

peat that while your wealthier city cousin may have a more costly residence than you, it is in your power to make your surroundings much more attractive than his can be made. You are not cramped for room as he is, and with trees and vines and flowers, your lawn, grove and out-buildings can be so beautified as to make the visitor forget any crudeness of architecture.

We saw in Harper's Round Table some years ago a pretty poem by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster on "The Little Lost Bird of Wounded Knee," with a picture of the little Indian girl, Zintka Lanuni, found with her dead mother on the Dakota battlefield about twelve years ago. The story as given on page 14 will doubtless interest our young folk.

The list of summer educational rallies will be kept standing in our paper, with additions and corrections made in each number. We hope that our readers will do all in their power to make them successful.

A Holly Springs reader wishes to know how to get the Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. It will be sent free to any farmer who applies to Commissioner S. L. Patterson, Raleigh, and it is well worth having.

President John S. Cuningham announced sometime ago that a State meeting of the Farmers' Protective Association would be held here July 29th and 30th. This plan, however, has been abandoned, and now a State meeting is called for Rocky Mount, July 24th. President Cuningham says that the organization is making progress.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Charles Wm. Burkett, of the A. & M. College, has been appointed crop statistician for North Carolina, succeeding Mr. D. Kirby Pope, resigned. No better selection could possibly have been made. It is creditable to the National Department of Agriculture that it has chosen a man on account of his manifest fitness rather than for partisan services.

The Monroe Enquirer quotes a Union County man as saying of the present educational campaign in this State: "It was largely created by Governor Aycock, at least he has given it its largest significance, and his successor should be a man who can step into his shoes and carry it on." We hope that a great many others are looking for this qualification in the Gubernatorial candidates. We have been told that some of them are lukewarm in their advocacy of public education, and it would be a decided calamity for the people to select as a standard bearer any man not thoroughly in sympathy with the idea of universal education.

A correspondent of the New York Outlook makes a rather extended report of a speech recently delivered by Governor Aycock in Waynesville, this State. It contains one paragraph that every citizen of North Carolina ought to learn by heart; we hope that our educational campaigners at least will ponder it deeply. Nobody else, so far as our knowledge goes, has put so forceful an argument for better schools within so small a compass.

"When you buy manufactured articles," said the Governor, "you buy them from Massachusetts, and you pay for labor worth four dollars a day; but you pay in the products of your own labor, which is worth fifty cents a day. Now, what does this mean? Why, that you must give eight days of your labor for one day of that of the men in Massachusetts. This is because Massachusetts has taught her people to work, has educated them to a high standard of efficiency, and North Carolina has not."

The Newspaper and Community Development.

But in all that I have said, my friends, I have not given you the real history of North Carolina journalism this last year, and I fear that I cannot. It is easy to talk, as I have done, of the eddies on the surface, but to deal with the powerful currents beneath is a more difficult task. I believe, however, that in the highest and broadest sense we have made much progress. The North Carolina editor, if I have read aright, is coming into a new consciousness of his influence and his responsibility as a factor in the development of his section and of his State. Ours is largely a rural people, and the press is leading the fight for better schools, better roads, rural mail delivery, school libraries, better farming methods, and other improvements that are revolutionizing country life. The State's manufacturing interests are also growing more prosperous and powerful, and the press is playing a notable part in promoting industrial enterprises of all kinds. It is indeed a high privilege that is given us—that of aiding the development of a State of such varied natural resources and a people of such strong and sturdy character. And I believe that more and more our newspaper men are consecrating themselves to this work of State building. That is the history, that is the epic, that I should like to write. Compared with this supreme fact, the little story of our entrances and exits is of small importance. If we have earnestly set ourselves, as I believe we have, to build up the waste places of old North Carolina, to send the light of learning and opportunity to her sons and daughters, and to add the progress and prosperity of a New South to the honor and heroism of the Old, then our work will endure long after our names will have been forgotten and the ink will have faded from the pages we have printed.—From the Historian's Paper, North Carolina Press Convention, Wrightsville, N. C., July 2, 1903.

A Northern Tribute to Gen. Lee's Patriotism.

He (General Lee) was offered the command of the armies of the Union in which he believed passionately; but he answered the messenger from President Lincoln with the exclamation: "Mr. Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four million slaves in the South, I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native State?" To him duty meant duty to his State; honor meant going with his State to victory or defeat. We can well believe that he inflicted upon his own sensitive soul wounds which never wholly healed when he took up the cause of disunion which he dreaded, the cause of anarchy which he denounced, for the sake of the State to which he felt himself in highest duty bound to cleave.

It is hardly possible that any man in the North could have gone through the spiritual struggle that Robert E. Lee went through during the days when war was threatened. In the North those men that wavered were choosing between a low motive and a high one. Robert E. Lee was beset by two conflicting high motives. That he chose to follow that high motive which kept him with his State The Outlook believes to have been an error of political judgment; but it was not a moral error, not even an error of political morality. He who is loyal cannot be a traitor, and Lee and the men of his stamp were as loyal to their conscientious convictions as were the men who fought against them. The test of patriotism, like the test of any other moral quality, is not success, but loyalty to conviction; and by that test Robert E. Lee stands to-day among the purest, though among the most tragically misled and misunderstood, of patriots.

The defeat of his armies, which meant triumph to the South as well as to the North, may have changed his conception of what duty to his coun-

try signified; but his loyalty to that duty as he conceived it was as steadfast before as after his defeat. It is such steadfast loyalty that is the essence of patriotism. At some other time we may inquire into the nature of the two diverse conceptions of patriotism which contended for supremacy during the days of the Civil War. It is our purpose here to emphasize the truth that those who were loyal to the one conception were as truly patriots as those who were loyal to the other. The real issue was not between patriotism and the want of it, but between two forms of patriotism, one State, the other National. If willingness to sacrifice what is passionately prized next to honor itself is any criterion as to the degree of patriotism that begets such sacrifice, then those Southerners of whom Robert E. Lee is the type are to be counted among the patriots whose lives constitute the real riches of the Nation.—New York Outlook, July 11, 1903.

The Citizen's Obligation to the State.

How may the citizen in North Carolina best discharge his duty to the community and the State? The opportunity does not come to every man to widen his field of civic activity. To the greater number his usefulness must be confined to the rural community, the village, the town or city in which he resides and this restricted area after all affords ample inducement and abundant occasion for the display of the virtues of the good citizen. How often have we visited the section where the well tilled farms and attractive homes and the substantial and well equipped public school building, indicated intelligence, contentment and thrift and have pointed out to us one, two, three or a dozen citizens who have made such a conditions possible, but seek further and you will find men who are unselfish, broad, liberal, humane, who have been willing to give of their time, their ability and their money for the promotion of the public weal. Go, too, to any thriving town and the resident will name one or more men whose sagacity, intelligence, energy and broad public spirit and devotion to civic duty laid deep and strong the basis for municipal growth. He will tell you further that the contagion of public spirit spread (and it is contagious) and other men of like spirit and growth and devotion to right living entered into that goodly company of citizens and here you behold the result. These are no fancy pictures. Each of you can vouch for the statement that they are drawn from life. What a delightful contrast they make to the rural section with its scratched soil, immature crops, cheerless homes, log school house (or none at all) and its atmosphere of utter helplessness and desolation! Or to the old town with its antiquated stores, well-worn, empty goods boxes, ancient homes and shriveled hearts, a place where Rip Van Winkle would have only awakened at the blowing of Gabriel's trumpet. The difference between the two is the difference between men and women who abide in each. Of course, there are no such places as the latter in this good old State.

In these rural communities and towns the citizen who is trained and loves his kind can originate, foster and promote all those movements which make for the enlightenment, the uplifting and the prosperity of his section or town and at the same time share in the benefits which accrue and bring to himself that contentment and serenity of life which do not come with wealth or power.—Hon. John H. Small.

To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy. In this respect, as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves almost as if we were somebody else.—Sir John Lubbock.

The recipe for perpetual ignorance is: Be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.—Ali Baba.