SCHOOL SYSTEM IN GREAT DANGER

DR. J. Y. JOYNER ISSUES AN APPEAL FOR MORE SCHOOL FUNDS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh.

To the county and city boards of education and superintendents in North Carolina, Dr. Joyner has issued an appeal calling their attention to the necessity of increasing the school funds to meet the necessary increase in the cost of operating the schools and other increased expenses due to war conditions. Dr. Joyner declares that the state is facing a grave danger of having the school work disorganized and greatly decreased in efficiency at a time when there was such great necessity for carrying it on in full and even in greater efficiency?"

Dr. Joyner's appeal in part follows:

"I beg to call your attention again to the urgent necessity of increasing the school funds in orderto provide a reasonable increase in the salaries of teachers and to meet the necessary increase in operating expenses of schools, on account of the increase in living expenses and in all other expenses incident to war conditions. Nearly every day the papers contain notices of the resignation of superintendents, principals and teachers to accept other positions at increased compensation—most of these in other lines of work. Unless your boards act promptly in availing themselves of the means provided by law for increasing the school funds so as to be able to give the teachers on or before the close of this school year, some assurance that their compensation can be increased next year at least sufficiently to meet their living expenses and somewhat in proportion to the increased compensation that is being offered them in so many other lines of work, we will lose many more of our best superintendents, principals and teachers, and there is great danger that we will be unable to supply teachers of any sort for many of our schools. You will agree with me, I know, that an incompetent teacher is worse than no teacher, and that it is the worst sort of extravagance to expend public funds in the employment of incompetent teachers. We are, therefore, facing a grave danger of having our school work disorganized and greatly decreased in efficiency at a time when there was never such great necessity for carrying it on in full and even in greater efficiency. The whole country is confronted by similar conditons produced by the same causes, and similar campaigns for increased school funds for increased salaries of teachers and other expenses for schools, are being carried on in all parts of the country.

Allies Strong for Schools.

"According to my information, Great Britain and France, that have already suffered infinitely more than the United States, and more I pray than the United States will ever be called upon to suffer from this war, and are consequently far less able than the United States to do it, have greatly increased their educational appropriations, practically doubling them. In this crisis, we can not afford to let our schools suffer and our children starve intellectually and spiritually for lack of proper education by a disorganization and a decrease in the efficiency of our schools and teachers. You as boards of education, school trustees and superintendents, hold in trust the interest of the schools and the children, and the primary responsibility is upon you to avail yourselves at once of all legal means to protect these.

New Sugar Orders.

The retail merchants of North Carolina have recently been taking too large a margin on sugar, in the opinion of the Food Administration, which has issued a new ruling, effective at once, governing the sale of sugar.

Under the new ruling, no dealers will be allowed to charge a margin of more than one cent a pound on sugar in original packages. On sugar that has to be reweighed and repacked, a margin up to 1½ cents a pound is allowed. Under no circumstances must the maximum price exceed 9 cents without the specific permission of a duly authorized Food Administration official.

Work on Yard Begins.

Construction of a trolley line from the Sunset terminal to the gates of Wilmington's steel fabricated shipyard, a distance of approximately 6,000 feet, has begun, giving the yard and city rail connections and the stringing of telephone and telegraph wires will be started soon. Road Superintendent Burnett has been instructed by county officials to place every available convict at work on the macadam road that is to be built from the Fort Fisher highway to the shipyard at the earliest possible moment.

Tell Us Your Troubles.

Who do you call on to minister to your physical ills? Who is it that attends to your spiritual affairs—and your financial matters are generally handled on the advice of your banker, or the good business friend of your acquaintance, are they not? So, when you are troubled with perplexing questions in regard to your farming operations, why not call on the Agricultural Extension Service of the State College, and Department of Agriculture, in order that they can give you the result of he long years of training and experience which has fitted the specialists for their present work?

Every day, year in and year out, the workers of the Agricultural Experiment Station are engaged in conducting experiments which have for their purpose the finding of new truths about agriculture. These experiments are run on a scope, and under a variety of conditions that would be impossible on the average farm. The results are of much value. These results are yours for the asking.

The Agricultural Extension Service has a force of something over 200 men and women at work in North Carolina. There is a county agent in apractically every county in the State. He represents the combined and co-operative activity of the State College of Agriculture, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and he can get the specialist from all three of these to aid him in attending to your problems. Let us help you. A card to the Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Much Interest in Cheese Making.

Returning from Sampson county, Mr. A. J. Reed, of the Dairy Field Office reports considerable interest in the making of farm butter and cottage cheese in the different counties where contests in this work have been inaugurated.

Under the plan which has been adopted by the Agricultural Extension Service, the Dairy Field Office will assist nine counties for five months. A worker will be sent to teach the best methods of making cottage cheese, and to give instructions along other lines of dairy production, so that these valuable products may be brought to a higher state of perfection than before.

Twists Slackers' Tails.

W. W. Love and A. S. Lentz, retail grocers of Albemarle, R. M. Trexler, retail merchant of Baden, Dr. W. C. Trexler, proprietor of the Central Hotel of Albemarle and Peter Andres, a baker of Baden, were found guilty of violations of the Food Administration regulations after a hearing before Food Administrator Henry A. Page. The case against Messrs. Love, Lentz and Trexler were disposed of by the agreement of these merchants to close their doors for two days, posting notice to the effect that the closing is due to the violation of Food Administration rules and further contribute $50 each to the Albemarle Chapter of the Red Cross. If this is complied with Food Administrator Page will not issue a black list against them. Final settlement of the other cases will be held in abeyance for several days.

New Enterprises.

Charters were issued from the office of the Secretary of State for the following corporations to do business in North Carolina:

Yonahlossee Land Company of Shull's Mills, to conduct a real estate business with $100,000 authorized capital and $10,000 subscribed. The incorporators are W. S. Whiting, J. M. Lacy and E. C. Alaxendar, all of Elizabethton.

Kernersville Knitting Company, of Kernersville, with $125,000 authorized capital and $25,000 subscribed. The incorporators are R. R. Ragan, J. J. Griffith and M. L. Bales, all of Kernersville.

Drafted Men to Be Mobilized.

Special from Washington.—The training camps to which the 150,000 drafted men ordered mobilized will be sent were announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder. In some cases States have been directed to send their men to camps other than those to which they previously had been sent, due probably to the crowded conditions in some camps.

The camps, with totals assigned to each, and the states from which the men will come, include:

White—

Camp Lee, Virginia, 8,311; Pennsylvania.

Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 6,318; Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee.

Negroes—

Camp Lee, 1,886; Virginia, Tennessee.

Camp Jackson, 3,512; South Carolina, North Carolina.

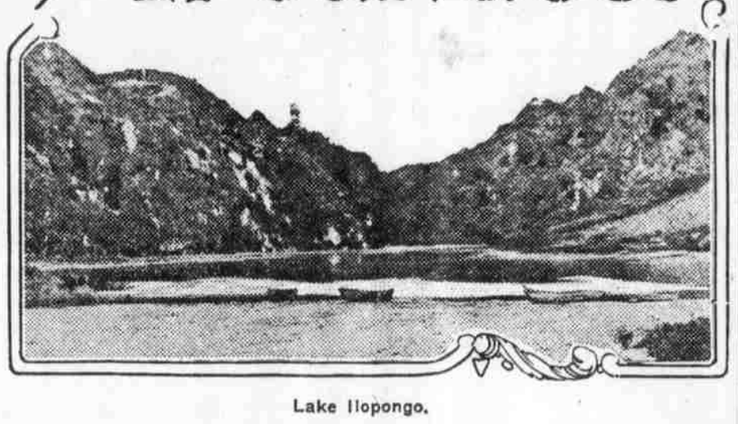
Camp Grant, Illinois, 3010; North Carolina, Illinois.

Camp Meade, Maryland, 2,604; Tennessee, District of Columbia Pennsylvania.

Organize War Savings Club.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of Salisbury and Spencer has organized a war-savings society which starts off with 300 members. There are 500 members of the Carmen's union and the leaders of the movement are confident they will have every member in the war-savings society soon. The men organized in Salisbury at a largely attended meeting which was addressed by Walter Murphy. S. C. Lisk was named president of the society and F. N. Cuddihy secretary.

Beauty Spots of El Salvador



Lake Ilopongo.

EL SALVADOR, the little republic on the southern coast of Central America, is not behind any part of the world in the matter of the picturesque and the interesting. It has its natural phenomena, its beauty spots for tourists that should be double starred in travelers' guide books, its relics of ancient races, its quaint and busy cities with their artistic works of architecture, writes Hamilton M. Wright in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. In the world there is not a more wonderful volcano than Izalco, which, more than four generations ago, ascended from the plains and has since remained active. There is not a more wonderful lake in the world than Ilopongo, distant about ten miles from San Salvador, the capital, and connected with it by a splendid highway. A fine national road which, at one point, cuts the mountain side 800 feet above the surface of the lake also comes in from San Vicente.

Ilopongo is an alluring spot for bathers, for the people of the republic thoroughly appreciate the charms and advantages of their own country. It is the watering place for San Salvador, with hotels, bath houses and launches. The surrounding ridges and mountains are beautiful and colorful and dip into the lake steeply. Viewing this superb sheet of water, with the nearby eminences verdure-clad or colored by past volcanic eruptions, with drifting clouds casting their fleeting shadows upon its surface, one has a feeling that he is far from the haunts of man, until perchance his eye lights upon a launch far below, sending its ripples over the expanse of waters.

Fine Mountains and Climate.

There are in the world no finer mountain peaks than those of El Salvador. The volcanoes Santa Ana, San Miguel, San Vicente, Usulutan, Zatecoluca, and San Salvador, rising from Santa Tecla, and half a hundred others have all the characteristic beauty of the symmetrical volcanic eminences elsewhere in Central America. In the healthful uplands or mountain basins, where a larger part of the population lives, 2,000 feet or more above sea level, are to be found tree-shaded cities and rich country districts that in charm and interest will repay richly every moment the traveler will spare them. The healthful climate gives rise to a vigorous and enterprising population. This little country has a record of having produced 75,000,000 pounds of coffee in a single year, 1916, perhaps more in earlier periods.

We did not stop long at La Union, but continued from the port up the coast to La Libertad, the nearest seaport to San Salvador. There we anchored out in the open roadstead, a mile and one-half from shore, and took a coffee barge to the pier, where we arranged for a conveyance to San Salvador, 40 miles distant by automobile road but less than 30 for mules. It is a very short trip up to the capitol, but the traveler beholds the varied resources and climatic changes of an entire continent within the brief journey to the uplands. This part of the coast is a center for Peruvian balsam, a remedy for pulmonary complaints and so called because in early days it was first shipped from Salvador to Peru before being reconsigned in through packets to Europe. The tree is found over an extended strip up and down the coast.

Highways Are Excellent.

The journey from La Libertad to San Salvador is a fine one and the road is good. In fact there are 1,800 miles of through national highways in the republic of Salvador. The roads of San Salvador are a national institution. Great work has been done in grading and bridge-building. Some splendid permanent concrete bridge have been constructed. La Libertad, which is also reached by road from San Vicente in the east central part of the republic, is the seat of the cable station between North and South America, where messages are handled with great dispatch. The roads leading into La Libertad are much traversed by oxcarts, as La Libertad is a great port for San Salvador.

The mountain scenery on the way to Santa Tecla, 2,650 feet above sea level and but 11 miles from San Salvador, is inspiring. The great coast range of mountains sends out giant spurs and hogbacks to the very shores of the Pacific, and between these lie numerous watercourses that run to the sea. The region, of which the extinct volcano, Quetzaltepeque, is a magnificent feature, is very mountainous and rugged and is intercepted by magnificent and fertile valleys.

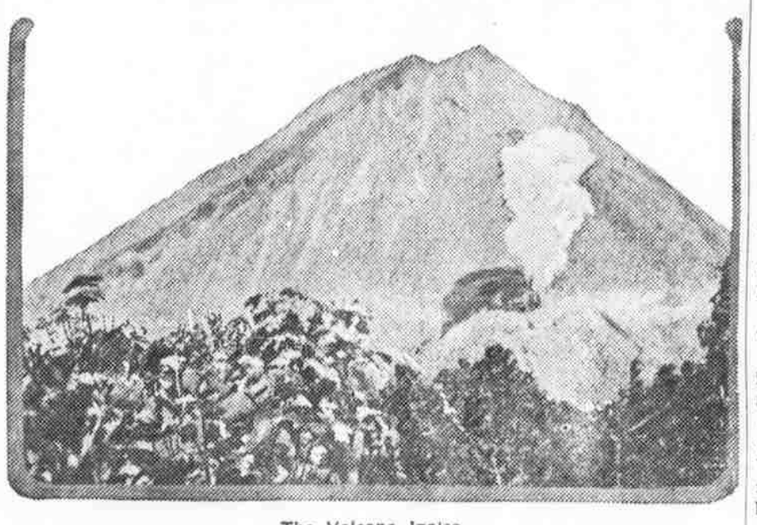
Santa Tecla, also known as Nueva San Salvador, lies at the base of the mighty volcano San Salvador. It is connected by railroad and also by a fine avenue with the nearby capital; it will be the most important city between San Salvador and La Libertad when the railroad spur to that port has been constructed. The city is well illuminated at night, has attractive drives, fine public buildings, churches, barracks, hospitals, beautiful residences, villas, and suburban homes and estates, magnificently kept up, with fine lawns and gardens and all the appurtenances of fashionable country homes. From a social viewpoint it is almost a part of San Salvador. The city has a population of about 12,000; it owes its origin to an earthquake which overwhelmed the capital about two generations ago.

San Salvador a Handsome City.

There is nothing of the "dolce far niente" type about San Salvador which, with its environs, has a population of 65,000. With the exception of Panama City, San Salvador has more automobiles than any other Central American city. Moving pictures, too, are popular in the capital and throughout the republic. The city attracts by its beautiful, shaded parks with their fine sculptured monuments, the splendid national palace, the cathedral, the National university and the Polytechnic institute.

The cathedral presents perhaps more the typical French renaissance style than the typical cathedral in the capitals of the new world, though it is a most ornate and beautiful work of architecture. Altogether San Salvador has a distinct European note in the air of its shops and stores. The broad streets, fine cement curbs, the ornate, low-lying buildings with their handsomely grilled and latticed windows, the beautiful, semitropical parks with their luxuriant foliage and comfortable seats, where the visitor may watch the parade of fashion and the many cosmopolitan elements of the city, engage in social chats, make new acquaintances, and listen to an excellently rendered concert—all these render a stay in the capital a pleasant event.

Forty miles to the northwest is Santa Ana, second city of the republic, and rightly accounted one of the leading cities of Central America. Santa Ana will be the first important city of Salvador to be reached by rail from the north when the line to connect with the Guatemalan systems is built. The city has a population of between 45,000 and 50,000 and an elevation of 2,100 feet. It is a lively, prosperous, well-ordered community, with an air of assured stability. Its business houses are many.



The Volcano Izalco

PUSHES POTATO CAMPAIGN

State Food Administration Calls Upon Twenty Larger Cities of State for Help.

Raleigh.—State Food Administrator Henry A. Page has called upon the city and county food administrators in the twenty largest cities and towns in North Carolina to organize at once and push vigorously an Irish potato campaign.

The potato situation has reached a critical stage. The crop last year was large and the winter was so severe that for a period of approximately three months it was difficult to move potatoes in any considerable quantities. This situation has resulted in an abnormal condition at this time when there are millions of bushels of potatoes in excess of normal demands and when, according to the North Carolina Bureau of Markets here, more than 25,000 bushels remain in the hands of the North Carolina producers.

Mr. Page's wire to the county food administrators went out in the morning. Before his office closed in the afternoon he had received reports from Winston-Salem, Durham and Raleigh to the effect that plans for the campaign in these cities were well under way.

Buy Bonds, Says German.

Raleigh.—E. Schilling, a native German living at Raleigh, has given the following to the press:

"Dear Friends: Every German-American should buy a Liberty Bond or a War Savings Stamp. We have selected this country by choice. Why? Because it is a country where anybody attending to his duties is bound to succeed—and as a whole we are, but there are slackers in all countries. We don't want to be of this sort. No, the word slackers shall not be branded on us; it is our Christian duty towards our boys—they are precious to us, and no finer body of young men have been sent into the field than the American boys. Speak to them wherever you see them and show them the greatest respect—they deserve it, and do not forget to pray for them when you go to bed and arise in the morning.

"Now should you not be able to buy a bond, offer yours, your wife's and children's service. There is work for everybody. It is like the widow's mite—the good Lord will see it, the American people will see it and the blessing you receive will be so bountiful as to fill your heart with joy never to be forgotten.

"May the good Lord bless you and your family and give you strength to help this great country.

"E. SCHILLING,
"German-American."

Urges Tithing in Loan.

Raleigh.—Major A. W. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, has issued a letter to the members of the force of the North Carolina department of agriculture, suggesting that that inasmuch as the people of the state are expectinf the men who are receiving salaries from the state or national government be liberal in their subscriptions to government objects, every state employe ought to arrange to lend the government at least one-tenth of a year's salary.

Major Graham, himself, when all his subscriptions are settled will have loaned the government $1,525.

His suggestion to the members of his force follows:

"The people of the state are expecting the citizens who are receiving salaries either from the state or national governments to be liberal in their subscriptions to Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates. They should not disappoint these expectations. You know what amount of money you will certainly have at a specified time, and I suggest that each one arrange to lend the government for its several calls for bonds and certificates at least one-tenth of a year's salary. Many have already done this. As the farmers are more than four-fifths of the citizenship of the state, we must by the number make up for the amount of loans.

"This, of course, it not assessment, but a suggestion for every member connected in any way with the department.

W. A. GRAHAM,
"Commissioner of Agriculture."

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

The negroes, so far as we have been able to learn, have fully measured up to the demands of the country in this time of stress, and certainly this is true of the North Carolina negroes. They have responded to the call of the draft boards with fine spirit, and their leaders have aided the government in every possible way.

Congressman George E. Hood will not be a candidate in the coming primary to succeed himself, owing to bad health.

Wheat estimates by the government for North Carolina in 1918 is 208,000 against 204,000 last year, and South Carolina, 312,000 against 304,000 in 1917.

Three hundred and five additions to the Baptist Church was the result of a revival recently held in Durham.

Miss Julia Alexander of Charlotte was the first woman lawyer to argue a case before the Supreme Court.

Over $17,000 worth of Thrift Stamps have been sold in Vance county.

R. J. Thornton, professor of journalism at the University, has enlisted in the navy.

Good Receipt.

A man once advertised that he would send for the small sum of ten shillings, a receipt which, if followed to the letter, would keep folks from growing old. Some credulous persons answered the advertisement, remitting the required fee, and receiving the following reply:

"I should advise all such asses as you to commit suicide at about the age of twenty-five." — Pearson's Weekly.

Desperate Expedient.

"How is your nephew getting on, Sally?"

"He's purty bad, miss, and yesterday they done took him to the horsepital to perform a autopsy on him."

Fair and warmer is the prediction the weather man lays up for a rainy day.