

CLAIMS POWER UNTIL DEATH

In Announcing Woman's Division Col Simmons Declares He is Still Supreme in Klan and Has Never Partially Surrendered Reins.

Atlanta, Ga., March 26.—Declaring himself to be the founder, creator and supreme head of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and that he has at no time surrendered or partially surrendered the reins of government to the doted the reins of government of the invisible empire, Colonel William Joseph Simmons emperor of the invisible empire for life broke the continued silence of more than two years with a proclamation declaring the existence of the woman's division of the Ku Klux Klan.

Designating himself as "El Magus" and naming the woman's division of the Klan the "Kameia," Colonel Simmons officially sets at rest the persistent rumors that he is no longer in control of the Klan and verifies the current rumors regarding the formation of the woman's organization.

The proclamation in part says:

"It was given to me in the providence of Almighty God, with all of the limitations and restrictions of my humanity, to create by vision and to found in fact the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, As emperor and imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, I have invented in the organization all that I have and all that I am so completely that nothing has been reserved. My life has been built into this great American institution. There are no reserves, no safety valves, no safety nets, no safety cushions and no safety devices of any kind and I have no one to blame for the ruin which I shall bring down upon my people as a moral and political disaster.

I have created the organization of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for a considerable period the demand upon me for an organization for women has been a clamor for well nigh every section of the United States. A response to the appeal of the earnest devoted patriotic women of America cannot be long deferred. They must take their places alongside the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and cooperate with them in all of their worthy movements, and coordinate their activities with all of their noble enterprises, helping to save the white man's civilization on the American continent and thereby saving the white man's civilization of the world.

"It is my peculiar privilege and honor and one of the proudest moments of my life now and here to proclaim the creation and the foundation of the woman's organization to be known as Kameia and in making this proclamation to declare as founder and creator of the Kameia my official designation and title to be El Magus.

HOW FATIGUE ACTUALLY POISONS THE SYSTEM

April Delinicator.

The product of fatigue is an actual poison. If you prevent a small animal—a rabbit for instance—from sleeping for a few days, it will die. When you say "I'm tired to death" you may be exaggerating but you are on the right track—you can get tired enough to die. Exhaustion is a common enough cause of death.

However it is the overfatigue of everyday life that is the most serious, makes the muscles of the face sag, and it produces wrinkles of course but much more important it makes you susceptible to diseases. From chronic colds to such acute infections as pneumonia or scarlet fever fatigue is most often the predisposing cause for your catching the disease.

The knowledge of fatigue poisons is not very old. Dr. A. Mozzo of the University of Turin brought the first facts to light in the last decade. Experimenters are still working to discover more facts about them. Meanwhile other groups have worked on the problem of eliminating overfatigue from work. That is a fascinating job. They have accomplished much and they have dug out facts that every one who ever lifts a finger ought to know and utilize. Practically any one can easily learn how to do his own work with much less effort—how to work without generally generating nearly so much poison in your tissues; how to win your own battle against the very real danger of over fatigue.

Controlled experiments made upon several hundreds of women working at all kinds of tasks have shown that to prevent overfatigue you must rest at regular intervals, not just at will, but with regularity. Whenever regular periods have been used among women in factories, the workers have worked longer and made up for the time lost by their labors.

WOULD CONNECT AMERICA AND ASIA BY TUNNEL

Connection of America and Asia by a tunnel across Bering Strait was suggested recently by Professor William Hung of the history department, Peking University in a luncheon address at the city business club in Philadelphia. America's future destiny was more closely bound with Asia than with Europe he said.

"It pays for America to be interested in the education of the Chinese," said Professor Hung. "If they are better educated they will produce more and they will earn more they will buy more from America. If they are better educated they will understand and appreciate better the American ideals and methods and they will serve better with America in the great world task.

If our faith in God is not the veriest sham, it demands and will produce, the abandonment sometimes, the subordination always, of external helps and material good—Alexander MacLaren.

TEMPLE IS OLDER THAN 'TUT'

Ancient Edifice Whose History Goes Far Back Beyond Reign of Tut-Ankh-Amen Discovered in Ur.

Philadelphia, Pa.—An ancient temple whose history goes so far back beyond the reign of Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen that nobody knows exactly how old it is, has been found in Ur, the Chaldean city, which was the home of Abraham in Babylonia, Dr. George B. Gordon, director of the University of Pennsylvania museum, announced.

The discovery, according to Doctor Gordon, was made in excavations conducted jointly by the British museum and the University of Pennsylvania museum. A letter from the excavators brought the news of the discovery.

Sir Frederic Kenyon, director of the British museum, who is touring the United States, was in conference with Doctor Gordon. "The latest reports from the excavators," said Sir Frederic, "indicate that some ancient temple, built about three millenniums before Christ, was found. Additions and repairs were made by King Nebuchadnezzar."

"However, the work is in its early stages and it is impossible to say how much history will be revealed. The two museums are continuing the excavations."

ESKIMOS USE COUPE'S ART

Vashta Dalton, Writer and Explorer, Back From Alaska, Tells of Practices in North.

Seattle, Wash.—Eskimos of Alaska have practiced Coupeism for hundreds of years, declares Mrs. Vashta Dalton, an explorer and writer, who is here after seventeen years in the far north.

Instead of resting the "day by day in every way" formula of Edie Cone, pharmacist of Niles, France, who visited Chicago recently, the Eskimos chant "the song of the dear-blowed voice," relates Mrs. Dalton.

"When anyone falls ill, neighbors and friends take their turn in slugging this weird chant," said Mrs. Dalton.

Bull Killed Three Women

Newsp. Rocky.—A wild bull threw this town of 20,000 persons into panic and turned the police department into volunteer firefighters. A score of men and a dozen women were frightened. Two women, who came upon the bull and climbed a tree, had to be rescued by the police.

Golden Girdle for the Earth.

You would find it difficult to measure the width of one of your hairs, but compared with some things a human hair is incredibly thick. The actual width of an average hair is about one-six-hundredth of an inch.

The hair-spring of a watch is about half as thick as a hair. You might not think so at first, but a hair-spring is a flat strip, not circular, and usually its thickness is about one-twelve-hundredth of an inch. Its width makes it look comparatively big.

A piece of pure gold can be flattened out into a sheet so thin that 300,000 similar ones piled on top of each other would only be an inch high!

If it was drawn out into a wire, it could be made so fine that one ounce would be nearly fifty miles long. Forty pounds of gold would make a wire long enough to encircle the earth!

The smallest thickness known to exist in a substance may be seen and made by anybody. In its thinnest parts, a soap-bubble has been estimated to be about one-three-millionth of an inch thick.

Airplanes to Carry Lights.

All British airplanes will have to carry a rear light while flying at night now. This safety regulation has just been made by the air ministry. It compels aerial traffic to "light up" half an hour before sundown, and, in addition to the tail light, similar illumination must be placed at the end of the wings. White lights will be used. A similar arrangement was utilized by some of the airplanes during the war, and these new lights of the sky to ground observers will have the aspect of stars on the move. Added significance is given to the regulation by the fact that shortly a night service of airliners will be run by the civil department of the air ministry. Although intended as an experiment, which will be continued over a month, it will probably lead to the establishment of a night service run on lines similar to that of the ordinary day service. The route selected for the trial is from London to Paris.

The Flapper Knew.

Something had happened. Some one had been injured. A crowd gathered around a fallen man on the sidewalk at Washington and Illinois streets. He writhed and then stiffened, exhibiting the symptoms of a person having an epileptic fit.

"The man is an epileptic," decided a bystander.

"Naw, he's a Bulgarian," corrected a flapper, disgustedly, shifting a wad of chewing gum the better for argument.—Indianapolis News.

A SERIOUS PROPOSITION

TO GO SHOD IN GERMANY.

It costs 10,000 marks to have half soles nailed on shoes in Germany not because of the extremely high price of leather. This is about half the monthly salary of the average domestic servant. Consequently it is frequently part of the agreement with servants that shoe soles are to be supplied by their employers.

WAR BOOM TOWN TO BE REVIVED

Hopewell, Deserted Gun cotton City, Gets New Lease on Life With Industries.

HAD POPULATION OF 45,000

Sprung Up in Six Months Over Virginia Cornfield—Bore Picturesque Title of Most Wicked City in United States.

Hopewell, Va.—A new chapter is being written in the dramatic history of Hopewell.

Most of us remember Hopewell as the great gun cotton town of the war—a town of wood and tar paper like an overgrown mining camp. Hopewell sprang up in six months over a Virginia cornfield, and gained fame as a city of 45,000 people dedicated by the Du Ponts to the making of one single article of destruction for the war.

It bore the picturesque title of the most wicked city in the United States, and whether it deserved the title or not, it had in its earliest days all the types of vice that made the gold colonies of "It" famous. Pool rooms, saloons, gambling houses and dance halls thrived on the recklessly spent money of the gun cotton workers. Women unescorted were not safe on the streets. Taxi drivers and storekeepers carried revolvers.

One of the most remarkable land booms in American history took place here in this hectic period. A typical story is that of a drunken man with \$500 in his pocket who attended one of the sales of lots. He paid out one-fourth cent on land as long as his money lasted. Next day he was sober and penniless. A week later he had sold his holdings for \$11,000, 1,500,000 Pounds Daily Output.

When the firing in Europe ceased, Hopewell was daily turning out 1,500,000 pounds of the explosive used in making smokeless powder. The order came to stop work as soon as possible, and in a month 45,000 population dropped to 3,000.

People who had come into Hopewell riding on top of crowded trains now fought to get away. Furniture was moved in every conceivable kind of conveyance, and even abandoned. Storekeepers tried desperately to sell out stock and close business.

Hopewell was part of the war, and nothing more, people said. Its day was done and the village of tar-paper houses would fall into ruin. The Du Pont company started work at once to dispose of all materials and machinery that could be salvaged.

Once some one had asked if the great munition plant could not be operated after the war.

"But this plant could produce enough gun cotton in a week to run the United States a year in peace," answered an official. "It could possibly be used for dye making," he added, "but it would make enough dyes in five days to supply America for 12 months."

Pronounced Dead by Experts.

Experts looking at the deserted city, built at a cost of \$45,000,000, shook their heads and pronounced it permanently and totally defunct. And it did seem that they were right. Hopewell, the primitive and intense, was reduced to the rustic amusement of sitting in front of the boarded shops on Broadway and arguing over the possible future of a watermelon vine that had worked its way through a crack in the concrete pavement.

You must recall some of this in order to understand Hopewell as it is now. About three years ago an enterprising trunk manufacturer bought some of the machinery that was being carried away and set up a factory. Other manufacturers followed, and today eight plants are busy making artificial silk, china, pulp, tools and other articles. The city has a population of 10,000; one plant alone employs 2,200, and some workers come to the factories from Petersburg. Broadway, Hopewell's main street, is again a headquarters for active business.

Making a tour of Hopewell is like looking at a patchwork quilt containing bits of silk, torn calico, and substantial linen. There are a dozen different sides to Hopewell, and each is restricted to its own part of the town.

In one section are rows of streets lined with well-kept homes such as you find in any attractive suburb. This is "A" village where officials of the gun cotton plant once lived. Most of the houses built here were of permanent construction and were more pretentious than the homes for the factory workers.

You leave this quarter and come to another, an entirely different section. Here you pass hundreds of gray and black tar-paper bungalows. This is one of the villages where the workers and their families were housed. Some of the temporary houses are falling to pieces. Some have been scrapped. Whole blocks of them, however, have been bought by the new factories to be rented to their employees, and these homes are being remodeled. Red, green or brown shingling is laid over the tar paper; wooden underpinning is replaced by brick; interiors are celled. The bungalows already had electricity and up-to-date sanitation.

Still Resembles War Zone. Beyond the villages another side of Hopewell comes into view. This is the

The Lenoir News-Topic

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