

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE REIDSVILLE MILITIAMEN

The annual inspection took place at the armory Thursday night, the inspectors being Major Stringfield, State Inspector, and Capt. A. T. Rich, U. S. Army. But 38 men were present. The inspection was satisfactory, and the drills reflected credit alike upon officers and men, and showed a wonderful improvement as compared with the conditions before the men went to the border.

Immediately after the regular inspection, Capt. Rich addressed the men, and those who listened to the plain, unvarnished statements he made in that talk, are no longer under any misapprehensions as to the actual condition of affairs in our country, and in our relation to the other civilized, and uncivilized, nations of the earth. He said:

"You men of Company G, 3rd North Carolina Infantry, are a credit to your regiment, your State and your nation. I have noticed you at Camp Glenn and you have made a splendid record for yourselves. But I cannot help saying that the showing made tonight in the way of contribution to the defence of the nation by the men of Reidsville is a terrible disgrace to your town. Your company is terribly short of its full complement, and I am informed by your captain that, after tremendous effort, all he has to show is four or five recruits—and that with our nation at war with another. It is a disgrace to Reidsville. Burlington has given thirty-three recruits within the past few days, and every town in North Carolina has done better than Reidsville. I want you men to say to your friends that, if they want to serve in a North Carolina regiment, under officers whom they know, they had better come forward and enlist before the law now being debated is passed. As soon as the act becomes law—and that will be next Saturday or Monday—every young man between the ages of 18 and 25 will be drafted, unless he has someone dependent upon him, to whom it would be a great hardship to draft him, and after the full complement of the North Carolina Regiments are made up, he will probably be sent to Ft. Oglethorpe, or some other assembly place and used to fill up vacancies in the regiments from other States. Men who have married since the declaration of war will not be excused on that account. They will have to serve the same as if they were unmarried.

"As soon as the companies are filled the men will be sent into camp and subjected to a thorough training before being sent to the front. There will be time enough for this, for everyone at Washington in any authority knows that this war is going to last at least two years longer, and our country is in a pitiful state of unpreparedness now, and no opportunity will be lost, you may depend upon it, in making up for lost time.

"It is disgraceful, I say, that your

company should make such a showing in point of numbers. No reflection rests upon you men, who have come faithfully; who went to the border and did good service there, and who make such a splendid showing tonight but the drug store loafer, the man who comes out in the spring with a straw hat, Palm Beach suit, pointed shoes, and a number eleven collar, and who ought to be with us tonight, if he had any patriotism left in him, will soon be made to come, and every loafer of any kind will be drafted and made to serve his country, and compelled to do what his forefathers did in 1862. They did not wait to be compelled. I wonder these men have the nerve to pass the statue that stands at the head of your principal street, and not blush for shame. If I were one of them I would walk round four blocks to escape seeing it. But they have apparently lost all sense of shame, and pride in their nation, and care for nothing but their own selfish personal comfort. They will have to do their duty now. There is very little time left for them to come out like men, and offer themselves in defence of their country, but if I were one of them I would take advantage of the opportunity and enlist in Company G."

Capt. Rich's remarks were listened to with close attention and warmly applauded.

"THRIFT"

(Composed by Miss Annie Purcell)

What is Thrift?
Thrift is the mother of wealth; the first step of which is diligence and honesty in acquiring money.
Thrift means private economy; it includes domestic economy as well as the order and management of the family.
It is a household necessity, because the nation thrives as its homes prosper.
It is not a natural instinct, it is an acquired principle of conduct. It involves self-denial—the denial of present enjoyment for the future good. It works for today but also provides for tomorrow. It invests earnings he has saved and makes provisions for the future.
Thrift is common sense in every day actions.
It is the daughter of prudence; the sister of temperance; the mother of wealth and liberty.
It is an asset that should be coveted by every one, while waste is a liability that should be avoided by all. Thrift produces a well regulated mind; it gives prudence triumph over extravagance; it gives virtue the mastery over vice; it puts passion under control; it drives away care and secures comfort. It endeavors to make the most and best of everything.
One of its objects is to manage frugally the resources of the family and to prevent waste.
A prudent, thrifty woman is a crown of glory to her husband for a man can

save but little without the aid of his wife. A thrifty person is on the road to success. You can get a college education by working your way through school if you will.

The right kind of education is the highest kind of thrift because educated people always command higher salaries than the uneducated. Thrift produces character. To be successful you must be thrifty.

The farmer who raises his home supplies for man and beast and some to spare, is invariably a thrifty man. Some people become wealthy because they build up their fortunes little by little and have learned the lesson of thrift. Mike, New York's richest bootblack, accumulated a fortune of fifty thousand dollars at the age of forty one. Neglect of little things has ruined many fortunes and has ruined many lives.

For the want of a nail, the shoe of the courier's horse was lost; for the want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for the want of a horse the courier was lost; killed by the enemy; for the want of intelligence of the courier, the army of the general was lost. And all because a little nail had not been properly fixed in a horse's shoe. The lack of thrift, neglect of small things is the rock on which the majority of the human race have fallen.

Human life consists of a succession of small events.

Accumulation of knowledge is the result of little bits carefully treasured up at the time. This is equally true of money. People with everything against them have become rich by thrift while some with everything in their favor have become poor by extravagance. Extravagance is to be seen everywhere; especially in city life. People live in style beyond their means. They try to seem rich, to make an appearance in the eyes of the world, though it may be false and hypocritical to offer themselves too often as willing sacrifices to fashion. We as a people need to be more thrifty. Some raise dogs and buy bread; raise weeds in their gardens instead of vegetables. Many could reduce the high cost of living by working their own gardens themselves.

Hired labor costs nearly as much as the vegetables are worth. Every thrifty person is regarded as a public benefactor and every thriftless person as a public enemy.
No people ever accomplish anything who live from hand to mouth. Thrift of time is equal to thrift of money, for time is money. It requires us to deny ourselves but not to abstain from proper enjoyment.
Thrift qualifies us to grasp situations; to have keenness of perception and to exercise reasoning power.

We must be ever vigilant, alert to all opportunities, be prepared for them and seize them if we want success; for there is a tide in the affairs of man, which taken at its food, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of

life is filled with shadows and miseries.

However small our earnings are, we should lay aside some for sickness and old age; for a dollar saved is a dollar made. With thrift life will be a blessing and old age an honor. The more the habit of thrift is practiced the easier it becomes.

Without economy none can be rich and with it, few can be poor. Careful saving acts like magic; once begun, it grows into a habit. It gives us a feeling of satisfaction, of strength and security.

Our savings give an assurance of comfort in sickness or rest in old age while those who save not, have nothing between them and blighting poverty.

It is the duty of parents to encourage the spirit of thrift in their children and one mighty good way is to start a savings bank account and continually add to it till they are grown.

Do not depend on luck, rely on thrift. Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Thrift always turns up something. Luck depends on chance and slides downward. Thrift relies on labor and strides upward to independence and the highest growth of human character. It is a fact that the greatness of humanity, the glory of communities, and the power of nations are the result of thrift.

Thrift Industry lies at the root of the civilization of the world.

"There is that scattereth, but yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

TO FARMERS OF THE COUNTY

The eyes—not only of the nation—but also of your own fellow citizens who are not food producers, but who work in the store, in the factory, and in the professions, are upon you.

The have never before called upon you for help as in this emergency.

They have never had to call on you. Heretofore the markets of the country were open to them. If sufficient food was not produced in Rockingham county, there were always a surplus in other parts of the country.

This year there will probably be no available surplus in any part of our whole country. Each county will have in all probability to feed itself, and those counties that perchance may have a surplus will be called upon to give it over to the relief of the army and navy, and the starving nations of Europe, whose men have been fighting for the past three years, for what we are going to fight for now. We cannot let these people go hungry. No; not even if we have to curtail our own allowance.

A solemn duty lies before the farmer of Rockingham County. We know that our farmers are badly handicapped for lack of labor, and lack of preparedness—fencing, stock, and soil fertility—but we know they will do their best, and if there be any "slackers"—men who will go along in the trodden paths of former years, and fail to meet the present emergency, theirs will be a sad awakening.

There will be a tremendous reward for the industrious farmer in our county who hears the cry of the nation for MORE FOOD; but the lot of the "slacker" will be hard.

No matter what our farmers raise, provided it is food for human consumption, it will pay him a big profit, and help stave off suffering. If you have sweet potatoes, you can swap with the man who has pork; if you raise corn, you can exchange it for wheat; if you have Irish potatoes you can use them as a medium of exchange for anything on the market, but always bear in mind that:

Money is of no value as a medium of exchange if the present shortage of food is not relieved, and we fail to carry over enough to feed the nation until another harvest matures.

The wheat crop in 1917 is short fifty two million bushels as compared with the 1916 crop, and two hundred and forty four million bushels as against the 1915 crop. Add to this one hundred and seventy-eight million bushels the Argentine republic refuses to export to us in 1917, and we are this year short of wheat two hundred and thirty million bushels as compared with 1916, and four hundred and twenty two million bushels, as compared with 1915. In short the wheat crop is short as compared with 1915 by two hundred and fifty-three pounds for each individual in the United States, and we can only depend upon our present estimated crop of wheat for 1917 to carry us over till next harvest—or two hundred and fifty-eight pounds for each one of our citizens in the United States.

Nature Cures, The Doctor Takes the

There is an old saying that "Nature cures, the doctor takes the fee," but as everyone knows you can help Nature very much and thereby enable it to effect a cure in much less time than is usually required. This is particularly true of colds. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy relieves the lungs, it quiets the tough mucus and aids in its expectoration, allays the cough and aids Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.

Some Good Advice

"Don't think too much of your own methods. Watch other people's ways and learn from them." This is good advice, especially when bilious or constipated. You will find many people who use Chamberlain's Tablets for these ailments with the best results, and will do to follow their example.

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak... I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least amount of food was digested with a few

doses of Black-Draught." Seventy years of successful use has made Theford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose. All druggists. J. G.



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