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THRIFT MONTH IS BEST OBSERVED BY BOND PURCHASES

Governor Bickett Calls Upon Agricultural Board to Interest Farmers

"It is Neither Right to Expect Nor Safe to Permit Few to Buy All The Bonds"

"I have called upon the farmers to observe Thrift Month, and I know of no better way for them to do so than by purchasing Liberty Bonds," said Governor Bickett yesterday in a letter to the members of the State Board of Agriculture, calling upon them to urge, in turn, the farmers of the State to back the campaign for the sale of \$27,000,000 bonds in North Carolina.

"It is neither right to expect nor safe to permit the few to buy all these bonds," Governor Bickett said in his letter, emphasizing the fact that the State is facing a stupendous task, but not expressing anything in the way of pessimism over the outcome.

The Governor's letter follows:

"The people of North Carolina have been called upon by the Federal Government to invest \$27,000,000 in Liberty Bonds, this being the State's proportion of the second three billion dollar issue. If our people fail to purchase these bonds promptly it will mean that North Carolina is not doing her part to help win this war—that she is either wilfully or carelessly failing to carry her share of the burden the war imposes upon the various States. My faith in their patriotism and loyalty refuses to permit me to entertain for one moment any doubt of the willingness of our citizens to rise to this emergency if the matter is properly presented to them.

"However, it is no small task to sell \$27,000,000 worth of Government bonds, and if the State's proportion is to be taken care of, every citizen must do his part. It is neither right to expect nor safe to permit the few to purchase all of these bonds.

"I therefore earnestly request you as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, to bring this matter to the attention of the farmers of North Carolina, and use all your influence to the end that every one of them buy at least one Liberty bond. The percentage of increase in the price of the farmer's products as a result of this war is greater perhaps than that of any other class of our citizens. The average farmer is in better position today than ever before.

"Moreover, it is the farmer's patriotic duty to buy a bond. I know of no better way by which he can serve his country in this crisis. If we are to fight this war to a successful finish these bonds must be sold. In the prosecution of this war money is just as necessary as men and munitions.

"The offer of these bonds gives the farmer a magnificent opportunity to take stock in his government. If he is wise he will be eager to grasp this opportunity, for by so doing he will help to insure for himself and his children a continuation of government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"Please do all in your power to bring these facts home to the farmers of North Carolina. Let them know that the bond buyer receives as well as gives. He not only comes to the aid of the patriot, but he also makes a good interest bearing investment. The bond he receives is the safest security in the world, because the promise to pay is backed by the faith and honor of the United States, the richest nation in the world. The government of the United States has never failed to pay its bonds when due, and never will fail. The great corporations and rich individuals, seeing the advantage of so good an investment and responding to the patriotic impulse, are investing billions in war bonds.

"Will the farmers of North Carolina be less patriotic? Will they let this opportunity to serve and to save pass by unheeded?

"I have called upon the farmers to observe Thrift Month, and I know of no better way for them to do so than by purchasing Liberty bonds. I want, therefore, again to urge you to co-operate heartily and effectively with the State Liberty Loan Committee to the end that every farmer that is able to do so buys at least one \$50 Liberty bond.

"T. W. BICKETT.

JURY LIST FOR NOVEMBER TERM

The following have been drawn to serve as jurors at the next term of Harnett Superior Court which convenes November 12th:

First week—Aversboro: G. L. Canady, W. A. Lee, J. A. Lee, Black River; B. E. Harboure, J. W. Blackday, Debraux Matthews, J. C. Stephenson, W. C. Gardner, J. R. Young.

Barbecue; H. G. Holder. Hector's Creek; M. L. Ballard. Nell's Creek; A. H. Williams. Grove; J. S. Collins. Stewart's Creek; J. S. Williams, Sr. Johnsonville; N. D. McLean, A. B. Parker. Buckhorn; W. D. Womble, W. D. Blackard.

Second Week—Black River; S. R. Gardner, E. B. Barpe, Lee Searcy, Aversboro; W. P. Strickland, A. W. Wood. Buckhorn; L. B. McKinney. Grove; S. E. Byrd, C. D. Tarlington. W. R. Seaver. Hector's Creek; J. C. Senter, Stella Baker, M. D. Honeycutt. Barbecue; B. H. McCormick. Upper Little River; D. B. McLean, J. C. Connors. Anderson Creek; Neil Smith. Johnsonville; J. W. McNeill. Lillington; C. McArtan.

NATIONAL NEWS OF A WEEK

What A Busy Nation is Doing In Wartime

Only one in twenty appeals to President Wilson for draft exemption on industrial grounds has been decided in favor of the applicant it was said Monday at the provost marshal general's office. In other cases the President has ratified the judgment of district boards that the applicant was not indispensable to a necessary war industry.

Following a referendum to the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be held at the twentieth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to be held in Washington on December 5, 6 and 7.

An official call was issued Friday for the forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be held December 12 to 15. Washington was selected as the meeting place so that pressure might be brought to bear upon Congress in favor of the pending federal woman suffrage amendment. The delegates who are expected to number more than 1,000 represent some 2,000,000 women in every state in the Union.

Four bandits at 3:30 o'clock Monday morning held up a train en route from Salt Lake to Gold Hill, Nevada, robbed the passengers and wounded Charles Barber, who attempted resistance. It is believed the bandits escaped in an automobile. A posse is on the trail.

Typhoid fever and other communicable diseases practically have been eliminated from the navy by modern preventive methods, Surgeon General Brastard reported Monday to Secretary Daniels. Despite the enormous increase in the navy personnel, fewer than 10 cases of typhoid have been reported since the war began.

The 120th infantry, formerly the Third North Carolina, stands second among regiments at Camp Sewer in the amount of contributions to the Liberty loan, while other North Carolina organizations are strong contenders. The entire division, after only two days of active campaigning, stand third in the list of camps, its total Monday almost touching \$300,000.

More than one-half of the Kansas City Stock Yards, the second largest in the country, was destroyed by fire early Tuesday. It was estimated after the fire had been brought under control that several thousand head of cattle had been destroyed. Some estimates ran as high as ten thousand. There were 47,000 cattle in the yard at the close of business Monday, it was said, and while it was possible to liberate most of them so rapidly did the flames gain headway that many were caught and burned.

SCHOOL LUNCHEES

Foods That Are Both Nourishing and Palatable Should Be Provided to Meet Body's Needs

Don't let the school lunch be merely something which will fill the lunch box in the morning and be only a sop to stay the kiddies' appetites from noon until night. Make it a real contribution to the food which the children require to meet the needs of their growing bodies and active brains—to satisfy their appetites and keep them in health.

These are the suggestions of home-economics specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, now that millions of the future citizens of the country are again eating their midday meals from box, basket, bag, or confectionary shop instead of from the family table under watchful parental eyes.

Expensive Foods Need Not Be Used. The preparation of luncheons which will fill the needs of the child's body does not mean the use of more expensive foods or the expenditure of greater effort, the specialists point out. In many cases both expense and work will be lessened. What is needed for the preparation of more satisfactory lunches is merely that parents and "big sisters," or whoever fills the lunch box, shall inform themselves of certain facts in regard to the need and combination of foods. The need in many cases is for neither more nor less food but for the representation of needed food groups. The necessary facts are set out plainly in Farmers' Bulletin 712, "School Lunches," which may be had free so long as the supply lasts by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The following suggestions are among those made in the bulletin for well-balanced lunches to be carried to school.

1. Sandwiches with sliced tender meat for filling, baked apple, cookies, or a few lumps of sugar.
2. Slices of meat loaf or bean loaf bread-and-butter sandwiches; stewed fruit; small frosted cake.
3. Crisp rolls, hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish, moistened and seasoned, or mixed with salad dressing; orange, apple, a mixture of sliced fruits, or berries; cake.
4. Lettuce or celery sandwiches; cup custard; jelly sandwiches.
5. Cottage cheese, and chopped green-pepper sandwiches, or a pot of cream cheese with bread-and-butter sandwiches, peanut sandwiches; fruit; cake.
6. Hard-boiled eggs; crisp baking powder biscuits; celery or radishes; brown-sugar or maple-sugar sandwiches.
7. Bottle of milk; thin corn bread and butter; dates; apple.
8. Raisin or nut bread with butter; cheese; orange; maple sugar.
9. Baked bean and lettuce sandwiches; apple sauce; sweet chocolate.

FARMERS EXPECTED TO BUY LIBERALLY

They Are Now Ready to Make Second Liberty Loan a Big Success

In the First Liberty Loan Campaign, many of the farmers of the country were not reached, and subscriptions from the rural communities were few. There were several reasons for this, the foremost of which was the fact that the loan was put out in the spring, when they were busy with their crops, and it was difficult for the canvassers to interview them. Then, too, they had to borrow money for their planting. Now their crops are in, and at the present high price of food stuffs, they should have a large sum of money in their hands. For a loan of a portion of that money, the Liberty Bond campaigners are now appealing all over the country. The various farm bureaus and societies are co-operating and good results are expected.

Albert R. Mann, Dean of the New York College of Agriculture, is one of those who have been active in this work. Speaking of the loan and the farmers' share in it, he said today:

"When liberty came to America, the farmer helped to bring it. He bore the gun, he contributed unspareingly of his substance, he fed the armies. In the present struggle for universal liberty, I am sure that he will do no less. He has already made splendid response to the demand for greater food production. I look with confidence on his generous contribution to the Liberty Loan. The first loan largely overlooked the farmer; the efforts were concentrated in the cities. The second campaign should give every opportunity for farmers as individuals and in their organizations to support the Government in its financial program. It is the highest expression of Americanism that all the people should help carry the common load in this critical hour."

President Wilson will present an American flag, appropriately inscribed, to the troop of Boy Scouts in each State securing the largest number of subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan during the four-day campaign, which the organization will inaugurate on October 22nd.

The Boy Scouts of America secured subscriptions aggregating \$23,258,250 from 189,645 homes in the first campaign, and with the experience of the second campaign, they expect to set a new record for the second loan.

DECISION AS TO THOSE IN DRAFT IS EXPECTED

Washington, Oct. 15.—Secretary Baker indicated today that a decision as to the examination and classification of all remaining men registered under the draft law might be reached within a few days. Congress eliminated from the urgent deficiency bill on appropriation for this work and it has been assumed that the project could not be carried out at least, until the next session in December.

Mr. Baker also is considering a proposed change in the process of examining the men which has been recommended to him, the details of which have not been announced.

Discussing reports that several bills proposing to change the draft laws would be offered when Congress reconvenes, the secretary said he had not changed his opinion that 10 to 25 was the best age limit for military service. He added that he was considering no amendments to the present law.

SOUTHERN ELECTS NEW DIRECTORS

Augustus D. Juillard and Jackson E. Reynolds Named. Richmond, Va., October 15.—Augustus D. Juillard, of New York, connected with large interests in the north and prominently identified with industries in the South, and Jackson E. Reynolds, vice president of the First National Bank of New York, both officially connected with institutions having large interest in the securities of the Southern Railway Co., were elected directors of the Southern Railway Company to fill vacancies existing in the board at the annual meeting of the stockholders held in Richmond on October 9. Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, of Charlottesville, Va., Robert Jonson, Sr., of Birmingham, Ala., Bishop John Carlisle Kilgo, of Charlotte, N. C., and Charles Steele, of New York, were re-elected directors for a term of three years to succeed themselves.

The meeting was largely attended by three-fourths of the total stockholders, and was held in person or by proxy. In accordance with the custom established three years ago, the meeting was open to the public, and President Fairfax Harrison and the leading officers of the Company were in attendance to discuss with the stockholders the affairs and problems of the Southern and to give information in regard to any detail in connection with the management of the property. The twenty-third annual report of the officers was submitted and approved.

There are now 9,563 stockholders in the Southern Railway Company, according to a statement read at the meeting.

DR WAKEFIELD COMING

W. H. Wakefield, M. D. of Charlotte, will be at the Central Hotel in Dunn on Monday, October 22; Newton Grove on Tuesday, 23; Duke Wednesday, October 24; Benson Thursday, October 25. The doctor limits his practice to the medical and surgical treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases and fitting glasses. Ask your doctor about seeing him.

Farmers can best do their bit by doing their best now.—Ex.

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Brief Mention of Important Tarheel Happenings

The jury in the case of the negro, Earle Neville, charged with criminal assault upon Miss Bill Coley, wife of a street car conductor, on the night of September 19, returned a verdict of guilty Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock after having deliberated for the case for an hour. The prisoner, apparently despondent, during the trial day of concluded arguments and the judge's charge, and the judgment which means death, without change of expression.

As the result of a pitched battle between officers of the night and a gang of whiskey peddlers, one man is dead, two are injured and two others are now in the County Jail. None of the officers are injured except one, who is suffering from powder burns. Virgil Lee is the dead man, and Will Smith is the man who was the leader of the gang, and a man named Howell, the two under arrest.

The little son of Charlie Glenn, former city clerk, was run down on New Bern avenue Saturday by an automobile and badly injured. He died that afternoon. The machine was being driven by H. Harris, who was driving on the wrong side of the road, and was taken to the hospital for Sorrell & Smith.

ROB ROY QUARTETT

(Redpath Management) OPERA HOUSE, OCT. 20, 1917

Not all of the attractions will be on Saturday night, but do not hesitate to buy a season ticket.

Buy a season ticket and if circumstances will not permit attending all attractions, take to some one less fortunate.

Children should go with parents during the intermissions. How would you like to see an audience with several rows of small quivering children in front of it?

Be generous with your applause. Folders, setting out the entire course may be secured at the Drug stores.

PRISONS AND CONVICT CAMPS BEING EXAMINED

To know actual prison conditions as they exist in North Carolina, and to comply with the State prison law, the executive staff of the State Board of Health is making a complete survey of all convict camps and jails in the State. It is the plan of the Board to publish in booklet form, early next year, the findings of the survey which will be made by personal inspections, photographs, and gradings by use of the score card system.

Seven county jails have been scored as follows: Pasquotank, 65.55; Perquimans, 64.44; Washington, 63.88; Chowan, 61.11; Beaufort, 50; Anson, 46.11; Union, 38.88. The survey particularly takes note of the observance of the provisions of the sanitary rules and regulations prepared by the State Board of Health, in compliance with the law, for the sanitary management of jails and prison camps. These have to do mainly with the prisoners' health, and with the precautions against vermin, ventilation and floor space, water supply, sewage disposal, furniture and recreation, clothing, bedding, beds, and linen and mosquito netting.

The booklet dealing with prison conditions in North Carolina that will be published next year will contain actual photographs of conditions found in the survey. Favorable as well as unfavorable conditions will be shown. In other words, the public is going to know, as they have the right, something definite and true of the conditions that exist behind prison walls in North Carolina.

OF INTEREST TO RED CROSS MEMBERS

The manager of the Red Cross work room is complaining because those who come to see it do not arrive on time, and in order to make it more convenient for those who may be delayed at home, has decided to keep open the work room from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until dark, every Tuesday and Friday. Those who can possibly do so are earnestly requested to come as often as possible.

It will also be interesting to the people of Dunn to know that a shipment of 50 bed shirts went forward to headquarters this week from the local chapter. A few faithful members made this possible, and they are losing no time in getting ready an even larger shipment.

A shipment of wool was recently received by the Dunn working unit, and the members are busy this week converting it into mufflers, sweaters, and other garments. The entire membership is requested to be more prompt and attentive to their duties as a great deal of work is expected from this chapter this winter. If you can sew, learn how to make bandages, hospital bed sheets and pajamas for the soldier boy.

UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES HER 12TH ANNIVERSARY

President Graham of the University and Governor Bickett Make Inspiring Addresses

Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 16.—The University of North Carolina during the past week celebrated at the 12th anniversary of her birth, with addresses by Gov. Thomas Walter Bickett and President Edward K. Graham. The University troops filed by the Alumni Building, which was the reviewing stand, at 10:30 A. M., and then formed lines through which the academic procession passed on its way to Memorial Hall. Here the addresses of the day were delivered, and greetings were read from groups of the United States. Many of these messages of greetings came from army camps, where over 600 University men are at present.

In his introductory speech, President Graham referred to the University as "the youngest of the state Universities." He declared that the university was "neither an advocate nor an apologist for war as a method of belief in life, based on the passion for the intelligent way of doing things, saturated and softened by human sympathy. He believes in men too sincerely to accept trial by battle as the ultimate means of getting what men want. Yet he holds no feeble compromise with wrong as the right path toward permanent peace. So he includes this year, for the first time in her history, direct training for the world's present chief vocation, and summons all her resources to assist in freeing the world from the tyranny of war with all the power she can command."

President Graham referred to the two gifts, "long and desperately needed," which have come to the University during the year—the Bingham (Mary Lily Bingham) bequest for building up a strong faculty, and State's aid for more adequate buildings and maintenance. Governor Bickett stated in an uncertain tone why we are now fighting Germany, and traced the whole scheme of German intrigue and world power up to the present time. "Why do we fight and how?" was his theme.

"In this supreme time," said the Governor, "to run from work is as cowardly as to run from war. The call will surely come to every one of us, to do our duty, to be ready to work as the men who fail to equip him self for the work he knows must be done in the midst of the war."

On the front, and to the women and children at home. Today things are being fought out. Tomorrow hereafter they will be thought out. When the smoke of battle shall lift, the world will need as it has never needed before, men with cunning hands and cultured brains. Hence, it is of superlative importance, for every young man who does not go to war, to go to school, and the student who fails to do hard, honest work in school is the worst sort of slacker and meritorious contempt of his fellows."

If these who stay at home now fail to do their part," said the Governor, "the saddest and sorriest chapter in the history of the war will be entitled 'The Disloyalty of the Reserves.'"

WAR TEACHES MANY HELPFUL LESSONS TO ALL AMERICANS

(Atlanta Constitution)

This war is a dreadful thing, the most horrible calamity in many respects, that ever befell the world, but out of it are coming lessons that we have sorely needed, and which will prove of incalculable benefit to us throughout the years to come.

Every class and branch of American industry will in the long run be greatly helped by the war, rather by the application of lessons which only the war could teach.

The railroads of the country, for instance, have learned the wastefulness of hauling empty or only partially loaded cars. They are not doing that now because the exigencies of the war will not permit it, and a way has been found to avoid it. According to the latest official bulletin issued by the railroads, war board, of which Fairfax Harrison is the most efficient chairman, the excess of loaded cars for cars has been cut from 106,649 on May 1 to 31,591 on September 1, notwithstanding the tremendous increased demand during that period for cars for the transportation of military materials, lumber for training camp construction, etc., and the extra demand upon law, terminal and other facilities for the movement of troops and citizen soldiers.

It has simply been that the railroads had an hitherto unheard of situation to meet and found a way to meet it.

The hauling of "empties," and the waste of freight storage space in cars and in freight sheds has been reduced to the minimum; every locomotive and every car has been made to perform its capacity service. Railroad operation has simply been more efficiently systematized, that's all; and what the carriers are doing now they could have been doing during the last three years of rail "congestion" only they have not known how to do it.

And the experience of the railroads in the matter of increased efficiency has had its counterpart in nearly every other line of industry, especially those of a public utility character.

Then, while the railroads and the other big industries of the country have been learning how to conserve energy and to facilitate the performance of their functions, the house holders of the country have been learning how to economize, how to curtail waste. They have learned how to cheat the garbage can. We Americans have been the most

A WEEK OF THE WAR

Dispatches from All Fronts Boiled Down

After three years spent in the center of Europe's colossal struggle, Pleasant A. Stoyall, United States minister to Switzerland, declared on his arrival Friday that the economic situation in Germany is acute and that he believed the backbone of German resistance has been broken.

Premier Kerensky has recovered sufficiently from his recent indisposition to return to Petrograd Wednesday, and the council of the Russian republic on Thursday.

French warships destroyed two T-ten submarines in the western Mediterranean in the last week of September according to information received today by the French ministry of marine.

German plots to promote internal trouble in China are being disclosed so alarmingly and the situation is so serious that China undoubtedly will find it necessary to intern many Germans and Austrians, if not all of them, before the end of the year. The allied ministers are extremely uneasy over the situation.

WAR SUMMARY

The German operations in and around the Gulf of Riga, which have centered attention upon the northern Russian front for several days past, are not likely to be extended this fall to the Gulf of Finland, on the route to Reval, Cronstadt and Petrograd, in the opinion of Russian naval authorities. The latest news of the German effort, the minister of marine believes.

The situation created by the T-ten move, however, is serious enough for the Russian in its present aspect. With the great naval preponderance of the Germans in the Baltic there seems little to prevent the movement making the Gulf of Riga virtually a German lake and solidifying it into a strong naval base from which military operations as well could easily be pushed advantageously under propitious weather conditions.

The military situation in the western front is virtually unchanged. The German reports have begun to lay stress again upon the violence of the artillery fire in Flanders, but there are no indications that the front is about to move.

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PRESIDENT ASKS MOBILIZATION OF GOLD AT ONCE

Calls Upon All Eligible Non-Member Banks to Join Federal Reserve

Liberty Loan Financing and Effect of Government's Transactions Under Control Imperative

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson tonight issued a call for the mobilization of the nation's gold reserves under the supervision of the federal reserve board.

In a statement made public through the board, the President called upon all eligible non-member state banks and trust companies to join the federal reserve system without further delay that they may "contribute their share" to the consolidation and strengthening of the country and aid more effectively in "a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war."

Scores of such institutions have flocked to the system within the past three weeks, among them some of the largest trust companies of New York, Philadelphia and other cities. The movement to the federal reserve system has lacked only a final impelling force to assume the proportions of a landslide. Within less than three weeks resources of such institutions in the system have risen from \$1,200,000,000 to more than \$2,500,000,000.

Action Is Imperative. Liberty loan financing, the resultant activity in the money markets, the effect of the government's huge financial transactions upon the bond markets and the stock markets of the country, have made it imperative, in the view of the administration, for the federal reserve board to control not a major fraction of the gold reserve of the country, but the entire amount. The recent embargo on gold exports has made it highly desirable that this control be acquired as speedily as possible.

With the board in active, daily control of the country's large store of gold, at present more than \$2,500,000,000, watching every avenue through which it may be hoarded and vigilant in its conservation, the country's banking activities, which believe that the financial position of the country may be rendered as nearly impregnable as human skill can make it.

At present the board controls the only one-half of the country's total banking resources. The board report of the controller of the currency places at several millions above sixteen billion dollars the resources of the banks within the system. Since that report was issued, however, nearly \$1,500,000,000 in resources have been added through the acquisition of new members.

There are, however, between 6,000 and 9,000 eligible banks and trust companies, with resources estimated at from twelve to sixteen billion dollars, whose activities are entirely beyond the control of the federal government, being governed only by state laws. The President addressed himself to these institutions. In his statement he said:

"It is manifestly imperative that there should be a complete mobilization of the banking resources of the United States.

"A vigorous prosecution and satisfactory termination of the war will depend in no small degree upon the ability of the government not only to finance itself, but also to aid the government's operations with it in the war, which must be kept supplied with munitions, fuel, food and supplies of all kinds.

"The banking problem involved in one which concerns all banks alike. Its solution does not depend upon the national banks alone, nor upon the state banks. The burden and the privilege must be shared by every banking institution in the country.

"May I not, therefore, urge upon the officers and directors of all non-member state banks and trust companies which have the required amount of capital and surplus to make them eligible for membership, to unite with the federal reserve system now and thereby contribute their share to the consolidated gold reserve of the country? I feel sure that as member banks they will aid to a greater degree than is possible otherwise in promoting the national welfare, and at the same time by securing for themselves the advantages offered by the federal reserve system they will best serve their own interest and the interest of their customers.

I believe that co-operation on the part of the banks is a patriotic duty at this time, and that membership in the federal reserve system is a distinct and significant evidence of patriotism.

Our Progressive Municipalities

(Oxford Orphan's Friend.)

Municipal improvement throughout North Carolina during recent years has been marvelous. The villages—the hazy towns of the comic papers—is a thing of the past. Villages, with their modern aptitude for progress are little cities. It is gratifying to read of the many places one scarcely knows in the map that have water, light, and sewerage systems. A town of any size without adequate public utilities has no chance with its more progressive neighbors. A community, when it goes to sleep and gets into a rut, rapidly loses its best and most active citizens, and no new ones can be induced to move to it. Unless it goes in for good schools, light and water systems, and a general condition of attractiveness, no town can hold its own, much less keep pace with those who do go in for them.