

3000 Tons of Fertilizer!

WHAT? Yes, we have just closed a mammoth contract with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Company for 3000 tons Duplex Basic Phosphate at a very attractive price. Having secured the sole sales agency for the entire counties of FORSYTH, YADKIN, STOKES, SURRY, WILKES, DAVIE, DAVIDSON and GUILFORD, places us in position to handle all carload orders on a brokerage basis and at prices from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton lower than the same product is being sold for at other places.

It would be impossible to secure cars to handle this business all in one month, or in two months, so our contract calls for 1000 tons to move during August, another 1000 tons during September and another 1000 tons in October, with a liberal discount on the early shipment. We will have a shipment of 100 tons or more coming to our warehouse each week. The August price will be \$19.00, September \$20.00, October \$21.00 per ton. We will make deliveries to any point south of Winston-Salem of 15 tons or more direct from Birmingham at \$17.50, \$18.50 and \$19.50 during August, September and October. An additional 50c per ton for freight to all points North of Winston-Salem.

LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER EARLY and save these discounts and avoid the worry and delay always experienced in October rush. THESE PRICES ARE ONE-THIRD LESS THAN QUOTED ON ANY OTHER FERTILIZER OF EQUAL VALUE.

Farmers' Union Agency Company

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

England Can't Analyze the Sentiment In the Middle West

Texas, Aug. 15.—(By the Middle West. There's a stick in the craw of the German.)

rest of America the British analyze when they attempt to pro or anti ally leanings cans. The Middle West am. It isn't anti ally, but German, they say.

then? I have had this asked me by such leading as Sir William Tirrell the Strachey, editor of the American in Europe during the war couldn't question. Here in the military district where the regiments abound you cover why the middle west sides in the European

the war in Eur officer asks you. You'll throughout the German his brother English. "What you on?"

you say, and he smiles. F. E. Resche and as commander of the three Min soldiers under him.

his face and see if he look like an Englishman." V. Eva of the Minnesota who whose tent Resche has "I was born in England an English face when I see the colonel. Resche ally.

come on," he says in his ink to the colonel, who is "Didn't you promise me

you would ride to town with me?" So the man who was born in England and the man who was born in Germany, both soldiers in Uncle Sam's army, ride away together in an automobile, laughing. A British statesman puzzling over the middle west, would have broken his thinking machine at the very sight.

When private C. H. Stinger of Lemington, Nebraska, was drowned a few days ago, Colonel George A. Eberly of the Fourth Nebraska found a diver from the British army in his regiment who volunteered to seek the body.

Kuan Zoo Lee of Korea and Kearney, Nebraska, is a member of company L, Fourth Nebraska. Omaha and Hastings companies have several Greeks on their rosters. Such men are likely to add to the neutrality of the middle west.

In the Fourth Nebraska also is Winfield Haldt, who was on the Carib, sunk by a mine in the North Sea, when he and the crew, with the exception of three killed by the explosions, were picked up by the Germans and later released. He's a neutral type.

The First North Dakotas include large numbers of Scandinavians and Col. J. H. Frayne is said to be able to give orders in the Scandinavian tongue when necessary.

Two hundred and eighty Quaker cavalrymen from Iowa add a further mixture to the mixed hue of the middle west.

An English statesman in Texas would shortly find an answer to his question as to why the middle west is neutral.

FORD MAKES OVER HALF MILLION CARS IN YEAR

On July 31, the Ford Motor Company completed its 1915-16 year with a production of 533,921 cars. This volume of output and its distribution mark an achievement without any parallel in the history of the automobile industry. The building and distribution of these half million cars has brought a proportionate growth in every department of the Ford institution, and this enlargement culminated in the opening on August 1st of new direct Company branches in twenty-eight of the largest cities of the United States. When the Detroit factory established a goal of 500,000 cars on August 1, 1915, the Ford Company had completed a production for 1914-15 of 300,000 cars and shared over \$15,000,000 with their retail buyers. Now the year recently closed has again seen the fulfillment of predictions in spite of an increase of sixty-six and two thirds per cent in the mark set over the output of the previous twelve months.

To build these cars, the number of employees at the parent Ford factory has been increased to more than 32,000 at the present time while the payrolls of the branch factories and branches have grown to more than 12,000 names.

The quantities of raw materials entering into a half million production of Ford cars are beyond the grasp of the average individual. First there is 200,000 tons of Vanadium steel heat treated by special Ford processes, 2,000,000 each of wheels and tires, 51,950,250 square feet of rubber cloth material in the tops, 2,587,500 square feet of plate glass in the windshields with other stock in proportion. The volume of these materials has brought about methods in their handling and manufacturing operations which have worked distinctive Ford savings in production cost and these combined with new methods of distribution have made possible the remarkable reductions in Ford prices announced on August 1.

No official announcement has yet been made of the proposed production for the ensuing year.

ICE CREAM.

One of the most interesting subjects that could be discussed these days is ice cream. A writer in the Philadelphia papers is quoted in Commerce and Finance as giving the following very interesting facts concerning the great American delicacy:

"Many persons think that Dolly Madison invented ice cream, but Thyrza Smater Winslow declares Dolly Madison was merely the first person to serve it in America. This was at a White House reception. The guests liked ice cream so well that they asked how it was made, and from this small beginning the ice cream business has grown until, according to the development of the business in America, the American people last year consumed 250,000,000 gallons, which, figured at 80 cents a gallon, means a business of \$200,000,000."

It is said that the first ice cream was made by a London confectioner named Gunton, and from him others learned to make it and it was introduced in America by Dolly Madison. But his method of freezing was crude and uncertain. It remained for Nancy Johnson, the wife of an American naval officer, to invent the ice cream freezer. Today the ice cream business has outgrown the small freezer. Vast quantities are frozen by special machinery.

It is said that the average consumption of ice cream in the United States is sixty dishes a year for each person.

N.C. NEWSPAPER MEN CONFER ON PRINT PAPER CRISIS

At a called meeting of the North Carolina Association of Afternoon Newspapers, held in Greensboro Tuesday afternoon, a number of the papers represented entered into a contract with the MacQuoid-Miller Company, foreign advertising agents, maintaining offices in New York and Chicago, to represent them in the foreign field.

During the meeting matters relating to the cost of white paper were discussed. It was brought out that prices now being paid by the publishers of the afternoon papers range from two and a half to four cents per pound. Those securing the lower prices held unexpired contracts. No promise of relief from present if not higher prices was promised.

The attendance upon the meeting was quite large and the business session, which was held at the Gullford Hotel, lasted from two to six o'clock.

The papers represented included The Sentinel, Charlotte News, Durham Sun, Salisbury Post, Rocky Mount Telegram, Concord Tribune, Hickory Record, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Dispatch and Henderson Dispatch.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association in Durham on the second Saturday in October.

The business managers of the Raleigh News and Observer, Charlotte Observer and Greensboro News also held a lengthy conference in Greensboro at the same time and discussed the white print paper situation. An informal agreement was reached to curtail the use of print paper as far as possible.

WANT VETERANS TO WEAR IMMORTAL GRAY CLOTHES.

The Wilmington Star has it this way:

"That every Confederate veteran should wear the gray uniforms that gained immortal fame through many brave deeds on scores of battlefields in the war between the states on every public occasion is the opinion of Lieut. Gen. J. Thompson Brown, of Richmond, Va., who was recently appointed commander of the Army of North Virginia of the United Confederate Veterans. The distinguished veteran has written a letter to Gen. James I. Metts, commander of the North Carolina division, urging that he take some step toward seeing that veterans are provided with uniforms to wear on public occasions.

General Metts has just issued a general order to the various camps throughout the state calling attention to General Brown's suggestion and expressing his cordial approval. Attention is called by General Metts to the fact that Cape Fear Camp, U. C. V., of Wilmington, has for years made a practice of wearing the gray uniform on all public occasions in which the

CANES FOR WOMEN

Paris, Aug. 15.—The British officers' "swagger stick" is seen again in the hands of a well known Parisian authoress. A spasmodic attempt to introduce it was made soon after the British troops began disembarking in French ports, but it got no farther than the boulevards. The boulevard finally tired of it, then the fashionable "faubourgs" took it up.

It is carried only in the Bois de Boulogne and it goes with the inevitable short skirt, with gaiters preferably to high boots and with a jacket having four pockets and resembling even to the brass buttons, the regulation khaki vareuse of the British officer. A jaunty velvet toque resembling the martial air of the costume. The fashion has not been so general since that London tried "muffs for men" and while Vienna was experimenting with "monocle for women."

The Rural School Term

TALK THREE.

McBrien, School Extension S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.)

to be remembered in connection with the rural school term, as the county at large, is that the rural school term is shorter than that of the city schools. In every one of the United States there is a shorter rural school term than in our public schools. The rural school term is shorter than that of the city schools in every one of the United States. The rural school term is shorter than that of the city schools in every one of the United States.

In effect and for the country at large the rural school term may be increased without voting another day of school or levying another mill of school tax. How can this be done? Improve the average daily attendance of the pupils actually enrolled in the school by a better enforcement of those compulsory attendance laws in those states having such laws, and by securing compulsory attendance laws in the next session of the legislature in those states without such statutes and arousing public sentiment throughout the country for a better average daily attendance in our rural schools. The enrollment of pupils in the rural schools, according to the latest available data (1910) on rural school enrollment, was 11,100,503, with an average daily attendance therein of 7,509,553, making the average daily attendance in the rural schools alone 3,590,995. These figures are appalling. The average daily attendance in rural schools for the country at large is only 67.6 per cent—an average daily attendance of 11.7 per cent lower than that in the urban schools. It

REASON GIVEN WHY BOYS LEAVE FARM

The Hartford Courant's Stafford Springs correspondent announces that the sons of several farmers in that vicinity are working for contractors thereabouts at a lower rate of wages than their own fathers are paying farm laborers. On the face of it, it looks absurd, but to the men who were reared on a farm, it does not appear altogether perplexing. The Courant,