

**PUBLIC LEDGER**

AND  
**OXFORD BANNER**

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**THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET**

**STATE TICKET**

For Corporation Commissioner  
**E. L. TRAVIS,**  
of Halifax County

For Judge of 9th District  
**WILLIAM A. DEVIN**  
of Granville County.

For Congressman of 5th District  
**CHARLES M. STEDMAN,**  
of Guilford County.

**COUNTY TICKET**

For House of Representatives  
**D. G. BRUMMITT**

For Senator of 17th Senatorial  
District  
**TITUS G. CURRIN,**  
of Granville County

For Sheriff  
**CRAWFORD HOBGOOD**

Clerk of Superior Court  
**J. G. SHOTWELL**

For Register of Deeds  
**J. B. POWELL**

For Treasurer  
**HENRY J. ROBARDS**

For Coroner  
**DR. W. N. THOMAS**

For County Commissioners  
**B. I. BREEEDLOVE**  
**H. C. FLOYD**  
**Z. W. ALLEN**  
**R. S. HART**  
**J. L. FEED**

**CHEAPER TO SAVE**

Church statistics show that it costs  
about \$1,000 to convert a man to be-  
lieve in the Christian way of living.

Political statistics, on the other  
hand, show that it costs about \$20,-  
000 (some authorities say \$25,000)  
to kill a man in war.

Suppose that during the past third  
of a century the leaders of human ac-  
tivity in Europe had taken the money  
they have put into getting ready to  
kill people and put it, instead, into  
getting ready to save them—that is to  
say, had put it into schools, churches,  
missions and into setting personal ex-  
amples of practiced Christianity.

Perhaps Europe will swing toward  
it on the rebound.

**MARK TWAIN ON PEACE**

The gospel of peace is always mak-  
ing a deal of noise, always rejoicing  
in its progress, but always neglecting  
to furnish statistics. There are no  
peaceful nations now. All Christen-  
dom is a soldier camp. The poor  
have been taxed in some nations to  
the starvation point to support the  
giant armaments which Christian  
governments have built up, each to  
Christian brotherhood, and incidentally  
to snatch any scrap of real estate  
left exposed by a weaker owner.

Within the last generation each  
Christian power has turned the bulk  
of its attention to finding out newer  
and still newer and more and more  
effective ways of killing Christians,  
and, incidentally, a pagan now and  
then; and the surest way to get rich  
quickly in Christ's Kingdom is to in-  
vent a gun that can kill more Chris-  
tians at one shot than other existing  
kind. All the Christian nations are  
at it. The more advanced they are  
the bigger and more destructive en-  
gines of war they create.

**WASTE OF LIFE**

Railroads do not of course want to  
kill people, but they do and the num-  
ber of lives snuffed out by accidents  
is alarming. Accident Bulletin No. 50,  
just issued by the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission, contains a sum-  
mary of the accidents resulting in  
personal injuries caused in the opera-  
tion of interstate railways during the  
months of October, November and  
December, 1913. During these three  
months 2792 persons were killed and  
50,776 persons were injured in con-  
nection with railway operation. Of  
these 191 were killed and 3,726 in-  
jured in train accidents; 2,675 were  
killed and 21,769 injured in acci-

dents other than train accidents,  
such as fires, floods, landslides and  
explosions affecting the right of way,  
and accidents in connection with  
railroad operation other than those  
of trains and roadway, while 117  
deaths and 29,007 injuries were in-  
dustrial accidents to employes work-  
ing on tracks, bridges, stations, en-  
gine-houses, shops, wharves, or else-  
where. Of the 2,792 persons killed,  
34 were passengers killed in train ac-  
cidents, and 137 were employes killed  
in train accidents. Eighty-five  
passengers were killed from all  
causes, making a total of 815 passen-  
gers killed included trespassers, non-  
trespassers and employes not on duty,  
while 117 employes in addition were  
killed in industrial accidents not con-  
nected with railroad operations.

Yet if the roads could be made to  
adopt better plans for safety, this  
fearful showing would be greatly  
lessened. Many devices have been  
adopted within the past 30 years, but  
there is room yet for improvement.

**THE SIMPLE LIFE**

Simple living is not so much an  
economic question as it is a moral  
question, the morality part relating  
to the duty one owes to himself and  
others to keep himself well in body,  
soul and mind. That is the object  
of simple living—not to save money.  
The idea is to make a person's brain  
clear and clean, so he will think clear  
thoughts and take to clean living. A  
brain that is backed by rich and lux-  
urious living is very apt to be clogged  
with passions and prejudices, with  
selfishness and sordidness. Not al-  
ways, of course, but that is the ten-  
dency. A person can contaminate a  
great portion of his spirit and come  
mighty near destroying his faith in  
God, by eating all sorts of rich and  
expensive foods. You may take a  
boy and feed him on luxurious and  
seasoned diet and his future destiny  
is collapsed.

Of course, some people will turn  
with ridicule on the idea, and describe  
simple living as a boiled turnip and  
a glass of water, but simple living  
means an appetite for simple things,  
that make for health, work and a  
gentle spirit.

**HAS CITIZENSHIP A VALUE**

Citizenship has a definite value.  
This value cannot be computed in  
dollars and cents, but it is worth  
fighting for.

Citizenship grows out of communi-  
ties. Were there no communities  
there would be no citizens. We  
would then be merely unprotected  
individuals—entirely at the mercy of  
all other individuals who might wish  
to destroy any weaker or less feroc-  
ious one.

By dwelling in communities we  
have many advantages. Some of us  
value and appreciate these advant-  
ages while others selfishly accept the  
advantages but refuse to do their  
share toward maintaining the commu-  
nity.

Laws have been enacted to compel  
us to pay taxes—used for the finan-  
cial support of communities for our  
protection.

But there are no laws which com-  
pel the member of any community to  
show appreciation of the benefits de-  
rived from living in a community.

One of the benefits of living in a  
community is the opportunity fur-  
nished us to buy merchandise re-  
quired for our comfort and indul-  
gence, right here in our own town.  
This facility permits us to buy what  
we need when we need it. We can  
step into a store, lay down a dollar  
and buy a dollar's worth of goods.  
Perhaps we can get the goods with-  
out paying the dollar down in cash  
—that is, if we have the credit.

What a genuine benefit it is to be  
able to do this. In the olden days  
our forefathers were compelled to  
drive many miles to a store where  
the merchandise might be obtained.  
Large quantities were bought at a  
time because the trip to the store  
could not be made at frequent inter-  
vals.

As our citizens increased in num-  
bers and gathered into communities,  
stores were established at the vari-  
ous centers of the increasing popula-  
tion until now we can buy, right at  
home, our necessities and luxuries.

That which we value we endeavor  
to protect. If we value the facility  
for purchasing goods at home we  
should protect it.

The best way to protect it is to  
make it possible for the storekeepers  
to continue to do business. If we do  
not help them to continue to do busi-  
ness here in our community the nat-  
ural consequence will be for them to  
close up their stores and go out of  
business.

If we buy from our local store-  
keepers only such merchandise as we  
cannot buy conveniently elsewhere, we  
will soon discover that the stores will  
carry only such restricted lines of  
goods as are in demand by the peo-  
ple who live here.

Then we will find out that we are  
not much better off than our fore-  
fathers were. We must send away  
for such merchandise as we require.  
We must wait until the order has  
been received in the mail order house  
and filled in the due course of time by  
the employes of the concern we are  
patronizing.

There are many disadvantages in  
this method. We do not fully real-  
ize them now. But they will come  
home to us when conditions arrive  
which compel us to buy everything  
by mail—if such a time does come.  
However, if we look at the matter in  
the right light we will not permit

such a contingency to arrive.  
Why should we be deluded into  
sending our money away from home  
because of the fulsome and flatter-  
ing descriptions in a mail order cata-  
logue? Why should we prefer the  
questionable qualities in merchan-  
dise as exploited by a catalogue writ-  
er to the honest, dependable goods  
which we can see before us in our  
own local stores?

Do we save money by buying from  
the mail order houses? When the  
matter of freight and express charges  
have been figured out, when the ques-  
tion of delays, unsatisfactory ship-  
ments, breakage, damaged goods, etc.,  
have been answered, where is the  
profit, if any?

On the other hand, the local mer-  
chant is always responsible for any-  
thing he sells. The purchaser can  
examine any article for sale in the  
local store and buy only that which  
is satisfactory. It will be delivered  
without delay. If there is any imper-  
fection it will be quickly remedied.  
If there is any shortage in the deliv-  
ery it will be supplied at once. A  
personal call or a telephone message  
will always get full value for your  
money.

And when it comes to prices you  
will always get full value for your  
money when dealing with the local  
storekeeper. He buys his merchan-  
dise in the market and he sells it at  
a profit to us. He asks only a mod-  
est profit and he is entitled to it. We  
should be perfectly willing to pay  
him a profit for his investment, for  
his labor and for his ability to save  
us time, trouble and money.

If we are not willing to do this,  
we should be heartily ashamed of  
ourselves. And we would not be en-  
titled to the advantages afforded by  
his store.

**DEATH OF MR. J. G. SHOTWELL.**

Perhaps in the history of Granville  
there is no death to be found that  
ever shocked the people of Berea sec-  
tion more severely, and made their  
hearts throb with more sadness than  
the death of Mr. J. G. Shotwell, which  
came in his home in Oxford late Sat-  
urday evening, September 12, 1914.

Mr. Shotwell had not enjoyed the  
best of health for several years, but  
was most all the time able to labor in  
his office until Saturday morning a  
few hours before the death angel  
claimed the victim.

He was born near Stovall in 1848,  
and lived there until he almost devel-  
oped into manhood. He then moved  
to the section of Berea, and there lived  
until he moved to Oxford when he  
was elected to fill the unexpired term  
of the late Charlie Crews, Clerk of  
Granville County Court, who died  
several years ago. He was renom-  
inated in the recent primary by a  
large majority of voters.

In the early days of life Mr. Shot-  
well professed faith in Christ and  
united with Trinity Methodist Church  
where he remained until death came.  
He was an excellent church worker.  
He was especially happy and helpful  
in his own Sunday school and pro-  
tracted meetings. Here he had gifts  
and power. With but few equals  
and no superior. In exhortation he  
was able and eloquent; in prayer he  
was tender and sympathetic, in spirit,  
in attendance, liberality, in judgment  
and in efficiency he was a model  
church member. He was every  
preacher's friend and helper. He was  
thoughtful and encouraging. His  
home was the pastor's home always  
and nothing was to good for him. He  
had highly developed the gifts of  
pleasing, not complaining or criticis-  
ing. As a man he was noted for his  
good judgment, fair mindedness and  
upright life. He loved to talk but he  
was remarkably clean and prudent in  
his words. He was full of wisdom  
and laudable self esteem and yet  
could "Condescend to men of low es-  
tate"—the equal of any and the su-  
perior of none.

As a citizen Mr. Shotwell was a  
wide awake, progressive, prominent  
man. He served his neighborhood as  
a justice of peace. No man has ever  
filled the Clerk's office more satisfac-  
torily to the general public than he.  
The writer has known Mr. Shotwell  
ever since he has been old enough to  
know any neighbor. Living only  
two miles from him all the time until  
he moved to Oxford. The writer  
casted his first vote in the recent  
primary election at Berea for Mr.  
Shotwell and that vote will never be  
regretted or forgotten.

The funeral services were conduct-  
ed in the Methodist church of Oxford  
by his former pastor, Rev. N. C.  
Yearby, of Roxboro church, immedi-  
ately after the remains were laid to  
rest in Elmwood Cemetery.

Mr. Shotwell leaves behind a devo-  
ted wife and three daughters; Mrs.  
Tom Shotwell, of near Henderson,  
and Misses Mary and Lizzie Shotwell,  
of Oxford, and a large number of  
friends whom he had won throughout  
the State.

May God's blessings rest on  
The relations and friends,  
While life to them God will lend,  
May they remember and follow  
The examples he set.

So in after-time they can say  
With him we have met.

For, as the golden sun went down,  
His face contained no frown.

But was lighted up with love  
As he reached that home above.

LESTER B. McFARLAND.

Grease spots on marble may be re-  
moved by applying powdered mag-  
nesia.

To remove scorch stains wet the  
scorched place, rub with soap and  
bleach in the sun.

**\$40,000 YEAR SAVED ON BARN**

The cost of curing can be reduced  
by building better barns than we are  
now using and properly ventilating  
them. The barn that we are now us-  
ing at the experiment station is prac-  
tically air-tight, covered with V-  
crimp galvanized iron, leaving an 8  
or 10 inch opening on the cone of  
the roof across the top to within  
about two feet of the sides. This is  
covered with an open and shut ridge  
board which can be operated from  
the ground by means of a wire or  
rope fastened to the end of a short  
lever device at each end of the peak.  
To admit air at the bottom at least  
two 4-inch terra cotta pipes should  
be set in the wall on each side of the  
barn, a total of eight joints of pipe  
to the barn. It is well to have one  
pipe extend to the middle of the  
barn. These can be plugged up by  
means of a piece of plank sawed to  
fit in the bell of the pipe from the  
outside or a round piece of wood 4  
inches in diameter. By this system  
of ventilation you can control the  
moisture conditions of the barn, and  
reduce to a minimum all danger of  
sweating and sponging.

In actual tests it has been found  
that the fuel consumption can be re-  
duced 40 to 50 per cent by using a  
barn of this type. This is in itself  
quite an item in the flue-cured dis-  
trict.

In North Carolina alone fuel con-  
sumed a normal year in curing tobac-  
co is estimated between five and six  
hundred thousand cords of wood.  
Putting this wood at an exceedingly  
low valuation (\$2 per cord) would  
mean over a million dollars worth of  
wood a year, and a saving of 40 per  
cent in consumption would mean  
four hundred thousand dollars an-  
nually.

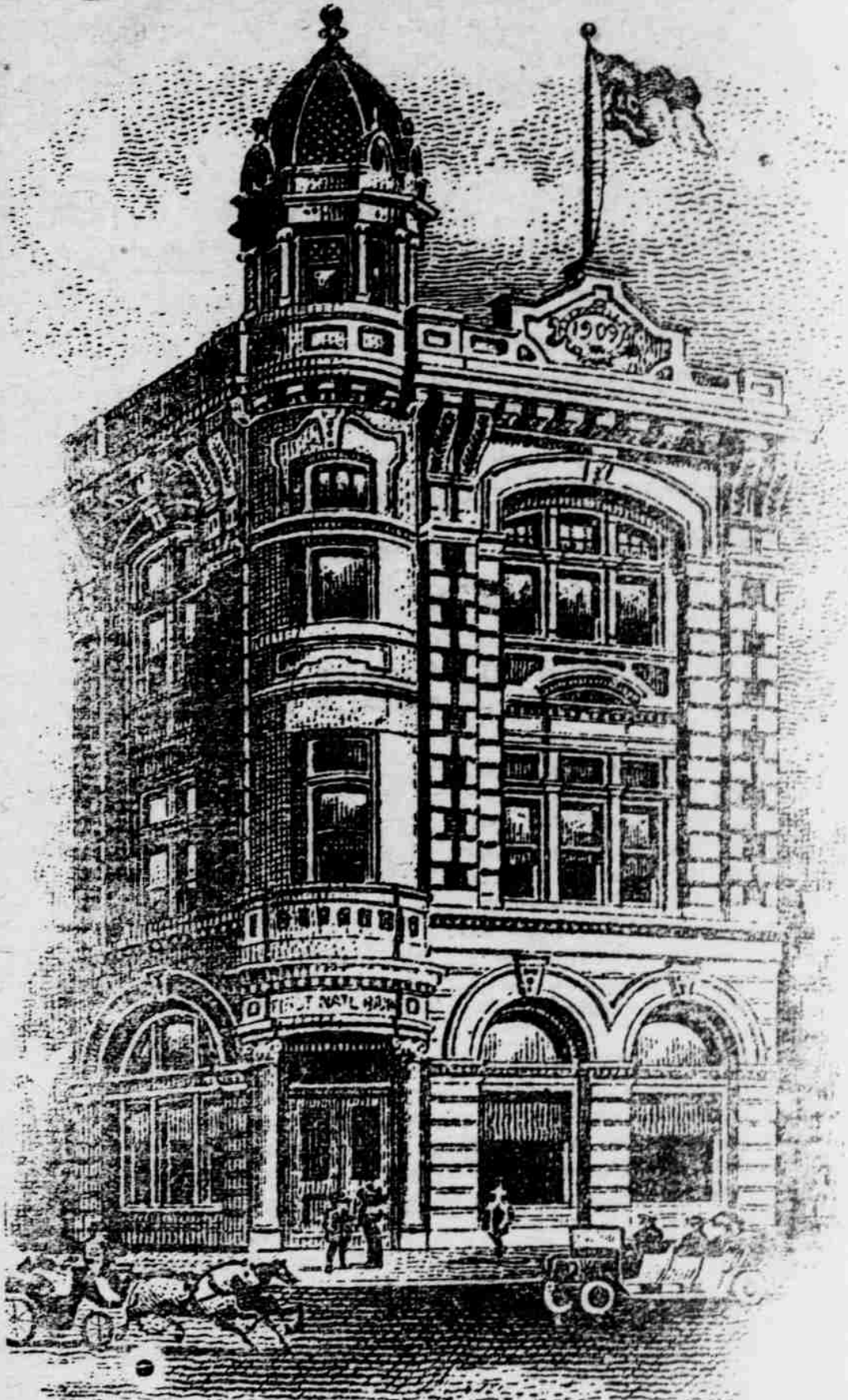
The additional cost of construct-  
ing these barns will amount to but  
very little, and during the life of the  
barn the saving of fuel alone will  
pay for the difference several times.

**CHURCH SERVICES**

The church is for the people, and  
the people, all of them, ought to be  
for the church. The world owes an  
inestimable debt to the Christian  
church, not for its religious benefits,  
but also for the moral education and  
general enlightenment it has brought  
to the world. For that reason, life  
is happier, pleasures are deeper and  
all good interests better safe-guarded  
than would possibly be the case with-  
out the Christian church.

Therefore the church makes an ap-  
peal to every man, woman and child  
who has an appreciation of what is  
good and true, to attend its services  
and further its objects.

**THE First National Bank**  
OXFORD, N. C.



Capital . . . . . \$100,000  
Surplus . . . . . \$ 40,000

**Your Last Chance**

**For Cash Only!**

Oh you Credit you've Had Your  
Fling Cash Must Have  
A Show.

From Now Until October 10th, I Will Sell

High Grade Straight Flour at \$4.50 Per Bbl  
Highest Patent at \$5.50 Per Bbl.

I bought this flour before the war began, when wheat was at  
its lowest and I can sell every barrel of this flour at  
the above price to jobbers and not touch it, but  
I prefer the farmer getting the benefit of  
the Low Price I am offering it at.

**Its a Bargain Get Your Supply**

For Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Mowers, Rakes,  
Furniture, etc., Get my Cash Prices.

**CLOVER SEED ARE COMING DOWN.**

Crimson Clover Seed at \$5.25 per Bushel, Rye, Ap-  
pler and Rust Proof Oats at Right Prices,

**B. G. Rogers, Creedmoor, N. C.**