

tions, and who before he departed was unanimously re-elected to the Senate by the Democracy of the Old Dominion.

With strange inconsistency, those who are denouncing me for voting with Aldrich on lumber, the income tax, on iron ore, and the corporation tax, are praising some of my Democratic colleagues in the Senate for voting with Penrose, Lodge, and Smoot on reciprocity.

Those Nineteen Votes.

It is said that during the special session of Congress I voted nineteen times against the Democratic majority on reciprocity. That is true, but it is also true that in every one of these votes I voted against the Republican majority also. It is also true that I voted against the Republican majority in that session oftener than any of my colleagues except three.

These nineteen votes for which I am denounced and for which it is sought to read me out of the party, which are held up to the people as Republican votes and as votes for protection, were all, except two, cast on the reciprocity bill. One of them was against that bill, two of them were for resolutions to give the cotton mill manufacturers of North Carolina a reasonable opportunity to be heard by the Finance Committee in making the cotton bill—they were introduced by Senators Overman and Martin—and the others were for amendments to it, and all of these votes for amendments to that bill were not only votes against protection but they were either votes in favor of free trade or radical reductions upon the things the farmer buys.

I have invited my opponents to tell what these votes were for. They have published official documents giving these record votes, but carefully leaving out the subject matter voted upon. Are they concealing the facts because they are afraid of them, or are they concealing the facts to deceive the people? I charge that they are doing it for both purposes.

If you will put the things the farmer buys on the free list, I am willing to put the things he sells on the free list. If you reduce the duty on the things he buys, I am willing to reduce the duty on the things he makes, but I am never going to consent to putting the things he makes on the free list, while he is required to pay the Payne-Aldrich rates on the things he buys.

Why should I not stand by and fight for the farmer. I was born and reared on a farm. All my ancestors have been farmers and my only son is a farmer, and pretty nearly all I own is in farm lands. I want it understood that while I am in Congress I shall continue to defend his interest, and whoever kicks the farmer's dog around in the Senate, while I am there, is going to get a kick from me.

HOW ABOUT THE SCHOOL-BOY?

Don't Let Him Start to School Physically Impaired.

"One of North Carolina's crying needs to-day is the medical inspection of schools and school children," said a prominent health authority recently. "Why?" he was asked. "Because it is a wanton waste of time, energy and money for parents and the State to endeavor to educate children when they have to dig their education out while laboring under a lot of physical defects or handicaps. Did you know," he added, "that taken the State over about 22 per cent of the school children have defective eyes, over 50 per cent have defective teeth, 10 per cent have diseased tonsils, and from 30 to 40 per cent have hookworm disease, to say nothing of those having defective hearing, bad nutrition, skin dis-

eases, lung diseases, etc.? Furthermore, it is a crime against the innocents to send them to school to study under such handicaps."

Further inquiry brought out the following facts: Not one fond parent in a dozen realizes that there is anything wrong with his child. This is because many of these minor physical ailments have come upon the children so gradually that they are unnoticed by parent and child alike. Frequently one child will be found having several easily remedied defects. Many of these apparently minor defects or handicaps on the pupil's physical and mental ability if let go unheeded. Removing adenoids, fitting glasses to the eyes, treating hookworm disease, etc., frequently makes dull, backward children the brightest in the class. When such handicaps are removed children frequently advance in three years as far as they formerly advanced in four or five. Very few parents will permit such handicaps on their children when they once learn that they exist.

What is the Remedy?

The ideal remedy would be the medical inspection of every school child in the State at least once a year. The medical inspector and teacher to notify the parents of any defects found. The parents will then, in most cases, have these defects remedied at once, and the child will be restored to his normal vitality and given an equal chance.

But not all of our school and health authorities are fully awakened to the importance of medical inspection of school children. Many of those that do appreciate its importance are not backed by public opinion. In a number of places in the State they already have medical inspection, and this number is rapidly increasing every year.

In the meantime, the best that most parents can do is to take their boys and girls to their family physician, with the request that he examine them carefully for defective teeth, eyes, and ears, as well as for tonsils, hookworms and all other physical defects. When such defects are found, they should of course be remedied at once.

School Teachers and Adenoids.

Conscientious teachers will keep a close watch on their pupils, particularly upon entering school. When they find one that breathes largely through the mouth, that admits snoring, gives evidence of post nasal catarrh or recurring ear trouble, they should suspect adenoids, and parents should be urged to consult a specialist.

Robert Ganthony once asked Weldon Grossmith to read a play he had written. Mr. Grossmith lost it. "Night after night," he said, "Ganthony would ask me how I liked his play. The perspiration used to come out on my forehead as I'd say I hadn't had time to look at it yet." Some months passed, and Ganthony still pursued without mercy, and Mr. Grossmith searched. Then it occurred to him that he might have left the comedy in his cab, going home. He went down to Scotland Yard and inquired. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Play marked with Mr. Ganthony's name sent back to owner four months ago as soon as found!"

"Can you walk on your hands or turn a somersault or a cartwheel, Miss Edith?" asked Johnny of his new nurse.

"No, dear," said the young woman with a sweet smile. "Why do you ask me? I can't do anything like that."

"Well," said Johnny with a sigh, "I'm afraid yo uwon't do. They told me you were a trained nurse!"

Bankers' Directory.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

The whole world is more or less depended on the Successful American Farmer.

To be successful you must have good credit and money. Our years of experience and financial help are always at the Farmers command.

Through the aid of the Bank, many small farmers have grown to be large and successful.

COME AND LET'S TALK IT OVER

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK COTTON EXCHANGE PLACE

RALEIGH, - - - NORTH CAROLINA. B. S. JERMAN, Pres. E. B. CROW, Cashier.

Every Idle Dollar

of your money should be put to hard work. When your money is invested it works for you day and night—interest accumulates with astonishing rapidity. Also the knowledge that your money is safe from thieves or fire helps you sleep nights. Why not start a Savings Account here and let your money earn future money? We pay 4 per cent on Certificates of Deposits and all Saving Funds.

Southern Loan and Savings Bank CHARLOTTE, N. C.

JNO. M. SCOTT, Pres. W. S. ALEXANDER, V. Pres. W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK GASTONIA, N. C.

Capital & Surplus, \$ 92,249.26 Deposits, - - - 392,300.45 Resources, - - - 603,927.71

5% Paid on Time Certificates of Deposit

The Union National Bank Charlotte, N. C.

CAPITAL - - - \$100,000 T. W. WADE, . . . . . President F. B. McDOWELL, . . . . . Vice-President H. M. VICTOR, - - - - . Cashier

We cordially invite business and offer every courtesy and accommodation consistent with safe banking. We particularly invite the accounts of Farmers.

Respectfully, H. M. VICTOR, Cashier