

Memorial Day—South

By Henry E. Litchford

Tuesday next, May 10th, is Confederate Memorial Day, at which time with loving hands flowers from our homes and gardens will be used in decorating graves of soldiers of the war of 1861-5.

This day is chosen as it is the anniversary of the death of General Thomas J. Jackson, who died May 10, 1863.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson, (1824-63), better known as 'Stonewall Jackson', was born at Clarksburg, W. Va., graduated from West Point in 1846, entered the artillery and gained two brevets in the war with Mexico. He retired from the army in 1851, and became professor to the Virginia Military Institute, where he was more noted for his conscientiousness and religious earnestness than for his success as a teacher. He took command of the Confederate troops at Harper's Ferry on the secession of Virginia, and commanded a brigade at Bull Run, where his firm stand gained him his nom de guerre of 'Stonewall.' Promoted to major-general, in the spring of 1862, in the campaign of the Shenandoah valley, he out-generalled McDowell, Banks, and Fremont, and eventually drove back upon the Lower Shenandoah these three Federal armies, two of them superior in strength to his own. Then, hastening by forced marches to Richmond, he turned the scale at Gaines' Mills (June 27), and the Confederate capital relieved, returned to defeat Banks at Cedar Run in August. He then seized Pope's depot at Manassas, and his corps bore the brunt of the fighting in the victorious second battle there on August 30. On September 15 he captured Harper's Ferry with 13,000 prisoners and 79 cannons, and the next day, after a trying night march, arrived at Sharpsburg, where his presence, in the battle of Antietam, saved Lee from utter disaster. Advanced to lieutenant-general, he commanded the right wing at Fredericksburg (December 13), and at Chancellorsville on May 1, 1863, drove Hooker back within the Wilderness. All next day Jackson was on the march, moving round the flank of the National army; at nightfall he

fell upon its right and drove it back on Chancellorsville. Returning from a reconnaissance, his party was fired upon by some of his own command, and Jackson received three wounds. His left arm was amputated; but pneumonia set in on the 7th, and on May 10 he died. Jackson was the idol of his troops; and his power over his men was justified as much by his soundness of judgment as by his personal fearlessness. No single death was so severe a blow to either side. He was one of the ablest of the Confederate commanders, and possibly the greatest corps commander on either side during the war.

General Jackson was wounded three times on May 2, 1863. He was removed from the battlefield to a little house at Guinea Station on the R. F. and P. Railroad a few miles north of Richmond, where his left arm was amputated.

At first it was thought he would recover, but unfortunately pneumonia set in, and his strength was unequal to the operation which he endured, and he died on the tenth of May. The little house in which he died has been preserved as a shrine, and is annually visited by thousands of people.

His body rests in the center of a little cemetery in Lexington, Va., and the body of General Lee rests in the same city in a vault underneath the chapel of Washington and Lee University.

Strange it is that the two most outstanding Confederate generals, neither of whom was born in Lexington, are both buried in Lexington within a very short distance of each other.

HOURS OF BURNING

Users of electricity have become accustomed to looking on a light bulb to find the wattage and voltage, meaning the energy consumed and the circuit on which the bulb may be used. In addition to this the buyer may note the candle-power of the light purchased.

A new invention shows how many hours a bulb may be expected to burn. On the market now some are guaranteed to give light for at least 2,000 hours, which is about five and one-half hours of each twenty-four in a whole year, even if the bulb does not go a bit beyond the guarantee.

EDITOR MARTIN FINALS SPEAKER

Buie's Creek—Editor Santford Martin of the Winston-Salem Journal has been secured to deliver the commencement address at Campbell College June 2, announces President Campbell.

Rev. Sankey L. Blanton, Wilmington pastor, will preach the sermon Sunday May 29 to the members of the three graduating classes.

The college glee club is presenting Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, "Pinafore," Wednesday evening of June 1 under the direction of L. W. Prior.

SELECTING LUMBER FOR FARM BARN REPAIRS

The barn is a key construction on most farms. It furnishes shelter for livestock, hay, and other feeds; vehicles and farm implements are often stored there while not in use. Yet this essential building is itself frequently one of the most neglected structures on the

farm. Throughout the U. S. many barns are in such need of repairs and replacement that their gaunt frames with missing or broken boards seemingly no longer serve any purpose other than to blight the American countryside.

Engineers at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., point out that using proper construction methods and suitable woods for barn repairs, when they are made, will prevent early replacements in the future. For instance, if the barn boards or siding is to be replaced because of rot, a decay-resistant wood should be used, such as the heartwood of cypress, redwood, northern white cedar, or western red cedar. These woods are usually stocked by most lumber yards. If supporting posts or studding has given away because of lack of strength, the replacement should be made with those woods noted for their compression strength, stiffness, good nail-holding power, and medium freedom from warp. Among such woods are Douglas fir, western

larch, southern yellow pine, and red or white oak.

For stanchions and stalls, which require high bending strength and medium decay resistance, white oak is a good wood to use. However, in some localities where rock elm, black locust, or Osage-orange can readily be obtained, these woods will answer the purpose very well.

Sills on foundation walls require good nail-holding power, hardness, and good decay resistance. If sill repairs are to be made long life may be had if cedar, cypress, redwood, or white oak is used.

Where good judgment is exercised in selecting the proper wood for the purpose for which it is to be used, and good construction methods employed, the result will be greatly reduced maintenance costs and increased satisfaction.

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