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For Frost Bites and Chapped Skin.

For frost bitten ears, fingers and toes; chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold sores, red and rough skin, there is nothing to equal Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Stops the pain at once and heals quickly. In every home there should be a box handy all the time. Best remedy for all skin diseases, itching eczema, tetter, piles, etc. 25c. All druggists or by mail.

H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Ramseur Items.

Miss Lilla Richardson of Ashboro was the guest of her friend, Miss Lella Ferree, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Dikhouse are receiving the congratulations of many friends upon the arrival of a fine son at their house last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes of Franklinsville spent Sunday with Mr. Bud Scott.

It looks very natural and good to his many friends to see Mr. W. H. Watkins out on the streets again.

Messrs. Clarence Frazier and Fred Finlison of Liberty were visitors in town Sunday.

Mr. Vernon Williams of High Point is visiting his parents and brothers in the community.

Miss Essie King of Durham visited her parents last Sunday.

Mr. Walter King of Birmingham, Ala. is at home for several days.

Mrs. Hurley, widow of the late Mr. Joe Hurley, died at her home in Ramseur January 25. She was loved and highly esteemed by a large circle of relatives and friends. The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy.

Worms the Cause of Your Child's Pains.

A foul, disagreeable breath, dark circles around the eyes, at times feverish, with great thirst, cheeks flushed and then pale, abdomen swollen with sharp cramping pains are all indications of worms. Don't let your child suffer—Kickapoo Worm Killer will give sure relief—it kills the worms—while its laxative effect adds greatly to the health of your child by removing the dangerous and disagreeable effect of worms and parasites from the system. Kickapoo Worm-Killer as a health producer should be in every household. Perfectly safe. Buy a box today. Price 25c. All druggists or by mail. Kickapoo Indian Med. Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

A mass meeting of citizens in Charlotte Thursday night organized the Mecklenburg Declaration Society for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and resolved to hold an annual celebration every May hereafter. Mr. F. Broadward McDowell was elected president of the society and Rev. Dr. John L. Caldwell secretary. Both are descendants of the original signers.

Peculiar After Effects of Grip This Year.

Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition—particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most—as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer and Company, Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50c and \$1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D. (Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)



THE ORIGIN OF ADULTS

Ghent, Belgium. —Town-planning is not a modern invention. Only the purpose of the planning has changed. Towns were planned yesterday for the glory of the great and the enjoyment of the few, for show or for safety against invasion. The town planners of today are working on other and totally different lines. Almost within the decade has developed the town planning which takes into account the great majority of the people who dwell in the towns. The new town-planner is a practical democrat. This was the central and significant thought of the First International Town Planning Congress held in this quaint, historic city of Ghent, Belgium, in the Palace of Congresses of its beautiful exposition. Town-planning involves house-planning. Plans are futile unless workable. The provision of funds and the direction and control of expenditure were discussed. And because town-planning takes into account in its largest vision the city's suburbs and the country side, even far removed, there was report of farm dwellings and farms, of the provision of houses in country as in town. The gathered experiences of a dozen nations, through official representatives from their chief cities, were presented. Conspicuous was the object lesson presented in an exhibit by a learned St. Andrew's professor, in picture, chart and model, of the changing plans of towns, from the glorification of the Caesar, the church or the state, Berlin or Rome or Washington, to the good of the men and women and even of the boys and girls, who were the residents.

Takes Parks to the People. We have built our towns not to fit us but to fit our neighbors' eyes. Cathedral and castle and capitol, subordinated to the interest of the community. The crowded housing, which the greed of real estate promoters so frequently brings about in small as well as large towns, is not permitted under the new town-planning legislation. Society has rights which even the real estate agents must respect. Cities, which were formerly built for the power and the glory of the overlord, and, more lately, for the pocket of the landlord, are to be constructed for common, ordinary folks, the class to which most of us belong. Life is to be preferred above mere property. Now all this can not be brought about in a day. The building of Rome took longer, whatever its planning or lack of planning required. Progress, remarkable progress, has been made. The Ghent Congress showed that much has been accomplished in less than a decade. The reconstruction of Vienna, the workingmen's houses in Germany, the making over of certain poorer quarters in Paris and Brussels and Ghent, Garden City, near London, and other city suburbs in Great Britain, are examples of the new but widespread movement for better housing for town and country.

Better Housing Progress in England. Great Britain, where conditions of life are more nearly similar to those in the United States, contributed the results of its recent experimental legislation. This legislation, in substance, was designed to simplify and cheapen the existing procedure for acquiring land for housing purposes and to deal with insanitary areas and unhealthful dwellings, to require landlords to keep rented houses in proper repair, and to provide for town planning. Under this act 140 British towns have adopted schemes of town planning to guide their growth and development. Farm land to the amount of 160,000 acres has been purchased and upon it have been installed 13,000 smallholders. Ninety per cent of this state acquisition of land was not by compulsion but by voluntary agreement with landowners. Ninety-eight per cent of the 13,000 smallholders rent the land. Only two per cent bought it from the state, the others preferring to be tenants of the county councils, to which is entrusted the local administration

of the scheme. Nor has this result, according to its advocates, depressed private enterprise. Landlords, imbued with a spirit of enlightened self-interest, entered into healthy competition with the state, and leased 40,000 other acres to 3,000 tenants. The scheme has cost the state about \$15,000,000. In the towns, last year, 47,000 dilapidated houses were made fit for human habitation by the law's control of landlords, \$4,000,000 was loaned for workingmen's dwellings and all on the basis of economic prices and rents. Private enterprise was here, too, apparently stimulated for in two years the number of new houses of low valuation and rent, constructed by landlords and real estate owners, under state-approved plans, increased by 130,000.

State to Build Laborers' Cottages. The British county council is often controlled by landlords and other owners of real estate, who, in a spirit of shortsightedness, seek to keep rents high. Walter Runciman, the British Minister of Agriculture, plans to have the state at large build cottages for farm-laborers and town workmen when necessary. The state, he estimates, could build cottages of adequate size and character, at \$750 each and rent them, without loss, at 75 cents a week. He thinks 100,000 such cottages are immediately needed. With each cottage would be provided land sufficient for small farming and gardening. Housing is regarded as a central evil in the present situation, alike of the farm and town laborer. The insanitary and ill-provided cottage which the laborer on the farm receives in part payment for his labor from the farmer or which the town workman rents at an exorbitant price, keeps the farm laborer in economic subjection or promotes congestion in the towns. The Runciman plan commits Great Britain to a further step toward solving this housing problem. The Ghent Congress heard that Great

Britain could employ, if necessary, compulsory powers to purchase land in considerable blocks, erecting cottages, four to an acre, thereon and make the scheme profitable at 75 cents a week. This estimate included, in addition to \$750 for the cost of the cottage, \$250 for the land. After due allowance was added for loan charges, repairs, insurance, and supervision, the total annual cost to be met was set down at \$150 per group of four, which works out about 75 cents a week for each.

Model Cottage for 52 Cents Weekly. The model was shown of a cottage in Surrey, England, actually built and rented to three young women earning their living. This cottage has three bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, coal-cellar. A framework of block weather-boarding was used for the external walls. Between this and the plaster interior is an air space which is said to make the house warm and dry and perfectly weather-proof. It cost, land included, \$500 and rents for 52 cents a week.

Better housing on the farm may not, of course, check the movement of population to the city. Perhaps it is neither necessary nor desirable to retain upon the soil, under today's conditions, so large a proportion of the population as yesterday. The more rural conditions are improved, the better the wages and the housing, the higher the education at the school, the less will the farm-laborer be satisfied with the country as it is. So better farm conditions, through Housing Reform and in other ways, brings an increased betterment of all rural life conditions for those who remain and, with better conditions, fewer hands are needed. It was not a far cry, therefore, when the Town Planning Congress heard one speaker emphasize the need for a more comfortable rural life and for a more intensive agriculture.

A Slum Life Story.

Over against the progress of the new attack upon the old slum, as shown by the Ghent Congress, may be put a story told a few evenings before at a London club. Miss B., an old maid with much money and nothing to do, became interested in slum work. She rented rooms in a London slum district, gave tea and cake—the British climax of afternoon hospitality—to children who came and presented material for any garments they would make. One little girl worried Miss B. She looked so poor and ill and miserable. Finally the Good Samaritan decided to invite the child to her country home for a week's holiday, an invitation accepted with delight. The good woman made every provision for her comfort, a pretty bedroom, toys and playmates and books, food and flowers. The child of the slums could stand it only four days. She wanted to go back to London the second day, she cried all the third day and neither food nor fruit nor flowers could tempt her on the fourth. She invented excuses to induce her benefactor to take her back to her tenement dwelling—she dreamt her mother was dead, she had sprained her foot, her father had written that her baby brother was ill. The truth was that her small Cockney soul fairly sickened for the sights and smells of the slums and that a ha'penny worth of chips eaten from a scrap of newspaper tasted to her sweeter than a well-cooked omelette served in a china plate. "They are all the same," said he who told the story as argument against the new crusade against the slum, town-planning for all the people, "they are all the same; you can do nothing with them—dress them, feed them, pamper them, it is all the same, they will fall back into the gutter and regard you as an enemy for trying to lift them out."

"It is not an effort to lift men from the slums," quietly replied the St. Andrew's professor, "it is an effort to abolish the slum, so that no one will be born therein. For if there is no hog-wallow, even the swine cannot return to it."

Heaven! If the town plans of John the Beloved are realized, is to be a slumless city—not a country-place—a city in which there will be neither sorrow nor crying nor pain, for the former things of yesterday will have passed away. And this city, near at hand on earth, the zealous, optimistic town-planners of Ghent all see, at least "in their mind's eye, Horatio!" (Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Cannot Fix Age of World.

The age of the world implies fixing the date of the creation, and scientists do not attempt to do that beyond saying that it must be reckoned by millions of years. Many Bibles are printed with the year 4004 B. C. in the margin of the first chapter of Genesis, indicating that as the date of the creation of the world. It is only within comparatively recent times that science has demonstrated beyond doubt that the world existed millions of years before the period formerly assigned as the date of the creation, and that its occupancy by man covers a period hundreds of times as long as that formerly accepted as the age of the world itself. The prehistoric period means the period antedating written history. Human records by means of hieroglyphics which, as now known, reach back far beyond the period formerly accepted as the date of the creation of the world.

Horse's Wonderful Endurance.

To test the staying powers of a thoroughbred horse a New Jersey man rode an animal from New York to Chicago. He covered the first seven hundred miles in less than twelve days of actual riding. This horse once made the distance of seventy-eight miles in twenty-four hours, carrying a rider over the mountains between Johnstown, Pa., and Pittsburgh.



Healthy and Happy Children.

Levard and avenue and park, contrast sharply with dwelling houses. Edinburgh has Prince's Street, most beautiful, but has—or had—also North Canongate. Paris has the Champ Elysees and the Avenue de l'Opera, and all the sparkling boulevards, but also the sidestreets of Montmartre and Belleville. London has St. James' Park and—Whitechapel. The same was true of every city yesterday and is true today. The town-planners hope for change tomorrow. Parks and broad avenues and plans with noble monuments may be beautiful and desirable, but if the space which makes them possible is taken from the living-rooms of the people, they become, to him who sees beneath the surface show of the city, undesirable and hideous. Parks are a city's lungs, the breathing places for its people, but one may not live at his best if he breathes only on Sunday afternoons. So the new town-plan, as the people, particularly the little people, can not come to the big park far removed, takes the park to them. Town-planning and building of towns and country houses are taking on a new and totally different aspect.

Landlords Subordinated.

In Great Britain the Conservative party, when in power some twelve years ago, passed through Parliament the Small Dwellings Acquisitions Act. The Liberals, by the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, added to the provisions of the earlier act the feature of town planning, for the first time in British legislation. France, Germany, Belgium and other substantial countries have made large progress, though not always on the same lines. Speaking generally, the new legislation sanctions loans by states and municipalities for the acquisition of land for the provision of parks, the erection of dwellings and other purposes. The interest of the landlord or the owner of real estate is

subordinated to the interest of the community. The crowded housing, which the greed of real estate promoters so frequently brings about in small as well as large towns, is not permitted under the new town-planning legislation. Society has rights which even the real estate agents must respect. Cities, which were formerly built for the power and the glory of the overlord, and, more lately, for the pocket of the landlord, are to be constructed for common, ordinary folks, the class to which most of us belong. Life is to be preferred above mere property. Now all this can not be brought about in a day. The building of Rome took longer, whatever its planning or lack of planning required. Progress, remarkable progress, has been made. The Ghent Congress showed that much has been accomplished in less than a decade. The reconstruction of Vienna, the workingmen's houses in Germany, the making over of certain poorer quarters in Paris and Brussels and Ghent, Garden City, near London, and other city suburbs in Great Britain, are examples of the new but widespread movement for better housing for town and country.

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LOOK for this triangle before you buy any heater.

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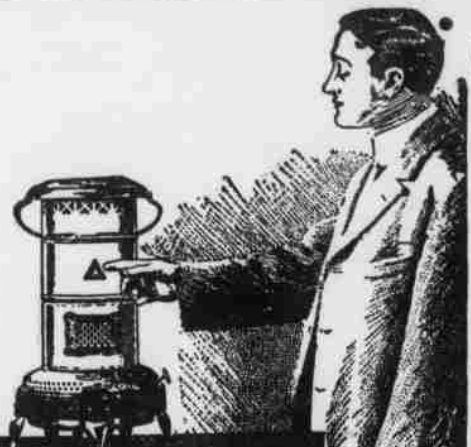
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Advertisement for Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, including text and a triangle trademark.

Advertisement for Mother's Joy Makes Mothers Joyful, featuring a goose and text about croup and pneumonia.

Advertisement for Bank of Ramseur, including text about deposits and a 1914 calendar.