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THE FAMILY GARDEN

It is well to remind our farmer friends at this particular time that the garden spot should have additional care from them. As a general proposition the men consent to plow and manure the garden after considerable begging, then the care of it falls to the women and children. If the vegetables are extra fine the men folks are ready to step in and claim all the honor. Gentlemen, this is not a square deal. If you will take time to carefully consider the proposition of the family living that comes from the garden spot, you will realize that it is a man's job and that it deserves considerably more attention than you have heretofore bestowed upon it. A clerk in town may hustle out into the garden a few minutes before breakfast for exercise, but when daylight overtakes the farmer he is in the field. We confess that we know very little about farming, and our advice to the farmers along this line should always be taken with a grain of salt, but we do insist that not only can the garden be made much more profitable, and help out the family ration by increasing it and also by balancing it somewhat better, but it can be made a means of considerable supplement to the income received from the principle farm industries. We notice that there is quite a list of vegetables that can be grown in practically any garden in Granville, yet very many gardens are limited to a comparatively small number of vegetables, a few other included rather incidentally. In planting winter vegetables, as well as those used direct from the garden in summer, should be kept in mind. These include not only such as dry navy, kidney, and lima beans, but also lettuce, kale, spinach, cabbage, celery, carrots, turnips, and the like.

YOUNGEST SPEAKER

The statement has been made that Mr. Wooten is the youngest Speaker on record. The facts will not sustain that claim, says the Charlotte Observer. Mr. Jos. W. Holden was the youngest presiding officer of the House of the North Carolina Legislature has known. He served when he was 22 years old. Speaker Charles Price and Speaker R. A. Doughton, were also invested with the honor when they were younger men than Mr. Wooten.

THE STATE PRISON

The directors of the State's prison have held their regular monthly meeting and Chairman Varner, of the Board, makes the statement with special gratification that the entire cotton crop on the State farm has been gathered in, making a total crop of over 1,000 bales. He declares reports that had been circulated that something like 300 acres of the cotton crop had been allowed to go to waste as unpicker to be entirely false. The affairs of the prison, the directors say, are in fine shape.

PECANS PROFITABLE

The Kinston Free Press says that pecan raising now promises to become a very important industry in Eastern Carolina before many years. In Lenoir county alone many thousands of trees have been sold this year, and in some places the farmers are planting acres of them. On George N. Ives' model fruit farm at Newport are a number of trees from 10 to 20 years old, which have this season produced 600 pounds of nuts, retailing at 25 and 35 cents. If the crop had been bigger he could have sold every pecan produced. Ives sold 70 pounds in one order to a Kinston man. He believes, contrary to what might have been expected, that the trees which sprang from seedlings bore a better quality of nut than the grafted trees.

SOMETHING ABOUT TO HAPPEN.

Things are going to begin to happen in the Legislature in a few days, and the prohibitionists will start them off with a convention of the State Anti-Saloon League. The bill by which the shipment of liquor into North Carolina will be made unlawful has been framed, and the main points of it have been printed in the Public Ledger. The advocates of the measure will submit to no amendments, unless possibly some amendment might be devised by which the bill could be tightened, and it is going to be a direct question of "yes" or "no" with the Legislature. At the same time there is going to be a flank movement by the woman suffrage advocates, and this matter will be put up in such a way that it cannot be laughed off. President Wilson has recommended that such movements be prosecuted in the separate States, and the North Carolina suffragists are going to make a dent in the present Legislature, if they do not knock a hole in it.

PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY

In his message to the General Assembly Governor Craig gives his views on revenue and taxation as follows:

REVENUE AND TAXATION

The revenue for the last two years has met all the obligations of the State. There is a small balance in the treasury above all demands. This fact must be gratifying to this General Assembly, and to all the people, for it is the first time in many years that this condition has existed. Our revenue system, however, is far from satisfactory. The problem of taxation is always difficult and vital. The Government must be economically administered. No extravagance has existed in this State, and none should be tolerated, but we must provide revenue for all appropriations and necessary expenses. With the State as with the individual, the elementary rule of business is to live within your means. North Carolina has ample resources with which to meet all her obligations. Within the last decade the value of all real property has enormously increased, and personal wealth has been multiplied.

We cannot repudiate the obligations of Christian civilization. Now that the land is yielding bountiful harvests, now that the stagnant towns of the last generation have grown into cities of increasing wealth, now that industry is triumphant, now that destiny is unfolding to us in grander revelation—shall we in this day of our strength not fulfill the duties of a progressive State? We must support our institutions of learning to increasing usefulness. We should listen to the appeal of the Confederate soldier, and to those stricken in mind and body. We must provide for the improvement of our rural communities and for aggressive work for the prevention of disease and for the conservation of health. In this new century, when Southern ideals have been restored to the Union, when Southern statesmen have come again to place of power, when the future beckons to renewed effort and life. Forward is the order.

PROPERTY NOT ASSESSED

The fault with our fiscal system is that we do not assess our property for taxation. Real estate, and especially unimproved real estate, and real estate held for speculation, have been greatly undervalued, and most of the personal property has not been listed at all. It should be understood that the quadrennial assessment will be for the purpose of lowering the rate of taxation, and with the determination of securing a more equitable and a more complete listing of taxable property. A graduated tax on inheritances should be increased and it should be collected.

Our citizens do not refuse to return their property for taxation because they desire to take advantage of others, but for the reason that they do not desire that other men and other communities shall take advantage of them and of their communities. The property has not been equally assessed for taxation, and for this reason men are actuated by a purpose to undervalue property, and to refuse to list their solvent credits. They would be willing to submit to a square deal, but desire to protect themselves against inequity.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of the average man cannot be concealed. The securities of the wealthy can be concealed. The average citizen pays his tax; the wealthy often escape. The Tax Commission should be clothed with plenary powers to enforce the listing of all property for taxation, and to enforce the uniform and just valuation of all property. Every citizen should bear the burdens of Government in proportion to his ability. This policy should be carried out with unalterable determination. On a subject related to the finances, I recommend that the General Assembly require the State Treasurer to give as his surety for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office a bond executed by one or more surety companies, and that this bond be paid for by the State; that the Treasurer be allowed to put out at interest all available moneys in his hands. This would yield to the State an income of many thousands of dollars a year.

READ TAX NOTICE. READ AND heed Sheriff's Tax notice on this page.

EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

FLEECY STAPLE MUST PAY RANSOM INTO THE COFFERS OF WAR.

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king!"

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; mildly has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has pleaded with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison until the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation.

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship, sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to permanently assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents as grave a situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden off the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgaged homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America, if, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

More Pharaohs Needed in Agriculture.

Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking forward, we are able to house less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 90 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.



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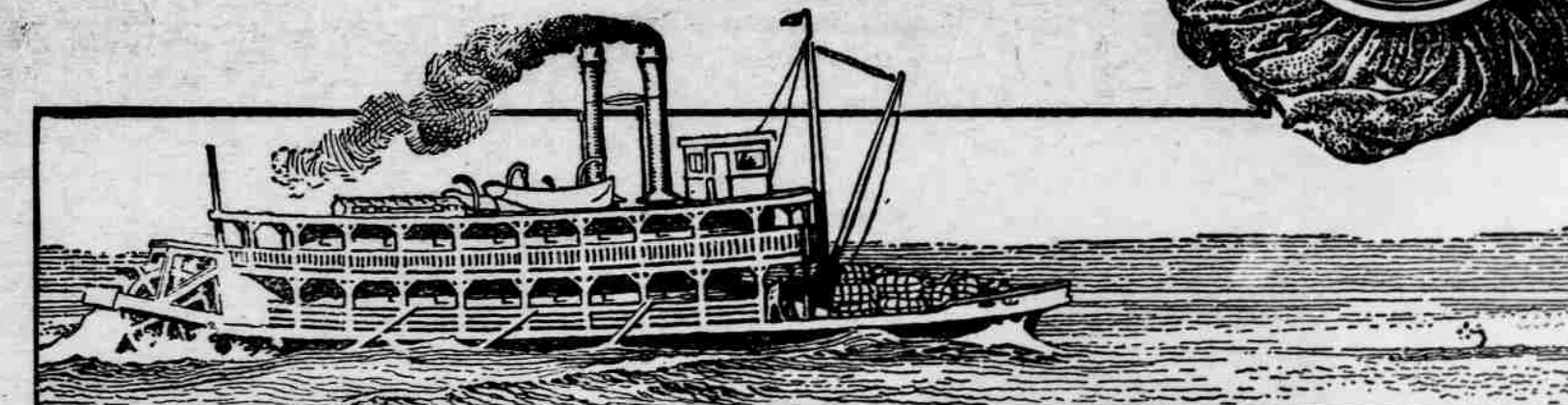
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BAD TEETH AND CRIME

Defective physical development has been almost certainly proved to be the primary cause of much antisocial conduct, particularly of boys, and girls also. Back of that, apparently, is deficient and poor food. Misdeeds and crimes are being traced back to a material basis. The delinquents are not able to act normally. Psychologists have found that arrested or delayed mental development is almost the rule among youthful criminals. Of course, some may have been taught to be bad, but the large number of splendid citizens who were raised in the slums shows that we have vastly overestimated the environmental moral effect upon the healthy.

One of the main effects of bad development, bad nutrition and infection in childhood is the defective nature of the materials in the teeth. They are practically never good in such unfortunate, and, of course, they increase the damage by interfering with mastications and by constant poisoning from the numerous pus foci they harbor. One of the most satisfactory parts of school hygiene is the attention given to the teeth, and now we learn that such good results have obtained in young delinquents as to have created the opinion that defective dentition is in reality the main cause of their immorality.

This is going a bit too far, but no harm can result if any reformer does think so, for it will direct attention to the ultimate cause and perhaps lead to prevention of some of it, though we do not know where we are to get the money or food to nourish the great mass of babies of the submerged tenth. Sad as it seems, some must go hungry, become physical defectives and drift to the reformatories, to be patched up as far as our means permit.—American Medicine.

THE LAME DUCK'S ROOST

The foreign affairs committee of the house Thursday pulled most of the tail feathers from the "Lame Duck's Roost," known to the treasury department on pay day as the International Joint commission. The committee cut the annual appropriation for the "Roost" from \$100,000 to \$65,000. It went further and cut the \$10 per diem "in lieu of subsistence" to \$5 a day and ordered the disbursing officer to pay none of this amount to the commissioners except

when they are traveling for the government outside of Washington. It is a cruel blow to the members of the "Roost."

One of the commissioners, ex-Governor Glenn and the secretary, Whitehead Klutz, are from North Carolina. There is talk of cutting the salaries of the commissioners from \$7,500 to \$5,000 and that of the secretary in half.

Senator Overman will be appealed to, to save the commission from poverty. He will be urged to restore the \$35,000 lopped off and to raise the per diem back to \$10.

WILSON WILL BE THE MAN

Speaker Clark, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, reiterated his declaration of a few months ago that President Wilson will be renominated by the Democrats in 1916 if his administration "makes good," and, if it doesn't make good, the nomination will not be worth having. The Speaker was led to repeat his programme by the publication of a syndicate article by John Temple Graves, of the Hearst newspapers, declaring that President Wilson is sick of public life and may support the Speaker for the presidential nomination in 1916.

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