

The Farmer and Mechanic

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

Communications in Agricultural Topics and
Questions Relating to Labor and Education in-
vited.

THE FARMER AND MECHANIC,
Raleigh, N. C.

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ALL FOR \$1.70

There has never been offered in North Caro-
lina so much good reading for so little money as
we are offering under the following proposition:
For \$1.70 we will send the following for one
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The Weekly News and Observer, an eight-
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The Commoner, an able monthly journal,
published by William Jennings Bryan.

The Farmer and Mechanic, sixteen page
North Carolina home and farm weekly journal.

Thus for One Dollar and Seventy Cents you
can get all these papers one year.

J. C. MOORE, Manager.

Morning Tonic

(Second Corinthians ix:7.)

EVERY man according as he purposeth in his
heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or
of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.

Uncle Walt's Way

(W. Frank Booker, Apex, N. C.)

AS oft as good old Summer comes we be-
gin to mobilize against the enemy that
buzzes and hums—the pesky troublesome flies.
Our great grandfathers long years ago, fought
just such battles I ween, 'gainst this peace-
brakin', health-takin' foe, and today we're on
the scene, with swatters in the hands of all while
the battle rages on, and
THE ENDLESS WAR though their fortress
may not fall, we'll fight
till life is gone. Our soldiers that we leave
behind, the unfinished work will take; them
strongly fortified they'll find and at once be-
gin to make war against the prevalent tribe from
Murphy to Mantoo and every mother's son will
war for health against the foe. And methinks
that in the great beyond when we get our starry
crown, the number of these foes we've slain,
will measure our renown. Then let us follow
General Sanitation, stand bravely in the battle
line, and we'll be serving all creation with the
greatest service to mankind!

The Colonel made a most desperate effort to
get back on the front page in his revision of
opinion about President Wilson.

The interest being shown in the outcome of
the war by the women of Great Britain is mani-
fest, for reports are that 79,946 have registered
for war work, of these 1,916 having been uti-
lized.

The American horse is being fed into the maw
of war at a great rate. There have been shipped
alone from the National Stock Yards of East
St. Louis more than 150,000 horses to the Eng-
lish, French, Belgian and Italian armies.

Labor is to be recognized on a new issue of
gold dollars. The coin will bear the face of a
laborer and will commemorate the Panama-
Pacific Exposition. It is to be stamped very
shortly at the mint in San Francisco.

We do not wish him any harm, but of there is
an aeroplane in flying service at the State en-
campment of the North Carolina military this
year we trust Adjutant General Young will take
a ride in it.

We have been waiting with bated breath to
hear some of the punsters of the press refer to
the name of the Secretary of State ad interim as
one with great melody in it. Lansing, you see!
The Germans perhaps think there is a harsh
note in it!

Missouri gets right into the limelight, with
Columbia as the center of it. The announce-
ment has been made that Bennett Clark, son of
Speaker Champ Clark, is to wed Miss Helen
Morton Robnett, of Columbia. Mr. Clark is 25
years old and is clerk at the Speaker's table in
the National House of Representatives.

THE NOTE AND THE RESIGNATION.

Since the resignation from the Cabinet as
Secretary of State by Mr. Bryan and the publi-
cation of the second note to Germany on the
sinking of the Lusitania the newspapers of the
country have been busy in discussing both sub-
jects, and the discussion still goes on with com-
plete support of the course of President Wilson.

Since the publication of Mr. Bryan's letter to
the German-Americans the tone of newspapers
which were extremely bitter towards him have
measurably softened. Some papers in the coun-
try which have been noted in the years for criti-
cism of Mr. Bryan on almost any old pretext
have made use of the present matter to turn
loose their vials of wrath upon him, finding no
good in him at all. Other papers, while depre-
cating the course he has taken have agreed that
it was engaged in upon principle, that while
they were at entire disagreement with him, they
regarded his act as that of a brave and courage-
ous man, without ulterior motive.

The country had made up its mind even be-
fore the issuance of the second note to Germany
that it was going to abide by the course of Presi-
dent Wilson, that his wisdom and knowledge
could safely be trusted to handle the situation.
On the issuance of the note it was found that
they were amply justified in the faith they had
put in the President, that the note he had dis-
patched to Germany was not an invitation to
war, but that in it there was only insistence
upon the position taken in the previous note,
that humanity and international law prevail,
that American shipmasters and American pas-
sengers find no hindrance from Germany in the
uses of the open seas. Humanity and American
rights form the keynote of the note, and the
gravity of the matter is impressed upon Ger-
many, which is called upon to give assurance
that there will be no attempt at the abbrevia-
tion of these.

The country is with the President. It holds
that he has asked of Germany only those things
he should have asked. He has put the position
of the United States before the world in such
calm and courageous words as to win admiration
and demand a hearing from Germany. That
nation in making its answer should hold in mind
that the note of President Wilson is underwrit-
ten by the people of the United States, that it is
their note.

JAPANESE AID NEEDED.

There is conjecture over the country as to
the value of the Japanese to the Allies in the
war. When Japan first went in there were some
German warships and Kiao Chow in China to
be looked after, but the since the Japanese
forces have attended to those matters there has
been silence as to anything being done by Ja-
pan in behalf of the Allies.

It now appears that Japan has been the sup-
ply depot for keeping the Russians in equipment
and munitions of war, that while Japan has
been engaged in affairs with China it has held
up shipments to the Russians, that by reason
of lack of war material is to be found the
cause of the sudden collapse of the victorious
westward march of the Russian armies, that at
Przemysl the absolute need of war material was
a prime factor in Russian defeat.

At the beginning of the war Japan was ready
to sell war material to Russia, and it is said
that it furnished ammunition, and small arms,
and after the successful siege of Kiao Chow
that it sent cannon to Russia, the Japanese fac-
tories and metal works executing rapidly great
contracts for that country. When the negotia-
tions with China reached a critical phase the
Japanese are said to have held up shipments of
military supplies to Russia as a precautionary
measure and the effect was felt almost at once
on the far Russian front, for Russia has limited
manufacturing facilities and its armies had
about exhausted all reserve ammunition.

Now that Japan can again send powder, shot
and shell to Russia the armies of that nation
may be able to make a better showing than they
have been making of late. No army can get
along without fighting material, and if the re-
port as to Japan and munitions of war is correct
then it offers one reason for the backward move-
ment of the Russian army which had been push-
ing on into Galicia.

THE DAY OF THE INVENTOR.

The war in Europe is making this the day of
the inventor. Modern war equipment must be
met by modern war equipment, and new inven-
tion follows new invention, each nation seeking
to get the very latest instrument of destruction,
and to find some counteracting invention which
will prove an offset to the new equipment of
the enemy.

Ever increasing is the list of inventions which

have to do with war equipment. In France there
is a special committee of scientists which is ex-
ploring the field of invention so as to find the
best things for the French army. And in the
other nations at war there is the same search
for inventions to aid in war.

One result has been to bring to the French
committee many freak inventions. One of the
most novel of proposals submitted was that the
barking of dogs might be used to advantage.
The committee was advised to tie revolvers to
the heads of dogs with the triggers attached by
wires to the animals jaws so the weapons would
be discharged automatically when the dogs
barked. Another idea submitted was to train
falcons to carry into the air an apparatus which
would receive missiles dropped from Zeppelins.
The freak inventor has his day by reason of the
war, and he is multiplying.

INCREASING WORK OF VALUE.

The work which is being done by the North
Carolina Historical Commission is one of in-
creasing value to the State. If the people gen-
erally could visit the offices of the Commission
in Raleigh and see the work which is going on
under the able supervision of Mr. R. D. W. Con-
nor they would be unanimous in declaring that
the State did a most wise thing when it created
the Commission.

Lately there have been many additions of
value to the collection of letters and documents
of great historical interest and more largely are
people who have such things in their posses-
sion sending them to the Commission. If it is
not desired to give these historical papers they
can be loaned to the Commission and they will
be preserved and kept in safety, while they are
thus made available in giving fuller data on the
history of the State.

All visitors who come to Raleigh should in-
form themselves of the work being done by the
Historical Commission, for knowledge of what
is being done will be of value, and seeing this
may inspire others to add to the collection which
is going on steadily.

Pictures are seen in the papers showing the
great stored-up quantities of food in the pos-
session of Germany, and a reduction of one cent
in the price of bread has been announced in
London. There seems to be no starving out of
the war of any of the nations.

There is no lack of soldiers taking part in the
war, but there is the lack of munitions of war
being shown. To help along this line all French
soldiers capable of turning out shell have been
ordered back from the front to work in the fac-
tories.

We also make salutations to Dr. Henry Mor-
genthau, Ambassador of the United States to
Turkey. The honorary degree of Doctor of
Laws has just been conferred on Ambassador
Morgenthau by Constantinople College.

The deplorable accident by which a baby was
severely injured in a fall from the second story
window of a Raleigh hotel Friday night is a
warning to all people to see to it that window
screens are fixed firmly in place.

How pleasant it would be for the pedestrians
in Raleigh if the City Commissioners would
direct that decent sidewalks be put down in
places in this city where they are badly needed.
Some of the sidewalks are horrible to contem-
plate.

The great exportation of foodstuffs from the
United States is a direct notice to the farmers
of North Carolina to get as busy as can be in
raising such crops. That kind of farming pays,
and it makes it so that there is always something
to eat at home. The "hog and hominy" farmer
is the farmer with a head on him.

How thoughtless it is for the brethren of the
State press to be wondering what any editor of
South Carolina will say to any editor of North
Carolina when the associations of the two States
meet in annual session. The answer is "Mon-
treat" of course! Foolish question No. 99,999-
999.

North Carolina should be proud of the rec-
ord made in county commencements. They
should multiply till there is a county com-
mencement in each of the hundred counties of
the State. As Editor Archibald Johnson says
in Charity and Children: "We feel better about
old North Carolina every time we witness the
parade of a county commencement. We are
not going to grovel in the dust forever. The
next generation will be better citizens than the
present one because they will know more, and
knowledge is power."