UHARLUITE DAILY OBSERVER SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1916.

A Sunset From Ivan Valikie Tower

HETTIE REINHARDT.

braved the elements and salingly braved the elements and sal-lied forth each day to explore all the places of interest—the art museums, the cathedrals, the Tolstoi Museum, the House of Romanoff, the great foundling hospital, which is support-ed by the sale of playing cards in Russia, and where they care for 2,000 babies, and by far the most important of all the Kremlin—we had seen it all and were getting qu'ite anxious to start on the long trin anxious to start on the long trip home. Only one thing had been as-nied us—a clear view of the city from the "Ivan Valkirie Tower"; and when in the late afternoon of our last day in Moscow, the sun shone out brightly. Miss Johnston and I started out from the hotel, taking with us the little Russian sister, who had been sent with us from Kief as our interpreter. As every one knows, Moseow is a city of bells and the "Ivan Valikie Tower" is the bell tower of the Kremin. It was built in 1600 and in it hangs 33 immense bells; each one with a wonderful history of its own. Certain ones are rung every evening at 6 o'clock; certain others at Easter time and when the Csar visits the city, and certain others only when a Czar

crowns himself ruler of all Russia. At the foot of the tower is placed the largest bell in the world. It is about 16 or 18 feet in diameter and was moulded during the reign of Empress Sofia. After it was finished it was found to be too large for practical use. A small piece had also been broken out of it in the moulding, so it was placed at the foot of the bell tower and is now a great several years ago, he had come with curiosity to strangers. It was Sun- the Czarina. He was an interesting day and the tower was closed to visitors till 6 o'clock, but when the old keeper was told that we were American Red Cross Sisters, he very kindly, let us in by a private en-trance and told us to remain till the the bells were rung. We climbed to the topmost landing and from there the view over the city almost dazzled the eyes. Moscow has 2,000 churches, and each church has the beautiful gold domes with the gold crosses suspended above. As the set-ting sun shone on all of these, it looked almost as if the city was on fire. Looking out over the whole of spread at our feet. It made us think of the Eternal City, for surely what we were gazing on must have borne resemblance to that. First, the his- Tower,

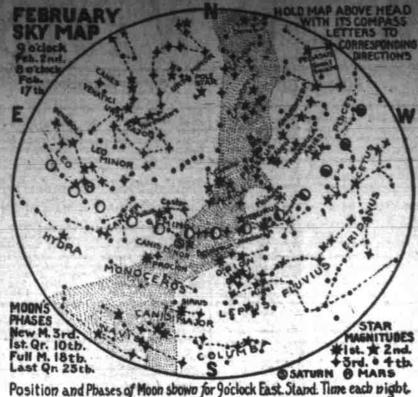
We had been in Moscow for 10 days awaiting the completion of ar-rangements for transportation over the Trans-Siberian route and for 10 days the min had come in a steady downpour. But we had unhestiat-ingly brand the guarantee and min the sparrow Hills and the plains be-the Sparrow Hills and the plains be-the Sparrow Hills and the plains be-the Sparrow Hills and the plains beyond, we could close our eyes and almost see Napoleon's army march-ing over the plains

ing over the plains. Presently, the old bell ringer and his assistant, climbed the narrow stairs, and we asked his permission to use our kodak. Oh, no! it was a very great offense to take any pictures within the Kremlin walls. Then we asked to be allowed to take one of him, and he very willingly consented. So we took a snap-shot of him, and thereby gained his permission to take any others we wanted-just so we did not give them to the Germans, was the only condition he made. This old bell ringer was only a peasant, but there was an air of dignity about him that at once commanded respect. He told us that he had rung the bells there for 55 years; had rung them for the coronation of two Czars. The coronation services always take place, in Moscow, in the Church of the Annunciation, close by the Ivan Valikle Tower. This old man's grandfather, he told us, had been keeper of that Church when Napoleon made his memorable visit to Moscow. The Emperor demanded the keys of the church as he wished his soldiers to stable their horses there. When the old keeper refused to comply with the request Napoleon drew his sword and cut his head off at the door of the church. The bell ringer also told us of different crowned heads and other persons of high estate that, he had escorted up the tower. When the present Czar was a tiny boy, he had taken him up, and then again old character and could tell us many historical facts. We felt as if we had come face to face with a bit of ancient history, itself, and we were sorry when 6 o'clock announced that he must turn his attention to the

ringing of the bells. We stood within a very few feet while five of the great bells were being rung, but so perfect was the tone and harmony, that there was no harshness or deafening in our ears as might be supposed.

We left Moscow that night, but we carried with us an indebible memory of, our last afternoon there city, which seemed literally and we will always be glad that we were permitted to see the sunset and listening to the stories told us by the old bell ringes from Ivan Valikie

FEBRUARY 3.



etween you and the lighted lamp in | black moon a bright ring of the sun's your sitting room. The lamp is then in "solar" eclipse. Inasmuch as the on July 29 of this year, visible only moon must always be directly be-tween the sun and earth at a time THE SAROS OR REPETITION of solar eclipse, the phase of the moon which corresponds to this position is

that of new moon.

joining the sun and earth. If he be too much above it or below it, we will have the usual occurrence of a ditions are bound to repeat themnew moon without the eclipse. If selves,

this intersection point (node). may ral portion, and we see around the next eclipse.

PERIOD. It is a very interesting fact that, if a certain eclipse happens on a giv-Not every new moon will bring us some kind of solar eclipse, however, because, in order that the moon may obstruct our vision of the sun, it is ed the Saros, was discovered long ago necessary for him to be directly, or by the ancient Chaldaean astrono-very nearly, on the exact straight line mers. It is the lowest common mul-

the moon's orbital plane were the same as the ecliptic, or earth's plane, finds himself in a location of visibiljsame as the ecliptic, or earth's plane, an eclipse would occur at every new moon; for then the moon would al-ways be in the same plane with the earth and sun and could not help get-difference is at first noticed in the ting directly in between the sun and general illumination. Only as it aparth as it turned about the earth. proaches the crescent shape we notice We have seen above that the moon's that images of the sun formed on the orbital plane makes an angle with ground by the small spaces between that of the earth, and so it will be leaves on a tree are of a crescent only when we have a new moon at shape. But as the moon silently dethe time that the moon in his orbit is yours more and more of the sun's in a place very near the earth's disk, the darkness mysterious and ecliptic that we shall have an eclipse. unearthly, increases rapidly; till only Of course, at the intersection of these a small thin strip of the sun is left. two planes the new moon will be in Then suddenly the gloom reaches its both planes at once; so we would maximum, and the sun is entirely cut have an eclipse then, and also if the off. But in that same moment there new moon occurs at places very near bursts upon our view the boundless beauty of the silvery corona and the Not every eclipse will be a full and total darkening of the sun's disk; the great streamers about the blue-black. meon may pass in such a way as to cover up only part of the disk. Again minutes this lasts, and then suddenly happen that the moon is so a shaft of sunlight strikes the earth far from the earth that when he pass- and melts away the glorious color es the sun he covers up only the cen- display, not to be seen again until the

No one knows what is contraband of

war." Mahan quotes: "Naval stratesy has for its end to found, support and increase, as well in peace as in war. the sea power of a country." Beres-ford says: "If this is not done in peace no energy or expense can bring success in war." "The burgomasters—the party rep-resenting wealth and commerce— favored submission; they shtank from the destruction of their proper-ty and trade," Mahan remarks, and Beresford's comment is: "Ours would do that tomorrow if we did not watch

do that tomorrow if we did not watch

"It is not necessary to be able to meet all others combined." declared Mahan. "It is," replies Beresford. "The Spanish Admiral told English flatly that the ruln of the French Navy, a large part of which was then in their hands, could not fail to be injurious to the interests of Spain." says Mahan, and Beresford inquires: "Why did not the English Admiral shoot him?"

Speaking of the results of the continents) war, Mahan says that the British Navy was overwhelmingly superior in numbers. Beresford adds: "This is the position in which we ought to commence a war in these days of steam and speed."

"Whatever the military wisdom of sending the channel fleet to seek the enemy before it invited, the step may not have been possible," Mahan declares. "If war were declared now," says Beresford, "the people at home would never allow the channel fleet to leave England for fear of invasion false fear."

TIME TO FORGET INTERNATION-AL LAW. He says of Commodore John Stone:

"We probably lost our colonies through the unfitness and blackguardism of this person for a reconcillation." Another comment of him "Who would think of interna-18: tional law if, by not noticing its precepts, you could win a decisive action for your country." About India he says: "If Britain

ever ventured to give up India now the civil servants of the Crown out there would retain it, independent of Britain, with the aid of half the native States."

Again he says: "Take your chance when it comes. It is no use hoping for another; it may never come. Winning one chance often gives you another.

Strenuous Weed-Killing.

"If you have a field, or part of a field, infested with mustard, quack grass, Canada thistle, or morning glory," says M. E. Woodbury in Farm and Fireside, "the best way to destroy these pests is to fallow the plot for a full year. Of course you will lose one crop, but this is better than to lose and keep on losing year after year. One of the first things to forget is that you can kill noxious weeds with a spring-tooth or disk harrow. There are but three effective tools for

"Most important is the common hoe. Second is the old-fashioned twohorse cultivator, and in fallowing we fasten the gangs together so as to cut about 24 to 30 inches wide. The third tool is the plow, which is useful they must play as food ships and imports, that which gives our people their wages, i. e., raw material; to get the land in condition in the Spring, but afterward it is too slow,

this game.

"When the land has been Springeverything at this moment is left to plowed, cultivate north and south, then in two weeks cultivate east and "No one," he says, "knows what west. Then keep on alternating ev-ery two weeks all Summer, first culfactor will be the one that will win the next great naval action; speed, helm, and the captains must all be tivating north and south and then east and west.

. C. "Work as late through the Fall and Bx. E. Ware, D. I. Dees. into the Winter as you can. Go over the land every few weeks with a hoe to kill all weeds the cultivator has missed, and should there be any in tamante

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ary. Bed, Ralls, Siats, 2 pr. Spgs., and 3 Bdis. H. H. Goods, H. Jackson. 1 Crt. Empty Hottles, S. C. B. Co. 1 Tce. Crockery, S. W. De La Perrin &

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By Direction of the General Claim Agent, and commencing 10 A. M. Wednes--day, Feb. 16, 1916, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCtion, at the warehouse, corner East Trade Street and Railroad, in Charlotte, N. C., to the highest bidder for CASH, the following articles of refused

Bdl. Mty. Sz., J. Morrison, Hamlet, N. C. Bbl. Notions and Table, J. Braniley, San-ford, N. C. 7 Pails A. Food, W. Toole. Sz. Coment, F. Hów. Co. Sz. Coal, E. J. Boone. 3 Bdl. Wall Paper, o-n M. Wilson. Bdl. Mty. Sacks, Parker Holmess Co. Bz. Tinware, E. Ettell. 3 Bz. Pulleys, J. M. Barton & Bro., Lin-colnton, N. C. 1 Mty. Trunk, L. Douglass. Scale Boz, J. A. Cummer. Bz. Powder, H. W. Balley. Bbl. Oil, W. N. Smith, Reckingham, N. C. By. Bolties, T. L. Sparks. Bdl. Tent Poles, W. C. Jenkins. 3 Bdl. Pipe, J. J. Ball. 6 Bdl. Shingies, H. C. Groff. Table and Lagz. M. Parrish. By. Books, J. H. McVernon. 3 Bz. Powder, E. Y. Graves. cs. Cardboard, Clif. Corporation. By. Pumps, Oxford Jos Co., Oxford, N. C. Keg Tonle, A. Younz. and unclaimed freight: 5 cts Cans and Bx Wax, M. Mer. Co. Bbl. Paint, J. A. Graham. 1 Crate, W. R. Vaughan, Vaughan, N. C. Bbl. Tub. Sax Personal Effects, Bed Rails, Spga., Stove and Mattress, A. L. Harfield. eld. Bx. and 1 Bbl. Griters, J. W. Jackson. Keg A. Food, L. C. Griffin. Bbl. Paint, A. O. Jones. 1 Bathtub, Reservoir and Supplies, V. C. Co. 1 Desk Chair, A. C. Pressley. 4 Pes. Pipe, Bdl. Tin and Keg Ftgs., J. W. Newton. 4 Sew. Machines, M. F. Co., Charlotte,

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Bbl. Paint, R. C. Curry. Bdl. Adv. Matter. 8. H. Edmundson, Lumberton, N. C. 16 Sz. Cement. William & Burch.

Br. Powder, A. Powell. Bbl. Oll and Br. Grease, A. N. Hubbard. Showcase, O. L. Malcolm. 1 Tank, 10 Pos., Harris, Darden Co.

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34 Pes. Household Goods, W. D. Duberdorf.
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Bbl. Magasines, O. C. G. S.
2 Bx. Stove Polish, G. Thomas.
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Bx. E. Ware, E. Gates. Bbl. Sugar, C. Grocery Co. Bbl. Cider, J. T. Elmore, Henderson, N. C.

Bol. Closer, J. T. Eimore, Henderson, N. C. Bol. Saws and BE. Hdw., Car. Hdw. Co., Wake Forest, N. C. cs. Shoes, B. Isonberg Co. Pkg Washing Wax, E. Layne. 1 Sewing Machine, J. T. Benn, Thelma,

1 Refrigerator, W. Post. 1 ca. G. Ale, T. G. Cooper. Keg Clder and Bx. Glass, L. M. Howie,

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Monroe, N. C. 1 Copper Candy Kettle, Masson Bros.

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enn, Thelma, N. C. Bideboard and Top, Beam Bros., Waco,

Ion.
Bx. Powder, L. T. Harlan.
1 Crt. Piat. Frames, o-n C. P. & F. Co., Margaret, N. C.
3 cs. Drugs, G. Drug Co.
1 cs. Can Goods, W. B. Johnson.
12 Cts. Empty Bottles, Anderson & Co.
1 Cot, W. McRas.
Bx. Personal Effects, E. M. Johnson. Bx. P. Frames, N. A. Beall. Bdl Molding, C. M. Byrd, Lake View,

Bbl. Notions, J. R. Stanford. Bbl. Paint, W. E. Funderburg, Monroe, Bx. Powder, Ward & Co 1 cs. Spaghetti, Avery & Owens. 1 cs. Drugs, M. Drug Co. 1 Tub and Wheelbarrow, S. A. Jones. 2 cs. E. Ware, B. Brown.

(By C. S. Brainin, of the Columbia University Observatory Staff.) bright stars by the absence of the twinkling. February brings to our view the THE TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE OF A total eclipse or darkness of the shown on the January map. This is one of the so-called zodiacal constel-important, as well as interesting. of

AS BERESFORD SAV THE BRITISH NAVY

of Apathy and Insuffi-

lations, that is one of the constella-tions through which the sun passes which is not exceedingly rare. Yet Notes in Mahan's Book Tell them looked upon as a man who was not in any way equal to a watchin his yearly round of the celestial it is true that very few people ever This group of stars seems to get to see one, but that is because have been connected with the figure the eclipse, when it happens, can only of a lion in all the ancient astronomies and owes its particular importance to the ancients to the fact that us has seen many partial the sun occupied a position in this but they are of less interest as spec-very constellation at the time of the tacles and of little or no value to **INTERNATIONAL LAW** tory about corresponding to the dawn seen as a total only over a narrow of scientific knowledge.

The Heavens in February

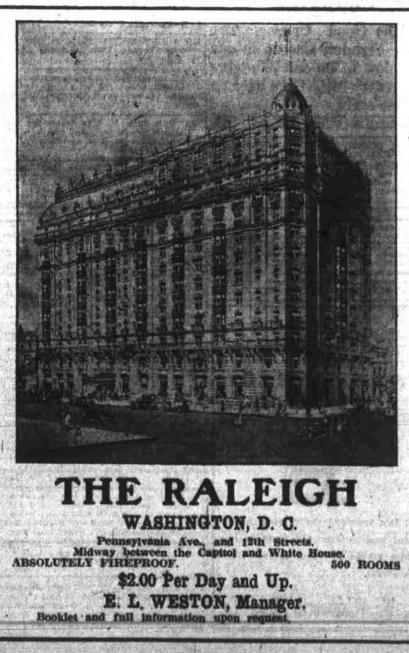
Owing to the motion of the celestial pole called the "Procession of the Azores; but as a partial the eclipse Equinoxes," the sun is now in the will be visible all over the United group of the Heavenly Twins at the time of the Solstice. Of Regulus, the royal star, the brightest of Leo, we spoke in last month's article; the next brightest is Denebola, the Lion's tail, the unlucky star. Denebola is a star of a bluish tinge and seems to have

whole of the constellation of Leo, the

Lion, only part of which could be

been brighter in olden times than it is now. It is approaching the earth at the rate of 12 miles a second and is now about 33 light years distant about the earth, being now between from the solar system. In intrinsic brilliancy it is about 10 times as earth's orbit. The earth's orbit about great as the sun. Gamma Leonis. the sun all lies in one plane, called the bright star just north of Regulus, the ecliptic! neither body ever gets is a well-known double star. A small telescope will reveal the two com- earth and moon. ponents and show them of different colors.

Two of the Planets, or Wanderers, are visible to the naked eye this only a small angle with it. Now, it menting in no uncertain terms upon month at the time of our map. Saturn you will find in the constellation lutions about the earth the moon gets as to matters concerning the British of the Gminin, below and to the west right in between the sun and the fleet and the consequent danger to the of the two bright stars, and Mars earth in such a way as to obstruct Nation. The autograph notes, some in Leo, near Regulus. Both can be the light of the sun on its way to the of which are quite long, are nearly distinguished from the neighboring earth, exactly as someone might walk 200 in number, and there are besides



ciency in Empire. be seen as a total eclipse over a very limited area. Perhaps every one of eclipses science. The present eclipse will be strip passing over Colombia and Venezuela and across the sea to the Who Wouldn't Forget It If Country's Life Was at Stake?-Pleads for States. In the vicinity of Washington and New York the eclipse will the Battleship. begin approximately at 10 o'clock in the morning and end after noon. the central part of the country it will New York, Jan. 29 .- A remarkable begin earlier. book of much interest at the present In trying to understand how time has just come into the possession eclipses of the sun come about, hear in mind that, as the earth revolves It is Admiral Lord Charles Beresabout the sun, so the moon revolves

ford's own copy of "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783," us and the sun, now outside of the by Capt. A. T. Mahan of the United States Navy. On the fly leaf is the autograph 'Charles Beresford, H. M. S. Unout of this plane. Similarly with the daunted, 1890," and on the title page "Charlie Beresford, Undaunted, 1890." The moon's orbit around the earth lies in a plane, and The margins are filled with critical this plane is not the same as the above-named ecliptic plane, but makes notes in his hand, many of them com-

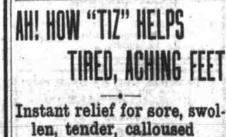
sometimes happens that In his revo- the apathy of the British Government great many passages in the book

marked as especially noteworthy. At the end of the volume he has written "The most instructive and interesting book I have read .--- C. B." In reference to Napoleon's failure

to control the English Channel, he says: The French and Russian fleets can do this now if well manoeuvred. If they fail, still their countries are safe. If they win, the British Empire

disappears" At another point he declares: It is heartbreaking to observe the short-sightedness of our people with reference to a proper organization for war. The naval forces we possess are too small by half, but even what we have got are not properly organized." DANGER OF UNPREPAREDNESS. In reference to the neglet of the French mercantile marine by Louis XIV, he comments:

"Exactly what we are doing now. There is no thought or organization for the mercantile marine, or the part



feet and corns. You're footsick. Your feet feel tired,

puffed up, chafed, aching, sweaty, and they need "Tiz." "Tis" makes feet remarkably fresh and sore-proof. "Tis" takes the pain and burn right out of corns, callouses

and bunions. "Tiz" is the grandest foot-gladdener the world has ever known.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" at any drug store and end foot torture for a whole year. Never have tired, aching, sweaty, smelly feet; your shoes will fit fine and you'll only wish you had tried "Tis" sconer. Accept no substitute.

keeper or a seaman. The opinion held was that any one could use a gun, but it required a seaman to get the ship into position to fire the gun."

"This was so when I joined the

service in '59. A gunnery man was

chance in war time."

good

Where Mahan speaks of the decline of trade, manufacture, and com-merce through the outbreak of histilities. Lord Beresford writes:

"All may happen to us any day through the inability of our governing body to see that our Navy is all in all.

LOSE SIX BATTLESHIPS AND EM-PIRE 18 GONE.

Other comments by him are: 'In these days to win will require as much dash and pluck as before, but far more attention to detail and accurate organization.

"The loss of one first-class battleship to us now is equal to the loss of of Gabriel Weis of 489 Fifth avenue. an army corps to Germany. "France is the only one that could

really hurt us now, on account of her fleet "If we lose six battleships we lose our Empire, and who knows what

will occur in the next naval war? We have not enough battleships and consequently no reserve."

Of Mahan's statement that the English people from long immunity were particularly sensitive to fears of invasion, Lord Beresford says: "So

they are now." To Mahan's note that the brilliancy of Nelson's fame dimmed that of all his contemporaries, Lord Beresford comments: "I agree, Wellington was

No. 2. With regard to the assertion that France and Great Britain are the two powers that have the largest military navies, that it is an open question

which of the two is the more power ful, and that they may be regarded as practically of equal strength in material for a sea war, Lord Beres-

ford observes: "What a humble ad-mission for England, when upon the strength of the fleet depends her life." "Hear! Hear," he writes after the statement that a warm dispute arose as to who should command the united

fleets of France and England in the attack upon the Dutch Republic. "11 is the custom of the English," said Sir Charles, "to command at sea."

Jomani, in his "History of the Wars of the French Revolution," as quoted by Mahan, jaid down as a fundamental principle of European policy that an unlimited expansion of naval force should not be permitted to any Na-

tion which cannot be approached by land. Beresford's comment is: "This is a statement held now on

the Continent. If once we lose our supremacy, or fancied supremacy, we shall never get it back.

LIGENT. "Popular Governments are not generally favorable to military expenditures, however necessary, and there are signs that England tends to drop behind," says Mahan, and Beresford adds: "Too sad, but true." Speaking of the Dutch under Wil-

liam of Orange, Mahan says: "With the eyes of the Government fixed on the land frontier the navy rapidly declined," and Bereaford comments: "Our eyes have been fixed on the arly. my, which is unnecessary for our life, while the last fleet, was for our ex-

istence." Mahan quotes Monk as saying that

Mahan quotes Monk as saying that the Nation that would rule upon the sea must always attack, and adds that he set the keynots to England's naval policy. Berestord remarks: "Our fleets are too small now to en-ter upon this traditional policy." Mahan declares that the principle that the flag covers the goods is for-ever secured. The commerce of a belligerent can therefore now be safe-ly carried on in neutral ships, except when contraband of war or to block-aded ports. Beresford makes reply: "Not if England is true to herself."

the fence corners, ditches, or along the fence rows, destroy them with the hoe.

"The seond year plant the land to corn. Cult'vate thoroughly and follow with a hos every two weeks. When the corn is too high to cultivate, keep on with the hoe and kill every weed that has grown The third year plant the land to anything you choose. But you must still use the hoe and look the land over occasionally."

A Pair of Them.

Howard Chandler Christy, illustrator, was walking down the street when he was overtaken by a dog that began to snap at his heels. Its mistress made no effort to call it off. according to The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, so he turned and gave the dog an admonitory kick.

"Brute," cried the woman, "to kick a litt'e defenseless animal! That lit. tle creature is a pet and is not accustomed to such treatment."

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied Mr. Christy, "I did not mean to hurt your dog. But you should have called him off."

"He would not have hurt you," replied the woman in a grieved tone. "He is a pet."

"I did not care to be bitten by him, nevertheless, madam," returned Mr. Christy. "I am somewhat of a favorite at home myself."

Cash Was Scarce.

A wealthy farmer, who had been consulting a local lawyer about some knotty point, received satisfactory knotty point, received satisfactory advice, and then rose to leave the office.

"By the way," he asked, "what is your fee?" "Oh-er-say, six and eightpence,"

replied the young solicitor. The farmer handed over a pound

note, says The London Observer, and waited for the change. The lawyer felt in pocket after

pocket. Then he searched his desk, with a pale face. Finally, he ran through his pockets again, and then slowly drew forward a huge volume which he had already consulted, to

him. "Er-I am afraid that I'll have to give you more advice, sir," he said politely.



Kept Her Locks Dark, Thick, Glossy, with Sage Tea and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so even Preparing this mixture, though

at home is mussy and troublesome. For 56 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Com-pound." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this

through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy, luxu-riant. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped failing. Gray, faded hair, though no dis-grace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youtbful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and look

Bkt. Grease and Bbl. Oll. W. J. Peterson. 8 Kegs Phosphate and Bx. Glass, J. Bos-4 Bbl. Paint, J. White 5 Bz. A. Food, C. P. Stephenson, Seaboard, N. C. 1 Cts. Empty Bottles, S. C. B. Co. Bx. Drugs, M. C. Clark.
Bx. Drugs, M. C. Clark.
Bx. Powder, N. Follson.
Bbl. Paint, Cen. Hotel.
Bdi. Lumber, L. R. Golder.
1 Tobacco Crate, I. Carter, Thelma, N. C.
6 Bbls. S. Hatzakas, Charlotte, N. C.
6 Constraints, Marg. Bail, C. C. Clark. 2 Cases and 2 Kegs Paint, C. C. Clem-9 Brick Kiln Doors, E. J. Cooper. 10 Safes and 6 Drawers, R. I. Kennedy. Sz. Corn, o-n P. D. Stone. Bbl. Stain, W. M. Rogers, Bbl. Gresse and Bx. Cups, M. O. Levey. Bbl. Paint, Reese Herrin Co. Bi. Corn. o-n P. D. Stone.
 Bbi. Paint, J. S. Rushings.
 Bbl. Grease and Bz. Hdware, E. H. Moore, Marshville, N. C. 2 Sx. Chufoos, W. P. Ivey. Bbl. Paint, O. L. McRae. Bx 7 Sx. Coal, R. A. Roberts. Bbl. Molasses, Barnes & Fleetwood, Seern, N. C. vern, N. C. 2 Frames, M. S. B. Co., Apex, N. C. 2 Bx and 2 Pails A. Food, E. Y. Graves, 2 Cts. Bottles, J. F. Dowling, 2 Trunks, 3 Boxes, 1 Bbl. Personal Ef-tects and 1 Carpet, J. M. Patrick. 5 Br. Drugs, Davis Drug Co., Charlotte igh, N. C. 2 Hx. Powder, Wm. Thornburg, Sanford, 1 Iron Safe, o-n J. C. Sellerson, Wilmington, N. C. Walker. 1 Tobacco Crate, R. Twistdale, Thelma, 2 Bbl. Bottles, L. R. Golder. 3 Bxs., 1 Bbl. H. H. Goods and Bed Ends, H. Halle Bdl. Plow Slides, H. A. Swing, Osborne, J. C. 2 Cts. Bottles, T. Dis. Co. Bx. Powder, B. J. Wilcox, Clarkton, N. Bx. Books, R. L. Turner. 1 Bx. Yokes, J. C. Johnson.

5 Palls A. Food, L. R. Golder. Br. Powder, M. Owen, Charlotte, N. C. 1 Stove, J. H. Harris.

count of a simple expedient

"Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh bought a farm in New London County, Con-

necticut, in 1913. An old apple or-

chard graced-or. more properly speaking, disgraced-the place, for it

bore no apples and paid no rent for

the land occupied. In the Fall of 1913 he pruned the trees, but they

bore no fruit in 1914. "In October, 1914, MT. Flizhugh decided it was time for a shake-up, and what was more fitting to use for

"Four holes were made 24 inches

deep and six feet away from the

trunk of each tree. Then the holes were loaded with a small charge of

"In 1915, the trees bore a crop of extra fine fruit, and present pros-pects seem to be good for a vigor-

ous future production of the trees

Blasting accomplishes the same pur-pose as deep plowing. Root expan-sion becomes easier and the soil is

"There is no mystery about it.

the shake-up than dynamite?

the big noise-maker.

thus treated.

Connell, Rockingham, N. C.

ple grower:

2 Cartons Drugs, P. Farney. Ca. Powder, C. W. Allen. Cs. Paper Boxes, W. H. Shanda. 1 Bx. Permonal Effects and 1 Cot, H. Da- B. Personal Effects and P.Co., H. Davis, Shelby, N. C.
 Sx. Sugar, cs. Potatoss, cs. Corn and cs. Peas, o-n R. M. Strickland.
 Mattress, W. Kelly, Sanford, N. C.
 Bol. Bottles, S. C. B. Co.
 Porch Swing, H. E. Wheeler.
 Crit. Picture Frames, B. Benton. 1 Crt. Picture Frames, B. Benton. 3 Bbl. Phosphate and Bdl. Faucets, G. H. Bbl. Notions, O. M. Jackson. Bx. Personal Effects, M. Brooks E. Ware, F. Perry, Louisburg. Drugs, Morrow Pharmacy. C. Goods, o-n C. Chaney. Bx. Soap, G. M. Starke.
Bx. Books, C. F. Andrews.
Bx. Scales, A. B. Aymand.
Bdl. B. Lap, J. B. Bryan, Lakëview, N. C. Bz. Powder, W. H. Wood. Bbl. Bottles, H. R. Phinney. 1 Crt. Axles o-n West Auto Co. Crt. Screen Doors, C. H. D. Co. Reservoir, W. C. Underbilt & Co., Ral-Br. Personal Effects, C. L. Boswick. 2 cs. Sticks, Rosenfield & Co. Bed, Rails, Dresser and W. Stand, E. Walker. Bdl. Patterns, A. Holbert. 5 Demijohns Water. Carter Pharmacy, Aberdeen, N. C. Bx. Powder, H. C. Loftin, Shelby, N. C. Btove and Bdl. Pipe, R. M. Catherhour.
 Bdl. Paper Bags, L. Goulder.
 Ca. Fans, E. J. Bear.
 Bx. Drugs, E. R. Bryant. Bx. E. Ware, A. Yarborough, Louisburg, Steel Truck, N. O. Bennett. Can Paint, J. H. Davis, Peachland, N. C. 1 Drum A. Foed, J. M. Tapp. 2 Bx. Powder, M. Wright. 1 Ice Box, M. Green.

1 Keg Grease, G. W. Davis, Henderson, 1 Crate Bottles, T. D. Co. 1 Incubator and Brooder, o-n S. J. Mc-A. H. ROHLEDER, C. A. J. Lee Phillips, Auctioneer. 1 Oil Tank. Stone & Co., Wilmington,

How to Make Your Orchard Fruitful, horse, either to drive or ride. As In Farm and Fireside is the acsound as a nut, and goes 10 miles that without stopping made money for a New England ap-

"Mais, m'sieur!" protested tht Frenchman, backing nervously away from the belauded animal. "I leeve but eight miles from ze station. If I buy heem, I have to walk back two miles in ze backward direction!"

Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of power con tained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned and dated April 27, 1914, recorded in Book No. 331, page 448, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, to secure the payment of a certain note of even date with said deed of trust, and default having been made in the payment of said note at maturity, I, the undersigned trustee, will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., Mecklenburg County, on Monday, January Sist, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, the follow-ing described lot of land in Charlotte Township and described as follows: Being the same known as desig-nated as Lot No. 13, in Block No. 1, on map of "Forest Hill," recorded in Book 230, page 17, to which ref-erence is hereby made; said lot fronting 50 feet on Lawyer's Road and ex-tending back with that width 190 feet. tending back with that width 190 feet; beginning at an iron stake, the south-east corner of T. C. Hamrick's lane, which said stake is on the north line of Lawyer's Road at a point 600 feet from the corner of the Chatham Park Land Company and runs thence with the north line of Lawyer's Road S. S. 50 feet; thence N. 5 E. 190 feet; thance N. 83 W. and parallel with said Lawyers Road 50 feet to the northeast corner of Hamrick's law northeast corner of Hamrick's thence with said Hamrick's S. 9 W. 190 feet to the beginnin

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broken up; new stores of plant food are made available; the soil is serat-ed and the movement of moisture promoted. In short, the tree is given a chance for its life by giving it favorable environment in which to grow and perform its function making fruit.' Too Fast for Him.

In search of a horse, a rather nervous Frenchman went to a dealer and explained his wants. The out-come of his quest is told in The New York American.

York American. "Tes, sir, certainly!" said the deal-or blandly. "I have just the animal you want." He led the prospective customer through his stable, and finally came to a halt beside a small but wiry ani-mat, which rolled his eyes in an omi-nous way. This the Sist day of Decen 1918, J. C. SIGMON, nous way.

to

