

"Prince Carol" of the Cheyennes



Little-Chief Tom Reynolds is the "crown prince" of the Cheyenne Indian tribe in Oklahoma. While traveling in Germany with a circus he met Fraulein Elizabeth Hornstein and it's said they'll be wed. If he does the tribal officers will bar him from his heritage because he did not marry a full-blooded Indian. Tom is now trying to get his fiancée into the United States.

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USE PENNY COLUMN—IT PAYS

FLAPPER STILL TARGET.
The Pathfinder.
One effect of Mrs. Henderson's campaign against "immodest" dress and actions of women has been to revive the "flapper" controversy. The modern miss is either a perfect specimen or is headed straight for perdition—it all depends on which side you take in the lively discussion now going on.

Those who admire today's girl sing her praises to the sky. They say the older generation is envious. They view the present fuss as a recurrence of the periodic clash between young and old ideas. The other faction insists that something is wrong but is undecided whether to blame it on the war, the home, the old folks or the "jazz" age.

"The ravages of this jazz period are beyond computation," "Billy" Sunday told President Coolidge over a breakfast of wheat cakes at the White House not long ago. The evangelist hastened to add: "They affect all classes, young and old."

"Jazz is not so bad in itself," remarks Francis Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society. "However, frivolity keeps the mind off more serious, worthwhile things. It is where the danger lies. Short skirts and bobbed hair, powder and paint are all part of this jazz living. It will wear off some day." He thinks the majority is being censured for what the few do, and blames the old folks for being just as foolish as youngsters. "If mother powders her nose," he comments, "daughter does likewise. Children will not be any better than their parents."

Mrs. May Edgett, Baltimore production officer, has this to say: "Beneath the rouge and lipstick, and in spite of the rolled hose and short dresses, girls of today are not a bit worse than women ever were. There is no need to flay today's girls because of their clothes or their habits. It is a result of the age and will pass with the age. It is shocking only if we look at it with the viewpoint of 20 years ago. Talk about increased immorality is wrong."

"Sheiks and flappers are not the product of some strange revolt of youth," according to Mrs. Andrew Stewart of the Washington Parent-Teacher Association, "but are the logical outcome of a lack of family life, where the parents think they can't find time to give a share of attention to the things that are interesting children in the critical period between the ages of 13 and 17."

Stanley Kelley, school head, challenges parents. "Old folks," he comments, "are just young folks grown up. The trouble with us is that we are lukewarm, we settle down to a serene old age. Older folks should play a great part in the community, but only a few of the faithful are on the job."

But Mrs. Frances Parks, secretary of the national W. C. T. U., avers: "The youth of today is alert and alive, far ahead of any other generation. It has more pep, more vision, more real ambition and is doing more than any other before it."

Bishop Cook of the Delaware Episcopal diocese views flappers with their vanity cases as "the worst danger of the present day."

Rev. G. H. Bechtold, of the Lutheran mission adds: "The negligence of the flapper mothers is one of the prime causes of juvenile delinquency."

"Girls must dance and sing and play," says Mrs. Marie Carlson of Brooklyn, N. Y., who celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary by dancing. "Youth is always gay not bad. Modern girls will become more reserved as they grow older. There is no danger unless we try to suppress them."

The auto is blamed by Dean McClellan of Princeton university for decreased church attendance.

More tin is produced in Alaska than in all of the rest of the United States combined.

INHERITANCE TAXES.
Youth Companion.
Taxation is a never-ending source of controversy. Even if we grant the highest motives to those who determine what taxes shall be levied, their judgment never recommends itself to everyone. Absolute justice is, or ought to be, their aim—but absolute justice is difficult to come by; it has never been attained in taxation.

Take, for example, the matter of estate, or inheritance, taxes. Although many people deny the justice of that kind of taxation altogether, it may be taken as settled that every government has the right to resort to it if desired to do so; and it is probably no more burdensome or annoying than any other form of taxation, when it is intelligently and fairly employed. Most Americans are resigned to it, if for no better reason than that which reconciled the Dutchman's wife to death—because they have to be. But there is continual protest against the way in which it is levied.

To begin with, a sizable estate is usually exposed to a half a dozen, or more, different imposts. Every state, with the exception of four or five, taxes the estates of its deceased citizens. But most states also tax any property that lies within their borders, even when it belongs to citizens of other states. And then, to cap all, the government of the United States lays still another tax on all estates of over \$50,000, amounting in the case of very large estates to almost forty per cent of the net amount.

That means that the same piece of property may be taxed at least three separate times. Indeed it is possible that an estate might include stock in a corporation that was incorporated in half a dozen states and owned property in half a dozen more. If the deceased owner of the stock lived in still another state and left property enough to be subject to Federal taxation, this piece of property might be levied on fourteen distinct times. It might easily be eaten up entirely by taxation, and the estate might be left still indebted to three or four of the states that asserted a claim upon it. Executors find that in settling even a very moderate estate legal proceedings in from half a dozen to a dozen states are necessary, with fees and charges that usually amount to more than the taxes themselves. Moreover, the states are continually amending their rates of taxation—generally upward. Massachusetts has changed its law twenty-nine times in thirty-five years. New Jersey has amended its law fourteen times in fifteen years. Uncertainty is added to the other exasperations of the situation.

There will be continued dissatisfaction until these annoyances are remedied. They are not inherent in the tax itself, but are the result of our Federal system, which distributes authority between the government at Washington and forty-eight separate states. The Englishman or the Frenchman pays only one tax on an inheritance, because there is only one government that has the right to impose such a tax. It is only fair that an American estate should pay on tax, and that it should be relieved of the bother and expense of protracted legal proceedings in connection with it. The simplest way out would be for the Federal government to withdraw from the field, and let the states levy all inheritance taxes, and to provide that taxes could only be collected by the state in which the dead man had his residence. But even then we should have injustice, for the states would doubtless differ widely among themselves about the rates to be assessed, as they do now.

It is a complicated and unsatisfactory situation. Our legislators would do well to give it much more careful thought than they have yet expended upon it.

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The man who thought a buggy was good enough

In the old days, a solid, conservative citizen might sniff and tell you he didn't read advertising.

He didn't think so much of the horseless carriage, either. The telephone was newfangled, and an insult to the United States mails.

As for radio, aeroplanes, wireless photography—if they had been born then, he probably would have thought them a bit immoral.

But he's changed. He's been educated. His point of view has been made broader and more modern. He has been civilized—by the automobile, the telephone, radio, advertising.

Every single one has opened up new paths for him, taught him new things. Advertising, especially. Advertising tells him the new things to wear, the best things to eat. Advertising tells his wife how to make a home up to date and attractive. Advertising tells him the prices to pay for things he buys, saves him from the old-fashioned ways of doing business—helps him live well, keeps him modern.

Advertising can help you. The advertisements in this newspaper are here to tell you many things that make life more comfortable, more interesting, happier. Read them faithfully. They'll keep you abreast of the times. They'll prevent you from becoming the type of old foggy who—sniff!—doesn't read advertising.

Advertising is the key to modernity

THINKS BROADCASTING HEAT WAVES POSSIBLE
Expert Declares It Is Only Matter of Time Until It Will Be Accomplished Fact.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23.—The broadcasting of heat by radio is only a matter of years, in the opinion of Professor S. E. Dibble, of Carnegie Institute of Technology, who it became known today, is making a study of the problem. Mr. Dibble, president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and holder of the Alens professorship in plumbing, heating and ventilating, believes that "it is no more impossible to broadcast heat waves than it was to broadcast sound waves."

The problem of sending heat to consumers via the air is now the problem of research men and laboratory workers, who must "discover instruments to control heat waves, especially a detector which will pick them and hold and amplify them," says Professor Dibble.

Transmission of heat by atmospheric conductivity is essential because of the gradual exhaustion of the elements of fuel, said the professor, adding "the day is not far off, in my opinion, when we will see huge centralized heating plants broadcasting heat to homes, industries and office buildings."

A Good Work Still.
Hickory Record.

There is no use criticizing the salary and wage commission because it has approved more increases than it has decreased. A state that is growing in leaps and bounds, as North Carolina is, cannot expect to pass the hand of magic over it and have the operating expense cut. The commission has systematized and made uniform all salaries of State employees. Not much else could have been expected.

If North Carolina continues to develop during the next year as it has in the past, the salaries of employees will be increased even more. But who could expect it to be otherwise? When large industrial plants expand and employ additional workmen it does not expect to do so at a saving in wages. But it does pay on a uniform scale and keep a degree of contentment in the rank. This is all the salary and wage commission has undertaken to do.

We cannot arouse ourselves to any great degree of indignation over the fact that the commission did not set aside Lee's birthday as a holiday for State employees. If this state is to be run as a business government it should not let sentiment curtail the work. Our love and respect for the great southern general can be as deep as the blue waters, but we see a reason why State employees should alone be given a holiday to celebrate his birth.

Bero Republicans.
Union Republican.

It seems that the Republican party in North Carolina is afflicted with more than one Bero Republican. We have heretofore called attention to the fact that A. M. Kistler, one of the State highway commissioners, was not a real, honest-to-goodness Republican

yet Governor McLean has classed him as a Republican and the party is denied representation on the highway commission as the law directs. The law says that at least three of the members of the highway commission shall be of the opposite party and the three supposed Republicans on the commission are C. R. Whentley, J. Elwood Cox and Andrew M. Kistler. We have never heard the Republicanism of Mr. Whentley questioned but the other two we have. As to Mr. Cox we cannot say, we only know that during the last campaign he never opened his mouth in behalf of the party. As to Mr. Kistler he is a Bero Republican and rides around with the Democrats and in 1924 he contributed \$200 to the State Democratic fund. Would you call him a straight orthodox Republican? Governor McLean owes it to the Republican party of the state in fact if he obeys the law he should remove Kistler, the Bero Republican, and appoint a man who is straight Republican.

TIMES-TRIBUNE PENNY AD