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NASHVILLE, North Carolina, January 11, 1912.

NO. 1.

"After the Harvest"

No better place for the year's surplus. Our Commercial Department affords every convenience to those who pay bills by check. Our Savings Department pays

4 per cent. Interest
Compounded Quarterly

We ask for your account however small. Start with the Interest Quarter

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The First National Bank
Of Rocky Mount, N. C.
Safest for Savings.

Wishing You
HAPPINESS
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PROSPERITY

Through the year 1912 and to express to you our appreciation of your business during the past year,

Very Sincerely,
THE WARD DRUG CO.
Nashville, N. C.

The Mileage Graft.

Representative Brynes, of South Carolina, one of the poungest members of the House, offered a resolution last Saturday to reduce the rate of mileage allowed members from twenty cents the mile, the present allowance, to five cents the mile. His proposition was thrown out by an overwhelming vote, the Republicans voting almost solidly against it. Catch the members of Congress doing anything like that. They pay on the average three cents the mile for their railroad transportation and put seventeen cents the mile in their pockets. It is a comfortable bit of graft, and the Congressmen take it and are glad to get it and are not ashamed to vote for it; yet they are all honorable men.

Let us see how it would work out if we had a Congressman living in Charlotte. Charlotte is 382 miles from Washington. The fare at three cents the mile would be \$11.46. The fare on the Pullman sleeper, lower berth, is \$2.50. A very comfortable breakfast can be had on the dining car for \$1.00, including a small tip to the waiter, and including also twenty-five cents to the porter, the total cost of the trip from Charlotte to Washington would be \$15.21. If the member would buy a mileage book the cost would be reduced to \$11.39. The amount paid the member of Congress for this service would be \$76.40 and of this, amount the member would be able to put into his pocket would be \$61.40. Would that be fair to the people who pay the taxes for the support of the government? But "that's the way the money goes, pop goes the weasel."

Members traveling from the Pacific coast to Washington receive something like \$600 as their mileage

allowance and would be able to put into their pockets more than \$400 the trip and the taking of \$400 is grand larceny.

The thing we cannot quite understand is why the members of Congress do not vote themselves pensions.—Charlotte Observer.

Have You Hired Any Lately.

Have you hired any lately? If so, you have learned that a dollar does not get much work. It costs more now than ever before to have work done. In fact, it often costs more to have work done than the work is worth when completed. In many cases last year it took all the hired man made and part of what the family produced on the farm to pay him. Just think of a man working himself and his wife and his children to make money to pay the hired man who is supposed to produce enough to pay himself and to pay the farmer some profit. There has been so much to do and labor has been so scarce, that farmers had to take any kind of help they could get and pay them about any price demanded and then let them do about as they pleased in order to hold them at all. If one farmer failed to allow them certain privileges, then laborers could go to other farmers who would allow them. To state the case plainly, it is almost impossible to get help, and it is impossible to hold it after it is gotten, and then it costs more than the results will justify the farmer in paying. Just how long this state of affairs will continue, we do not know, and that is that Southern people will have to learn to do their own work as people do in other parts of the world. It is not a good idea to have so much to do that you can not do it yourself, and be forced to hire under present conditions.—Smithfield Herald.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Mr. W. H. Philips, of Ayden Gives Farmers Some Important Advice

Farming is the talk of the day. The low price of cotton is giving the farmers more trouble now and most assuredly we blame some one else for it. Mr. Farmer, it is ourselves.

If we would raise more cows and hogs, plenty of corn, we would have more money and something to eat. The man that makes his home supplies is the one that lives easy and has the money.

There are a great many things a man can raise his meat on besides corn which will cost considerably less and is much better for hogs. I find peanuts and chufas are both a most excellent hogfeed. A friend of mine planted one acre in peanuts and two in chufas, and killed 1,780 pounds of meat, and did not give the hogs three barrels of corn after September 1. Last year I planted two acres in chufas and gathered 70 bushels, and then fattened 19 hogs from those left in the ground. This year I planted four acres in chufas and gathered 150 bushels for sale, and I am sure I've enough left to fatten two thousand pounds of meat.

The Japan pea is also good for hogs, but the chufa will pay best, I think, for you can cultivate it in soil that is too poor to produce anything else.

A piece of land that will make only two barrels of corn will fatten one thousand or 1,200 pounds of meat.

We farmers sit around and curse the speculator and merchant, when it is ourselves who are causing the hard times. Tobacco sold for a good price this year. I made money off

mine, but I shall not plant any more the coming year, and don't think I will plant as much. I find small crops well fertilized and cultivated with proper care are worth more and much easier on the farmer.

Let every farmer suppose there will be a heavy tobacco crop, and just plant one-half the amount he did this year, and we will not glut the market; and besides we will get more out of it with less work.—W. H. PHILIPS, in Kinston Free Press.

Paying Before January 1st.

Mr. Clarence Poe, who went to China last year, found out that the Chinaman has a rule to settle every debt at the New Year, and it does not matter what sacrifice he must make he gets square with the world and starts the new twelvemonth with a clean sheet, a clear conscience and a smile—even if he has only rice enough left to last the family a week and mighty little clothing except his pig tail.

We have a notion that the Chinese are heathens and ignorant, but the more we learn about them the more we find that there is much we can learn from the Chinese. It is a bad habit for one people to think they know it all. The Grecians called all the world outside of Greece "the barbarians," and later the Romans did likewise. We need to learn that there is much China can teach America, and if we can learn and practice its custom of paying up everything and starting the New Year with a clean sheet it will be one of the most valuable lessons that can be imparted. If put into practice it would make the wheels of commerce revolve with more ease and be a blessing all around. Indifference to obligations and delay in paying bills are among the most annoying things that trouble business men.—News and Observer.

Reducing the Cotton Acreage.

An effort is being made to induce the cotton planters of the South to enter into an agreement to reduce the cotton acreage for 1912 25 per cent. Contracts are to be sent out and signed in every county.

This systematic reduction of the cotton acreage has been tried before, but it has never been tried with any great success. Nevertheless, it must be manifest from the present condition of the cotton market that the acreage for cotton should be reduced and other crops planted instead of cotton, whether we like it or not, the world is not yet ready to absorb 15 million bales of cotton at a profit to the Southern cotton planters.

The fact is, here as elsewhere, that it does not cost the same to raise cotton in every cotton field in the South. There are men who make a profit at present prices, these men are few and their condition exceptional.

The prices prevailing for cotton during the past two or three years are chiefly responsible for the enlarged cotton area or 1911. With this enlarged cotton area came a year reasonably favorable to the production of cotton; nor favorable throughout the cotton region, extremely unfavorable in certain sections.

Taking the country as a whole and the season as a whole, the result was, on a large area, a maximum crop in the history of the South.

Whether by agreement the crop can be reduced 25 per cent or not remains to be seen, but every planter should, from his own standpoint, agree with himself to reduce the cotton area and increase the area given to grass, to corn, to oats, to alfalfa, to cowpeas and peanuts, according to his own location and his own conditions.—Kinston Free Press

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Rocky Mount, N. C.

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PRICES ARE GOOD!—HIGHER THAN BEFORE CHRISTMAS!

Now Is The Time To Sell. Try to sell as soon as possible; by February 1st if you can. We Have More Buyers, Stronger Competition, and Higher Prices Than We Have Had in Many Years.

Remember, Rocky Mount Is The Market, Pitt's Warehouse Is The Place To Sell Your Tobacco!

Bring Me Your Next Load. Tobacco Seed to give away free to all who wish them.
Thanking you for your patronage, I am

Your Friend,

RALPH PITT.