

EVER BILIOUS?

Charleston, Miss.—Mrs. R. V. Heins, of this place, says: "I have never had to use very much medicine, because if I felt headache, dizziness, or colds, bad taste in the mouth, which comes from torpid liver, I would take a dose or more of Black-Draught, and it would straighten me out and make me feel as good as new. We have used in our family for years

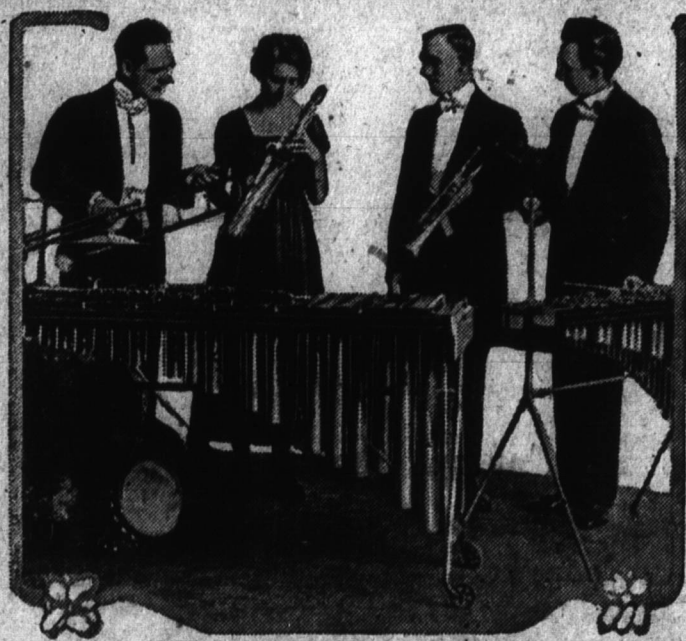
THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

and it certainly is the best liver medicine I ever saw. It has not only saved me money, it has helped keep my system in shape, and has never weakened me as so many physics do. I recommend it to my friends and am glad to do so." Black-Draught is the old, reliable liver medicine which you have doubtless heard much about. When you feel badly all over, stomach not right, bad taste in your mouth, bilious, or have a headache, try Thedford's Black-Draught. At all Druggists.

Always Insist on the Genuine!

L. 77



HIPPLE CONCERT COMPANY.

Earl H. Hipple, "wizard of the xylophone," is the manager of the Hipple Concert company. Each of the other members of the company is thoroughly experienced in concert work. The company's program, as usually given, is both classical and popular in character although a strictly classical program will be given on request. The Hipple Concert company have earned a splendid reputation as entertainers and enthusiastic words of com-

mendation have been written concerning them by people in all parts of the United States. The personnel of the company is as follows: Earl H. Hipple, manager, xylophone soloist, trombonist, drums, traps and novelties. Hazel A. Osborne, violin soloist and saxophone. Mrs. Earl H. Hipple, piano soloist, pianologues, xylophone and saxophone. Christ Knudson, flute soloist and cornetist.

European Laundry Marks. Laundry marks vary greatly in Europe. In Bavaria every piece has a number stamped on it in large characters. In other parts of Germany a small cotton label is attached by means of a hot waterproof adhesive. In Bulgaria each laundry has a large number of stamps engraved with designs, and in Russia the laundries mark linen with threads wound in arrow shapes. In some Russian towns the police issue regulations for laundries, while in Odessa books of marks are furnished annually to the laundry proprietors, and these marks and no others may be used. By this system criminals and revolutionary agitators are often traced. Marks used in England consist of certain small letters or figures stitched in red thread. In some parts of France, linen is defaced by having the whole name and address of the laundry stamped upon it, and an additional geometric design to indicate the owner.

About Men Who Look Alike. The men about town whose visible resemblance is so close as to be subject each to the embarrassment of being mistaken for the other are entitled to compassion, but there are ways of removing the difficulty. "See here," said the late King Edward at Homburg, to a merry chap who looked like his majesty, "either you or I must leave this town. I don't mind being mistaken for you, every day of the week. I don't mind the bands playing 'God Save the King' whenever you appear. But when a fellow comes up and slaps you on the back and slugs out, 'Hallo, old chap! How's yourself?' Come and take a drink. It gets a bit tiresome after awhile, don't you know?"

So they agreed to toss up a coin for the choice of alternatives. His majesty won the toss and his annoying double cleared out.—Boston Globe.

Best Telephone Voices. An American physician visiting London has discovered that American voices are better adapted to the use of the telephone than the British vocal cords. He ascribes the fact that the telephone service of London is much maligned, Americans do not possess soft voices, but their vocal cords are tuned correctly for telephoning. English voices are not. They seem to lack the timber necessary for carrying

over the wire. It is often remarked that American women are given to talking loudly in public places. As a matter of fact, they do not talk any louder than their British cousins, but their voices have a carrying quality that is sometimes rather trying.

What Makes Fog. London is famous for its fogs. Why? Because, for one reason, London is a city. Cities make smoke, and smoke makes fog. Doubtless London fogs are much thicker and more prevalent nowadays than a century ago. The city is much bigger, and there is more smoke. A fog is formed by the condensation of moisture upon smoke particles and dust particles suspended in the atmosphere. The more smoke and dust, the greater the liability to the formation of fog, each particle furnishing a nucleus for moisture when conditions are right. Thus, as a city gains in population, fogs become more frequent.

Moon the Brightest Satellite. From an interesting summary of knowledge concerning the satellites of the solar system by Dr. S. B. Nicholson we glean several facts which are perhaps unfamiliar to many students of astronomy. The writer points out, for example, that, on account of our nearness to the sun, the moon is by far the brightest satellite, as seen from the surface of its primary. Jupiter's satellites are large (two of them are larger than Mercury) and some of them are quite near the planet, but their total light on Jupiter, even if all were in full phase at once, would be only one-third that of full moonlight on the earth.—Scientific American.

Effect of Drink at Meals. Drs. R. J. Miller, O. Bergam, M. H. Rehfuss and P. B. Hawk of Philadelphia have been testing the effect of water, tea, coffee and cocoa on the digestion of meals of mixed foods. They report to the American Journal of Physiology (Baltimore) that one liter of cold water, tea either hot or cold, or hot coffee drunk with a meal does not delay the passage of the food from the stomach, but the addition of sugar to the coffee does slightly delay the process. Cocoa markedly delays it. Coffee, tea and water seem also to stimulate gastric secretion, but cocoa delays it, and coffee with sugar and cream has less effect.

PUBLIC-OPPOSES GOV'T OPERATION

Canvass of 5,154 Editors Shows 4,466 Communities Against Socialistic Experiment.

OPPOSITION GROWING

Eighty-seven Per Cent in 1920 as Against 63 Per Cent in 1919
Think Public is Opposed to Radicalism.

The American public is more intensely opposed to Government operation than it was a year ago, according to the newspaper editors of the country. Out of 5,154 editors replying to a questionnaire sent out by the Press Service Company of New York, 4,466, or 86 per cent, gave it as their judgment that the people of their communities were overwhelmingly against the Government competing in business with its own citizens.

In 1919 the Press Service Company conducted a similar canvass of editors on the government operation of railroads. That questionnaire showed that 63 per cent of the editors considered their communities against Government operation of public utilities. Apparently, then, if editors estimate public opinion accurately, that opinion in a year, considered by communities, has swung 3 per cent farther away from socialistic experiments.

Eleven Million Circulation. The combined circulation of the papers whose editors replied is 11,423,817, which means, according to the usual estimated ratio between circulation and readers, a constituency of at least 44,000,000. And this constituency is pretty evenly scattered throughout the country, no considerable section of any state being unrepresented. The estimate of opinion based on this thoroughly diffused 44 per cent of the country's population may, therefore, be considered a fair representation of the people as a whole.

Another feature of the result is its evident lack of partisan bias. The major political affiliations of the papers represented are fairly evenly divided, being 1,857 Republican and 1,350 Democratic. There are also 1,455 independent and 462 miscellaneous, including labor organs, etc.

How little the results are affected by the politics of the papers is shown in an analysis by sections. In the Southern section, for instance, where replies came from 65 Republican papers and 389 Democratic, the percentage against Government operation was 88; in the Great Lakes section, with conditions reversed, 478 Republican and 155 Democratic, the opposition was 87 per cent.

Replies from the West, Middle West and Southwest show that it is a mistake to consider those sections vastly more favorable to radical Government experiments than the East. The radicals can get little comfort out of the 80 per cent of thumbs down—2 per cent above the average—in the Southwest, including Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Texas, once supposed to be much given to Government regulation experiments, returned 92 per cent of unfavorable replies. Out of the 244 editors replying from that state only three edited Republican papers. The 82 per cent opposition of the Northwest, including Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, and the 83 per cent veto of the Far West group, including Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Colorado, Utah and Washington, are significant of the prevailing conservative sentiment on this question even in the more radical sections.

Judgment Apparently Unbiased. The questionnaire closes with a request for the editor's personal opinion on certain concrete cases as follows: "Do you personally believe that the Federal Government should own and operate competitive industries to provide: (a) Fertilizer? (b) Clothing? (c) Automobiles? (d) Farm implements? (e) Foodstuffs?"

Substantially all the editors who gave estimates of their readers' opinions also expressed their own by replying to this last question. Proof of considerable effort to avoid personal bias is found in the fact that in many cases the editor differed from the opinion he credited to his community. The percentage of "noes" ran: (a) 78; (b) 88; (c) 86; (d) 82; (e) 75.

While the questions were based on general principles involved in the Government participating in competitive business, the so-called Muscle Shoals Bill now before Congress was used as a concrete example of a Government operation scheme. Under this bill a Government-owned corporation would be given broad powers to operate and develop Government plants and properties. It would produce at Muscle Shoals various fertilizer products and sell them in competition with producers and merchants in the fertilizer business.

The strength of the opposition to Government operation is indicated by the replies from Alabama, where the Muscle Shoals war plant is and where, of course, there is intense interest and local pride in getting its expected peace-time operation under way at the earliest possible date. Fifty editors from that state replied, of whom 38 were opposed to Government operation, 9 in favor and 4 doubtful.

BIG PROFIT IN MILK AND BUTTER

Small Investment Brings Big Return. Mr. Weaver's Plan is Simple.

"I bought a package of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders from my local dealer and after feeding it to my Jersey Cow, she increased from 6 quarts to 12 quarts of milk per day, and after continuing the Powders for 30 days longer, she increased in butter fat from 5 pounds to 10 pounds per week, and at the end of 5 months, she was making 12 pounds of butter fat per week."—L. B. Weaver, Grand Rapids Mich.
Mr. Weaver, followed the advice of Dr. LeGear, Graduate Veterinary Surgeon of 27 years experience, and is money ahead. Here is the Doctor's offer to you: Get a package of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders from your dealer, feed it to your horses, milk cows, sows, hogs and sheep as per direction and after a thorough trial, if results are not satisfactory, just return the empty carton to your dealer and your money will be cheerfully refunded.—Dr. L. B. LeGear Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WENT THROUGH MANY HANDS

But Secret Service Man Finally Found the Maker of That Counterfeit \$20 Bill.

The tracing of counterfeit bills back to the person responsible for their issue is a curious and exciting employment. The experts assigned by the government to this work are among the most skillful members of the secret service. The protection of the currency depends in large measure upon their efficiency, and the pains they take are almost infinite. A strange story told by one of these operatives illustrates the difficulties which they meet and overcome.

One day a bank clerk in Cincinnati detected a counterfeit \$20 bill in the deposit of a small retail grocer. The operative was sent for and undertook the case.

He found that the grocer received the bill from a shoe dealer, who had it from a dentist, who had it from somebody else, and so on, until finally the secret service man traced it to an invalid woman who had used it to pay her physician. When questioned, she said the money had been sent to her by her brother, who lived in New Orleans.

The operative took up the brother's pedigree, and was certain that he was the man wanted. He had a bad record, was the proprietor of a dive and was just the sort of person to be a confederate of counterfeiters. The operative went to New Orleans with the handcuffs in his pocket, but he was a little premature.

The man proved to the detective's complete satisfaction that he had received the money as rent for a small house he owned in Pittsburgh. The operative took the next train for Pittsburgh.

The tenant of the house proved to be a traveling oculist, who spent most of his time on the road. He was then away in the West, but the operative saw him on his return, and he at once recognized the bill. It had been given him by a patient in Cincinnati, the very point from which the operative had started.

The patient was a boss carpenter. The secret service man got his address from the oculist and made a bee-line for the carpenter. He had a premonition that something was going to happen, and he wasn't disappointed.

The carpenter was an honest old fellow, and told the detective without hesitation that he had received the bill from Mr. Smith for repairing his barn. Mr. Smith was the small grocer in whose bank deposit the counterfeit had turned up. The detective fled to his store as fast as a taxi could carry him and found it closed. He had left town. His shop, it was proved, was a mere blind.

Spotted Agent's Sale.

"I had a rather curious experience during the war," remarked the novelty salesman.

"What was that?" asked the genial shoe drummer.

"I tackled a factory where a great many women were employed and tried to sell them a patent pocket lighter."

"Of course, women didn't have much use for a thing like that."

"I should say not! Most of them had already learned how to strike a match on their overalls, man-fashion, and were so darned proud of the accomplishment I didn't make a sale."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

ASPIRIN FOR COLDS

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer



Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Laboratories of Elberfeld, Germany.

About King James.

King James I of England, had he lived in this modern age, might have been classed in that vast and familiar category we have for certain of our population known as "all front and no back," for his purse was slender and his desire for show beyond its compass. Very pious were the missives sent out to his nobles, asking assistance to meet the expenses of his queen's coronation and the celebration of his marriage festivities. His nobles rallied to his aid; even though it was necessary for them to borrow to do it. An autograph letter is in existence in which James I begs "the loan of some silver spoons to grace his marriage feast." In another letter he craved the loan of a pair of silk stockings from his dear Johnnie Slattes (the earl of Mar) for his own royal wearing at a reception he gave the Spanish ambassador, adding with a pathos peculiar to himself: "Ye wad na that your king suid appear a scrub on eie an occasion."

King Buried in Tree Trunk.

When Henry II was in Wales in 1177 receiving the submission of the princes, he chanced to hear the deeds of King Arthur sung by the Welsh, and was told the exact burial place of the hero of Glastonbury. Some years later the abbot of Glastonbury, the king's nephew, searched for the body, and found it buried in the trunk of a tree, beside that of Arthur's queen, Guinevere. When Glastonbury abbey was made a ruin in Henry VIII's time, the remains of King Arthur and his queen were swept away, according to the "London Telegraph." It was on Casbury hill in Somerset, the famed Camelot of Arthurian romance, that the British king prepared for his great stand against the Anglo-Saxons; and the name of Arthur still clings to the locality which has become known by the name of "Arthur's lane" and "Arthur's well."

He Could Have Been.

Mr. A. is a very enthusiastic lodge man, spending about five nights out of every seven at various lodge rooms—of all of which lodges he is a member. His wife, who is rather tolerant of the whole business, however, does occasionally get peeved enough to say a few sarcastic things. And the other night came her chance. For a wonder, her husband was at home for an evening, curled up in a rocking chair before the grate fire and reading busily. For a long time she sat silently watching him, then she asked, "John, what are you reading?" "My ritual," he answered. "Well, I must say," she remarked with some spirit, "if you had studied your marriage vows as much as you have studied that ritual you would be a model husband."

A Borneo Court of Justice.

If we were transported to the shores of Borneo, we might see a group of natives gathered together under the tropical palms, watching two men sitting on their haunches, facing each other across an earthenware dish containing lime-water. Each holds a clam in his raised hand, and, at a signal, drops it into the lime-water. It would not occur to us that this is a court of justice, that the two men leaning over the dish are litigants, and that he whose clam first winces on falling into the lime-water loses the case. The people of Borneo believe that their gods give this as a sign to show who is in the right.

The "Fairy Rings" of the Field.

Green circles in pastures or meadows were once thought to be the scene of midnight revels of the fairies. But the rational and scientific explanation of the phenomenon is that the rings are caused by the growth of the subterranean mycelium or fungi, which radiate outward to find fresh soil or nourishment. The circles are bare because the mushroom has exhausted the fertility of the earth so that grass cannot grow, but as soon as the fungi begin to decay the ground becomes fertilized by the rich nitrogenous products of decomposition, and the grass grows greener than ever.

Drawer That Will Not Jam.

A new anti-friction roller for furniture that has sliding parts is described by the Scientific American as a simple contrivance with a cylindrical steel roller which gets in a circular frame that fits perfectly into a five-eighth inch auger hole and has a flange that holds the roller one-sixteenth inch above the surface. The device is designed for use as a bearing for dresser drawers, extension tables and other articles of furniture that frequently cause trouble and give annoyance because of a tendency to stick.

Inventing the Blanket.

Poverty is responsible for the invention of the blanket. Years ago a man in England lost all his wealth and became very poor. One cold winter night in 1840 he used a piece of rough, unfinished cloth for a bed covering to keep himself warm, and from this makeshift bed covering he invented the blanket. The name of this man was Thomas Blanket, and the new kind of bedding has been known under the name of blanket ever since.—Detroit News.

Citrus Powders.

Announcement is made of the discovery of a successful process for reducing orange juice and lemon juice to dry powders, the method adopted being much like that employed for the production of powdered milk. Dry air, that has not too high a temperature, evaporates the juices to dryness, thus preserving the fresh flavor. When wanted for use, it is necessary merely to add water.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THIN PEOPLE NEED MORE IRON IN THE BLOOD

New Form of Liquid Iron Feeds the Tissues through the Blood—Builds Firm Flesh—Fills out the Hollows

Appearances count for a lot in this world, and if you are thin and scrawny and "below weight," you can't help but feel sensitive and envious of your neighbor who is plump and sturdy and who looks well nourished. But there is another side—thin people are usually sick people. The food they eat does not give them the proper nourishment—or perhaps they are extremely nervous. The blood does not make strength and nerve and flesh as it does in the normal person. It is a remarkable characteristic of Acid Iron Mineral—the new natural form of soluble iron—that it is a great flesh builder. Thin people who take it find after a short time that the hollows are filling out, that the flesh becomes firm and healthy, that even within so short a space as a single month, a becoming plumpness and soft curved lines of beauty have replaced angles and scrawiness. And with this increased weight comes a better appetite, more refreshing sleep and a marked increase in vigor in every way. Thin people can take Acid Iron Mineral to improve their appearance, and they will find their health benefited at the same time. Physicians say that this power to build new tissues and firm flesh is due to the extraordinary attraction the blood has for this particular combination of iron. Druggists refund the purchase price if you fail to get the result you seek.

For Sale by All Good Druggists. Burwell & Dunn and John M. Scott & Co., Charlotte, N. C., Distributors.

UNITED STATES LEADS ALL. Country Estimated to Have Coal Sufficient to Last for at Least 2,000 Years. Considering the world's sources of industrial energy, Svante Arrhenius finds that the United States leads in fuel, as in other resources, with coal probably sufficient for 2,000 years. England is in the most uncomfortable condition of any of the great coal-producing countries, and faces exhaustion of its mines within a little less than 200 years. Germany probably has coal enough for a little more than 1,000 years. The world's production of mineral oils represents not quite 3 per cent of the energy contained in the yearly production of coal, and it is urged that the supply should be reserved for lighting and heating. Natural gas offers only a small total of energy as compared with oil. The available part of the United States is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the estimated coal, and the condition in Europe is about the same. Turning to water power, it is found that 0.5 horse power per individual would supply the present need for industrial energy, and that this is the latest corrected showing of available total horse power, and became very poor. One cold winter night in 1840 he used a piece of rough, unfinished cloth for a bed covering to keep himself warm, and from this makeshift bed covering he invented the blanket. The name of this man was Thomas Blanket, and the new kind of bedding has been known under the name of blanket ever since.—Detroit News.

remarkable Checker Boards. Probably the most extraordinary checker board in the world was constructed at St. Leonards, in Sussex, England, in 1881. It was made of solid bricks of concrete, three feet thick, and its surface covered an area of 625 feet. The pieces were moved by hooked iron rods, making the game of value as a physical as well as a mental exercise. A checker board which was presented to Bismarck at the height of his fame is said to have been the most costly thing of its kind ever made. The squares were made of gold and silver inlaid upon an ebony case. There were 24 checkers, 12 of gold and 12 of silver. In the center of each gold piece was a ruby, while each of the silver pieces was adorned with a diamond. The outfit was valued at that time at about \$100,000.

"DIAMOND DYE" OLD GARMENTS LIKE NEW. Any woman can dye faded, shabby wearing apparel, whether wool, silk, cotton, linen or mixed goods to any color, but like new, by following simple directions in each package of "Diamond Dye".