

Prodigal Son Returns To Family After 41 Years

Greenville, S. C.—A prodigal son who vanished 41 years ago and who had been given up for dead by his family has joined his loved ones again, and recently the three survivors, with their families held a reunion in Greenville, nearly 1,000 miles from the old homestead.

Edward A. Proctor was a strapping 20-year-old youth when his family saw him last in Chicago. He left home, not saying goodbye, by not disclosing his destination.

For several years, the family waited in vain for a message. Then was received a letter from a town in Louisiana that Proctor was coming home. The train on which he was to ride was recked

and most of the passengers were killed. His body was never found, but his family supposed him dead. Two weeks ago, Proctor went to Chicago on his vacation. He instituted inquiries and discovered that a sister, Mrs. William G. Hunt, lived there. He telephoned his sister and found she was preparing to leave for Greenville. Then plans were laid for all of them—the Chicago sister, Miss Agnes Porter, of Washington, and other relatives—to reunite in Greenville, the home of one of Proctor's nephews, William J. Hunt, the son of the Chicago couple.

The reunion brought together seven members of the family.

Says Strong Beer Is Not Illegal

Winston-Salem, — Magistrate Owen R. Ferguson contends that any beer, regardless of percentage of alcohol, may be sold under the North Carolina law. He wrote Attorney-General Dennis G. Brummitt for his opinion.

The law he cites sets out that sale "on and after the passage of this article it shall be lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, barter, trade, exchange or dispose of beer, lager beer, ale porter, fruit juices and or light wines, containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, or any weight, or such other percentages as may conform to any act of the congress of the United States, within the domains of the state of North Carolina.

The political parties issue high sounding platforms, but their real belief is, "We should have the officers."

Some people's idea of supporting home enterprise, is to maintain a bank account that is consistently being overdrawn.

Consider Change In Textbook Sales

Raleigh.—Possibility of changing the method or the company in the distribution of textbook to schools in the State is seen in the announcement made by the State board of education that it will receive bids from responsible parties up to noon Tuesday, June 12, for distribution of books to patrons.

The bids will be received on two bases: a central depository to be operated as an agency of the State Board of Education and a central depository to be operated under control of the publishers who secure contracts for textbooks to be applied the State.

For several years the book have been distributed by the publishers through the N. C. School Book Depository operated by Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh. In recent years there have been charges of tremendous sums made by the operators, which are probably without foundation, or conditions to justify the charges. The new plan of bidding on the distribution may result in some savings on the cost of the books but is not expected to amount to a great sum.

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Society Gives Out 7,800,766 Bibles

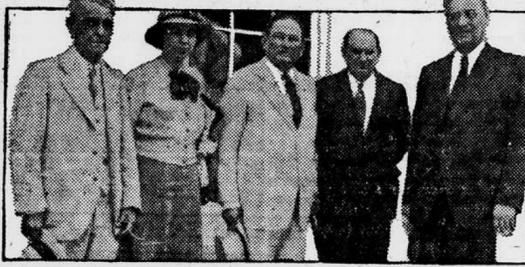
Boston—The American Bible Society reported at its recent annual meeting that it distributed 7,800,766 Bibles, Testaments and portions of the Bible during 1933 in 155 languages and dialects in more than 40 countries.

The boys object to callouses on their hands obtained through wielding the hoe, but they don't seem to mind much about corns on their feet produced by dancing all night long in shoes that pinch their feet.

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

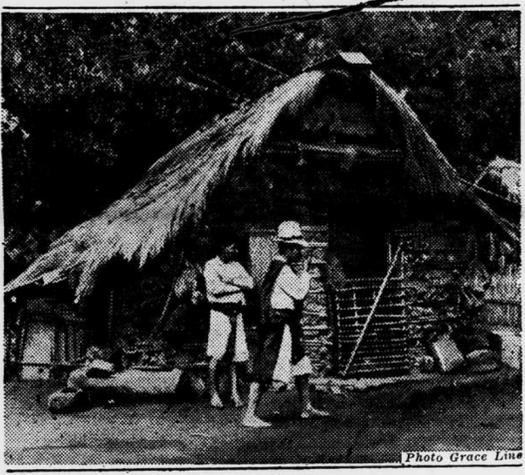
From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla.: "I have been taking Theodor's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

Farm Scenes from the Drought-Stricken West



WASHINGTON . . . From out of the mid-west comes photographs of desolate wastes in the drought areas to supplement reports of the dire need for relief and hurry the Federal Government in administering that relief. Upper photo shows half starved cattle vainly seeking grazing ground on a drought-stricken farm near Dallas, S. Da. . . Center photo shows a congressional delegation from drought states leaving the White House after conferring with President Roosevelt. Left to right, Sen. Arthur Capper and Rep. Kathryn McCarthy, Kansas, Sen. Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., Sen. Lynn J. Frazier, N. Da., and Sen. John E. Erickson, of Mont. . . Bottom, a partly dust-buried farm house in South Dakota as a result of choking dust storms during recent weeks.

Traveling Around America



THE SIMPLE LIFE

THIS American farmer and family aren't worrying much about commodity prices and mortgages. Like the other primitive natives living in the remote sections of Guatemala, these Indians catch, or raise their own food, weave the cloth from which they make their clothes, and build their own houses.

Their chief concern in life is the raising of a good crop of corn, for in one guise or another "maize" appears at every meal. Ground, mixed with hot water, and flavored with honey it is their morning drink. Crushed, mixed with water, rolled and patted, it becomes the pancake called tortilla, which has been the staple food of the Central American Indian since the Mayas served the first one perhaps three thousand years ago.

To secure the good will of the Sun, the Wind, the Rain and other gods with whom rests the fate of their crops, the Indians hold elaborate festivals which are one of the most unusual spectacles awaiting voyagers visiting Guatemala on the fortnightly cruises between New York and California. The first fiesta takes place before the sowing, the second at planting time, the third during the ripening, and the fourth at harvest time.

Traveling Around America

NO KIDNAPPING HERE

THERE'S not much chance of an Aymara mother losing her baby for where she goes the baby goes—riding pick-a-back in a bright-hued scarf sling. These Aymara Indians and the Cholos, half Spanish and half Indian, form almost nine-tenths of the population of Bolivia, and about two-thirds that of La Paz the capital city. Although Bolivia is the only country in South America without a seacoast it is easily accessible by rail from Mollendo which is visited weekly by ships from New York and California.

The time to see the Aymaras at their best is early on Sunday, their market day. With their children and Llamas they stream by the hundreds along the trails leading from the Yungas Valley to La Paz, and spread like a rainbow through the city's marketplace. The women, wearing several layers of highly colored voluminous skirts, two or three gorgeous shawls, and usually a derby-like hat, swing along the streets like bright parades. The men are equally as picturesque in wide topped trousers, blue and red striped ponchos and stiff hats with ear-muffled caps underneath. Thronged with these natives the marketplace is a paradise for the cameraminded.



TODAY and TOMORROW

by FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

HISTORY . . . and laws

The key to the future lies in the study of the past. If you want to know whether this, that or the other scheme for saving mankind from the consequences of its own folly will work, read history.

From time immemorial people have had a belief in the magic of laws. Laws can make people good, or so they believe. The prohibition laws were going to make everybody temperate.

Two thousand and more years ago the Greek philosopher Plato wrote: "How charming people are! Are they not as good as a play? Trying their hands at legislation and imagining that by reforms they will make an end to the dishonesties and rascalities of mankind!"

Solomon the Wise said much the same thing; so did Saint Paul. Today, as in the past, it is impossible to legislate avarice, selfishness and greed out of the human race.

PLANS . . . always selfish

Men of imagination have tried their hands from the earliest days at working out plans for the Perfect State, in which everybody would be happy and contented. Plato, Francis Bacon, Sir Thomas More, Edward Bellamy and many others have written fascinating books telling how a planned economy would operate.

None of them ever worked, because all of these schemes have been based on the idea that the mass of humanity is imbued with elemental justice and wants everybody to have a square deal. The fact is that few of us care whether the other fellow gets a square deal or not. If we get what we want, whether square or otherwise, the other fellow can have what's left, provided someone else doesn't get it first.

NATURE . . . steps in

The trouble with all human planning is that there are always incalculable factors which may upset all the plans. Nobody can ever be sure that he's taken all of them into account.

For example, the plans of the AAA for a reduction of wheat and corn acreage were all very well—if anyone could have taken the weather into account. But nature stepped in and did in one grand wholesale effort what the Government was trying to do with the cooperation of millions of farmers.

The drought in the Northwest cut down production and sent prices up more speedily and more effectively than any human plan could possibly have done it.

The main trouble in getting plans for the benefit of humanity to work, however, is that you never can get everybody to agree to travel in the same direction at the same speed. That can only be done by force. In private business the force is the threat of loss of employment if one doesn't team work. Government can compel general compliance with any plan only by fines, imprisonment and, if those fail, machine guns.

The sort of enforced cooperation is only possible under a dictatorship.

RUSSIA . . . then and now

I knew the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, cousin of the last Czar, pretty well. That is, I met him a number of times at the homes of New York friends, and had numerous conversations with him. I have just finished re-reading his book, "Once a Grand Duke" and I am again convinced that the common people of Russia enjoyed a great deal more liberty under the Romanoffs than they have had since the revolution under the Soviets.

The only things the Czarist government demanded of them was that they keep order among themselves and pay their taxes.

Now the poor Russian people are compelled to live according to a prepared plan, to conform to standards imposed upon them whether they like them or not. They are punished if they protest. Under the Czars the newspapers of Russia enjoyed greater liberty of expression than those of almost any other Continental nation. Now the press is muzzled and the people have no voice.

I have not heard that they are happy.

SECURITY . . . rather limited

The whole idea back of most plans for the regimentation of

Use Healthy Birds In Growing Capons

Poultrymen planning to develop capons this summer should start preparations in June. Only those cockerels in robust health should be selected for the purpose, says Roy S. Dearsyne, head of the poultry department at State College.

The cockerel should weigh at least 11-2 or 2 pounds, and be dewormed about a week before the operation. Such birds recover quickly and gain rapidly afterwards.

Mr. Dearsyne suggests that the birds be deprived of food and water for 24 hours before the operation in order to clean the intestines. The actual procedure of the operation is described in Bulletin No. 290 of the N. C. Experiment Station, which will be sent upon request.

For several days after the operation, water and soft feeds should be given and the birds kept quiet so the wound can heal. During the first few post-operation days

the birds should have the amount of mash they can eat in 15 minutes. In the evening the feed should be equal parts of cracked corn and wheat, as much as the birds will eat in 15 minutes.

Later a range furnishing an abundance of succulent green feed is necessary if the capons are to grow rapidly. Rye grass, lespedeza, alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, and clovers are good. Scratch grain and plenty of water should be available at all times. About 2 ounces a day of laying mash should be given for each bird, Dearsyne says.

Plenty of shade is necessary during the hot months. Portable summer range shelters, such as advocated by the State College poultry department, provide an economic and suitable shelter.

About 14 days of fattening are required to properly finish the capon.

Colts Feed Important During Their Early Life

The feed and management of a colt during the first three years of his life will determine largely the kind of animal he will be in later years, cautions Fred M. Haig, associate livestock professor at State College.

"During the first six months the foal lives mostly on his mother's milk, with a little grain and hay at first and more added gradually the latter part of the period," says Prof. Haig. "To start the foal in full health and vigor, immediately after its birth, it should be given a good draft of its mother's first milk. This milk has regulating properties which tend to clean the alimentary canal. If this cannot be done, a tablespoonful of castor oil should be administered."

The mare's udder must be kept clean to prevent intestinal infection in the foal. A lukewarm solution of two per cent coal tar disinfectant, followed by rinsing with warm water, is good. The hind parts should be washed daily for the first week.

If necessary, the dam's milk flow can be stimulated with such feed as plenty of pasture, oats, rolled barley, wheat, bran, and corn. But if the foal suffers from too rich milk, then the dam's daily ration supply should be curtailed, Haig says.

The earlier the foal learns to eat solid foods, the better for itself and its mother. A mixture with equal parts of oats, bran, and cracked corn if good. Colts should be given clover, alfalfa, or other legume hay as soon as they will eat it. Plenty of water is important.

When the mare is worked, the colt should be kept in a cool stall, with the mare being brought to the barn to suckle the colt in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon.

In weaning, the mare and colt must be kept well separated until the milk flow has completely stopped, or the process will have to

Effects Of Federal Money Lending Are Studied By Bankers

New York—Entry of the federal government into the field of large-scale money lending has opened questions of vast importance in respect to the nation's capital and credit activities," the economic policy commission of the American Bankers association reported yesterday in an analysis of recent changes in banking.

The report pointed out "there will doubtless long be active differences of opinion" as to whether the government's depression role of money lender was justified but it added that, aside from question of finance and economic policy, "due weight should be given to the social considerations involved."

"We believe," the report concluded, "that these are questions of national public policy calling for thorough and unselfish consideration, with the single motive of arriving at conclusions solely to the common welfare."

The farmer's crops may be a gamble, but anyway the pests say they are sure to get their harvest.

be repeated. This weaning should start when the colt is six months old, and the mare's rations should be cut down until she has dried off.

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