

### Why You Should Sow Oats.

Mr. J. F. Duggar writing for The Progressive Farmer, gives the following good reasons for sowing oats:

1. Fall-sown oats, when properly fertilized, make better use of poor land than do most plants other than the legumes, or soil improving plants.
  2. This crop is one that our best farmers know how to grow profitably, and their methods of growing it can easily be adopted almost universally.
  3. Oats, unlike most grains, are not destroyed by weevils and grain moths and can be kept indefinitely in good condition.
  4. The European war has greatly advanced the price of all grains, and the probable inability of many European nations to sow normal amounts of food crops in 1915 is likely to result in continued high prices of feed oats in the principal markets.
  5. The need for oats to be fed on the farm next summer instead of high-priced corn is urgent now, because of the disappointing yields of corn in some sections in 1914.
  6. A crop of oats invites the growing of cowpeas or other summer-growing leguminous plants which will result in increased fertility and larger yields of any crop on that land in 1916.
  7. The extensive sowing of fall oats throughout the South will do more than any other agricultural operation to increase the price of held-over cotton of the crop of 1914, by giving notice to consumers of cotton that the production of a large crop of cotton in 1915 is a physical impossibility.
- The late date at which some of the cotton is picked.
2. Injury to growing grain by stock running at large in winter.
  3. An insufficient number of grain binders, threshers and grain drills, and insufficient ready money to purchase them.
  4. Inexperience of most farmers in cleaning for market and in selling feed oats.
  5. Absence of granaries or tight storage houses.
  6. Necessity of selling oats from a large acreage at the price of feed oats instead of at the higher price of seed oats.
- Let each farmer consider whether the few late cotton bolls (already injured in the boll weevil section) have a higher net value at the present prices of cotton than the amount he would gain by sowing oats at an early date. Moreover, with the three-hole grain drills oats may be drilled between the rows of unpicked cotton.
- Now, more than ever before, it is true that winter growing crops of oats, wheat, rye, crimson clover, bur clover and vetch are of far more value than the small amount of grazing furnished by dead cotton and corn stalks. Where a dozen or more neighbors sow winter grain on unfenced fields, public sentiment is usually able to prevent the turning out of stock in winter.
- But if grain fields must be fenced, fencing should be regarded as a permanent improvement which will be urgently needed in the coming years for inclosing pastures, which is the first step to raising a larger number of livestock.
- Many more grain binders, threshers, and drills are needed. Cooperative purchase of these machines by several farmers is one of the means of making it possible to increase the number of such machines in use. Loans made for the purchase of grain

### Rockefeller's Money To Relieve Distress.

New York Ncv. 1.—The Rockefeller foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for relief of non-combatants in the countries afflicted by the war. It stands ready to give "millions of dollars if necessary." This was announced tonight by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., president of the foundation.

The foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to report as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of \$275,000 it already has chartered a ship and loaded it with 4,000 tons of provisions for Belgian relief.

"This action is taken," Mr. Rockefeller said, "as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purpose of the foundation namely to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world."

The ship is the Massapequa, the largest neutral vessel now in New York harbor. It will sail Tuesday morning direct for Rotterdam with a certification from the British consul here that its cargo is destined for use of Belgian non-combatants only. The supplies will be distributed by the Belgian relief commission.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in communication with Ambassador Page at London and made public a cablegram in which the ambassador ascribed the dire need of the Belgians and says it will require a million dollars a month for seven or eight months to prevent starvation.

"In fact," the ambassador added, "many will starve now before food can reach them."

### The Prayer of a Horse.

To thee my master, I offer my prayer. Feed me, water and care for me. When the days work is done provide me with shelter, a clean bed and a stall wide enough to lie down in comfort. Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you.

Do not jerk me and whip me when going up hill. Never beat, hit or strike me when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me and if I fail to do your bidding see if there's not something wrong with my harness or feet.

Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth and that you know is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, an take away my best defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

And finally, Oh my master, when my useful strength is gone do not turn me out to starve, or freeze or sell me to some cruel owner to die slowly tortured and starved to death, but do thou my master, take my life in the kindest way and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You may not mistake me irreligious if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen.

binders are among the safest and most productive investments. Small areas of oats, especially if not intended for threshing, may even be harvested with the mower and rake.

Buildings used for other purposes may often be made tight enough for bulked oats, even if not made rat-proof.

### Turkey Enters Great War Game.

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has definitely thrown her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted there now are 11 powers at war with the prospects of three more—Greece Bulgaria and Roumania—being drawn in.

The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey on Friday last demanding an explanation of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black sea and the dismantling of the former German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau was really an ultimatum to which Turkey was requested to make a reply Saturday evening. So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted, no answer was made and the ambassadors of the Triple Entente at the Ottoman capital, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Turkish troops, which had been on the Egyptian border for some time, already are reported to have crossed the frontier while the Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping in the Black sea.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain was unprepared for this move by Turkey and the allied powers have forces on hand to oppose a Turkish invasion.

### Wrong Side Won

Monroe Enquirer

Henry White, or Henry Broadway—he was called by both names—was a colored man who was formerly a slave of Mr. William, or Buck Broadway, in Anson county. About 1870 Henry ran away from his wife and children, went to South Carolina and married a white woman and he and she reared a good sized family. Henry prospered in South Carolina and he died some time ago, leaving a good sized farm. Henry's children by his white wife took possession after their father's death, but Henry's children by his black wife, learning of their father's history and that he had left an estate, laid claim to it as his heirs, contending that the children by the last wife are illegitimate and are not heirs of Henry White or Henry Broadway. The trial of the case came up in Lancaster county court last week and it was a hard fought one.

Mr. J. J. Parker, of the Monroe bar, spent nearly the whole of last week in Lancaster trying the case. He represented the first set of children of Henry and they won their suit. It was an interesting case and a considerable amount of property was involved in the suit.

### Exchanges to Reopen Nov. 16.

Washington, Oct. 31.—An outlet for the tied-up cotton markets of this country worked out today, when at a conference of federal reserve and private bankers, together with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett representing the British treasury, it was agreed simultaneously to open, November 16, the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges.

Sir George spoke authoritatively, he said, for his government as to the Liverpool exchange.

The next important step to be taken by the bankers will be to agree next week upon a system of exchange of nine months' certificates that may be used by American merchants in lieu of luring over \$400,000,000 or more of gold to England to strike the balance of trade.

The day decided upon for opening the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges is that already fixed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for opening the federal reserve system.

### War Horse Lives Ten Days.

Washington Star.

That the average life of a horse on the firing line in France is about ten days was the astonishing declaration of a British army officer identified with the remount department. Horsemen were prepared to hear of unexampled wastage after reading about the havoc wrought by modern artillery and machine guns, but this report indicates that the slaughter had not been dreamed of in this country.

In the Civil war in this country the wastage of horses was at the rate of about 500 a day in the Union army, and the service of a cavalry horse under an active commander then averaged about four months. During his Shenandoah valley campaign Sheridan required 150 fresh horses a day, and in eight months the cavalry of the army of the Potomac was remounted twice, nearly 40,000 horses having been required.

If the British officer's estimate of the wastage is not wide of the mark it is a foregone conclusion that before the carnage ends there will be such a shortage of horses as Europe has never seen. As most of the animals now in the field were commandeered from farmers and other who had been using them in agriculture and industry, they will have to be replaced for this work when peace is restored, and the demand, added to that of the war, will, it is believed, seriously affect the price of horses the world over during the next few years.

### 100 Years Ago and Now.

THEN

One hundred years ago the world's first steam war vessel, the Demologos, afterwards rechristened the Fulton in honor of its constructor, was launched from a privately owned shipyard on the New York bank of the East river. Its construction had been inspired from the war of 1812. Not much longer than the modern excursion boat, measuring in length 167 feet, and built of wood, the vessel slipped her moorings on June 1, 1815, and proceeded into New York bay under her own steam upon her maiden voyage. On the 4th of July she again ventured to sea for a trial, sailing 53 miles in eight and a half hours. This pioneer vessel of modern navies never received her baptism of fire, peace having been declared before the Demologos was ready for battle, but she proved an instrument of destruction when her boilers exploded while she lay in the Brooklyn navy yard on June 4, 1829, destroying the vessel and killing 26 persons.

NOW

Today while steam propels nearly all of the 2,800 or more warships of the world's navies, already new forms of propulsive power are being adopted, such as internal combustion gas engines and various forms of motors, while electric motors already are being experimented with and have been installed on one American naval collier. Probably the horse power of the Demologos was not as great as that which propels a naval modern warship. Against the speed of a little more than six miles an hour, there are warships today that attain a speed of 30 knots an hour and more. War vessels that could store the Demologos on their decks have made sustained voyages of between 7,000 and 8000 miles without re-coaling, thus disproving the mathematical demonstration of Dionysius Lardner, who sought to prove by figures in the young days of steam that no ship could ever carry enough coal to feed her engines while crossing the Atlantic.

When Barnum, afterward the prince of showmen, was a young man he was fond of discussing fate, foreknowledge and free will with his uncle.

"Uncle," the youth said one day, "what should you do if I were to spit in your face?"

"I should knock you down," was the prompt and sensible reply.

"But you know, uncle, that it would have been predestined from the foundation of the world that I should spit in your face."

"Quite so," said the old man; "but it would have been predestined from before then that I should knock you down for doing it!"

A class of first reader pupils were very proud when they were able to spell "b-a-double l—ball" and so forth. The meaning of the double was explained to them, and one day the class came upon this sentence: "Up! up! John, and see the sun rise!" One little fellow rendered it as follows: "Double up, John, and see the sun rise!"—Ex.

The Passerby—You took a risk in rescuing that boy; you deserve a Carnegie medal. What prompted you to do it? The Hero—He had my skates on.—Puck.

### They Stopped Their Papers

Donnebery, Nebr., News.

An editor up in the northeastern part of the State is in bad account of the write-up of a wedding. The bridegroom was named Gunn and his father Abram Gunn. The girl's name was Smith. The editor turned in the copy to the office boy the last thing before going to press then hurried to the train to be gone two days. When the paper was printed the article was headed "Gunn Smith," and went on to say that the bride was arrayed in a dress of "white mull" instead of white mull, and she carried a large "nose." The editor wrote that the bridegroom was a well known son of A. Gunn, and the boy set it up, "The bridegroom is a wall-eyed son of a gun."

The editor has never been able to square it with the Gunns and the Smiths, and all of them quit taking the paper.

### Mr. King Writes of Present Conditions.

Mr. Editor—I have been asked a number of times by different persons to write an article for publication, and if you will allow me space in The Journal I will give a few thoughts.

Nearly everybody I meet is complaining of hard times, of the low price of cotton and of the rich oppressing the poor, and wondering what should be done to better conditions. As I see it, we must do unto others as we would have them do unto us. The people of these grand United States of ours have no cause for complaint. We are living in a glorious country, in a land of peace and plenty, where there are fine horses, buggies, surries and automobiles, and where a plenty of hog and hominy and other necessities of life are raised. The people know nothing of suffering for something to eat.

Go back with me to the late Civil war and let's see how the people had to beat along to make a living, and what a hard time the people had during those four terrible years. Think of the hardships and the exposure to which the soldiers were subjected, and of the many poor women who were left with a number of little children after the war closed without sufficient food or clothing, and of the desperate struggles for existence during the terrible upheaval of reconstruction. Let us compare this with the present and see if we haven't many things to be thankful for.

What has brought our people to the condition of today? I say it was not the war alone, nor the low price of cotton. It was the extravagant living, greed of gain, the love of money, pride and fashion. Let us think right seriously over the matter and see if we do not agree that this is true. M. C. K.

### Lumber Plant Burns at Cheraw.

Cheraw, Oct. 30.—A little after midnight last night the Hickson Lumber company's Dixie mill, two miles east of Cheraw, was found to be on fire, and was quickly burned to the ground. This was one of the largest lumber plants in the State. Fortunately the cottages in the mill village surrounding it were saved. The loss is said to amount to at least \$10,000, partly covered by insurance. A large force of hands is thrown out of employment and is likely to suffer want just at this time. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## New Jewelry

Have Just Received the Nicest Line of JEWELRY Ever Shipped to Our Town. If it is good goods you want---a dollar's worth for a dollar---I have it for you.

### B. B. EUBANKS