

Absence of Disease Isn't Health; You Need Vitality, Energy

You may have no particular disease, and yet fall far short of enjoying real health. To be actually healthy you must be sturdy, alert, vigorous, a-sparkle with enthusiasm and the joy of living—fairly bubbling over with vitality and energy. Are you thus?

If you are well, yet listless and unambitious, it is because you lack some quality that would fill you with vim and drive, and nine times out of ten the sole cause of this lack is found to be disordered, weak blood.

Wholesome blood is the very fountain source of that energy which puts spring into your muscles, snap into your step and spar-

kle into your eyes. If you want all this, begin right now to enrich your blood stream.

You will find, as thousands of others have found in the last fifty years, that S.S.S. is an excellent remedy to do this for you, one that removes the poisonous impurities and helps build your blood into a rich, nourishing supply. S.S.S. is an herb compound, discovered by the Indians, and still made as they made it.

Get S.S.S. from your druggist today. Start taking, and then if you want expert medical advice free, write in detail about your condition to Chief Medical Advisor, 862 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Standard for over 50 years

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Spohn's Distemper Compound

to break it up and get them back in condition. Twenty-seven years' use has made "SPHOEN" indispensable in treating Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Distemper with their resulting complications, and all diseases of the throat, nose and lungs. Acts marvelously as preventive; acts equally well as cure. 60 cents and \$1.15 per bottle. At all drug stores.
SPHOEN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOSHEN, IND.

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CHILL TONIC
WARDS OFF MALARIA AND RESTORES STRENGTH. TRY IT.
If not sold by your druggist, write Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Not Spring Fever
But Malaria
CAUSES THAT LAZY
TIRED FEELING.

WERE OTHERS IN THE FIELD

School Superintendent Learned That He Was Not Alone in His Devotion to Fair One.

The superintendent of schools in a small Indiana town recently persuaded the school board to revoke its ruling to employ only single women as teachers in the school. At the first school at which he called he tried to joke the young teachers. "Now you'll all be getting married," he laughed. "Have any of you been getting any proposals since the ruling was passed?"

Accidentally his eyes happened to meet those of the young teacher in whom every one knew he was interested. She thought the question was addressed to her and blushing answered, "Just three others besides yours."

Amid the roars of the other teachers the young superintendent made his exit from that building. But never since that day has he mentioned the new ruling.—Indianapolis News.

Hoary Old Asia.

The history of Asia goes back very far. One of the earliest events recorded and regarded as authentic is the founding of the temple of Bel at Nippur, 6090 B. C. The Accadian-Sumerian kingdoms are placed at the head of the ruling powers. When they commenced is not clear but they continued to the year 2230 B. C.

GRAMMAR AS IT IS WRIT

Evidently the Third Man Had "Slipped Up" on the Spelling of Some-what Familiar Word.

First Sergeant Grizzell of the Spokane recruiting station vouches for the following incident, which occurred when three of the applicants of that station were making an application to the director of the United States Marine Corps Institute, Quantico, Va.

Two of the applicants had spelled the word grammar as "grammer," and were busily making corrections when the third applicant came along. He asked:

"What are you changing your word grammar for?"

"Why, we spelled it wrong," answered one of the applicants.

"Give me that rubber," said the third man. "Darned if I ain't spelled it with two m's myself."—Recruiter's Bulletin.

Manhattan Losing Its Population.

The city of New York is losing its population on account of the high rents demanded. This is shown by the great increase in the number of commutation tickets which have been sold in the past few months to points on Long Island.

Requirements.

"It requires dollars to get into the fast set." "And sense to keep out of it."

It's So Easy to Make the Change

There's no bother and no sacrifice in turning away from the ills which sometimes come from tea and coffee, when you decide on

POSTUM CEREAL

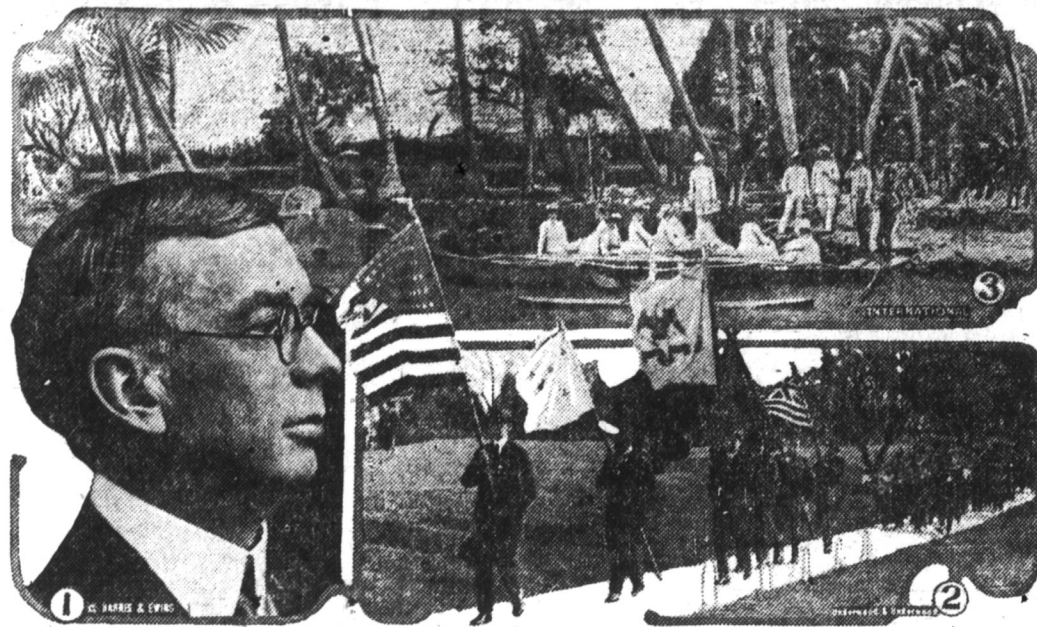
Then you have a rich, full-bodied table beverage which fully satisfies the taste—and there's no ingredient to harm nerves or digestion.

Thousands have changed to Postum as the better meal-time drink and they don't turn back.

Suppose you try the change for ten days and note the result.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.



1—New portrait of Col. George Harvey, nominated by President Harding to be ambassador to Great Britain and confirmed by the senate. 2—Sons of the American Revolution on way to Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington on anniversary of Battle of Lexington. 3—Scene on the island of Yap, showing American visitors in a native canoe and, at left, two pieces of the ancient "stone money."

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Crisis Reached in Reparations Matter, With the Germans Still Evasive.

SIMONS MAKES NEW OFFER

Total War Damage Bill Formally Presented by the Allies—Knox Peace Resolution on Way to Passage—Naval Holiday Move Checked.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It would be foolish to attempt to predict what will be happening in and to Germany in connection with the reparations dispute by the time this reaches the reader. It all depends on developments during the week-end, so the most that can be done is to tell what has taken place up to the time of writing.

Early in the week the German government, really alarmed by the preparations of the allies to enforce penalties, transmitted to Washington a revised offer which it was hoped would be submitted to the allied governments as a basis for further negotiations. In this Doctor Simons proposed Germany should engage to pay approximately \$12,500,000,000 principal which with interest would total about \$50,000,000,000. The allies have fixed the principal at \$21,000,000,000 and the total with interest at \$56,000,000,000. The suggested methods of carrying out the engagement are too complicated for discussion here, and indeed the allies found them so vague that further explanation was demanded. What France, at least, considered a "joker" in the offer appeared in the conditions appended, reading:

"Germany only considers these proposals as capable of acceptance if the regime of sanctions stops immediately; if the actual basis of German production is not further restricted and if Germany is admitted to world traffic and is relieved from unproductive expenses."

This of course meant there should be no further occupation of German territory and, presumably, that Germany should be left in possession of all of upper Silesia.

Berlin also suggested that "in case the United States and the allies should wish it, Germany will be disposed to take over to the limit of her capacity payment of allied obligations to the United States with regard to their debts to the latter." This plan has been broached before but met with little favor either in the allied countries or in the United States.

Secretary Hughes conferred with the ambassadors of the allied governments concerning the new proposals, and they were discussed in the capitals of Europe; and up to date the belief was general that they were not good enough to warrant the American government in formally presenting them to the allies. At the same time it was felt that the offer was worth further consideration, especially in view of a persistent report that Doctor Simons had assured Secretary Hughes of his willingness for a reasonable amelioration of his proposals. Many of the diplomats in Paris were said to believe a conference, with the United States participating, at which Germany would be permitted to discuss, instead of merely being dictated to, would result in important progress being made toward a solution of the reparations question. Lloyd George told the house of commons the new offer was thoroughly unsatisfactory.

The allied reparations commission, which by the treaty of Versailles was bound to fix before May 1 the sum Germany must pay, concluded its labors on Wednesday. The head of the German commission was summoned and the bill formally presented to him. The total sum demanded is a principal of \$21,000,000,000 gold marks, normally \$34,000,000,000, which with interest over 42 years amounts to 228,000,000,

000 gold marks. The commission in its communique said:

"In fixing this amount the reparations commission had effected the necessary deductions from the amount of damages in order to make allowance for restitutions effected or to be effected in execution of article 238, and in consequence no credit will be allowed to Germany in respect to such restitutions."

"The commission has not included in the above amount the sum in respect to further obligations incumbent on Germany in virtue of the third paragraph of article 232 to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from allies and associated governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of 3 per cent on such sums."

Premier Briand was given full liberty of action by the French chamber of deputies after he had declared: "On May 1 satisfactory proposals, with acceptable guarantees, are not made by the German government the Ruhr will be occupied."

Prime Minister Lloyd George already had assured the house of commons that if the German proposals were unsatisfactory Great Britain would support France in occupation of the Ruhr. Whether this occupation would be for the enforcement of the treaty of Versailles or the Paris January agreement was not made clear in either Paris or London. The French have been insisting that Germany's violation of the treaty would alone be sufficient to justify the seizure of more territory. Nobody, outside of Germany, disputes this but many are of the opinion that thus to curb further Germany's productive power would only make it more difficult to extract the reparations from her.

That the Knox resolution formally ending the state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary will be adopted by the United States senate seems assured, though the debate may be extended. The foreign relations committee has made a favorable report on the resolution, only Senators Pittman of Nevada, Pomerene of Ohio and Swanson of Virginia, all Democrats, voting in the negative. House leaders have given assurance that the house will follow the lead of the senate. Representative Fish of New York has introduced a resolution for withdrawal of American occupational forces from Germany immediately on approval of the Knox resolution. It is not at all certain that the Fish measure will meet with approval, the disposition being rather to leave the question of withdrawal to the administration.

Despite the efforts to compel early action toward a naval holiday, by providing that expenditure of appropriations for warships shall be conditioned on the President's inviting all nations to discuss disarmament, it seems certain congress will not at this time take any action in the way of reducing naval armament. This, it is said, is due to the increasing tension of the relations between the United States and Japan. According to Washington dispatches, Secretary Hughes has explained the situation to the leaders handling the pending house appropriation bill for the navy, and President Harding invited Chairman Porter and Representative Rogers of the House committee on foreign affairs, to discuss with him the international situation and its bearing on pending legislation.

Japanese statesmen are being quoted rather volubly to the effect that Japan has no desire to acquire the Philippines and prefers that America should retain possession of the islands to keep them peaceful and orderly. Viscount Kato, former foreign minister, adds that the Japanese, however, do not want to see the Philippines strongly fortified and that they are very much concerned about the concentration of naval power in the Pacific. He then said vehemently: "There is no reason why the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be renewed. This may sound strange, coming from a man who had an important part in drafting the alliance. If Great Britain or Australia thinks that Japan is eager to get an alliance under any conditions that may be imposed they are much mistaken."

If the British naval authorities are to be believed, the Japanese naval program is largely bluff. They say that if the present naval programs of the three leading naval powers are carried out until 1925, the United States will have 18 capital ships embodying the naval lessons of the late war, Japan, 11 and Great Britain five.

The present naval strength of the three powers, according to information in the possession of the British is as follows:

Great Britain: Capital ships, 30; light cruisers, 51; destroyers, 185, and submarines, 96.

The United States: Capital ships, 36; light cruisers, 15; destroyers, 284, and submarines, 103.

Japan: Capital ships, 21; light cruisers, 17; destroyers, 87, and submarines, 23.

The week closed with much brighter prospects for a settlement of the strike of British coal miners. Sir Robert Lorne, acting for the government, held a series of meetings with the miners' delegates and made new offers which included the suggestion of a wage reduction of 3 shillings per shift. The miners are willing to accept a reduction of 2 shillings, and it may be the government will arrange a subsidy to meet the difference. This would amount to \$500,000 monthly while the industry is being reorganized. It was thought the delegates would recommend that the members of the union accept the proposed plan. Meanwhile the miners and owners have agreed to plans for the protection of the mines, and the railway men's union has modified its order against handling coal so that it does not apply to fuel for domestic purposes, hospitals and public utilities.

The railway workers of the United States had their innings before the railway labor board last week. B. M. Jewell was their first witness in their effort to retain the present wage scales. He presented a mass of evidence to support the unions' two principal points—that living costs have outrun pay rates and that wages in the only other basic industries comparable to railroading, coal mining and steel making, have not been reduced.

His argument also was framed to show that the railroads have not operated with economy and efficiency, as required by the transportation act, and that the "same financial interests which control the railroads also control the production of fuel, timber, equipment, oil and other supplies and that they have determined upon a policy of decreasing railroad expenses by reducing wages and at the same time charging unwarranted and unreasonable prices for supplies which the railroads must purchase."

In the Chicago district the dispute between building contractors and the Building Trades council reached a crisis. The unions having refused to accept a reduction in wages of skilled men from \$1.25 to \$1 an hour, the Building Construction Employers' association and the Associated Builders issued a formal "lockout" order to go into effect on May 1. As a result, work has stopped on about \$10,000,000 worth of building operations in that district.

A committee of the Illinois legislature has uncovered graft, fraud and extortion in the building trades in Chicago and vicinity and it is expected the grand jury will indict many labor leaders and others involved. Every one who knows anything about labor conditions there knew this crookedness was being practiced, but the trouble was to get the victims to tell the truth. Some of them, evidently, have overcome their fears and done so.

Almost without opposition, the McCormick budget bill was passed by the senate, and a similar measure was assured of passage through the lower house. The senate bill, substantially the same as the one President Wilson vetoed, creates a budget bureau to prepare estimates of departmental expenditures and requires the President to submit an annual budget based on estimated receipts. It also creates the office of controller general for the auditing and accounting of all governmental expenditures.

Gives Tanlac Credit For Splendid Health



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"I used to think all the Tanlac testimonials were exaggerated, but I have felt thankful a thousand times I ever believed in it strong enough to give the medicine a trial," said T. J. Parker, well-known salesman for Gately's Clothing Store, residing at 4246 Juneau St., Seattle, Wash.

"Several years ago I commenced having periodic spells of sickness and a few months ago I had an attack that I thought would finish me. When I did finally get up, I was scarcely able to go. I had no appetite and what little I forced myself to eat caused so much gas on my stomach I could hardly get my breath.

"At night I was often so bloated I couldn't breathe while lying down and just had to sit up and struggle for air. At times I had cramps so bad I could hardly endure it.

"My liver was sluggish and sometimes I got so dizzy I would nearly fall. I felt tired and miserable all the time, couldn't even sleep and for days at a time I wasn't able to go to work. "Well, a friend of mine finally got me to try Tanlac, and it certainly has done a good job for me. My appetite is fine now and although I am eating just anything, I want and as much as I please, my stomach never gives me the least trouble. I have picked up in weight, my strength has come back to me, and I am now enjoying the best of health.

"All the men at the store know Tanlac put me back on my feet, and I am glad to give this statement for what it may be worth to others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.

Immune.
James—May I kiss you?
Eileen—They say kissing tends to the propagation of microbes.

James—Well, you kiss me, then, I'm not afraid of them.—Carolina Tar Baby.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT

When shoes pinch or corns and bunions ache, get a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions, gives instant relief to smarting, aching, swollen feet. 1,500,000 pounds of powder for the feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.—Adv.

Steady Stream.

A Brazilian living in New York has invented a machine to cast piston rings at a rate of 18,000 to 20,000 a day by whirling molten metal into shape by centrifugal force.

A Lady of Distinction

Is recognized by the delicate fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores, followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Adv.

Safer to Elope.

He—Will you marry me if I ask your father's consent?
She—I'm afraid not.

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