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THE REC

L. MILLS KITCHIN, Editor and Proprietor.

"EXCELSIOR," IS OUR MOTTO

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

VOL. XXI.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

NUMBER 2.

GAD-OL

TONIC

GAD-OL TONIC is a concentrated wine of the extractive principles of

Cod Liver Oil,

freed entirely of the disgusting qualities of Cod Liver Oil, and combined with nature's great rich blood makers. Iron and Manganese. Pleasant to the taste and powerfully tonic to the pale faced and sufferer from impoverished blood.

So pleasant the children will take it kindly. Does not disturb the stomach. Gives the strongth that good red blood makes. Highly valued as a remedy in all debility, want of appetite and that "let down feeling. Does not injure the teeth. Price \$1.00.

The North End Drug Store

Phones Store 96 Room 96

NOW

that the Christmas activities are over and you have time

that have been worn too long which causes an eye strain should be replaced with a pair to meet the changed condition of your eyes. My stock of Classes is of firstclass Quality both as to lenses and frames and prices are the tery lowest- \$1.00 gets you a pair in solid nickel trames, \$2.50 in 15 year guaranteed gold filled frames. Bring along that watch that won't keep time.

B. W Martin, Jeweler Wite E. T. Whitehead Company

Executors' Notice.

Having qualified as executors of t is is to notify all persons having I ims against the said estate to preent them to the undersigned on cr notice will be pleaded in bar of their remainder. recovery All persons indebted to said estate will please make immedi-M. Johnson, surviving partner. This 28th day of December, 1914.

F. P. SHIELDS, JAS. A. PITTMAN, R. M. JOHNSON, Executors.

Notice---Land Sale

By virtue of power vested in me by that deed of trust executed to me by Ed Taylor and wife, Louvenia. on the 16th day of January, 1906, and which is of record in the register of deeds office of Halifax county in book 176, at page 402, to which reference may be had, I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1915, at 12 . 'clock, in front of Burroughs-Pittman-Wheeler Company's store, in the town of Scotland Neck, Nor h Carolina, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash. s treet f and tring, being and expenditures and to cut off all unsitiate in the county of Halifax, there of North Carolina, and more

and beginning at mala run of Kenakel Swamp, corner, and runs thence W 40 and 20-100 chains with Will K elics live; thence with S.-B. and whether required by law or per-Kirchin's line S. 103 W. 10-00-100 mitted by the managements of the clashs to Lawrence Clark's corner; concerns, is wholly immaterial. We thence with Lawrence Clark's line want all waste labor and extravathe main run of Kehukee Swamp N. Illustrating the character of unneces-3 ½ W 6 50 100 chains to the begin- sary expenses to which we refer. ning, and containing 38 acres.

This 16th day of January, 1915. C. SPEED, Trustee. S. A. DUNN, Attorney,

珂



EARLY RISERS The famous little nills.

PAYRULL OF

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a sight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills

-all of them. The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil be devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as he estate of Noah Biggs, deceased, follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$3,500,000,000, and a heavy b fore December 31, 1915, or this miscellaneous payroll constitutes the

It takes the corn crop, the most

valuable in agriculture, which sold ate settlement. All persons due or last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off having claims against the firm of the employes of the railroads; the Biggs & Johnson will please make money derived from our annua. sales immediat; settlement with Dr. R. of livestock of approximately \$2,000,-000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants. etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the pro-

ceeds his own. When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their necessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid That a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other in-

dustrial employes. We will devote this article to a the to a stake in S. B. discussion of unnecessary expenses W. 65½ E. 52 00 100 chains to main gance, of whatever character, cut out. rue of Kehukee Swamp; thence up We will mention the full crew bill as

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adeis impossible without adequate rail- where he'll be lost sight of and never at all. road facilities, embracing the greatest | heard from again."

amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before

the thirty-third legislature of Texas." The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this similar legislation which requires un-

necessary expenditures. The same rule applies to all regucorresponding benefits to the public. There is ofttimes a body of men assembled at legislatures-and they have a right to be there-who, in their zeal for rendering their fellowassociates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin of the shoulders of the farmer by urging the foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor avenue of social functions.

they hand the farmer a lemon. therefore insist upon the most rigid

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and

clothe the world. If any of these industries have surplus employes we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. It they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$516.00; the cost of operation is \$340.00; leaving the farmer \$176 per annum to live on and educate his

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employes of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

RURAL SOCIAL CENTERS

We need social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured; clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful, where art charges the atinnocent amusements instruct brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive as well as the business of school house should be the social unit, thought and activity.

Digest what you read.

Old men have visions, young men and womanhood. have dreams. Successful farmers plow deep while sluggards sleep.

The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its power to produce. Business Men. Business men are divided into two

those who are.-Life. "If our man doesn't make a record quate and efficient marketing system; in the legislature," says the Whitsett and we recognize that such a system Courier, "we'll send him to congress, hears and the other won't take any

Broader Sphere for Religion-New Field for the Rural Church.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious innation should pass such a law or stinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overfed with solid theological food, is fast latory measures which increase the giving way to a broader interpretaexpenses of industry without giving | tion of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of those who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man when we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true christian religion is essentially social-its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of legislature to lay another burden service, the rural church which atupon his heavy load and under the tains the fullest measure of success lash of "be it enacted" goad him on is that which enriches as many lives to pull and surge at the traces of civil- as it can touch, and in no way can ization, no matter how he may sweat, the church come in as close contact with its members as through the

The country town and the rural The farmers of the United States | community need a social center. The are not financially able to carry "dead | church need offer no apology for its heads" on their payrolls. Our own ambition to fall this need in the comeach of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and slthough such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl membership among the young. The quently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with no social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the husking bee, the quilting bee and the singing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts rural press can best serve the inter- rates as is necessary without levying of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that | that is moving from the farm to the the church cannot take away the cities, sweeping before it a thousand dance, the card party and the theatre | boys and girls per day. It has to deal on staple farm products. unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; in play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social moed is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communmosphere with inspiration and power, ities and in the play-day of human childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings, their viewpoint is broadened, their farming more remunerative. The stitute a cultured and refined society.

ideals are lifted and finally they con-It is plain, therefore, that the properly equipped for nourishing and church which aims at a perfected sobuilding character, so that the lives of ciety must use in a refined and expeople can properly function alted way the essential factors in around it and become supplied with social evolution and must avail itself the necessary elements of human of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the Education is a developing of the young among its membership, it will mind, not a stuffing of the memory. fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood ers, but they need local industrial who feeds his stock in foreign lands.

> When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm classes-those who have machines and movement prevails.

> There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he

THE RURAL PRESS RATE INCREASE The Local Paper a Most Useful

Agency on the Farm-The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford Lecturer National Farmers' Union

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package ofttimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the pow-

er of the press. The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and cooperation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well hired hands are not paid unless we munity, if an understanding of its as farm periodicals and such other have something for them to do and mission brings this purpose into clear publications as he may find profitable, help of dependent industries unless rural community is exceedingly com for his local paper, and no home there is work for them. We must plex; it contains many social groups, should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the

A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country have very little opportunity for real papers mimic the city press by givenjoyment, and have, as a rule, a ing prominence to scandals, accidents vague conception of the meaning of and political agitation. The new pleasure and recreation. It is to fill rural civilization has placed upon the this void in the lives of country youth rural press renewed responsibilities, that the rural church has risen to and enlarged possibilities for usefulthe necessity of providing entertain- ness. It cannot perform its mission involved. ment, as well as instruction, to its to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate amchildren and young people of the bitions of humanity, or by filling its church should meet when religion is columns with the echoes of the strugnot even mentioned. It has been gles of busy streets, or by enchanting found safest for them to meet fre- stories of city life which lure our children from the farm. It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies

bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The ests of the farmers by applying its a further foll upon the products of energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political lead- in other states and countries and community and educational leaders. pay the price of his folly.

Better Than a Millionaire. "Who's the millionaire you've caught?"

"Something better than any old millionaire," declared the beach belle. "He's gct \$200 saved up to spend, and he's only got ten days' vacation to spend it in."

Mean Brute.

riage always was a shell game."

UNION OFFICIALS FARMERS' THINK RAILROADS ARE EN-TITLED TO MORE REVENUE.

State Learny

Products of Plow and Farmer Whe Lives at Home Should Be Exempt From Increase.

By Peter Radford.

Lecturer National Farmers' Union. The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting an increase in freight rates in the eastern classification of territory; the application of the roads to state and interstate commissions for an increase in rates, and the utterances of President Wilson on the subject bring the farmers of this nation face to face with the problem of an increase in freight rates. It is the policy of the Farmers' Union to meet the issues affecting the welfare of the farmers squarely and we will do so in this instance.

The transportation facilities of the United States are inadequate to ef fectively meet the demands of com merce and particularly in the South and West additional railway mileage is needed to accommodate the movement of farm products. If in the wis dom of our Railroad Commissions an increase in freight rates is necessary to bring about an improvement in our transportation service, and an extension of our mileage, then an increase should be granted, and the farmer is willing to share such proportion of the increase as justly belongs to him, but we have some suggestions to make as to the manner in which this increase shall be levied.

Rates Follow Lines of Least Resist-

The freight rates of the nation have been built up along lines of least resistance. The merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, the miller, the lumberman and the cattleman have had their traffic bureaus thoroughly organized and in many instances they have pursued the railroad without mercy and with the power of organized topnage they have hammered the life out of the rates and with unrestrained greed they have eaten the vitals out of our transportation system and since we have had railroad commissions, these interests, with skill and cunning, are represented at every hearing in which their business is

The farmer is seldom represented at rate hearings, as his organizations have never had the finances to employ counsel to develop his side of the case and, as a result, the products of the plow bear an unequal burden of the freight expense. A glance at the freight tariffs abundantly proves this assertion. Cotton, the leading agricultural product c the South, already bears the highest freight rate of any necessary commodity in commerce, and the rate on agricultural products as a whole is out of proportion with that of the products of the factory and the mine.

We offer no schedule of rates, but hope the commission will be able to give the railroad such an increase in the plow. The instance seems to present an opportunity to the Railroad Commissions to equalize the rates as between agricultural and other classes of freight without disturbing the rates

What is a Fair Rate? We do not know what constitutes a

basis for rate making and have never heard of anyone who did claim to know much about it, but if the prosperity of the farm is a factor to be considered and the railroad commission concludes that an increase in rates is necessary, we would prefer that it come to us through articles of consumption on their journey from the factory to the farm. We would. for example, prefer that the rate on hogs remain as at present and the rate on meat bear the increase, for any farmer can then avoid the burden by raising his own meat, and a farmer who will not try to faise his own meat ought to be penalized. We Scotland Neck, think the rate on coal and brick can much better bear an increase than the rate on cotton and flour. We would prefer that the rate on plows remain the same, and machinery, pianos and such articles as the poorer farmer cannot hope to possess bear the burden of increase.

The increase in rates should be so arranged that the farmer who lives at home will bear no part of the burden, but let the farmer who boards

Objects to Milk Pasteurization. Dr. Ralph Vincent of the Manchester (England) Infants' hospital says and address on an egg and secured a wants to prove that, although harm- payment. This Dec. 2, 1914. husband. What do you think of that?" ful bacilli exist in raw milk they are "Rats," growled Mr. Gabb. "Mar- useful in destroying other harmful bacilli in the liquid.

The Bank of Hobgood,

at Hobgood, N. C., at the close of business December 31, 1914.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts...... \$26,223.17 Banking house..... Furniture and fixtures... Due f'm banks & bank'rs 8,638.78 Gold coin..... Silver coin, etc..... 190.76 National bank notes, etc..

LIABILITIES.

Total...... \$40,081.28

Capital stock paid in..... \$ 5,000.00 Surplus fund 2,000.00 Undivided profits, less current expen. & taxes paid Bills payable 7,500.00 l'ime certificates deposit.. Deposits subject to check 17,705.03 Cashr's checks outstan'g..

State of North Carolina

Total.....

County of Halifax. (88. I, E. P. Hyman, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. P. HYMAN,

...... \$40,081.28

Subscribed and sworn to before ne, this 8th day of January, 1915. W. N. HERRING, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: S. D. BRADLEY, R. J. SHIELDS, W. G. HEDGEPETH, Directors.

Clee Vaughan,

DEALER IN Monuments

Tombstones

Italian, Vermont and Georgia Marble of highest grade, and the best grades of granite. Will save you money and guarantee quality.

J. E. Woolard Transfer

Scotland Neck. North Carolina Cars for hire. Cars repaired. Poite attention. Quick service. Telephones-Residence 45, Office 66.

Allen Allsbrook House Mover

Scotland Neck, North Carolina If you are thinking of having a house of any kind moved see me at once. Prices reasonable.

Attorney at Law Scotland Neck. North Carolina Practices wherever his services

Chas. L. Staton

are required. Ashby W. Dunn Attorney at Law

North Carolina

Money to loan on approved secu-Dr. T. D. Kitchin

Scotland Neck,

Physician and Surgeon Scotland Neck, North Carolina Office in Postoffice Building over North End Drug Store. Telephones

-Office 10, Residence 34. Dr. A. D. Morgan

Physician and Surgeon Scotland Neck, North Carolina Office in building formerly used by Br. J. P. Wimberley.

Dr. R. L. Savage Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Will be in Scotland Neck on the third Wednesday of each month at the hotel to treat the diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and fit glasses

Dr. O. F. Smith

Physician and Surgeon

Scotland Neck,

Office in the rear of the Crescent

North Carolina

Dr. A. C. Livermon Dentist North Caralina Office up-stairs in the Whitehead Building. Office hours from 9 to 1

and 2 to 5 o'clock. Willie H. Allsbrook

Life Insurance Scotland Neck, North Carolina Representing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the estate of W. K. Williams, late of Halifax county, N. C., under his that pasteurization cannot be relied last will and testament, this is to noupon to kill tuberculosis bacilli and tify all persons having claims against claims that in his experience children his estate to present them to me fed upon boiled or condensed milk duly verified on or before the 3rd than those fed on raw milk. One of day of December, 1915, or this no-"My, my," exclaimed Mrs. Gabb, as his arguments against sterilizing milk tice will be pleaded in bar of their she looked up from the newspaper, "it is that we do not pasteurize butter, al- recovery. All persons owing said says here that a girl wrote her name though it is a raw milk product. He estate will please make immediate

E. P. HYMAN, Ex'r.

A. Paul Kitchin, Atty.