

"WHITE SLAVE" IS NOW BEST HIRED HAND ON THE FARM--REDUCES LABOR Electricity To Revolutionize Farm Life

If you create value to the extent of ten cents an hour, your time is worth ten cents an hour, and no more. If you create 100 cents' worth in an hour, you are worth \$1 an hour. If you want to receive \$2 an hour, you will have to learn to produce two dollars' worth of value in an hour. Artificial regulations sometimes alter this situation temporarily—but only temporarily. In the long run, time is worth what you make it, and only what you make it.

For many years the city worker has had a helper that has made his time worth more than it would have been without that helper, because he can accomplish so much more in an hour. That helper is mechanical power. Tomorrow it will be altogether electric power. The city worker has taken advantage of this power, and employed this slave to help him produce. The farmer has, until recently, kept on working largely with his bare hands. The fact that he could hardly do otherwise does not change the fact. He has pitted his man-power against the city's man-power plus mechanical power. It is no wonder that the farmer has lost out. A man with his bare hands is no match for another man backed by the power of a Niagara.

In the age that is just ahead, I think the farmer is going to alter all this. He is going to demand a fair deal. He is going to have his share of power. He is going to put himself on a par with the city man by getting possession of the same slave electricity. When he does, his income will increase, he will be far less of a drudge and far more of a creative worker, and his standard of life will rise much higher. The white slave electricity, is destined to bring untold happiness to the people on the farms.

Electricity For Women Folks.
In a home where kerosene lamps are used, much time is taken for filling, trimming, and cleaning them. If the housewife spends 15 minutes a day, her total yearly expenditure of time is about 91 hours. That makes almost eleven and a half days of eight hours each. The modern woman with electric lights, therefore has the advantage of her sister to the extent of eleven days each year.

What is Monday like in your house?
Most likely the washer-woman spends an hour or two toiling over a foaming tub. The kitchen is offensive with the steam from boiled clothes. Dinner is poor and scanty. The modern woman with an electric washer is relieved of nearly all that drudgery, and her family is spared the unpleasant features that accompany wash-day. The housewife now goes cheerfully about her work, while her white slave, electricity, cleans the clothes. She saves perhaps another hundred hours a year.

Another of the tasks that make women old is the pumping and carrying of water. Town dwellers long ago got rid of those tasks, but too many farm women still have them to do. On my own farm we obtain water from elevated springs by gravity. A few of our neighbors have installed electric plants, which pump their water. But on farms all about us women are still lugging water. Where homes have proper water systems, a turn of the faucet gives the housewife all the water she needs, upstairs or down, cold or hot.

Six Weeks A Year Lost.
I suspect a hundred hours a year carrying water is too small an estimate. But suppose we say that in these three operations, washing, providing light, and getting water, a woman saves 300 hours a year, through the use of electricity. That means 27 1-2 days of eight hours each, or more than six weeks of six days each. A woman's time is worth just as much as a man's. So we see what women have been contributing to the welfare of the home in jobs that pass almost unnoticed.

When we reach the point where we use electricity generally, the drudgery and the jobs that formerly aged men and women prematurely will be saddled on the white slave electricity. There will always be work enough for every man and woman to do; but men and women will have more time to do the things they want to do. It won't be necessary to put so much time into the mere mechanics of living. The farmer can milk his cows quicker and more easily. Instead of laboriously turning a cream separator handle minute after minute he will press a button and go about some other job until the cream is separated. This is the sort of work electricity can do better than a man. It is necessary work, but it is drudgery, and had better be done by mechanical power. Life is too precious to spend it turning a crank.

We have hardly yet grasped the true conception of the part electricity is to play in human betterment. Electric lighting has long been commonplace. Electric suction cleaners are now well established. Electric irons are common. Electric sewing-machines are no longer rarities. The percolator, the toaster, the washer, all electrified, are now in wide use. The electric pump is one of the greatest blessings imaginable for farm dwellers.

A dairyman friend of mine supplies cream to ice-cream makers. Ori-

ginally he separated this by hand, then with a steam engine, and next with a gasoline engine. All these methods annoyed him, took his time. Now he has electric power. He does not have to bother with fire or gasoline. He touches a button and his separator begins to turn. He saves hours of time and is relieved of bother and worry. The other day I visited a neighboring dairy where they were milking 100 Holsteins. Two or three men were doing the job and doing it quickly. To milk one of those cows by hand would probably require five or ten minutes. If we allow six minutes, though it probably took more time, one man could milk by hand ten cows in an hour, or the entire herd in ten hours. Ten men would be needed to milk them in an hour. The use of electricity made all the difference for the dairyman between profit and no profit or a probable loss. He was getting the equivalent of several men's work at a trifling cost for electricity.

Things That Are Coming.
These are all things of the present. Any farm with connections to a power line can have them right away. But that is not, in all probability, anything like the possible use of power that he will see before many years.

Electric heating will not be one of the first, for it competes with cheap coal and cheaper wood. But electric heaters will come eventually. Where current can be had cheaply, they are already popular. Think of the drudgery they will save—the cutting of trees, the hauling of logs, the sawing and splitting of wood, or the hauling of coal and the handling of the ashes. Electricity certainly is a drudgery chaser.

There will be important changes in the barn—bright lights every where, water pumped for the animals, electric carriers and clippers to clean and clip the horses, electric hoists to lift the hay into the mows, and electric curing implements to cure the hay in the mows, as is now being done in England. The farmer will save much time by raking up his grass the moment it is cut, and piling it at once in the mow, where electricity will not only cure it, but at the same time make it more nutritious hay. Show-ers will mean nothing at haying time.

Power For All Purposes.
When we want to shred fodder at our own farm, we have to haul our gasoline engine from the shed to the barn door and level it. Then we have to get it to run. On a cold winter morning it may take an hour to start it. We will have an electric shredder. And there will be the electric silo filler and silage cutter, and the threshing-machine run by electricity. Threshing in our part of the country always means a trip or two to town in preparation, no matter how bad the roads are or how pressed one is for time. For the threshermen must have either coal or oil for fuel and the farmer must supply it. If you do not supply it, you get no threshing done. In the future, the threshman may come when he will. He will plug his feed wire into an outlet and begin to thresh. That is all there will be to it. Again the farmer will have saved hours.

The tool house, in those electric days to come, will be real machine-shops. The grindstone, the drill, the soldering iron, the welder, all will be operated by electricity. The circular saw will turn, the corn will be shelled, the feed ground by the same power. The hen-house will be lighted, too, to increase winter egg production. Probably the eggs will be hatched and the chicks brooded by electric current.

Even Electrical Farming, Perhaps
Implements for tilling the fields will be devised that will run by electricity. Electricity now moves railway trains, trolley-cars, and the ponderous machinery in great mills. It can turn or operate any implement on the farm. It can move the tractor that will pull plow and harrow and seeding drill and harrow. It may do even more. The other day an electrical engineer was telling me about his idea for an electric plow that should plow a field by itself. I asked him how such a plow could turn the corners. He said there wouldn't be any corners! That the plow would run in an ever-widening circle.

Maybe such a plow couldn't be made. Maybe it wouldn't be practicable if it could be made. But hard-headed men are thinking about such things. We once laughed at the idea of talking through a wire, or flying through the air, or journeying under the sea, but the telephone and the airplane and the submarine are all practicable realities today, to say nothing of the greater marvel, the radio. We probably do not begin to have all the implements for farming that we shall some day have. We do not yet begin to have as many electrical devices for farming as have been perfected for use in other lines of work. But we shall have them. They merely await the electrification of the farms, the coming of the necessary power. And that is coming in the very near future.—Lewis Edwin Theiss in November Farm Journal.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic Purifies the Blood and makes the cheeks rosy. 60c

Raw, Sore Throat

Eases Quickly When You Apply Musterole

And Musterole won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Just spread it on with your fingers. It penetrates! Right to the sore spot with a gentle tingle—loosening congestion—drawing out the pain.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard, cleverly combined with menthol and other helpful ingredients. Nothing like Musterole for croupy children. Comes in jars or tubes, 35 and 65 cents, full strength for adults; for babes and children under six, ask for the mild form—Children's Musterole.



Better than a mustard plaster

ALARMING!



The kidneys should filter the blood, and when they are out of fix, the blood stream is just filled with poisonous uric acid.

Carried to all parts of the body, this poison causes backaches, headaches, rheumatic pains, heaviness, drowsiness, dizziness, irritability or depression and distressing bladder troubles.

But that isn't the worst of it. In chronic neglected cases, the excess uric acid is apt to form into gravel or kidney stones, and to cause gout, sciatica, dropsy and even Bright's disease.

Let the first pain in the back be your warning. Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's new An-uric tablets (anti-uric acid). Your druggist can tell you about this new discovery for bad kidneys. Or, send 10c for a trial package to Dr. Pierce, Pres., Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN OPERATION RECOMMENDED

Avoided by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Los Angeles, Cal.—"I cannot give too much praise to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me. My mother gave it to me when I was a girl 14 years old, and since then I have taken it when I feel run down or tired. I took it for three months before my two babies were born for I suffered with my back and had spells as if my heart was affected, and it helped me a lot. The doctors told me at one time that I would have to have an operation. I thought I would try 'Pinkham's,' as I call it, first. In two months I was all right and had no operation. I firmly believe 'Pinkham's' cured me. Everyone who saw me after that remarked that I looked so well. I only have to take medicine occasionally, not but I always keep a couple of bottles by me. I recommend it to women who speak to me about their health. I have also used your Sanative Wash and like it very much."—Mrs. E. Gould, 4900 East Side Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.

Many letters have been received from women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after operations have been advised.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS.

North Carolina—Cleveland county. Notice of service of summons by publication. Action for divorce. In the Superior court of Cleveland county. March term, 1925. James E. Spencer, vs. Victoria Spencer.

The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against the defendant, on the 5th day of December, 1924, out of the office of the clerk of the Superior court of Cleveland county, North Carolina, and made returnable on the 22nd day of December 1924. Twenty days thereafter, this action is for a divorce and will be called for trial at the March term of the Superior court for Cleveland county, spring term 1925.

The defendant will also take notice that if she failed to appear before the clerk on or before the 20th day of February 1925 answer or demur the complaint that is now filed in this office within the time required by law the relief demanded will be granted. This the 20th day of January, 1925. GEO. P. WEBB, Clerk of the Superior Court. C. L. Whitener, Atty. for plaintiff.

PROMINENT BANKER AND CREAMERY HEAD ENDORSES "PULL TOGETHER" PLAN AND TELLS OF CREAMERY

(By William Lineberger, Secretary-Treasurer of Shelby Creamery Company.)

I have been asked to write an article on co-operative marketing and naturally the question arises as to whether I endorse it or not. Unquestionably I do because I believe it's one of the strings that holds the farmers to salvation. It is useless for me to argue why it is good. It went through the experimental stage in California with the fruit and citrus growers and is now an established success. The



Wm. LINEBERGER

same thing is true with the raisin industry, the wheat and corn farmers and for the past few years I have watched its operation among the cotton and tobacco farmers of the South and have seen its wonderful power and strength and how it has meant real big money crop of the year. In the next place the creamery patrons have built up their land from their herd of cattle. In 12 months a

system of dumping it during the harvest season and glutting the market has kept prices up and accrued not only to the advantage of the growers but to the manufacturers—all of whom are better pleased with the new system than they were with the old dumping method.

Co-operative in Cleveland.

Having been secretary-treasurer of the Shelby Creamery for the past ten years I am more familiar with co-operation in this industry than any other. The two co-operative creameries in Cleveland, the one at Mooresboro and the one at Shelby were both started the same year and while they went through their trials as all new undertakings must go, they have been successful from every standpoint. Those who financed them have been rewarded with acceptable dividends while the patrons have found a ready market and top-notch prices were paid. Ten years ago the Shelby Creamery produced 93,000 pounds of butter and paid its patrons \$23,000 that year for butter fat. The past year the Shelby creamer made 261,000 pounds of Gilt Edge butter and paid the patrons around \$100,000 for butterfat. In the ten years I have managed the Shelby Creamery it has paid its patrons the enormous sum of \$600,000.

But what other results have been accomplished besides the money paid out? In the first place our farmers learned the lesson of co-operation. Each one feels and knows that he has an interest in the creamery and is anxious to see it succeed. It was the beginning of better business methods on the farm and I am now convinced that our farmers keep more accurate farm records and know better the rudiments of business than ever before. Furthermore they have a monthly income and abank account all the year round leaving their cotton crop as the real big money crop of the year.

In the next place the creamery patrons have built up their land from their herd of cattle. In 12 months a

well fed 800 pound cow will void off in the manure around 124 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of potash will acid and 100 pounds of potash which at the value of 20 cents per pound for nitrogen and 5 cents per pound each for potash and phosphoric acid, amounts to \$31.20. This does not give any credit for the organic matter or bulky part of the manure which is very valuable as a bacterial carrier. Our cream patrons have found that manure from their dairy herd also conserves moisture, tends to check soil washing and the vegetable matter contained in the manure is about as valuable as the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it carries. Therefore cream patrons are usually the ones who make the largest yields per acre because they get a byproduct from their dairy cattle that builds up the land and saves large commercial fertilizer bills.

Then again I would say that the co-operative creameries have done more than any other one thing to advertise the county to the outside world for our butter goes to the leading colleges and hotels and most exclusive homes in the east where it is considered a delicacy. We always strive to maintain our standard of quality and as a consequence, with the aid of our patrons in furnishing pure cream free from weed taste, the two creameries in Cleveland have orders for more butter than they can supply. Our customers know our butter and because of its quality, nothing but a most favorable impression is gained of the farmers and housewives.

I personally want to see co-operative marketing in cotton take a firm hold for it is but the creamery business on a larger scale. I am proud to see our farmers undertaking the rural lighting system on a co-operative basis. I am happy to know that our rural telephone system is a co-operative institution and operated at a minimum cost, but it needs improvement. I am glad to know that we have 800 farmers who sell their cotton through the cotton growers association and hope to see this campaign bring in new members so that farmers may receive a fuller reward for their labors and the county prosper more abundantly.

County Commissioner Strong for Coops

(By W. W. Washburn, County Commissioner and Farmer.)

There is only one way for people to live and that is by the golden rule of "do unto others as you would have them do unto you"—this in one word is "Co-operation."

In Cleveland county before the war there was not so much attention paid to cotton but the high prices of the war period stimulated cotton production. Since that time I have paid particular attention to the price and have been convinced that the association has had a powerful influence on the price. Because if all the cotton handled by the association had been rushed on the market at the time when the people on the outside were dumping their cotton the price would have been much lower. It does not take a Solomon to see that by proper handling through co-operation the farmers can save thousands of dollars for themselves.

Realizing that the association was helping me when I was on the outside I could not afford to stay on the outside, and see others put the association over without me doing my part.

Do as I have done come on and help through co-operation to raise and stabilize the price of our cotton.

The Co-ops.

C—alled to gether, this our purpose,
C—alling for organization
C—an you find a better method?
C—an you beat co-operation?

O—rganize to pull together
O—ut of chaos, sorry plight,
O—rganize to bring our methods
O—ut of wrong paths into right.

O—nly let us stand unshaken
O—n the planks which we control;
O—nly let us wait in patience
O—n the tale time will unfold.

P—overty will go forever,
P—ower will come, will come to stay,
P—lans of unity will bring
P—rosperity to you and me.
—IRMA WALLACE.

Kelly's --- Kelly's



Men who try to copy and follow others to reap the benefit of what the originator invents or produces are usually barred from reaching the goal by the natural law that the follower can never be the leader; That he who is contented to tread in the leader's footsteps can never by chance overtake him. The public, sitting in impartial judgment, is not deceived by unsupported claims, and does not accept them as a substitute for performance, Kelly's carry the best leading makes of Clothing.



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The famous Kuppenheimer clothes for Men and Young Men. Nothing better made.

HARRY BERGER SHIRTS
We have them in all the new and beautiful Spring shades, stripes, plaids and solid colors.

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for Men and Young Men. Nationally advertised at popular prices.

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A lovely line of Pajamas and night shirts for men. \$1.25 to \$3.50.

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Recognized at a glance. Good taste in a man's dress is as difficult to define as personality, but both are recognized at a glance. Well dressed men wear Knox Hats.

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This line needs no introduction. The fitting qualities are unsurpassed. The colors are fadeless.

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Mallory \$5.00 Hats. Outwears your best expectations. Our new Spring line is here. In a profusion of shades.

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A high grade line at moderate prices. Thousands of others are wearing them, "Why", not you?

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Nunn Bush Shoes. The shoe for Daddy and all the Boys. These shoes will positively satisfy or money back.

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As good as any line and better than some lines. Once a wearer, always a customer.

ARNOLD'S GLOVE GRIP
shoes have a special instep feature to protect fallen arches. If you have troubles with you feet wear Arnold Shoes.

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