

Lingering Cough Endangers Health

Bear's Emulsion Brings Quick Relief and Guards Against Serious Results.

If you have a cough—even a slight cough—the best thing to do is to take Bear's Emulsion immediately and stop it before it becomes serious.

Bear's Emulsion has proved to hundreds that it will relieve the most obstinate cough or cold.

Bear's Emulsion is not only a wonderful aid in the treatment of coughs, colds, bronchitis, grippe and other affections of the throat and chest, but it is also a splendid tonic that tones up the whole system.

Bear's Emulsion is for sale at leading druggists, or will be sent direct from the manufacturer at \$1.25 a bottle.

JOHN D. BEAR CO. Clearbrook, Va.

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches.



The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1696.

COUGH Prescription Try PISO'S Astor's quick relief. A syrup—different from all others—pleasant—no upset stomach—no opiates. 35c and 60c everywhere.

ELIXIR BAKEB A GOOD TONIC And Drives Malaria Out of the System. "Your 'Bakeb' acts like magic: I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever.

Yes. Why? Martha Jane, aged five, was aroused the other morning when the fire alarm sounded. It was hardly daylight, and Daddy hurriedly dressed and went to the scene of the fire.

Brought Joy to Babies for Fifty Years

What mother doesn't know the value of Teethinga? For nearly fifty years this wonderful prescription has brought joy and happiness to countless thousands of little suffering children.

Teethinga is absolutely harmless and endorsed by the medical profession. It is wonderful in relieving bowel troubles of babies and little children such as Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Constipation.

Teethinga is sold by all druggists, but if you can't get it, send 36c to Moffett Laboratories, Columbus, Ga., and get a package together with valuable Baby Booklet.—Advertisement.

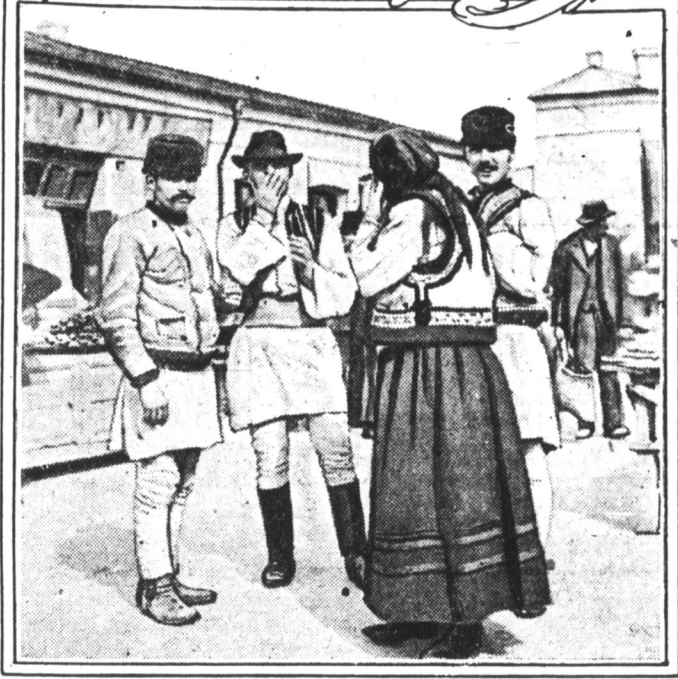
Millions of Miles of Wire. A compilation of information as to the number of miles of telephone wire in the world shows a total of 52,600,000. Of this total the United States has 61 per cent and all the countries of Europe together 28 per cent.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio. Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them.—Advertisement.

Time for One, Then. "Mama, Tige's begging. Must I give him a piece of my cookie?" "Of course you must—" "Well, I haven't any cookie!"—Life.

Refreshes Weary Eyes When Your Eyes Feel Dull and Heavy, use Murine. It instantly Relieves Tired Feeling—Makes them Clear, Bright and Sparkling. Harmless. Sold and Recommended by All Druggists.

Bucharest and Its People



Rumanian Types.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Bucharest, the capital alike of medium-sized pre-war Roumania and the new Roumania which took shape as a result of the treaty of St. Germain, and little Alba Julia, a small town tucked away in the mountains of Transylvania, shared honors a few weeks ago in the only spectacular coronation to which Europe has been treated since 1913, the crowning of the king and queen of Roumania.

In selecting an isolated and little known town of Transylvania as the place of their coronation, the rulers of Roumania paid a tactful tribute to a major territorial acquisition their country gained as a result of the World War. Alba Julia is the name the cable dispatches carried; Karlsburg, Gyula, Fehervar and Weissenburg are some of the other designations given the town of some 11,000 people perched on a hill among the "Alps of Eastern Europe."

A cathedral contains the tomb of Hunyady Janos, national hero of Hungary, from which Transylvania was transferred to Roumania, and makes of the obscure town a western European shrine when it is recalled that Hunyady turned back the tide of Turks who beat against Transylvania's portals some fifty years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic.

A fortress and a museum are the other objects of interest in Alba Julia; the rest of its prestige is a matter of association with the eventful history of Transylvania.

The Wallachs of this Switzerland-like land, which helps, by 22,000 square miles and 3,000,000 people, to double the area and population of the new Roumania, have long been more Roumanian than the Roumanians themselves. Living in the verdant valleys of many barrier mountains, they preserved a racial purity with such jealousy that a maiden lost caste if she married a Wallach who lived too far from her own home.

Only such a loyalty could have preserved a national and race consciousness in an area where at least six different nationalities contend for supremacy, and where religions range from Icon worship to abstract Unitarianism.

While one-half of the population rejoice in the realization of their centuries-old dream of being united with their brother Roumanians across the Transylvanian Alps, the greater Roumania faces the problem of welding the other half of the Transylvanians into her national life. This "other half" includes the Szekels, Magyars, believed to have settled here long before the major body of the Magyars arrived; the Saxons, who are Germans introduced as colonists eight centuries ago; the gypsies, who have lived here long enough to have forsaken their nomadic habits for life in villages; Jews and Armenians.

Illiterate Wallachs. The Wallachs of Transylvania achieved the unique distinction of compelling a sort of admiration for their illiteracy. They argued that efforts toward their education by the Saxons meant an attack upon their loyalty to Roumania. Hence they resisted Saxon tutoring just as they resisted also, so far as lay in their power, Magyar patronage.

The energy choked off along industrial and literary channels flowed into artistic courses which made them one of the most picturesque dressed people of Europe. Many a Wallach villager of Transylvania lives in a mud hut because he cannot buy lumber. Enter that hut, with its hole in the top for a chimney, and you will find a loom upon which women weave fabrics of delicate texture and gorgeous color.

The general outlines of the women's garments are familiar—the flowing, robe-like skirt caught in at the waist by a girdle, over which are worn panel-like aprons in front and behind. These aprons, like the open-front jacket, afford scope for widest variation in design, fabric and color. The Wallachian scorns standardization as he does his Saxon neighbor; and if he laments he

can buy few comforts of life he would be deeply ashamed to buy an article of apparel.

While the crowns were actually bestowed in the little Transylvanian town of Alba Julia, almost as important a part of the ceremony was the entry into Bucharest, and it is from there, in "The Paris of the East," that the newly crowned monarchs probably will continue to rule their land, in spite of recent discussions as to the advisability of a more centrally located capital.

In addition to not being centrally located, Bucharest has other counts against its fitness to serve as the capital. The water supply of Bucharest is inadequate, the city site is exposed to the biting winter winds that sweep down from Siberia; and the Roumanians, who pride themselves on their taste for the artistic, find themselves with an outgrown and out-of-date city on their hands, and so are considering the idea of deserting the Paris of the Balkans for a mountain town in the Carpathians, Fogaras.

Walled Town Without a Wall.

Bucharest is a walled town, without the wall. Crowded, as was the custom when city walls were the main defense, Bucharest drops away from the glitter of the Calea Victoriei and the boulevards to the run-down orientalism of the outer sections, and then abruptly to the empty, dusty plain. Its population has more than doubled in the last decade, and houses, as elsewhere in eastern Europe, are at a premium. It requires influence, persistence and bribery to get into one of the few hotels, the main attractions of which are the dining rooms, often open to the sky.

The source of the marked pre-war wealth of Bucharest was the big country estates and the cheap labor. The rich "boyar" had a whole army of retainers who received little more for their toil than did the slave in our own country before the Civil War—their "victuals and keep." The result was an immense income, which found its first expression in a very fine residence in Bucharest, and later in the maintenance of an ultra-expensive establishment. It is said that the Roumanian government has the finest home for its foreign ministry to be found in all Europe. It was built by one of these "boyars," or landed proprietors, who had the misfortune to die soon after his palatial home was completed. The government thereupon acquired it.

Nobody but the proletariat thinks of walking in that picturesque capital. Nearly all the "cabbies" own their own teams of long-maned, flowing-tailed Russian horses. They are Russian exiles of the Skoptsi sect. They wear great blue-black velvet coats, the skirts of which reach to the ground. Their waists are bound about with multi-hued sashes, the flowing ends of which drop back over the seat, and one can guide his driver by pulling one end or the other of this sash when language difficulties stand in the way.

Drive as in Mexico City.

If the presence of the landed aristocracy in Bucharest reminds one of Buenos Aires, the driving customs bring to mind those of Mexico City. Every evening all polite Bucharest turns out in its smartest equipages and drives up and down the beautiful parkway known as the "Chaussee." Along this superb drive the endless-chain procession moves in double file.

Surrounded as it is by rich farming country, Bucharest has not lacked for food, and the restaurants are well filled at all times. The Roumanian loves the uniform, and high heels of set laced boots like those of the French aviators suit the fancy of the young dandies, whose perfumed mustaches preserve their dignity by reaching straight out instead of turning up at the ends. The women are chic. Feminine fashions run the gamut from such beautiful peasant costumes as few lands can equal, such native dress as Carmen Sylva loves, to severely plain black gowns, relieved only by the touch of light on patent leather and silk or the tiny cigarette in a jaunty hat.

COMMITTEES ARE TO BE APPOINTED

WILL MAKE SPECIAL STUDY OF RETIREMENT LAWS FOR TEACHERS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY WARREN

Executive Committee of Association Will Hold Meeting Sometime in January.

Raleigh.—Appointment of committees to make a special study of retirement laws for teachers, to work out a suggested program for local units and to serve with state educational authorities in the revision of the school laws; continuance of the placement bureau; consideration of establishing a magazine for instructors and holding sectional meetings will be among the most important subjects presented at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Education association's executive committee when it meets in January.

Julie B. Warren, secretary of the organization, made this announcement. The suggestions were presented at the November session of the association by the official committee with the understanding the program be submitted to local units for a referendum.

"Just as soon as the committee can decide what part of this program should be undertaken," said Mr. Warren, "arrangements will be made to hold a referendum on these, and when the votes are in, the committee will begin putting the program into operation."

"The proposals for sectional meetings and for a retirement law for teachers already has attracted attention in the state. The Asheville Kiwanis club has endorsed the retirement law suggestion while Washington has extended an invitation to hold the meeting for the northeastern section of the state in that city."

"The financial condition of the association in January, which will indicate the amount of money available for the coming year's work, will determine to a certain extent the scope of the program. The committee will attempt as much as it thinks it can finance."

"In the meantime, the officer of the secretary is asking that the campaign for members be continued with a view of running the total membership to another thousand. During the next few days, it will be possible to make a statement of the actual number of members that have already been secured."

"As a special inducement for teachers to join at this time, the organization is offering to hold the books open until January 1 for those who wish to take advantage of the placement bureau. This service will cost non-members five dollars next year. The special committee has recommended that a fee of a dollar be charged members of the association next year since this is a special service being rendered a certain class of teachers of the state."

"It is estimated that only about 75 per cent of the teachers who join the association will use this special department. Consequently, the committee recommended that those who did get the benefit of this branch pay the cost. Non-members will have to pay four dollars more than do members, even if the members are charged a dollar. It will be seen, therefore, that it will be much cheaper to join the association now and get the benefit of the members fee for this service."

"There is an increasing demand for teachers in the state, even at the present time. I have a large number of notices of vacancies on my desk, which at this time I am unable to fill. Some of these vacancies are for positions that pay well above the salary limit fixed by the state, but they demand the best qualified teachers."

"The blank forms for the placement service next year are being worked out, and while the office is taking care of the present demand for teachers, the big work of the placement bureau will not begin until after Christmas. Teachers wishing to join the association are asked to do so through their local units," he said.

Governor Holds Ship Plans.

Governor Cameron Morrison will not reveal his completed plans for a proposed ship line—corporation for North Carolina until his annual message is presented to the general assembly in January, he told the Associated Press.

Growth in Building Associations.

Asserting that the growth of building and loan associations in the state has been so pronounced that provisions for their supervision now are inadequate and that these "institutions are purely mutual," tending to stabilize citizenship and increase the value of taxable property, Stacy W. Wade, state insurance commissioner, in his annual report recommends that additional arrangements for supervision be provided and the concerns relieved of taxation "above the amount necessary for proper supervision."

Farm Products Prices Higher.

Prices of farm products have shown an advance during the past two months and today North Carolina "is economically and financially better off" than most any other state in the union, according to a statement issued by Frank Parker, agricultural statistician of the North Carolina and United States departments of agriculture.

The reasonable prices for cotton and tobacco and the "fairly good" yields of these two crops have been largely responsible for the favorable conditions, he stated. Another reason given was that North Carolina is "not as nearly a one crop state as might be supposed, or even as much so as Iowa, Illinois or Texas which outrank her."

"Salesmen and bankers often comment on the good financial condition of the state as shown by their loans, sales and collections," said Mr. Parker. "This does not mean that the state is flushed, or that farmers are even able to pay all their debts, but that they are more nearly able to do so than those of other states."

Prices of farm products have advanced somewhat during the past two months after a steady decline which resulted in the farmers' products having a purchasing power of less than two-thirds of other commodities on a pre-war basis. The steady manufacture of products was bound to react on crop prices, even if belated.

"The November 15 prices paid to farmers show as follows: Live hogs, \$10.25 or the best price in 18 months; beef cattle \$5.15, the highest in 15 months; lambs, \$5.20; milk, \$0.51 per gallon is steady; apples, \$3.61 per barrel, an increase due to the better grades or commercial selling; sweet potatoes at \$0.85 are on the toboggan downward; cabbage are quite cheap in the western fall-producing hill counties; loose hay is averaging about \$21 or a slight recent improvement; cotton seed at \$45 per ton is naturally upward, as is tobacco at 32 cents a pound; eggs have climbed to 43 cents; chickens 22 and turkey 31 cents a pound.

"This state's corn crop makes up more than 34 per cent of the total land cultivated; cotton 16 per cent; wheat 7.3; oats 5; tobacco 5; hay 7; cowpeas 3.6; soybeans almost 3; clover 3, and other crops lesser percentages. This indicates a creditable diversification and home supply.

"Things are not bad in North Carolina, and they are becoming better," he said.

Circulation of Papers Increase.

The combined circulation of all publications in North Carolina has increased from 612,230 in 1901 to 1,420,982 in 1922, or 131 per cent, according to figures compiled by M. L. Shipman, commissioner of labor and printing, for use in his forthcoming report to the General Assembly.

The summary for 1922 shows 10 morning dailies with a circulation of 133,896, 29 afternoon dailies 102,160, 164 weeklies 623,877, 26 semi-weeklies 60,344, 2 thrice a week 3,600, 36 monthlies 325,070, 6 semi-monthlies 13,100, 2 annuals 100,400, 13 quarterlies 55,625. Total of 288, with circulation of 1,420,982.

"The first complete list of the State's newspapers and periodicals appeared in the report of this department for 1894. The report for that year showed the existence of 219 publications, viz, eight morning, thirteen afternoon, one hundred and sixty-one weekly, four semi-monthly, one bi-monthly and twenty-nine monthly," Mr. Shipman states.

"Information at hand touching operations for 1922 places the number of morning dailies at ten; afternoon, twenty-nine; weekly, 164; semi-weekly, twenty-six; thrice a week, two; monthly, thirty-six; semi-monthly, six; quarterly, thirteen; annual, two. Total, 288.

"The combined circulation of all publications was first ascertained by the department in 1901, and found to be 612,230. Reports from publishers for 1922 advance the number to 1,420,982, an increase of 131 per cent.

"Increase in the circulation of the morning dailies for the past decade is 120 per cent; afternoon 82 per cent; weekly 25 per cent; semi-weekly 15 per cent; monthly 51 per cent; quarterly 552 per cent.

"There has been an actual reduction during the ten-year period in the number of weekly, monthly, semi-monthly and annual publications, due to the tendency towards consolidation. The morning, afternoon, semi-weekly, thrice a week and quarterlies have developed into semi-weeklies.

"Reports from publications operating their own plants show the value of these to be \$3,414,440; the employment of 1,750 persons and annual pay roll aggregating \$2,385,267.

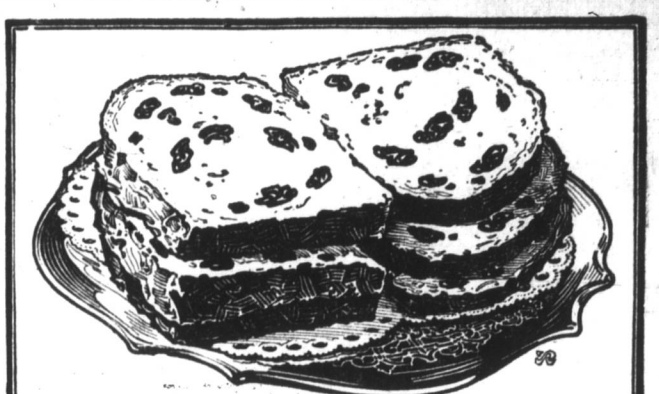
A large proportion of the newspapers employ typesetting machines in mechanical operations, and there are 240 of these in use by the various papers of the state. Eighty newspapers and periodicals are printed by contract.

Highest average daily wage of active establishments reporting \$5.90; lowest average \$2.15.

Charters Issued by Secretary.

The following charters have been issued by the secretary of state: North Liberty Milling company, Winston-Salem, to manufacture flour and meal and deal in such products; capital stock \$100,000; paid in, \$30,000; stockholders J. G. Messick, L. J. Messick, W. H. Slate, J. E. Slate, all of Winston-Salem.

Leaksville Granite company, Leaksville, to develop lands containing rocks, minerals, sand and to operate quarries; capital stock \$10,000 to \$100,000.



Why Bake At Home when you can buy bread like it, ready baked?

COUNT the raisins—at least eight big, plump, tender fruit-meats to the slice.

Taste it—see how the raisin flavor permeates the bread.

No need to bake at home when we've arranged with bakers in almost every town and city to bake this full-fruited raisin bread.

Just phone and they'll deliver it—all ready to surprise the family tonight. It comes from master bak-

ers' modern ovens in your city. And it's made with Sun-Maid Raisins.

That's another reason for its superiority. A rare combination of nutritious cereal and fruit—both good and good for you, so you should serve it at least twice a week.

Use Sun-Maid Raisins also in puddings, cakes and cookies. You may be offered other brands that you know less well than Sun-Maid's, but the kind you want is the kind you know is good. Insist, therefore, on Sun-Maid brand. They cost no more than ordinary raisins. Mail coupon for free book of tested Sun-Maid recipes.

SUN-MAID RAISINS The Supreme Bread Raisin

Your retailer should sell you Sun-Maid Raisins for not more than the following prices:

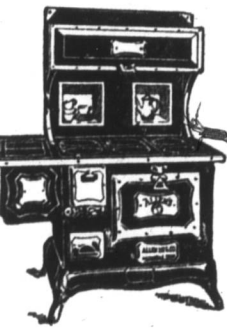
Seeded (in 15 oz. blue pkg.)—20c  
Seedless (in 15 oz. red pkg.)—18c  
Seeded or Seedless (11 oz.)—15c



CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, Dept. N-540-12, Fresno, California. Please send me copy of your free book, "Recipes with Raisins." NAME: STREET: CITY: STATE:

ALLEN'S RANGE



MADE of the famous rust-fighting Copper-Bearing Iron—tested for over a quarter of a century. Nearly a million in use—your neighbor or someone near you uses one—known and sold everywhere.

There is an Allen Dealer near you—in your town or close by. Write us for catalog and where they may be bought.

ALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

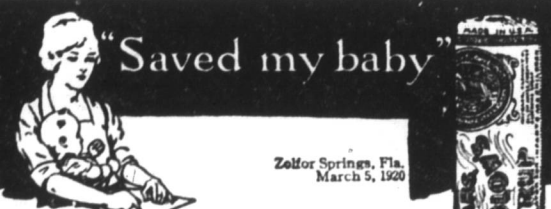
Rural Doctors Serve Most Patients.

The average country doctor in Ohio serves twice as many patients as does his city colleague, an investigation by the Ohio State university has revealed. It is stated that in the remote country districts there are plenty of country doctors to take care of patients, but that, in the regions near a larger city the physician often forsakes his rural practice for the broader opportunities of the city. In the 15 Ohio counties that have the largest urban population, every rural doctor now has to take care of an average of 1,512 persons. In the 15 counties of the state which are most thoroughly rural there is one physician for every 887 persons.

Cause of Effusive Gratitude.

"Well, thank the Lord, I never spent five or six of the best years of my life foolin' round no college," said the money-worshiper man. "Might I understand you," said the thoughtful-looking listener, "to thank the Lord for your ignorance?" "You may put it that way if it suits you any better," snapped the money-worshiper man. "Then," said the thoughtful-looking listener, "Thanksgiving day ought to last at least a week at your house."—Farm Life.

One nice thing about living in the suburbs—when you miss the last train out you have to stay in town.



Saved my baby

Anglo-American Drug Co., 215 Fulton St., New York. Dear Sirs: I am using Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. It saved my baby from dying of colic, which she had for three months. Some one advised me to get Mrs. Winslow's Syrup and I did. Yours truly, (Name on request)

Colic is quickly overcome by this pleasant, satisfactory remedy, which relieves diarrhoea, flatulency and constipation, keeping baby healthy and happy. Non-narcotic, non-alcoholic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Regulator Formula on every label. Write for free booklet containing letters from mothers. At All Druggists. ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., 215-217 Fulton Street, NEW YORK. General Selling Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York, Toronto, London, Sydney