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The Graphic

Should be in every home in Nash County.

Country Versus City Life.

In the North Atlantic states in 1910, 48 per cent. of the people lived in small towns and country districts comprising 89 per cent. of the land, and 52 per cent. lived in cities of 300,000 and over comprising the remaining area of 1 per cent. The lure of the great city, a theme saturated with tragedy, has been written of many times; Frederick L. Hoffman, secretary of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., in a recent pamphlet, points out that longevity and diminished liability to disease are decidedly favored in the country. The typhoid fever mortality rate is higher in the country than in the city, but the difference is much less than has often been assumed. Although the mortality from malaria has been higher, and in many places no doubt still is so, mosquito elimination has greatly reduced the number of cases of malaria in rural districts. While influenza, apoplexy, paralysis, heart-disease and peritonitis also seem more common in the country, some of these are diseases of old age, and the difference is undoubtedly due in great measure by reason of a larger proportion of old persons in the country, the young having migrated to the city. On the other hand, the causes of death more common in the city are venereal diseases, cancer, alcoholism, meningitis, enteritis, bronchitis, the pneumonias, tuberculosis, cirrhosis of the liver, appendicitis, Bright's disease and death from violence. It is hardly to be hoped, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, that emphasis on the greater healthfulness of the country will influence any one who is determined to enter city life. No appeal of this or any other kind has hitherto proved effective in the history of civilization. But it is encouraging to the dweller in the country to know that his chances for long and healthy life are better than those of his brother in the city.

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The Graphic, \$1 Per Year

Help Fix Cotton Prices.

In the Progressive Farmer office the other day Prof. D. N. Ballow made a statement about the control of cotton prices that is worth passing on. This is what he said: "The farmer will be able to fix the price of his cotton when he owns it and not before. The farmer is not an exception to the general rule that a man cannot control the price of a thing which does not belong to him." All the argument in the world cannot get away from this simple proposition. The cotton crop of the South when made does not belong to the men who made it, but to the landlord, the storekeepers, the banker, who furnished them the money to make it with. These men want their money, the cotton grower has to raise it for them, and has just one way to get it—that is to sell his cotton. Of course, under such conditions, someone else fixes the price of cotton and not until the conditions are changed will the farmer have much "say" in the matter. It is good to know that the conditions are being changed, that more and more farmers are coming really to own the crops they make; but there is yet much progress to be made before any sort of organization of financing plan can enable the farmers, as a class, to hold for a fair price. The first thing in the fight for better prices is to do away with the old practice of letting cotton growers live all summer long on the expectation of a crop to be made. The share cropper, with everything furnished him and a mortgage laid on the cotton he is going to make must be converted into a wage hand, or given a chance to do real farming and release himself from the economic slavery of his present condition. The land-owning farmer who buys fertilizers and work-stock and machinery and corn and hay and groceries and clothes, all to be paid for when cotton is sold, must be changed into a self-supporting farmer who grows more of what he needs and owns more of what he produces. Here is where the work of fixing cotton prices must begin; and any such work is necessarily slow. It is gratifying to know, however, that every farmer can do something at it this very year. He can at least make sure that he will have home-grown hay and feed and home raised meat to eat next winter; and these two things will put him far along the road to economic freedom. It must be remembered, too, that every man who puts his farming on a self-sustaining basis, not only helps himself, but also adds to the strength of the farmers who already own their cotton and hastens the day when there will be enough such farmers to take care of the crops produced by the dependent class.—Progressive farmer.

It is a matter of particular importance at the present juncture, in view of the recent crisis, that the American people should take serious stock of Japanese naval development. The navy of the United States is still incomparably superior to that of Japan; but its superiority is very largely dependent upon ships built during what is known as the "pre-dreadnought" era, and which are therefore in a state of ever increasing obsolescence. The future cannot be guaranteed by a preponderance of units which, whatever their merits when they were built, are now wholly outclassed. The Panama Canal, while it will add to the mobility of the American fleet, increases its responsibilities. The canal affords the navy a shorter route to the Pacific, but it also adds to the dangers that the United States may run in the Pacific. Four years ago M. Sartori Kato, one of the best informed Japanese publicists, wrote in an English naval periodical: "Whether allowed or disallowed, Japan's insistent application is to be mistress of the Pacific." It will be wise to hear the policy in mind when considering the facts which may be regarded either as the outcome of it or as contributing toward it.

As to a comparison of the American and Japanese fleets, the United States has thirteen dreadnoughts built and building to Japan's twelve. The difference in tonnage, such as it is, is slightly in favor of Japan. In gun power the Japanese are 15 per cent better off than we, although they have one dreadnought less. There is in these facts no cause for panic. Japan has still, at the outside, only five completed dreadnoughts to the eight of the United States, and taking into consideration the more rapid rate of construction in this country, there is no good reason why the proportion should be altered. It is, however, perfectly clear that the naval superiority of America over Japan cannot be maintained by laying down one battleship a year. From 1911 onward Japan has laid down or ordered eight dreadnoughts to the four of the United States, and another four battle cruisers, besides minor craft are provided for in the new Japanese program.

When Admiral Takarabe was placing the new program before the Lower House of the Japanese diet, he declared that it had been prepared with an eye to the 21 battleships which "a certain power" might be able to oppose to it. This was, of course, a direct reference to the United States, since no European power is in position to risk the dispatch of so many ships to so distant a nation. It must have become perfectly obvious to every man who examines the situation that a provision of one battleship a year will not suffice to maintain the position of the United States among the naval powers of the world. Between 1901 and 1907, a period of seven years, 29 armored ships were launched for the United States fleet. In five and a half succeeding years only ten have been launched. No nation can expect to maintain its position in face of such facts as these. With the advent of the dreadnought, costing more to build and to keep up than ships of earlier types, some diminution in numbers was to be looked for, but there is no nation that has reduced its rate of construction to such an extent as the United States. At the end of the pre-dreadnought era the United States was easily second to Great Britain. Germany has now usurped that position, and if the present rate of comparative progress is allowed to continue, it will not be long before the rise of Japan compels America to take a still lower position in the scale.—Scientific American.

Desirable Farms

If a farmer wants to buy a farm he will pay more for one on a good road. This shows that he knows that a farm on a good road is worth more than one on a bad road. It proves conclusively and absolutely that he is satisfied that a good road adds to the value of land. Therefore, according to the logicians, a farmer is going back on his horse sense when he votes against building improved highways. Every good road is a value making and all of us recognize it when we prefer to have a farm on the very best "good road" in the country. Hence no man can make a mistake when he votes for improved roads and the rural development that is brought about as a consequence. We leave the subject right here in a nutshell and defy anybody to crack it.—Wilmington Star.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

Every family without exception should keep this preparation at hand during the hot weather of the summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed, and is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. It has no superior for the purpose for which it is intended. Buy it now. For sale by Nashville Drug Co.

The Japanese and American Navies

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OUT OF THE FIRE.

Wanted: One Thousand New Daily Subscribers to The Old Reliable.

The News and Observer plant was destroyed by fire on April 24th. But it did not miss a single issue. It appeared the morning after the fire, fresh and resolved to give the news to North Carolina folks. Work begins at once to rebuild, new machinery has been ordered, and the News and Observer will be better than ever, and try more than ever to serve the people of North Carolina. The News and Observer needs one thousand new subscribers. The price is six dollars a year. Will you not help that paper to rise from its ashes superior to the flames by enrolling yourself as a subscriber. Address News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.

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If you are suffering with any old, running or fever sores, ulcers, boils, eczema or other skin troubles, get a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and you will get relief promptly. Mrs. Bruce Jones, of Birmingham, Ala., suffered from an ugly ulcer for nine months and Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured her in two weeks. Will help you. Only 25c. Recommended by Nashville Drug Co.

Cotton and the Underwood Bill

The cotton planter sells his cotton in an open, freetrade market. The price is fixed in Liverpool, whether the cotton is consumed in New England or in the Southern mills.

Under the present tariff the cotton planter is taxed for a large part of his supplies. He has been complaining for many years because his ties and bagging are all on the tariff list. If he sends his cotton abroad and sells it, and wants to buy bagging or ties, or wants to buy clothing or household supplies of any kind, he has to pay a duty at the custom house.

It is surprising, therefore, to learn that the cotton schedule of this bill was attacked at a meeting of the National Farmers' Union in New Orleans April 30. Mr. J. D. Brown, who is a member of a cotton firm of New Orleans, stated that the pending bill already had resulted in a decline of nearly \$5 a bale in the price of raw cotton, representing a loss of one million dollars to the planters.

This is the kind of stuff that some men would feed the farmers upon. There is no tax on raw cotton which these Southern farmers sell, and there is no possibility of reducing the price of raw cotton by reducing the import duties on manufactured cotton.

How far this duty on manufactured cotton should go may be a question of doubt, of discussion, of debate, but we all know that when you cheapen the price of an article you increase the consumption of it. That is as inevitable as that water will flow downhill. If we are going to cheapen the price of manufactured cottons, undoubtedly there will be an increased demand for these cotton goods imported or domestic. More of them will be used. Even if it were true—which is not necessarily true—that this consumption of foreign product may lessen the consumption of American made goods, there would be no decreased demand for raw cotton.

Undoubtedly, in time the effect of a lower tariff will be an increased use of manufactured cotton goods. There has been a decline in the market price of raw cotton during the past few months, some of which is purely speculative and worked up by the gamblers in New Orleans and in New York, and some of which is due to the disturbed conditions in China and Japan, and the threatened outbreak of war in Europe, and to disturbances in Mexico. These influences abroad, and the effect on business at home, is to curtail investment, make men cautious, temporarily; cotton has been affected as other things have been affected, like stocks in Wall street.

The man who tells the Southern farmer that the prospect of reduced rates on manufactured cotton has already lowered the price of cotton 1 cent a pound is trying to impose upon men that he supposes to be more ignorant than himself. If not, let him explain why under the high tariff on imported cotton goods cotton fluctuated from 5 to 15 cents.—Home and Farm.

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Suppressing a Panic

The people have come into their own, and are represented in Washington by the Democratic administration, is witnessed by the following editorial from the New York World: "Just as the New Jersey bosses discovered that they were dealing with a new kind of Governor in Woodrow Wilson, so Wall street discovers that it is dealing with a new kind of President.

For years the government's established policy in the matter of financial depression, has been simple and fatal. Washington waited until the panic had begun, until confidence and credit were undermined and then turned the United States Treasury over to Wall street, while the stock gamblers salvaged what they could from the wreck. The Wilson policy is to suppress the panic at the start and not at the finish.

"Nothing could have been more timely than Secretary McAdoo's announcement that he was prepared to issue \$500,000,000 in emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. Wall street recovered immediately from its hysteria and its bankers, with characteristic patriotism began to denounce the secretary for his 'absurd offer.'

The fact is now pointed out with a wealth of detail that there is plenty of currency in circulation and that no emergency currency is necessary, but forty-eight hours ago Wall street was pointing out with an equal wealth of detail that one of the disturbing elements in the situation was the necessity that would exist in a few weeks for immense sums of money to move the crops.

The truth is that there was plenty of money all the time, and except for the condition of the European money market there was no reason whatever for Wall street's attack of nerves.

Proving it is the most important service that the Treasury has rendered by its offer of emergency currency. Wall street's hysteria was rapidly inoculating the entire country, and the Wilson administration has stopped—the nonsense became serious."

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