

THE EXPERIMENT

By MOLLIE MATHER

Patricia's guardian sighed. It was not the first time that his niece had brought from him this sign of distress.

"My dear Bob," he said, "I don't see how I can influence Patsy to marry you, though that is the dearest wish of my heart. You have those staying qualities that Patricia's willfulness needs. Why is she averse to you?"

"Averse!" Bob exclaimed, indignantly. "Why, Pat loves me—as much as she can settle down to love anybody."

The man leaning against the desk smiled.

"When she will, she will," he quoted, "and you may depend on it. When she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't."

"Did you ever try making Patsy jealous? I've heard that is a great remedy for tardiness in love."

"I've thought I'd like to try her out on that," Bob said.

A stenographer entered the office at this moment, and gathering up some notes left the room.

"I will see you presently, Miss Orme," the lawyer said. The young woman smiled. Bob wheeled about as she smiled.

"Jove!" he exclaimed, "what a graceful, ladylike girl. Poise, Barney, poise, in every line. Where'd she come from?"

Barnett Adams sank into a chair.

"I've just thought of a possible plan, Bob," he returned. "Better stay a few minutes. Miss Orme is a particular friend of Pat's. You have not been privileged to meet her, because the girl forswears society in general. She was Patricia's college chum. It was Pat who persuaded me to employ her, and Miss Orme has made good in the business world. Occasionally Pat brings her to take dinner with us. Miss Orme is always eager to show her gratitude to me for my interest in her behalf. Also, she knows our delightful, provoking Patsy well. And is as anxious as I for her future welfare. All of which," added Barnett Adams, "leads up to the plan which I am considering. It might be well to ask Pat to invite her friend to the house for several evenings—and if you happened in, that would appear only the natural thing. Miss Orme forewarned, would, I think, be able to resist your dangerous fascination, Bob, if you should devote yourself to her for a short space of time. If our difficult charge shows signs of jealousy—well, then, press your advantage."

Bob, passing out later through an adjoining office, glanced toward the smooth, dark head of Miss Olive Orme and thought that his task would not be a hard one.

"Of course I'll ask Ollie, the dear," Patsy warmly assured her uncle that evening—and in return for my willingness, you'll come out of your shell, guardian Barney, won't you?"

"It's one thing being a bachelor by preference—and another to be selfish in your own satisfaction. I'll let Bob come, and we will have a jolly evening together."

The evening, when it arrived, was not as jolly as anticipated. And there seemed to be no reason for this. Patricia, at the piano, could not understand what was the matter. Uncle Barnett had come obligingly "out of his shell"—or out of his usual comfortable place in his study, and Olive Orme was her gay, old-time, college self. Bob was apparently charmed with this heretofore unknown friend of Patsy's, and ignoring Uncle Barney, lingered to chat at her side. Patricia remained at the piano. She was alone—a novel experience for the popular young woman. When Miss Orme arose to go, Bob, with a hurried excuse to Patricia, went with her.

"Wouldn't do to let the girl go home alone," he whispered.

Patsy gathered up her music. "Good-night," she abruptly told her guardian.

Patricia's guardian was sadly distressed—and the ball which he had started rolling was now impossible to stop.

Without invitation the formerly distant Miss Orme came frequently to Patricia's home to spend an evening, and on these evenings Bob also would be sure to appear.

Back in the office the employer regarded his stenographer with increasing coldness. And while Miss Orme appeared to be perplexed by this attitude, she was not distressed.

After a succession of sleepless nights Barnett Adams felt called upon to ask his former favorite a question. He summoned Bob.

"Your plan?" he asked caustically. "May I be permitted to know if it has had the desired result, or have you become indifferent regarding that result?"

Bob grinned.

"Those two precious girls have been taking us in," he said.

"Seems that Olive dropped a hint of our experiment and they decided to play up to us. However, Patsy is going to marry me. Says she had no idea that I could play the flirting game so expertly, and cannot afford to take further risk. And Patsy also," he added, "Bob, the girl widens her eyes."

"The experiment has shown her the state of your feelings," he said toward Olive. And as far as Olive is concerned—Pat thinks we might make it a double wedding."

"You can't beat Patricia," her lover added proudly.

BRIEF, INTERESTING FACTS

Figures and Historical Mention of Interest.

Dearborn Independent.
In Schaerbeck, Belgium, is a small museum, dedicated to the remembrance of the eight women who were executed by the Germans during their occupation of Antwerp and Brussels.

To keep within the budget, Cincinnati officials are utilizing moonshine whiskey, seized by the police, as an anti-freeze aid for radiators of city automobiles, thus saving the expense of alcohol.

Furbearing and game animals are to be introduced on islands in South-eastern Alaska. Rabbits will be placed on certain islands as food for the fur bearers and man while other islands will be stocked with mink, marten and beaver and possibly elk.

The government of Switzerland has subsidized the potato-growing industry by contracting to purchase potatoes from the producers at from \$1.71 to \$1.90 for 220 pounds, delivered at the station of shipment, the government standing all transportation costs.

A new Mexican fiber known as "Malvasisco," is said to be a substitute for jute. This plant grows abundantly in the humid level lands near the rivers and at present is employed for making brooms.

Taxes on farm land have more than doubled during the past eight years. The average tax per acre in 1922 was 71 cents as compared with 31 cents in 1914.

The faithful negroes who stood by their masters during the Civil War were voted pensions by the South Carolina legislature. The pensions are to be granted under virtually the same conditions as those now paid to Confederate veterans.

An ancient manuscript dealing with King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba contains the earliest historical reference to airplanes. The manuscript declares, "King Solomon gave the Queen of Sheba a vessel wherein one could traverse the air (or wind)."

Professor Albert Einstein has resigned from the League of Nations.

Whales acquire barnacles the same as do ships. However, they do not cause the whale any discomfort.

A day of dense fog costs London nearly \$5,000,000 in loss of wages, extra lighting, cost of delay, extra transportation and extra laundings.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who is 86 years old and has served 46 years as a representative of Illinois in Congress, arrived in Chicago and said he was looking for a "job with a future."

Near the close of the New Year in Japan, the housewives get busy and inspect carefully breakfast, dinner and tea sets. Each piece of china or earthenware which shows a crack is singled out, and a new piece is bought in its place. Cracked china brings ill luck, according to the Japanese belief.

A municipal ordinance in Amsterdam forbids that one front door shall give entrance to more than nine flats, and one staircase to more than six flats.

In the United States alone we are now patenting inventions at the rate of 40,000 a year.

Original Verses of Burns Found.

Four original verses written by Robert Burns were discovered in an old volume recently offered for sale in London. Inscribed in pencil, they have been inked carefully over by the first owner of the book, a friend of the national Scottish poet.—London Answers.

Stevenson's Warning.

A day or two after his death this writing was found on the desk of Robert Louis Stevenson: "Now do take warning by me. I am set up by a beneficent Providence at the corner of the road, to warn you to flee from the hebetude that is to follow. So remember to keep well; and remember rather anything than not to keep well; and again I say rather anything than not to keep well."



A VARICOLORED SILK KNITTED coat is worn with a pleated skirt of tan ribbed silk, with insets of Egyptian prints. The stockings are a motley array of colors to hold to the atmosphere of the entire outfit.

WHITE OR YELLOW CORN.

Value for Feeding Purposes.
By J. H. McLeod, Livestock Specialist.

Which is the better corn for stock feeding, white or yellow? This is a question that has often been argued by farmers and stockmen. The usual answer has been where an answer has been attempted, that there was no difference in the feeding value. One corn was merely yellow in color and the other white, but the chemical composition was the same.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station, however, has given a definite answer to the above question. Corn and tankage has for a number of years been considered a standard ration for hogs. Two lots of pigs weighing on an average of sixty-five pounds were used in the test. One lot was self-fed white corn and tankage and the other lot self-fed yellow corn and tankage. The lot fed with the white corn and tankage gained .77 pounds each day and required 473 pounds of corn and forty-eight pounds of tankage to make 100 pounds gain. On the other hand the lot fed yellow corn and tankage gained 1.04 pounds per head per day and only required 424 pounds of corn and 45 pounds of tankage for each 100 pounds gain. In other words, the pigs fed on yellow corn required 69 pounds less corn and three pounds less tankage for each 100 pounds gain and in addition gained .27 pounds more per head per day.

A similar test was also carried on in feeding of white corn and skimmed milk compared with yellow corn and skim milk. Those fed with the yellow corn and skim milk did well upon the ration but those receiving the white corn and skim milk were unthrifty and a number of the pigs took the rickets (known among some farmers as rheumatism).

The above tests do not prove that white corn is not a good and satisfactory feed for pigs. When the pigs were placed on a green pasture or fed a small amount of alfalfa hay or some other legume hay to pigs fed on white corn then made just as satisfactory gains as those fed on the yellow corn.

The difference between the white and yellow corn is simply that the yellow corn contains a so-called fat soluble vitamin that the white corn does not possess. All green feeds, however, contain this ingredient and when fed in connection with white corn satisfactory results are secured.

No difference has been noticed in the results from the feeding of white and yellow corn to horses and cattle.—Southern Planter.

BLUFFING DEATH.

Seventeen creatures stand this morning peering from their cells in death row in the State's prison at Raleigh. It is an unusual day with them, for sometime as the hours drag along one of their number will be led forth from his cell and be marched down the corridor to his seat in the State's death chair.

The remaining inmates of death row are blanched and hushed for today. Tomorrow they will laugh and joke again and kid each other with the talk about the pardons and reprieves and new trials and final escape. The correspondent who writes the story of their doings implies that they believe all this, but they do not. As they kid each other they are trying to kid themselves, not in believing that they will escape but into bluffing death. This is their feeble effort to save themselves from the reality. They do not expect to escape, what they expect is to kill the pain and terror of facing death. Subconsciously they strive to protect themselves from staggering when they meet the Monster. If they can pass the horror before it comes in reality, they will not quail at last. This is a mental trick that men practice without knowing it. Sometimes it is called brazenness. But it is not brazenness. It is the victim's only pass at self defense, his only way of breaking the force of a disagreeable fact or shielding himself from securing, more than he can stand, the pangs of disgrace. The man who tells a lie is apt to make little of lying. The trial is used as a self defense measure against both mental and physical suffering, in fact against all the stern facts of life.

So we may not think harshly of the poor devils because they joke and seem not as greatly impressed with their fate as the honorable law expects them to be.

It is observed that never before were so many men awaiting The Day in their cells along death row. People who believe that legalized death is a panacea for crime may explain why the number is larger and not smaller. Such persons are performing about the same mental trick that the citizens of death row are employing—substituting fancy for fact with a doggedness that is all too apparent. The death sentence may not prevent crime, but it ought to, therefore we will keep at it.

A member of the prison board has sought to have the legislature say that the newspapers should not publish accounts of executions. This is his unconscious wish. This is his death wish. He can no longer stand the test of reason. If the public thinks so much about it the public might stop it. It must not be subjected the publicity. He quietly ignores the main argument for death—that it will act as a deterrent. If it so acts, the news should be spread far and wide and not hushed up. The State made a retreat from its main position when it decreed that executions should no longer be public in the county seats where the crime was committed, but must be done in Raleigh. Now, this representative of the electric chair would make another retreat. He would not even allow any publicity of the matter. The State is really ashamed that it cannot prevent crime by killing the criminal. But because at bottom execution for prevention, we make a fetish of capital punishment and excuse in every way its ineffectiveness.

The denizens of death row kid themselves to bluff death. We kid ourselves to keep it up.

BUILD A HOME NOW!

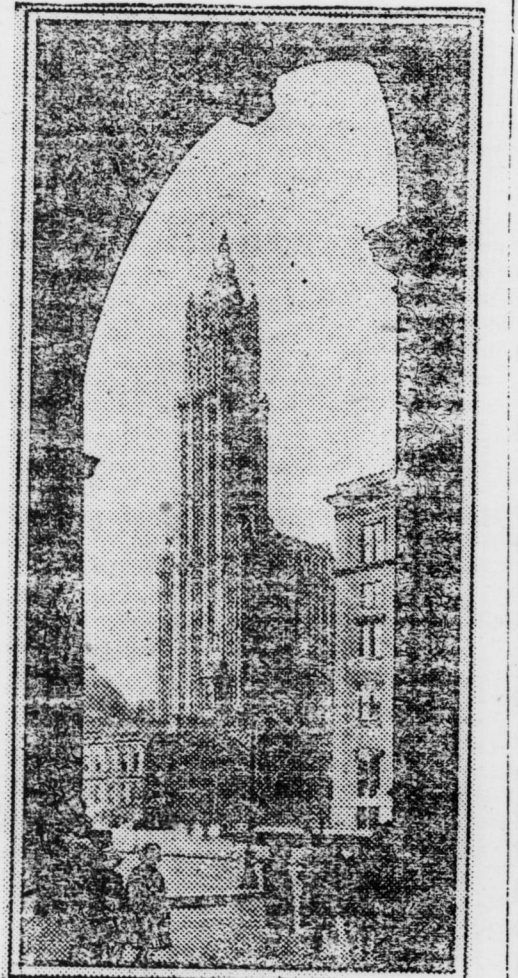
SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

Raleigh, Apr. 16.—If you could step into some of the rural communities where "demonstration" work is being done you would find one day or one week schools being conducted where men and women come together to learn to be better farmers and better home makers, says Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of home demonstration work for the State college and State Department of Agriculture. Mrs. McKimmon states that part of the day is being taken up by subjects of common interest such as poultry, dairy work, gardening and how to market surplus produce. Then a time is set aside when the men get instruction in their farm problems and the women go into a separate room to discuss the convenient arrangement of their kitchens, for saving steps, how to plan a well balanced meal, or how to make their spring dresses and hats. Dinner is generally served picnic style at noon. Mrs. McKimmon reports that Cabarrus county, with the farm and home agents as instructors, held 12 of these meetings in March with an attendance of 884. Buncombe county reports 27 such meetings in March with an attendance of 2,781. One week of these meetings was given over to co-operation with the Buncombe County Farmer's Federation in its effort to instruct growers in marketing methods and methods of treating potato diseases.

One feature of a week's home demonstration school held for the rural women of Rowan county by the home agent was the selection, preparation and serving of a well balanced meal. The women first drew for seats at the table which would accommodate a lunch.

Certain others attending the school were selected to serve these. The fourteen women and fifty girls remaining constituted an interested audience acting each point as it was explained by the specialist or home agent. The demonstration included setting the table and through every reason for selecting protein, starch, sweets, fats, green vegetables or fruit for the family diet.

Mrs. McKimmon finds that the rural women of North Carolina are now learning to select this food wisely and to prepare it well.



"CATHEDRAL OF COMMERCE."

An artistic and unpublished view of the world's biggest building, the towering Woolworth building, seen through the arches of the Municipal Building—arches that serve so much as a down town trysting place for lovers.

Progress.
The man who is ready to give pledge that the opinion he will hold tomorrow will be precisely the opinion he holds today has either thought very little, or to little purpose, or has resolved to quit thinking altogether.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Sinister Earrings.
Men, as well as women, wore earrings quite long ago in Europe, and there was more than ornament in their intention. The earrings were really little cases or pockets which held poison. Life was cheap; if you got tired of it you simply unscrewed your earrings and drank the poison.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by T. B. Patterson and wife, Anna Patterson, dated March 29, 1917, which mortgage deed is duly registered in the office of the register of deeds for Chatham county, in book number F. F. at page 460, payment of the bond accompanying said mortgage deed having been demanded and refused, I will on the 14th day of May, 1923, at the court house door in Pittsboro, Chatham county, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock noon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tract of land:

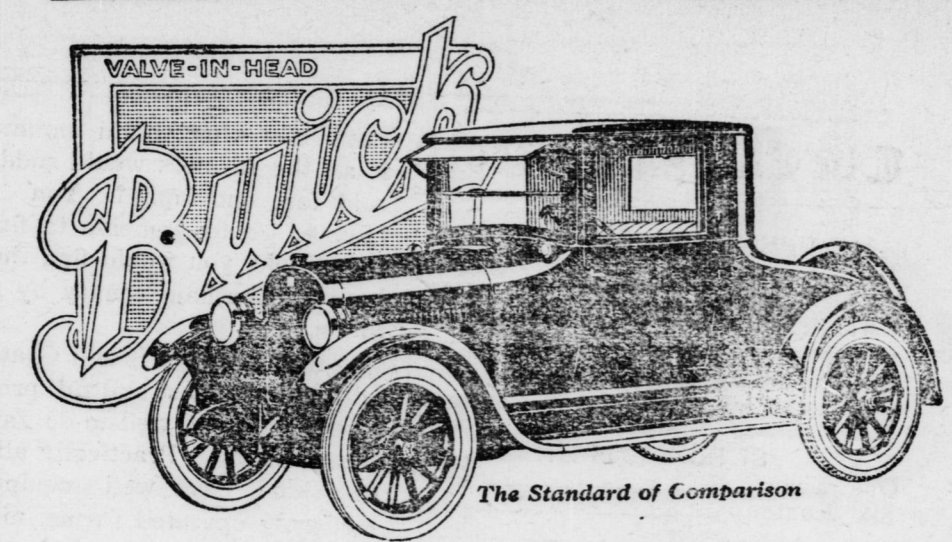
Beginning at a large sweet gum Moore's corner, and running north, 67 1/2 degrees, east 30 poles to a stone; thence with Houston's line south 2 degrees west 54 poles to a stone; thence south 76 1/2 degrees west 26 poles to a stone; thence north 5 degrees east 15 poles to a stone; thence north 29 degrees east 18 poles to a stone; thence north 32 degrees west 19 poles to the beginning. Containing 7 5/16 acres, more or less.

This April 12th, 1923.

Place: Court house door at Pittsboro, N. C.

Time: May 14th, 1923, at noon.

Terms: cash.
F. A. HOUSTON,
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. Mortgagee.
May 10-1923.



A Cozy, Comfortable Coupe for Three

This Buick 3-passenger Coupe is economical and at the same time exceedingly comfortable for business, professional and family use.

Its wide doors open to an interior with every refinement and convenience for perfect comfort all the year. Its fine plush covered seat is low and comfortable. Disappearing door windows and adjustable windshields enable occupants to catch the summer breeze or exclude winter's cold.

Notable improvements in engine and spring suspension have materially increased roadability and stamina.

Fours		Sixes	
2 Pass. Road.	\$ 865	2 Pass. Road.	\$1175
5 Pass. Tour.	855	4 Pass. Coupe	\$1895
3 Pass. Coupe	1175	5 Pass. Tour.	1195
5 Pass. Sedan	1395	7 Pass. Tour.	1435
5 Pass. Tour.	1325	5 Pass. Tour.	2195
Sedan	1025	Sedan	1935
Sport Road.	1025	5 Pass. Sedan	1985
		Sport Touring	1675

Prices f. o. b. Buick Factories; government tax to be added. Ask about the G. M. A. C. Purchase Plan, which provides for deferred payments. D-16-33-19P

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them.
BROWN - BUICK SERVICE STATION,
SANFORD, — — — NORTH CAROLINA.
Distributors: — Chatham, Lee, Moore and Montgomery

A BANK

is more than a private business enterprise. Its relations with its customers and, indeed, with the community in which it operates, makes it essentially a servant of the public. It is judged, as it should be judged, by the quality of the service it renders.

We desire to be judged by this standard, by the quality of our contribution to the upbuilding of the community—a conservative institution, but awake always to the necessities of its customers and the development of industry.

Banking Loan and Trust Co.,

SANFORD, — — — NORTH CAROLINA
R. E. Carrington, W. W. Robards, J. W. Cunningham,
President Vice-Pres. Cashier.

JONESBORO: I. P. Lasater, Cashier
MONCURE: J. K. Barnes.

STATEMENT.

U. S. BRANCH OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Condition December 31, 1922, as shown by statement filed.
Amount of Ledger Assets December 31st of previous year, \$7,473,914.41; Increase of paid-up Capital, Total Income—From Policyholders, \$4,315,600.15; Miscellaneous, \$478,797.63; Total, \$4,794,397.78.
Disbursements—To Policy holders, \$1,791,749.39; Miscellaneous, \$2,688,321.15; Total, \$4,480,070.54.
Fire Risks—Written or renewed during year, \$546,596,466. In \$2,688,329.15; Total, \$4,486,078.54.
All Other Risks—Written or renewed during year, \$652,321,243, In force, \$117,230,934.

ASSETS.
Value of Bonds and Stocks \$6,047,151.13.
Cash in Company's Office \$5,189.16.
Deposited in Trust Companies and Banks on interest \$648,448.82.
Agents' balances, representing business written subsequent to October 1, 1922, \$358,138.27.
Agents' balances, representing business prior to October 1, 1922, \$39,908.18.
Bills receivable, taken for other risks \$2,482.16.
Interest and Rents due and accrued \$59,785.59.
All other Assets, as detailed in statement \$266,688.80.
Total \$7,928,686.11.
Less Assets not admitted \$62,760.94.
Total admitted Assets \$7,865,925.17.

LIABILITIES.
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims \$1,116,957.00.
Unearned premiums \$3,358,236.01.
Salaries, rents, expenses, accounts, fees, etc., due or accrued \$2,500.00.
Estimated amount payable for Federal, State, county and municipal taxes due or accrued \$140,685.25.
Contingent commissions, or other charges due or accrued \$47,182.45.
All other liabilities, as detailed in statement \$59,785.59.
Total amount of all Liabilities except Capital, \$4,701,189.71.
Surplus as regards Policyholders \$3,164,735.45.
Total Liabilities, \$7,865,925.17.

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING 1922.

Fire Risks written \$3,943,775.00; Premiums received, \$64,327.97.
All other Risks written \$ 363,502.00; Premiums received, \$ 1,117.91.
Losses incurred—Fire \$ 28,262.92; Paid, \$29,520.92.
Losses incurred—All other \$ 9.00; Paid, \$ 9.00.

United States Manager, John H. Packard, London, Eng.
Home Office
Attorney for service: Stacey W. Wade Insurance Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 3, 1923.

I, STACEY W. WADE, Insurance Commissioner, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct abstract of the statement of the U. S. Branch of LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, of London, Eng., filed with this Department, showing the condition of said Company, on the 31st day of December, 1922.

Witness my hand and official seal, the day and year above written.
STACEY W. WADE, Insurance Commissioner.