

Liniment That Soaks in Best for Animals



AN IRRITATING, burning liniment would have aggravated this case. Mustang Liniment brought prompt relief because its amazing healing powers are quickly absorbed by the skin.

To do good, a liniment must work into the blood. This is especially important in overcoming sprains and aches in animals.

Make this simple test with any number of different liniments and decide for yourself the one that is most effective. Rub the liniment into your palms. A few hours later you will notice the odor of Mustang Liniment in the urinary secretions—proving that it has been absorbed into the blood. What other liniment passes this test? Now you know why Mustang Liniment is spoken of so highly everywhere.

25c-50c-\$1.00 at drug & general stores. MUSTANG Liniment

Teamster's Life Saved

"Peterson Ointment Co., Inc. I had a very severe sore on my leg for years. I am a teamster. I tried all medicines and salves, but without success. I tried doctors, but they failed to cure me. I could not sleep for many nights from pain. Doctors said I could not live for more than two years. Finally Peterson's Ointment was recommended to me and by its use the sore was entirely healed. Thankfully yours, William Haase, West Park, Ohio, March 22, 1936, care P. G. Reitz, Box 199."

Talent Long Unrecognized

Melba's voice made her famous in every part of the civilized world, but when she was struggling for a career, in her early days, she met with some rebuffs which would have effectively discouraged many another person. She was called to the attention of Sir Arthur Sullivan in 1886 and he did not think enough of her voice to warrant him in putting her in his Savoy Opera company. She was also declined as a pupil by Sig. Alberto Randegger—Columbus Dispatch.

"CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED—10c A BOX

If Dizzy, Headachy or Stomach is Sour, Clean the Bowels.



To clean your bowels without cramping or over-cleaning, take "Cascarets." Sick headache, dizziness, biliousness, gases, indigestion, sour upset stomach and all such distress gone by morning. Nicest laxative and cathartic on earth for grown-ups and children. 10c a box—all drug stores.

Philippine Telephones

In Manila, capital of the Philippines, the use of the telephone is growing so rapidly that the company which operates the telephone system finds the automatic service with a capacity of 15,000 subscribers recently installed already outgrown. Therefore, plans are being made for enlargements of automatic service that will take four or five years to accomplish and which, when completed, will be adequate not only for Manila itself but also for its suburbs.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 23 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Gifts Divided

Visitor (to fond mother)—That boy of yours seems to have a rare thirst for knowledge. Mother—Yes. He gets his thirst from his father, and his knowledge from me.

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion. Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum, and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Sprinter's Heart

"Paavo Nurmi," says a sport item, "is a medical freak. He has a heart only about half the size of an ordinary human." He must be.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

One Secret of Beauty Is Foot Comfort

Frequently you hear people say, "My feet perspire winter and summer when I put on rubbers or heavier foot-wear—then, when I remove my shoes my feet chill quickly, and often my hose seem wet through"—in every community thousands now use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath daily, and then dust the feet and shake into the shoes this antiseptic, healing powder. Full directions on box at all Drug Stores. Trial Package and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll sent FREE, address ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y. J.

75 COUNTIES WON PREMIUMS IN FAIR

STATE PAID TOTAL OF \$10,191.75 IN REMIUMS TO MANY EXHIBITORS.

Raleigh. The North Carolina State Fair of 1925 will be held during the week of October 12, according to a statement by E. V. Walborn, general manager, made in announcing the winners of premiums by exhibitors from 75 counties of the State. A total of \$10,191.75 was distributed among the premium winners. Wake county led all others with a total of \$1,938 in premiums won. "Under our re-organization plan," Mr. Walborn states, "the fair is more of a State institution than it ever has been. It will serve to help build up and advertise all the products of the whole state."

The largest individual premium won in Wake county was by E. C. Stearns, of Raleigh, who received \$140 for his art exhibit. The highest single premium received in the county, however, was \$400 for the county exhibit by J. A. Anderson, county agent. R. H. Ruffner, for State College, received \$130 for the college exhibit of cattle and swine. Other large premium winners in Wake were: C. L. Ballentine, C. A. Balleline, R. A. Wilder, Berry Cleland, J. H. Hervey and Co.; Jordan Duroc Farm, Poultry Department of State College, Edwin Key Hodgins, Philip Swartz, W. A. Smith, Mrs. N. H. Jones, and Z. P. Metcalf.

Catawba, Buncombe, Craven and Alamance counties followed Wake in the order named as high winners of premium money. The record of the 75 competing counties follows: Alamance, \$650.25; Allegheny, \$90; Alexander, \$56.50; Anson, \$36.25; Ashe, \$10; Avery, \$30; Beaufort, \$103; Bertie, \$1; Bladen, \$10.50; Buncombe, \$762; Burke, \$22; Cabarrus, \$15; Caldwell, \$171; Catawba, \$840.50; Chatham, \$19.75; Cleveland, \$10; Columbus, \$224; Craven, \$651.50; Cumberland, \$75; Davidson, \$19; Davie, \$16; Duplin, \$155; Durham, \$72; Edgecombe, \$8; Forsyth, \$473; Franklin, \$57; Gaston, \$15; Granville, \$97; Greene, \$42; Guilford, \$446.50; Halifax, \$16; Harnett, \$60.25; Haywood, \$53; Henderson, \$17.50; Hertford, \$25; Hoke, \$3; Iredell, \$4; Jackson, \$10; Johnston, \$142.50; Lee, \$111.75; Lenoir \$17; Lincoln, \$20; Martin, \$7; Mecklenburg, \$3; Mitchell, \$3.50; Montgomery, \$57.25; Moore, \$230; Nash, \$86; Northampton, \$6; Orange, \$0; Pamlico, \$37; Pasquotank, \$16; Pender, \$44.25; Perquimans, \$10; Person, \$137; Pitt, \$25; Polk, \$32.50; Randolph, \$46; Richmond, \$51.25; Robeson, \$13; Rockingham, \$25; Rowan, \$36.50; Rutherford, \$363; Sampson, \$50.50; Scotland, \$54; Stanly, \$85.50; Surry, \$262; Vance, \$15.25; Wake, \$1,938; Warren, \$6; Washington, \$10; Watauga, \$18; Wayne, \$309.50; Wilkes, \$325.25; Yson, \$74.75.

New Bills Introduced. New bills were introduced in the house of representatives as follows: Poole, of Alexander—Relating to hunting in Alexander county. Poole, of Alexander—For the appointment of a game warden in Alexander county. Wade—To prohibit the sale of fireworks in New Hanover county except on written order. Wade—to incorporate the town of Carolina Beach. Wade—Relating to civil service rules in Wilmington. Braswell—Pertaining to the health of school children. Fountain—Relating to the transfer of stock in corporations. Franklin—Relating to the Cherokee Indians, by repealing the charter under which they were incorporated, as the government's taking over certain lands leaves the corporation without funds to function. Hawfield—To amend the charter of Monore by changing the boundaries. Smith of Rockingham—Relating to driving automobiles intoxicated. At this point and before taking up the passage of the bills, the house concurred in a senate resolution expressing its sympathy to Senator Foushee, of Durham on the death of his father. Bills passed the house as follows. To validate certain Salisbury bonds. Creating a special tax district in Yancey county. Amending the charter of Conover. Amending the charter of Fairmont. Amending the charter of China Grove. Authorizing Granite Falls school bonds. Authorizing an election on street bonds in Rowan.

New Charters Issued. Sweet Valley Products (North Carolina) Inc., Pinehurst, real estate, manufacture and develop food products, vegetables, fruits, etc., with authorized capital \$50,000 and \$1,000 subscribed by A. M. Eadie, Walter A. Perkins and L. W. Perkins, all of Southern Pines. Carolina Six Wheel Coach Company, Salisbury, agents and brokers, garages, factories, general merchandising of all vehicles, with authorized capital \$150,000 and \$15,000 subscribed by T. H. Vanderford and Edwin C. Gregory, both of Salisbury.



1—Mme. Edmond Willm, beautiful wife of new naval attache of French embassy in Washington. 2—Scene at plant of the Western Marine and Salvage Co., at Alexandria, Va., where hundreds of wooden ships built during the war are being scrapped. 3—View of the great Spanish retreat in Morocco after the victories of the Riff tribesmen.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Navy Board Declares Battleship Still Is Backbone of Our Naval Defense.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. CONTRARY to the opinion of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell and those who support his contentions, the battleship is still the backbone of naval defense and the airplane, while a very valuable arm, will always be an auxiliary instrument of warfare against whose attacks the battleship can be made practically invulnerable. Such is the finding of the special board of the navy created by President Coolidge to investigate the claims of those who asserted that aircraft could sweep navies from the seas.

This board, headed by Admiral Eberle, chief of naval operations, reported last week. Its conclusions, summarized, are these: "The battleship is the element of ultimate force in the fleet, and all other elements are contributory to the fulfillment of its function as the final arbiter in sea warfare. The other elements have their important, and at times, indispensable functions. "Aircraft has introduced a new and highly important factor in warfare, both on land and sea. It was utilized on an enormous scale and with great effectiveness in land operations during the World war, but did not seriously influence sea operations. Its influence on naval warfare undoubtedly will increase in the future, but the prediction that it will assume paramount importance will not be realized. "The airplane (heavier than air) is limited in performance by physical laws. "The airplane (lighter than air) has some valuable characteristics, but due to great vulnerability, is of doubtful value in war. "Aircraft cannot operate from territory that is not controlled by the military or naval forces of their own country. "Airplanes cannot occupy territory, nor can they exercise control of the sea. "Airplanes cannot reach distant overseas areas under their own power with any effective military load, and therefore, cannot operate there offensively or defensively until supplied with weapons and fuel. "The battleship of today, while not invulnerable to airplane attack, still possesses very efficient structural protection, as shown by the experiments on the Washington. The battleship of the future can be so designed as to distribution of her armor on decks and sides, and as to interior subdivision, that she will not be subject to fatal damage from the air. "The effect of plunging long range gun projectile hits on a ship's deck has now become closely analogous to the effect of hits by heavy aerial bombs. "By armoring the battleship's deck with six or seven inches of armor, we effectively meet any practicable attack from the air and also attack by gun projectiles fired at the greatest probable battle ranges. "The interior subdivision will resist any mining effect from aerial bombs. It cannot be said, therefore, that air attack has rendered the battleship obsolete. "The observation value of the airplane has been extended to assisting gunnery by observing and reporting the fall of shot relative to the target. "Airplanes have demonstrated their great value to the fleet in scouting, observation and bombing. The use of torpedo planes, gas and smoke screens is still in the process of development. Airplane carriers are necessary elements of a properly constituted fleet to carry airplanes to the scene of action. "As to the plan of unifying navy and army aviation in a separate department of the government, urged by General Mitchell and many others, the board says it would be most injurious to the continued efficiency of the fleet and is a step that should not be taken.

THE BOARD MADE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A RATHER ELABORATE IMMEDIATE BUILDING PROGRAM TO BE COMPLETED IN THREE YEARS AT A COST OF \$80,000,000 A YEAR. FOR THIS THE PRESIDENT HAS SUBSTITUTED THIS INITIAL PROGRAM COSTING \$30,000,000:

- 1. Modernization of three of the coal-burning battleships. 2. Continuation of the construction of the two aircraft carriers. 3. Three million dollars for airplanes for the carriers. (This is in addition to \$1,000,000 for this purpose included in the budget for 1928.) 4. Laying down and commencing the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers. 5. Commencing the construction of gunboats for patrol service on the Yangtze river.

COINCIDENT with the publication of this report came the story from Los Angeles of the performance of navy bombing squadron No. 2 under Lieutenant Commander J. Strong. From a height of 7,200 feet the bombers made 20 direct hits on a small sea target that was being towed at 15 miles an hour. Strong's comment was: "Brigadier General Mitchell was correct as to effectiveness of air bombardment on war vessels. We have known it for a long time. Today we proved it."

He added the assertion that his bombers were 1,200 feet above effective anti-aircraft gun range and said the test was made more difficult than expected because a bank of clouds necessitated much preliminary maneuvering to get a peek at the tiny target.

WASHINGTON dispatches of the same date declared that President Coolidge had decided to discipline General Mitchell for casting discredit on his superiors in the War department and presumably would give him the choice of accepting removal from the office of assistant chief of the army air service and reduction to his regular rank of colonel, or resignation from the service. Mitchell is quoted as saying he would accept the demotion and continue to work for a unified air service. High officers of the army and navy appeared before the house committee on aircraft to tell the nation's actual situation as to defense by air, and while their testimony was not made public, it was learned that they showed that the country was utterly unprepared to resist attack, so far as aircraft are concerned. Another interesting witness was Frank B. Gorin, secretary of the Chemical Warfare Association, who told the committee in polite language that Secretary of the Navy Wilbur did not know what he was talking about when he minimized the possibilities of poison gases in war. Gorin laughed at Wilbur's statement that it would require 5,000 planes and 3,700,000 pounds of mustard gas to attack a city the size of Washington. From 12 to 16 planes, he said, could demoralize a manufacturing center like Pittsburgh, and one ton of gas would cover a territory a mile square. Eleven planes from Selfridge field have been carrying out winter maneuvers in Michigan that have taught the aviators most valuable lessons especially in the quick handling of the planes in extremely cold weather.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, it was admitted last week, is sounding out the powers on the advisability of calling another naval disarmament conference to extend the Washington treaty limitations to auxiliary craft. Our ambassadors have been carrying on preliminary conversations in London, Tokyo and Rome and are said to have met with considerable encouragement there. France also, of course, has been consulted but her attitude is not yet revealed. Her assent is necessary. A London paper says Mr. Kellogg, the retiring ambassador, is bringing to the President a message from Foreign Secretary Chamberlain stating that Great Britain would welcome American initiative in the calling of such a conference, which probably means that the British government recognizes that the Geneva peace protocol is practically dead. In Tokyo it was said Foreign Minister Shidehara would insist on preliminary conversations in that city to fix the agenda of the meeting.

THAT Germany's warlike preparations are continuing and that the Berlin government has not been acting in good faith are the charges made in the report of the interallied control commission presented to Marshal Foch's Versailles committee, and the charges are supported by a great array of alleged facts. With this comes reiteration of the French government's position that evacuation of the whole or a part of the Rhineland would remove France's last tangible pledge for security against aggression without giving anything but vague promises to replace it.

THE tragedy of Sand cave, in Kentucky, reached its climax and conclusion when the miners sinking the shaft for the rescue of Floyd Collins got down to the unfortunate young man and found he had been dead for several days. To release his body from the imprisoning boulder that fell on his foot January 30 would have been difficult, and dangerous to others, so it was decided to make the cave his tomb. Funeral services were held on top of the hill and the entrances to the cavern were filled up. Above the shaft will rise a rock cairn that will stand as a memento of the unselfish and brave efforts of those who toiled for many days and nights to extricate the trapped man.

CONGRESS has now authorized a project that has been long urged by citizens of the North and the South as a symbol of national unity, and by artists and architects as well. It is the Arlington Memorial bridge to link the Lincoln Memorial on the north shore of the Potomac with the Arlington National cemetery and the old home of Gen. Robert E. Lee on the south side. The bridge is to cost \$14,750,000 and is to be the most beautiful structure of the kind in the world. It will be completed within the next six years.

IF THE senate has its way, the salaries of members of both houses will be raised from \$7,500 a year to \$10,000, and those of cabinet members from \$12,000 to \$15,000. This was provided for by a senate amendment to the legislative appropriation bill which was adopted without a record vote, despite the warm opposition of Senator Willis of Ohio and some others. It was considered likely the amendment would be approved in conference and accepted by the house.

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, is to be secretary of agriculture after March 4. President Coolidge selected him from the field of some 200 candidates after long and careful consideration, for he feels that the operations of the Department of Agriculture will have much to do with the success of his administration, as well as with the prosperity of the country. Doctor Jardine, who began his career as a cow puncher in Montana, is a practical as well as a theoretical farmer and has a thorough knowledge of farm marketing.

DR. MARION LE ROY BURTON, president of the University of Michigan and one of the country's leading educators, died at Ann Arbor after several months of illness. He was a native of Iowa and was only fifty years old. Before going to Michigan in 1920 he had been president of Smith college and of the University of Minnesota. In the Republican national convention last June he made the speech placing Calvin Coolidge in nomination. Frederic W. Upham, for years until last June the national treasurer of the Republican party and one of the leading business men of Chicago, died at Palm Beach, Fla., where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health. He was national committeeman from Illinois.

M. H. De Young, founder and publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle and one of the Golden Gate city's most notable figures, passed away rather suddenly after an emergency operation. Another death of note was that of Addison G. Proctor of St. Joseph, Mich., who was the last surviving member of the Republican convention of 1860 in Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency.

POINTS ON KEEPING WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN Editor of "HEALTH"

DANGERS OF BASKETBALL FOR GIRLS

THE girl of today is as different from her grandmother in her play as she is in her clothes. This is naturally the case; in fact, it is probable that present-day sports have been one of the important reasons for present-day clothes. Our grandmothers, who were taught to walk sedately, to sit quietly in their chairs, and never to do anything "boisterous or unladylike" would be horrified at the sight of a basketball game in any of our school gymnasiums or playgrounds. Girls of today are better and more sensibly dressed than they have been in centuries. Athletic sports and outdoor games are far better for the growing girl than crocheting tiddles and embroidering mottoes, yet there are dangers in excessive activity of any kind. In a recent issue of the Child Health Magazine, Dr. J. Anna Norris, physical director for women at the University of Minnesota, calls attention to some of the dangers in basketball for women.

As Doctor Norris well says, basketball is the most popular indoor game for girls. It affords opportunity for vigorous recreation, for team play, and for healthy social relations. It should, however, be played by girls' rules and under proper conditions. It is a recognized fact that basketball as played by boys is too strenuous and severe a game for girls. The physical directors of the leading women's schools have modified the game so as to adapt it to the strength and endurance of girl players. The first important change in the girls' rules is to discourage personal contact and struggling by making it a foul to hold, block or snap the ball from the hands of another player. The second important change is to provide a number of different courts of different sizes, depending on the ages of the girl players. This makes it possible for each girl to play in her own court and with girls of her own age and physical strength. The third change is the division of the fifteen or twenty minute halves of the game into quarters, making the actual playing time not more than ten minutes at a stretch.

Probably the last change is the most important. The long playing periods, with the constant activity necessary in basketball, places a severe strain on the players' hearts. No girl should be allowed to play basketball until she has had a careful physical examination with especial reference to the condition of her heart and until a competent person has decided that she has a sound heart and is capable of playing without injury to herself. Both the games themselves and the practice periods should be strictly limited so that continuous playing is not allowed for more than ten minutes at a time.

DO WE inherit what our fathers learned and will our children inherit what we learn? This question, which scientific men term the problem of the "inheritance of acquired characteristics," has long divided the scientific world into two hostile camps. Whether man inherits acquired knowledge or not, may be an open question, but apparently white mice do. Prof. Ivan P. Pawlow, the well-known Russian physiologist, tells in a recent issue of Science how he taught white mice to come to dinner when the dinner bell rang. The first generation of mice required three hundred lessons before they learned the connection between dinner and the dinner bell. When they finally learned it, they trotted to the feeding-trough as soon as they heard the bell. Their children only needed one hundred lessons, while their grandchildren learned to come to dinner when the bell rang in one-third of the time their fathers required. The fourth generation did still better, while the fifth generation were apparently born with an inherited sense of the connection, since after the dinner bell had rung only five times, they were at the dinner table and all ready for their food. Professor Pawlow says that he expects future generations of these white mice to be born with a knowledge of the connection so that they will associate the ringing of the bell with their dinner the first time they hear it. Will the same rule apply to human beings? We do not know. We can't experiment with men and women, and boys and girls and babies as we can with white mice.

How many of us know anything about the personal habits or characteristics of our great, great grandfathers? The man over fifty who married at the average period, probably has grandchildren of from two to five years old. His grandfather, who is his grandchildren's great-great-grandfather, was probably born about a hundred years ago. Unfortunately, we haven't any records, either of the peculiarities of people born a century ago or even of the fact that they were born at all. We will know more about human animals when we keep as careful records of our children as we do of our prize bulls, fast horses, bulldogs, chickens and Persian cats.

MICE TAUGHT TO ANSWER DINNER BELL

A Sweet Breath at all times! THE FLAVOR LASTS! WRIGLEY'S MINT TOBACCO. After eating or smoking, Wrigley's freshens the mouth and sweetens the breath. Nerves are soothed, throat is refreshed, and digestion aided. So easy to carry the little packet!

WRIGLEY'S - after every meal!

a shade better THE "C-C" SPRINGLESS SHADES Last longer - Look Better! At Your Dealer or Write Cushingham Springless Shade Co. Manufacturers, Greensboro, N. C.

The huge gates of Henry VIII's chapel in Westminster abbey are believed to have taken 18 years to make.

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED SNOW KING BAKING POWDER. TRADE MARK. HIGHEST QUALITY. 25 OUNCES.

"CHANGE IS THE LAW" of the universe," so we are told. But there are exceptions to every rule. Snow King Baking Powder is a never changes. That's why most Southern housewives like to use it. The highest quality in a 25 ounce can for 25 cents.

The High Cost of Postponing Permanent Highway Building

Poor motor roads stifle industry and agriculture; waste huge sums annually in high maintenance costs, and greatly increase gasoline, tire and repair bills. There is not a state, not a county, not a community, that isn't paying a heavy price for having too few permanent roads.

There are still many sections of the country—even whole states—that are trying to operate twentieth century traffic over nineteenth century roads. This is costing millions of dollars every year, and will keep on costing millions until we have well developed permanent highway systems everywhere. Even what we often call the most progressive communities are far behind the demands of modern highway traffic with its 16,000,000 motor vehicles.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico, we need more concrete roads—the roads for twentieth century traffic. Your highway officials want to be of the greatest possible service to you. Get behind them with ways and means that will provide more concrete roads and streets. Such an investment will pay you big dividends year after year.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION 111 West Washington Street CHICAGO. National Organization to Improve and Expand the Use of Concrete. Officers in 29 Cities.