

of the old type. He neither spares the rod nor spoils the He has many pupils, those who enter his service in the government departments and the army and the navy. His course of training in the navy is rather severe, for he requires every man who enlists for service under the Stars and Stripes on sea to become a skilled artisan. Probably the most interest ing of all of Uncle Sam's trade schools is the school for seaman gunners, at the navy yard in Washington. It is

here that the men who aim and fire

the great guns learn their principle

and mechanism so thoroughly that the efficiency of the United States navy is unequaled by any navy in world.

There are more than 125 men in the seaman gunners' class at the present time, enrolled for six months of the hardest kind of study in the shops and in the classroom. Every one of these men is picked, and in the service it is considered a great honor to be chosen to join the class. Only men who have been in the service four years are eligible, and then only when their conduct and service record are exceptionally good. Graduates of the school are the backbone of the navy. Here the men are taught the really distinctive naval trade, and it is here that the men who load train and fire the immense guns are made Requires Much Study.

They learn the making of the large and small guns. They learn by practical experience how to take them down and assemble them again. The breech mechanism, everything to do with the practical part of ordnance the manufacture of shells, fuses and powder and torpedoes all require thorough and extensive study. The work is equally divided between the naval gun factory shops and the class room, where they have instruction at the hands of skilled ordnance experts and special instructors. In addition to the ordnance course they are required to become proficient in the science of metallography and skilled in the manufacture and principle of the storage battery.

Work on the big guns start from the raw casting. This huge, 75-ton cylinder of steel is bored out, trimmed and grooved. The casing, another huge cylinder of steel, is bored out, heated white hot and shrunk onto the grooved lining. The manufacture of this part of the monster 14-inch rifles takes about four weeks

Then the gunnery force enters the forge and hammer shops, where they remain for two weeks. After this the class is divided into small squads of them going into the black smith shop, others to the machinists bench, the carpenter shop, the tin coppersmith and the plumber for instruction. Each man must hammer and turn out from raw metal every piece of steel which goes into the complicated breech block me chanism and the firing devices. Projectiles and smokeless powder also get a great deal of attention, this last phase of the work taking the school to Indian Head, Md., for several weeks' work.

When these men graduate and leave Washington for the various ships of the Atlantic fleet to them falls the duty of keeping in repair every por tion of the ship's armament. If during battle practice a spring or bit of mechanism breaks, these seaman gun ners must enter the ship's machine shop and forge or turn out a new

The gunner is in absolute command of his gun. He has under him an as sistant. In the big dreadnaughts of today, there are six turrets, with two guns to each turret. Each turret is supplied with ammunition for two magazines. Also there is a gunner in charge of the magazines. these, there are smaller five-inch rifles six and one-pounders located on various portions of the ship. To these smaller guns the recently graduated class is always sent. In time they are promoted and placed in charge of a big gun or even a whole turret.

CLE SAM is a schoolmaster tory for their various duties. At 11:30 o'clock the students "knock off" for lunch, but promptly at 1 o'clock they are again in the shops or in the lec ture room hard at work.

At 4:30 an hour's drill under arms is held. This takes place on the drill ground of the navy yard and keeps the men for three-quarters of an hour. At 5 o'clock comes the event of the day, dinner.

Dinner to the seaman gunner's class s always something to look forward The menu is large and the food, although simple, is the best that money can buy. The class has a caterer who makes it his business to see that the same dishes are not served too often and that the food is of the best quality.

From dinner until 10:30 o'clock the nen are at leisure to come and go as they please. They may "go ashore or visit friends in Washington, or they may remain in quarters and study their lessons for the next day. The men are allowed to use clothes. For the most part, the students restrict their liberties to not more than two nights a week and all day Sunday.

It is so great an honor to be sen to the school and the advancement, after graduating, is so rapid that none of the lucky ones care to risk their chances of being dismissed and returned to the service under their old Then, as many written prob lems are required, and several oral recitations occur each week, they burn a great deal of midnight oil. A visitor to the navy ward any night ex cept Saturday will find forty or fifty clean-cut young men working out ordnance problems, studying from dozen text books, and quizzing each other on the questions that the officer instructor is sure to ask them the

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is particularly fond of the sea man gunners' class. To his mind, the rushing dreadnought and the crash of mighty guns are not all that go make up a perfect naval service He believes that a 'our-year course in the navy should be equal to a four-year course in the best vocational school in the country. As far as the seaman gunners' class is concerned they get an excellent vocational train ing in just six months.

A graduate of this wonderful schoo can take raw metal and turn out the most complicated steel mechanism: turn sheet copper into symmetrical storage battery; wire a turret for electricity; make a set of plans for about anything, and make and use smokeless powder.

Plant Grows Under Snow.

The Alpine flower called the soldanella, produces heat sufficient so that it grows even under a consider able covering of snow. If is not too deep the plant sends its sten, up through the snow, which is melted by the heat. If the snow is seeper the heat melts a little hollow chamber out about the plant, thus giving it room to expand and blossom. has been found that some of the plants of the arum family, which are common in the Mediterranean region develop a temperature of as high as degrees when their buds are open ing. To a less degree probably all plants furnish their own heat under certain conditions, but ordinarily etation, being by nature adapted to its surroundings, gets the heat it needs from the soil, air and sun. Animals are of a higher order than plants partly because they are more pendent of their surroundings .- The

Ducks an Important Food Supply. Concerning certain features of Es timo life along the north coast Alaska, the account written by Vilb jalmar Stefansson says: "In the spring and summer ducks and geese, espe cially the former, are an important kavaks when molting and killed with clubs, and large numbers of them are also secured by bolas throwing, for Severe With Students.

Uncle Sam is exceedingly severe with his students. They must turn out promptly at 6 o'clock in the morning, roll up their hammocks, sweep out their quarters and be washed shaved and cleanly clothed for breakfast at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock they enter the shops of the naval gun fac

LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

Short Paragraphs of State News That Has Been Condensed For Busy People of State.

Monroe.-G. M. Beasley has been elected by the board of aldermen as trustee of the graded schools, to suceed Mr. A. W. Siggers, deceased

Wilmington.-The body of 17-yearold George Benson, who was dorwned at Fort Caswell was found by a negro on the beach, eight miles below

Red Springs,-The second Bible Conference of the Laymen's Mission ary Movement convened here recently the large assembly gathering in the open-air ampitheatre of the Southern Presbyterian College.

Tarboro.-As a result of a severe rain storm, followed by thunder and lightning, which swept Edgecombe county several days ago, one woman is dead, a man severely injured, two mules killed and a number of horses were also killed.

A young man of this placee was suddenly killed while at his work here when a heavy derrick fell and struck him upon the head. Although medical aid was called and responded immediately, he was dead before a physician could reach him.

Washington.-The candidacy of C. W. Worth of Washington for the positton of consul general at Shanghai. China, became known here when telegrams were received from him by the members of the North Carolina delegation.

Monroe .- At a meeting of the Union county Farmers' Union in the court house the following named were elected delegates and alternates to the state meeting to be held in Raleigh, August 26-27: A. J. Brooks, J. F. Moore, Sanford Smith and J. P. Boyd

Greenville .- Mr. O. L. Joyner, one of Pitt's most progressive farmers, as well as tobacco warehouseman, shipped a carload of lambs to the Richmond, Va., market. This is something out of the usual to shipping sheep from this part of the country

Greensboro .- Tagre are now four murder cases for the next term of criminal court here, all negroes. Ben Hazel, who was brought back here to stand trial for the murder of his wife, says he is a Christian now and is trying to convert McClure, who is in the murderer's cell for killing Sheriff Bain.

Roxboro.-Hubert Ramseur, representing the Just Freight Rate Asocciation, was here and addressed a gathering of the citizens of the town and vicinity on the objects and purposes of the association. A temporary organization was effected with X. V. Gwynn as president and B. A. Burch as secretary.

Elizabeth City.-The board of coun ty commissioners has made the levy of the taxes for this year as follows: state and pension tax, 27 2-3 cents; school tax, 20 cents; general fund tax, 21 cents; road tax, 12 cents; bond tax, 3 cents: making a total of 84 2-3 cents on the \$100 property val

Elizabeth City.-Miss Kate Nixon the 21-year old daughter of Mrs. Susan Nixon of Henrietta of Hertford died in the surf at Nags Head recently. Miss Nixon, with a number of companions, was bathing in water scarcely waist deep when she lost her footing and was swept out by the current from the beach before a large crowd of terrified spectators.

Asheville.-Hammer McHarge was arrested here on a serious charge, having been taken at the request of Newport officers who reported that he was wanted at that place on a charge of criminal assault. Information was received in Asheville to the effect that An Electric "Daylight" Egg Tester McIntyre had assaulted his niece, who is but thirteen years old.

Within the past week storms have visited this immediate section almost daily causing considerable damage to the crops and the floods which resulted have damaged a number of property owners. Academy street here has been washed by the water which followed the rains until great piles of the stone used in paving tha thoroughfare were heaped up at intersection with Main street.

Durham.-Capt. J. C. Michte, super intendent of the Durnam Water Con pany, has notified the town officials that an accident at the pumping station incapacitated the two main pumps at this station, and consequently the town would be short of water till the repairs could be made.

Kinston. — The chamber of com-merce of Kinston has taken active steps looking to a union depot for the city. At a meeting of the board of directors recently it was decided that the body would ask the corporation commission to take action requiring the erection of the station.

Charlotte.—At a meeting of the board of county commissioners rethe bonds of from \$95,000 to \$110,000. for the purpose of constructing a jail and bridges in the county, was continued until August 20. Blds will

be received until that time. Washington.—Mesars. Davis and Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant to citizens of North Carolina of the following: Clarence K. Davis, Wilmington, calendar key ring; Dennis F. Cox, Cannon, valve; Willie W. Linder, Charlotte, balancing ma-



NEW CURE FOR SWELL-HEAD

Let the Fowls Go by Themselve Separating From Others, If It / Can Be Done Conveniently.

By MRS. E. M. STETSON, California. There is a practice among poultry people to catch a fowl with swell-head and squeeze the white matter out, thinking that this will relieve the bird of its corruption and cause it to

This is entirely wrong. A sac or covering surrounds this white matter, keeping it from going any further than the ene organ. When this sac is broken, as it must necessarily be the breaking of its outside covering in order to eject it from the eye, the contagion is allowed to go down the nose and spread to the whole head. The bird is then a hopeless case, for

there is no remedy now but the ax. The matter which will be found in the blood of the fowl is also of a very contagious nature and contact with other organs will cause them to take on similar conditions of corruption and

If the bird is kept in a warm place and is fed on highly stimulating and nutritious food the blood will finally right itself, but it cannot do so if largely re-infected, or vaccinated with the virus of the disease throughout the entire head.

The proper way to do is not to touch the head, just letting the fowls go by themselves; this is better than the squeezing treatment, but separate them if convenient from the other chickens and keep warm and feed all they will eat.

the eye is not pecked by the other chickens, as in fighting over food, or the sac is not broken, there is no special danger of the other birds catch ing the disease, even if they are allowed to run together.

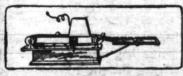
We spent several dollars for roup medicine, worked incessantly, causing ourselves and the poor chickens untold misery by trying the squeezingout method, and always lost the cases Now we let them run and, save for a blind eye, we seldom ever have one

MACHINE FOR TESTING EGGS

Electric "Daylight" Tester Has Inte esting Automatic Features—Age May Be Determined.

Testing eggs outdoors or in a room having ordinary light, where eggs may be sorted and crated at the sam time, is possible with the machine here shown. The outfit is about three feet long, with a roller at each end over which an endless canvas belt moves. About six inches apart on this belt are small metal saucers, each of which holds an egg, says the Popu lar Electricity. Centrally located above the belt is an electric lamp, re ceifing current from a regular lighting circuit, or from 24 dry batteries and over the lamp is placed a hood having an opening in the top.

The belt is run by turning a cranl and the electric lamp automatically lights when an egg passes over it, re vealing the condition of the egg to



Having Interesting Automatic Fea-

the person looking into the hood. other interesting feature of the machine is the automatic turning of the egg upon the belt, thus enabling the tester to examine it on all sides. The age may be determined by the way perfectly fresh egg shows a clean, deep orange color, while a bad one is

As the eggs pass under the hood, the good ones are left to roll out on a eanvas extension table, while the bad ones are removed by hand.

Keep Selecting the Best Hens. Constant selection is the only way to get your flock up to where you want it. When you see a good bird, look carefully and note well her charmer and when fall comes you will have made your selection of the best birds and a breeding pen of the best

Build Up Utility.

There is only one way to build up the utility of a flock and that is by careful selection. If each year we save only the eggs from the very best layers for hatching purposes, each generation will become better layers. This work can be greatly assisted by obtaining males from a heavy laying obtaining males from a heavy laying

Tainted Food Dangerous. ting the birds get at tainted for agerous business this time

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAYSCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUGUST 17

CROSSING THE RED SEA.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 14:19-2 GOLDEN TEXT—"Before in vill answer."—Iss. 65:24.

No sooner were the Israelites s on their journey than the Egyptians repented and pursued (vv. 5-9). Then it was that Moses encountered the first of that complaining (v. 10) against which he struggled until God took him from this earth. They "cried" (v. 10) but they did not rest. It did look like a dangerous situation and there were but three possible to slavery, (b) to die in the silderness, or (3) to go forward in faithful obedience, trusting God for deliverance. Their salvation (v. 13) was from God, see Acts 4:12; Heb. 5:8, 9. God's leading, 13:31, 22, had brought them to this place; now He will manifest His glory, will get unto Himself

Testing the Israelites.

1. Protection, vv. 19-22. As the angel of God (Christ?) came between Israel and the Egyptians we are re minded of Ps. 34:7, "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him and delivereth them." The same cloud that brought darkness to the Egyptians brought light to the Israelites. Even so we have the "Light," Luke 2:32; John 8:12, 9:5, and are admonished to walk in the light, Eph. 5:8. While God brought confusion to the Egyptians and was testing the Israelites by causing them "fear not, stand still and see" (V 13), He was at the same time giving Moses an opportunity to work out His plan of deliverance (v. 16). -As the strong east wind blew it heaped up the waters, dried out the muddy bottom and opened a passage for the deliverance of all the chosen ones. Then it was time for prayer to cease (v. 14, 15) and for action to begin the seemingly impossible is now quite possible, Matt. 19:26. Notice, however, that God had used a man (Moses) in His work of deliverance It was a very simple shepherd's staff that God directed Moses to Surely the power was not in the staff nor in the arm back of the staff. The same waters that had seemed to be such a barrier are now used as a wall of protection (v. 22) on the right hand and on the left leaving no opportunity for a flank attack. Their only way of escape was forward and each step they took was one of faith.

II. Pursuit, vv. 23-25. Pharaoh had judged that the Israelites were en-tangled, "perplexed" (v. 3) in the wilderness and that Moses had inadvertantly led them into a natural trap which was to the advantage of the Egyptians. Further, we judge that with the darkness of the cloud before them, the Egyptians were not fully aware of the fact that they were fol lowing Israel into the midst of the waters. Blind fury will lead a man into strange surroundings and to per-form insane acts. This new way was not prepared for Pharaoh nor is the straight and narrow path which leads to glory for the unrepentant sinner. Jehovah was near at hand that "morning watch" (v. 24), even as today He blesses those who keep that hour. One "look" from Jehovah brought and discomfort upon

The Safe Path. III. Punishment, vv. 26-31. The path

the disobedient. God looking through that cloud paralyzed the proud forces of Pharson in the place of all places most dangerous. God not alone looked but took off their chariot wheels and fear overcame them. Then they realized that Jehovah was fighting and sought to fice. Again God uses a man in the working out of His plan and Moses is instructed to stretch forth he hand are the second of the seco forth his hand over the sea, v. 26. As the morning breaks the waters return to their level, and again God uses natural forces in a supernatural manner. Like as one would shake off some useless, offensive, appendage so God was rid of the army of Pharaoh (v. 27 marg.). A direful reading of this story, especially verse 28 R. V., clearly indicates the probability that Pharaoh himself did not perish. Thus it was that Israel saw the handwork of the Lord upon the Egyptians while they themselves remained a saved people, saved by the power of Jehovah. Great fear came upon them (v. 31) and they "Bolieved the Lord and His servant Mosea." How sad that their faith proved so short lived and that they so soon murmured against God and His servant Mosea.

Thus we see the nation delivered.

against God and His servant Moses.

Thus we see the nation delivered, consecrated and placed under the direct government and guidance of God. Egypt did not keep faith with Israel to let them "go and worship" and God wrought a complete deliverance. God's judgment of the sin of Egypt was carried out to the last degree, but in strict justice. On one hand is God's guidance and over against that the lengths men will go whose hearts ere hardened in rebellion. The nhemous daring of the Egyptians

FRIEND'S ADVICE

And Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Consider Well This Advice

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope un-til she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal in-gredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly nauve roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valua-ble tonic and invigorator of the fe-male organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegeta-ble Compound ble Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confi-dential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Some girls are anxious to get mar ried are not so anxious to stay mar

SULPHUR—THE GREAT HOME REMEDY

Mr. Warren C. Gares, 108 So. Ohio Ave., Columbus, Ohio, writes as fol-lows: "I suffered intensely from Eczema which covered my and arms. After trying three physicians and one skin specialist and 29 different ointments and lotions, I accidentally learned of Hancock's Sul-phur Compound and Ointment. I tried them and the first application gave me instant relief from that awful itching. I persisted in their use and in one week I had hardly a trace of the eruption." If any reader questions this testimonial as not being bona fide and unsolicited, an inquiry sent to the ad-dress above, enclosing postage will convince anyone beyond question.

Hancock's Sulphur Compound and Ointment are sold by all dealers, Han-cock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore,

Still, a woman's vanity isn't in it

No. SIX-SIXTY-SIX

This is a prescription prepared es-pecially for Malaria or Chills and Fever. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the fever will not return. 25c.-Adv.

A yard of rope is worth half a mile

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy-o matter what causes them-whether rom the heat, sitting in draughts, fever-sh condition, etc. 10c., 25c and 50c per cattle at medicine, stores.

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re Tender and Receding Gums wonderful, old reliable DR. POR-PTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. 25c,

Few men are strong enough to keep their faces closed.

