



WEEKLY NON-PARTISAN PAPER
FOR THE HOME, FARM, SCHOOL,
FACTORY AND FIRESIDE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Communications on Agricultural
Topics, and Questions Relating to La-
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Tuesday MARCH, 28, 1911.

UNCLE WALT

The Poet Philosopher

Your friends will come to your hum-
ble cot, and sit on the porch with you,
and talk of the tariff until they're hot,
and help you to smoke
FRIENDS and chew. But when you
are needing a helping
hand to carry a trunk upstairs, your
friends will scatter to beat the band,
each bent on his own affairs. Your
neighbors will lean on the backyard
fence, and help you roast the law, and
shoot fiery arrows of eloquence at ef-
figies made of straw. Your friends
are thoughtful and kindly men, the salt
of this bloming land; but when you are
trying to catch a hen, there's no one
to lend a hand. Your friends will help
you to dance and sing, and eat up your
cake and pie, and they'll give advice
and perhaps they'll bring some flow-
ers to you when you die. That man
should cherish and love his friends the
law of this life demands; but he who
wins in this world depends alone on
his own two hands.

Walt Mason
(Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew
Adams.)

WEEKLY TONIC.

What Some Men Have Said About the Bible.

To the Bible men will return. And
why? Because they cannot do with-
out it.—Matthew Arnold.

A noble book! All men's book, the
Bible. It is our first, oldest statement
of the never-ending problem—men's
destiny and God's ways with him here
on the earth.—Thomas Carlyle.

If we abide by the principles taught
in the Bible, our country will go on
prospering and to prosper.—Daniel
Webster.

The whole hope of human progress
is suspended on the ever-growing in-
fluence of the Bible.—William H. Sew-
ard.

It is impossible to rightly govern the
world without God and the Bible.—
George Washington.

Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet
anchor of your liberties! Write its
precepts in your hearts and practice
them in your lives.—Ulysses S. Grant.

It is the Bible, the Bible itself, which
combats and triumphs most effica-
ciously in the war between incredulity
and unbelief.—Guizot.

It is a belief in the Bible, the fruits
of deep meditation, which has served
me as a guide of my moral and lit-
erary life. I have found it a capital,
safely invested and richly productive
of interest.—Goethe.

I had never in all my life so great
an inlet into the Word of God as now.
Those Scriptures that I saw nothing
in before are made in this place and
state to shine upon me. Jesus Christ
was never more real and apparent
now; here I have seen and felt Him
indeed.—Bunyan (while in prison).

The Emperor of Germany, in a re-
cent interview with a well-known pas-
tor of Berlin, said:

"I often read the Bible. It is a
pleasure to read it every night. A
Bible lies on a table at my bedside. I
cannot understand how so many peo-
ple exist who do not attend to God's
Word. It is the source from which I
draw strength and light."

President Schurman, of Cornell,
says:

"No man can be uneducated who
knows the Bible."

TAR HEEL DIRT IS HIGH.

North Carolina dirt is "going some"
these days, and is in great demand.
The prices are soaring, too. Will the
higher prices appear on the tax list?
The Fayetteville Observer thus shows
how folks value Cumberland county
dirt:

"Dr. J. P. Ewing yesterday sold the
Cottonade place, in Seventy-first, or at
least the 550 acres of the original 1,800
acres which he retained after selling
off the rest, to Messrs. J. W. and R. S.
Moore, prominent citizens of Dillon,
S. C., for \$16,000. Mr. J. W. Moore
will shortly move to Cottonade with
his family and manage the property.
The Messrs. Moore already own large
bodies of land adjoining the Cottonade
place, several hundred acres of which
was a part of the original 1,800 acres.

"This 1,800 acres sold less than ten
years ago for \$5,500, and now 550
acres of it sells for \$16,000. This
gives some idea of the enhancement of
land values in Cumberland recently."

OBJECT LESSON TO FARMERS.

In the death of Capt. John A. Mc-
Bride, of Scotland county, North Caro-
lina has lost one of its best citizens,
who had illustrated the highest vir-
tues of North Carolina manhood.
Seventy per cent of people in North
Carolina live on the farm or in small
villages, and agriculture is the chief
industry of the State. The man who
is a leader in agriculture is therefore
the man who is doing most for the
State's development in the way that
will do it most good.

Capt. McBride was a pioneer in
good farming, and so successful was
he that he left an estate worth over
\$100,000. In the year 1909, on ten
acres of land, he produced thirty
bales of cotton, weighing five hundred
pounds each, to the acre. On the
same land last year he made two and
one-half bales of cotton to the acre.
The reason of this was that he studied
farming and understood it and mas-
tered it just as a doctor masters medi-
cine, or a lawyer masters law.

His life and example was worth
much to the State, and yet his modesty
was as conspicuous as his worth. The
object lesson of the life and leader-
ship of such a man as Capt. McBride
in the State of North Carolina cannot
be too highly estimated.

More progress has been made in
agriculture in North Carolina in the
past ten years than in manufacturing
or commerce, and it is due to the ex-
ample of such men as Capt. McBride,
and to the younger men, who follow-
ing in their footsteps, are revolution-
izing agriculture in North Carolina.

Referring to the action of the to-
bacco farmers to devise ways and
means to secure a better price for
their tobacco, the Statesville Land-
mark says:

"Every man who believes in right and
justice will hope to God that the to-
bacco farmers can form an organiza-
tion that will give the trust a dose
of its own medicine."

"I am a human dynamo," says El-
bert Hubbard, "and my source of pow-
er is not dope." There is a lesson in
that for all who think they increase
their power by the use of stimulants,
alcoholic or dope. Cut it out if you
would be strong and useful for a long
time.

We have known all along that Chief
Justice White was made of extra good
stuff. The Fayetteville Observer now
tells us that his grandfather was born
in Fayetteville. Blood will tell.

"I have sold my old typewriter."
"You were sensible. Jinx married
his."—Washington Herald.

ABOUT PARDONS AGAIN.

The Governor of a State is not the
only man to blame when a pardon is
the method for the miscarriage of
justice, though he should not escape
criticism because others sign papers
that are intended to induce the chief
executive to exercise undeserved clem-
ency, though the men who favor im-
proper pardons are as much to be
criticized as the executive. The Mor-
ven correspondent of the Wadesboro
Ansonian compresses a world of wis-
dom in the following paragraph:

"We notice the Governor has re-
ceived many criticisms of late for
pardoning so many criminals, per-
haps the criticisms are just, but we
fail to see where the whole blame
should rest on him, for, as a rule, after
twelve jurors have said guilty and the
judge passes sentence, this same set of
men who sent the party to the pen,
say to the Governor, 'We now ask you
to send this man home a free man,
and of course the Governor is im-
pressed that this great number of
citizens know more about conditions
than he and he acts in good faith and
grants their request. So let us not ask
the Governor to do these things he
ought not to do. We are of the opinion
that pardons should be far and wide
between."

Jurors and officials and private citi-
zens should take their share of the re-
sponsibility and criticism. Opinions
should be "far and wide between," but
there are cases in which a Governor
would be unfit for his high office if he
did not grant them.

The public should not be quick to
criticize the action of a Governor in
the use of the pardoning power ex-
cept in cases like in Tennessee when
it was used for political purposes and
was therefore corrupt. But where an
executive is honest, criticism should
be tempered except in such cases
where the miscarriage of justice is
plain and dangerous. The News and
Observer adopts this course as to all
Governors. It has never criticized but
one pardon by the present Governor
and that was the indefensible and dan-
gerous use of the power in the case of
Shemwell.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

"Once a Raleigh man, always in love
with Raleigh."

That is a maxim that received new
approval yesterday when the gift of
Mr. Herbert W. Jackson, now
president of the Virginia Trust Com-
pany in Richmond, without sollicita-
tion, sent a contribution of one thou-
sand dollars to the Y. M. C. A. fund
Raleigh is now raising. It was hand-
some and generous, and everybody
said, "It is just like Herbert Jackson."
It came just at the time to carry the
total subscription of two days beyond
the \$25,000 mark.

North Carolina never bred a truer
or better man than Mr. Jackson, and
Raleigh never lent another State a
son who was more esteemed than Mr.
Jackson. In his new home he is ap-
preciated and has more than made
good, but it warms the heart of all
Raleigh to him to know that he is
still as much devoted to the best wel-
fare of Raleigh as when he was one of
its most honored and beloved citizens.

HONOR FOR GILES WESTBROOK.

The world's honor and praise are
said to be due to the man who causes
two blades of grass to grow where one
formerly grew. If that is true, how
much more honor is due to the man
who discovers a new hog food, since
hog and hominy are the hope of the
country? Mr. Westbrook, who is a
member of the famous Westbrook
family who were pioneers in Straw-
berry culture in Eastern North Caro-
lina, discovered this new food by no-
ticing his hogs' rooting around for
something in the ground; he investi-
gated and saw an herb with small roots
to it, of which the hogs were wildly
fond. This was some years ago, since
which time he has been propagating
the food and finds it not only good,
but exceedingly cheap. He has been
fattening his hogs on it and says the
meat is better and finer than when
the hogs are fed on other things.

Raleigh never fails to do right when
its people are aroused. It is not easy
to unite them into enthusiastic work,
but when it is done there is no city
that rings more true. They are get-
ting together for the Y. M. C. A. and
will make things come to pass. All
together!

REV. BAYLUS CADE TALKS.

His Typesetting Machine Was Tried
Last Week in Philadelphia and He
is Confident That it Will be a Suc-
cess.

(Charlotte Chronicle.)

An interesting visitor in the city
today was Rev. Baylus Cade of Shel-
by, who was at the Buford Hotel. Mr.
Cade is the inventor of the Baylus
Cade typesetting machine, and was
returning from Philadelphia, where
he had his machine tested before five
of the representatives of the company
that proposes to build the machine.
The test was successful in every de-
tail, and plans are now under way
whereby the machines will be built
and ready for sale by March 19, 1911.
It is not decided as yet whether
they will be manufactured in Shelby
or Philadelphia.

A reporter for The Chronicle inter-
viewed Mr. Cade this morning.

"What name do you propose to give
your machine?" was asked.

"I haven't decided on that matter
as yet, but that is only one of the
minor matters, and that will be taken
up later," Mr. Cade answered.

"Does your machine resemble the
linotype?" was the next question.

"Well something like an eight-day
clock resembles a wheelbarrow is a
good way to compare their likeness in
looks," was the answer.

"How about the speed of your ma-
chine as compared to the present type
setters?"

"The speed for setting type is lim-
ited only by the speed of the opera-
tor. The keyboard is the same as is
used on all standard typewriters, and
either men or women can use it. It
does not take an expert to repair it
either. Any person who can use a
monkey wrench and screw driver
definitely can repair all that is apt to
get out of order on my machine. It is
not as hard to operate as a typewriter
from the fact that there is no car-
riage to work back and forth."

"Does any part of the machine
work like a linotype?"

"The only likeness in the working
is the casting of the lead line."

"How about the cost?" the reporter
ventured.

"My machine will cost just about
one-fourth what a standard linotype
machine costs. A standard linotype
machine costs at present in the neigh-
borhood of \$3,500. Then by the time
the accessories have been attached
and the machine installed by an expert
its cost will be about \$1,000.
My machine can be taken apart ready
for shipment in 20 minutes with a
monkey wrench. All the attachments
are on the machine when it is pur-
chased, and no added cost comes from
that source. I think my machine will
be sold for about \$1,000 or \$1,200.
Even at this price the manufacturers
will reap about 400 per cent in their
investment."

"How long has your machine been
invented?"

"Invented is not a good word, young
man; you should have said inventing.
The machine has been inventing for
the last 22 years, and I suppose it will
go on inventing until after I am gone.

"I am very much satisfied with the
result of the test as it was carried on
in Philadelphia. It was a success, I am
sure the promoters are as much satis-
fied as I am. The mechanical engineer
who manufactured the model machine
conducted the test. Some people ask
me why it will not be manufactured
before next year. This is due to the
fact that the number of new machines
will have to be made to manufacture
the parts of the type setter."

The Good Measure The Legislature Did Not Adopt Will Be Enacted Into Law by Future General Assembly.

(Wilmington Dispatch.)
The Greensboro Telegram catches
our idea precisely. The legislature
cannot kill advocacy of a good meas-
ure, and because the legislature saw
fit not to enact certain laws is no rea-
son these laws should not be enacted.
The Telegram makes comment there-
upon that is pointed and interesting
and covers the idea better than we
could. says The Telegram:

"The Wilmington Dispatch rejects
the idea that all bills turned down
by the recent legislature are dead for
all time. The Dispatch is correct. The
majority of a legislature is not always
right. In fact, in these modern times,
legislative majorities are wrong more
often than the majority of the people,
and the majority of the voters are not
always right. No question of public
importance, no problem of government
or of civics or economics is settled un-
til it is settled right. If the legislature
killed some bills which in rightness
and justice to the people, ought
to have been enacted into law, those
bills are not dead but sleeping. They
will be awakened by the influence of
an aroused public conscience."

"A man kin allus fix up arguments
to quiet his conscience," said Uncle
Eben, "but 'tain't no use. No matter
how much you turns de clock back,
sundown gwinter come jes' de same."
—Washington Star.

She Would Have Done More.

"Why did you spend so much money
on your wife's funeral?" asked a man
of his neighbor.

"Ah, sir," was the reply, "she
would have done as much for me and
more too, with pleasure."