgust. One boy was amusing another with impersonations of great ball players. He imitated a pitcher winding up and hurling 'em over. Then he went through the motions of a time at bat. After that he did a little base running and it struck him as an intelligent and appropriate thing to do to show Jackson or Cobb slide to second.

"I don't know whether the roof was more slippery than he thought or whether he merely wasn't capable of thinking. But he slid right to the corner of the unprotected edge. I turned my head, as I wouldn't care to see even a blamed idiot killed. A few seconds later the youth was safely back in the middle of the roof. He and his companion seemed to think that was enough exercise in the open air for one noon.

"But the next day, or others, were at it again. They do it every day and their favorite diversion seems to be sparring, or a good-natured and mild imitation of rough-and-tumble fighting. I suppose one of them will side-step off the edge some day and then his parents will sue the building company for \$50,000 on grounds of negligence. I only hope I don't happen to be a witness."

He Was Just Over, but He Will Learn in Time

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Officials around the Pennsylvania station are laughing over the story told by one of the conductors on a through train who had a little experience with a young Englishman on his way to Mexico the other morning. Reginald was typically British and evidently off his native heath for the first time in his life. He had landed from the liner in the forenoon, in New York, and was taking the first evening train for the southwest. Therefore he was not in the least familiar with the intricacies of the up-to-date steel sleeping car.



"Rummy little diggings" was what he said when shown his berth, and the net for his clothing catching his eye, he "lawfed" and exclaimed: "Clever idea; to catch me if I fall out of bed, what?"

But it was in the morning that his troubles began. Like most untraveled Britishers, he did not like to ask questions and he did not want to make a fuss so, when he awoke and found that he did not have much time until the train would be in Pittsburgh, he tried to figure a way to make his toilet in his "rummy little diggings." He found it impossible. Like Columbus breaking the egg to stand it on end, he cut the Gordian knot by stepping boldly into the aisle in his sleeping clothes and started to dress from his box upward and outward.

Most of the other passengers were up and sitting around and the calm indifference of the Britisher, stripped almost to "the buff" in the midst, caused a little whirlpool of panic—especially among the women. One woman wanted to know, rather aggressively, what he means. He smiled affably through the neckband of his shirt, as it slipped over his head, and asked: "Well, by Jove! Tell me how you put on your trousers in your berth?"

This answer resulted in a call for the conductor who tells the story, out by the time he arrived, the Britisher was more than half dressed and fairly presentable.

He Wrapped Watch Chain Around His Big Toe

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Although he lost all his money, and is a sadder, wiser man, Jerry Killigan of Tarkawa, Okla., has taught the world a new trick in the way of preserving valuables. The coin is gone, forever, perhaps, and there was \$54 of it, but Jerry has his watch safe and sound, all because he played a new variation on the "First National Bank" wheeze.



Jerry came to the city to view and buy the latest sartorial effects, for he wanted to get himself "all togged out;" he's authority for that. He had the \$54 and a yearning to convert every cent of it into beautiful wearing apparel. Dressed in his old regimentals, he departed for home yesterday, however.

The prospective fashion plate arrived in the evening and went to a rooming house. His room was entered, his \$54 taken and his confidence in Kansas City lodging houses shattered to bits. He reported his loss to the police, and asked where and how he might obtain money on his watch to defray expenses back to Oklahoma. He was directed to the new-fangled municipal activity, the city pawn shop.

"How in the world did you keep your watch when everything else was stolen?" asked Ralph Perry, officially in charge of the city's three-ball palace. "I wrapped the chain around my toe and then pulled my sock on over the watch and chain. I slept with it that way. But," and here the sockful Jerry almost wept, "I forgot to do that with my money."

The sorrowing Kerrigan was allowed \$9 on his timepiece and chain by the city's "uncle," and with that was able to make his way to Tarkawa in first-class shape, providing he loses his appetite.

Mouse Multitude Released in "Movie" Theater

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Liberating a multitude of mice in a moving picture theater caused much joy to a gang of 15 boys, but little hilarity on the part of the proprietor. In a spirit of deviltry the boys caught more than 200 field rodents in a North side vacant lot and went with them to the Queen moving picture house at Thirty-third street and North avenue.

The mice were there released late in the afternoon. The show was to open at 7 o'clock in the evening. When Mrs. Margaret Klofta, charwoman, arrived to do her work, she found the lobby alive with small rodents which upon her appearance scampered in every direction.



Contrary to feminine precedent, Mrs. Klofta, instead of screaming or seeking the safe altitude of a convenient chair, took a commanding position and applied a broom with deadly effect.

Having slaughtered many and driving the rest of the mice to the basement, Mrs. Klofta turned on the youthful perpetrators of the alleged joke. A handy pail of water in Mrs. Klofta's hands sent them flying. Later Russell Sharp, Walter Dunn and Roy Fremond, aged eighteen years, were arrested for disorderly conduct. Sharp disclaimed any intent to flood the theater with mice and cause a probable panic in the evening.

"Someone kicked the pail and the mice came out," he said. "I had three on a string. They ran in the lobby and I went after them."

"What did you catch them for?" inquired the city attorney. "To frighten women to death," volunteered Judge Page as he fined the lads \$5 each.

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

The gasoline engine is solving the labor problem on the farm.

The pessimist is the man who sees only the rubbins in the cornfield.

A farmer who can not learn anything from his neighbor will soon go to seed. The straight and narrow path is not always lined with the most attractive scenery.

Not enough of us have learned that farming is a business, not hopeless drudgery.

The townspeople who burn up the country roads with their motor cars may expect to be roasted by the farmers.

A daily bath, a rough towel and an hour's walk in the open, will take the kinks out of a dyspeptic quicker than a doctor's prescription.

Contrast your home surroundings with those of your town friends of less means. If the comparison is not favorable to you, you are at fault.

Quail should be coaxed to breed on the farm. When several fine coveys peck of good shooting is fine, then permit nobody to fire a gun on the place!

The man who can make two hills of potatoes grow with the labor that was once expended on one is almost as great a benefactor as the "two-blade-o'-grass" man.

The man who spends his time sitting on a nail keg at the grocery store ranks as a producer along with the hen that sits on a doorknob—only the hen is honest in her intentions.

The automobile is no longer regarded as a luxury on the farm, but one of the most economical and useful things in farm use. It saves the use of horses in busy times, and all times, eats nothing when not in use, pulls as much as a double team, can, in a pinch, turn implement from a grindstone to the silage cutter, will carry the family to town in one-quarter the time the team will do it, and with less care than a pair of horses require will last ten years.

SUCCEED BY CO-OPERATION

New Jersey Organization Able to Pay Its Stockholders Six Per Cent. on Their Capital Stock.

A co-operative store established at Montclair, N. J., a year ago, has just paid its stockholders six per cent. on their capital stock, set aside five per cent. on the stock as a reserve fund and paid rebates to its customers—all stockholders—of five per cent. on the gross amount of the purchases. This looks like success even in comparisons with the records of the long-established English co-operative trading societies.

The Montclair store has dealt in groceries, fruits and vegetables and, for six months only, in meats. As much as possible goods were bought of original producers. At first the sales were only \$2,500 a month; at the end of the year they amounted to more than \$100,000 a month. The original capital was only \$6,000, distributed among 200 stockholders.

Co-operative trading depends on good management, which in competitive business has been costly, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Perhaps the Montclair co-operators have been unusually fortunate in their management, but no one can deny that there is too great and unnecessary expense to the purchaser in ordinary retail distribution of foodstuffs under the competitive system. If co-operation can be made as successful in the United States as it has been in England, the cost of living can be reduced for many people.

FEDERAL AID FOR FARMERS

Market News Service May Be Established to Assist Those Who Raise Perishable Products.

A Washington dispatch says: "A market news service for farmers and truck gardeners who raise perishable products may be established by the recently created office of markets of the department of agriculture. The feasibility of such a service is to be studied by a specialist of the office, who also will take up the best way of making statistics of demand and supply useful to the farmer. The prices received by producers, the cost of transportation and storage, profits and other useful elements will be investigated in this connection. The service would be invaluable to truck producers of the Atlantic coast states.

Other specialists, it was announced, are to give attention to co-operative organizations of producers and consumers, and will assist in the formation of new co-operative enterprises.

An expert in co-operative accounting will assist such organizations to keep their books and records effectively, to establish cost systems and follow-up methods of handling goods.

Specialists in transportation will assist producers to obtain equitable freight rates and will discuss questions of extended facilities, determination of rates, routing and other matters concerned with the speedy and cheap moving of produce. The milling and utilization of cotton seed will be given special attention.

CO-OPERATION IS NOT NEW

Champions of Movement Are Inclined to Go Too Far, Says Delegate to Kansas State Convention.

At the last annual meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture the question of agricultural co-operation was discussed at length. One delegate, Mr. Edwin Snyder, called attention to the tendency of those who champion co-operative movements to go too far and thereby injure their own cause. Among other things Mr. Snyder says:

"Co-operation is no new matter. More than 75 years ago a dozen poor weavers met in a poor inn in Rochdale, England, to devise some means to better their condition. After discussing several matters, strikes and the like, they concluded that if they couldn't make arrangements to get better wages they ought to try to do something to make what they received go further, and they organized at once into a society. Of course, a good many scoffed, but they went ahead. They were to pay into the common fund 20 pence per week, and only a few were able to do it at that time, and it took a year to raise a capital stock of \$140 with which to begin business. They rented a room, bought only such goods as were absolutely needed by their families, sold for cash only, and at first opened the store only at night. That society has been going for over 75 years. It has spread all over England. They buy their wheat by the cargo, to be ground in their own mills for their own members. They buy refrigerated meats, mutton and beef from Australia and the United States in cargoes, to be sold at their butcher shop. It has been extremely prosperous. I have no doubt that each one of the members of this society is far better off personally because he learned to save something and to do business. That is what we need in this country—co-operation among the farmers. We must have it, and it is not a difficult matter. Of course, during the Farmers' Alliance agitation, 25 years ago, we started a great many co-operative stores. Most of them failed through mismanagement and the credit system. Cash payment is the essence of successful co-operation, and we cannot have it without. Of course, when we started out in the alliance we were going to reform the whole universe. We cannot do that. I believe that if the farmers will study co-operation it will be found immensely to their advantage."

Those who expect the principle of co-operation to work out in this country on the same scale that it is operated in Europe will be disappointed, says the Iowa Homestead. In the first place we have in every agricultural community so many different nationalities of people to deal with that a new difficulty is encountered and, while these people are all good Americans, they look on matters of this kind from a radically different viewpoint. Co-operation in the end will succeed best if in the beginning it is applied to simple matters. A good example of this is found in certain neighborhoods where a number of men engage in breeding the same class of stock. In this case they have the advantage of many economies both in the buying and selling of their stock, in the use of males, in addition to the natural advantage that results from friendly rivalry. It is a desirable form of co-operation when men subscribe themselves to pay the expenses of a county expert in order that they may be sensibly advised and wisely guided by one in whose judgment they have absolute confidence. These are the less complex types of co-operative movements and the success that they are meeting with indicates that our people can take advantage of this important principle when it is sensibly applied to their own affairs.

TEXAS FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Too Many of Them, Says Former President Peter Radford of the Farmers' Union of Texas.

In a recent article for the press Peter Radford, former president of the Farmers' Union of Texas, reiterates what the Co-Operator has frequently said about the number of farmers' organizations in Texas. He says there are too many, and the Co-Operator agrees with the view. During his presidency of the Farmers' Union, Mr. Radford himself was identified with two of them.

A farmers' organization is a good thing, but there can be too much of a good thing. The cause of the farmers as a whole would be strengthened if the state-wide organizations were materially reduced in number and the local organizations greatly increased. There cannot be too many of the latter, for each is a unit in itself. The idea of the Farmers' congress, as we understand it, is to have a number of organizations with distinct interests, united in a common cause in the congress as a supervisory body. But the separate organizations themselves are state-wide in scope. When the farmers of each community form an organization of their own, then may we expect greater benefits from organization among farmers than have hitherto been achieved. There is room for several state organizations, but not, as at present for several with a duplication of purposes. Community organizations can elect delegates to the state organizations, and the labor necessary to achieve definite results can be much simplified.—Texas Co-Operator.

NATIONAL BANK OF GRANVILLE

Will give \$10.00 for the best ear of corn raised in Granville County in the year 1913. We want this ear to place on exhibit in our bank until corn planting time, and then we will distribute the grains among a number of boys in the county with the view of breeding a still better ear in the 1914 crop. The corn will be judged by an expert according to the score printed on this card, on the second Saturday in January in the offices of the National Bank of Granville. Every corn raiser in Granville County is invited to enter this contest and be present at the judging.

W. T. YANCEY, Cashier National Bank of Granville.

Iowa Corn Growers Association Score Card

I. General Appearance		25
1. Size and shape of ear		10
2. Filling of butts and tips		5
3. Straightness of rows		5
4. Uniformity of kernels		5
II. Productiveness		60
1. Maturity		25
2. Vitality		25
3. Shelling percentage		10
III. Breed Type		15
1. Size and shape of ear		5
2. Size, shape, dent. of kernel		5
3. Color of Grain		2
4. Color of Cob		2
5. Arrangement of Rows		1

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

The undersigned, having been appointed by the clerk of the superior court Granville county as administratrix upon the estate of Robert J. Hart, deceased, late of said county of Granville, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same for payment on or before the 1st day of December, 1914, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make prompt settlement. This November 25, 1913.

EULA B. HART, Administratrix of R. J. Hart, deceased. B. S. Royster Attorney.

B. S. Royster, Attorney-at-Law, Offices in Odd Fellows' Bldg. Practices in State and Federal Courts. Hillsboro St., Oxford, N. C.

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