!!UNDREDS FLOCK TO BIG RECEPTION

augural Ball In City Auditorium Follows Mansion Event

of North coursed in a think, slow but constant stream through the Executive Manejun night between the bours of \$130 10.30 to welcome Governor More and the other State officials who will serve with him, who with some one of their feminine relatives stretched in a long receiving line argum the big hall and two adjoining rooms.

At the foot of the hig stairs the guests were jammed together until they filed the hall, and progressed slowly towards the iron-gray head of which and comfort.

"Take us all into thy tender care which one was told by more well in formed prighbors, belonged to the new

Beside Governor Morrison stood "the first lady of the State," his little daugh ter, Angelia, a very small "first lady", but one who carried of the role most becomingly and in a manner ontirely suited in its simplicity to her, nine years. Little Miss Angelia was the uman interest feature of the occasion As the reception wore on, and she shock hands with hundreds and hundreds of guests who had come to welcome her as mistress of the Mannion, she must have been very tired towards the last. but she did not show it, but responded very takingly to the Governor's intro

the Governor and his little dangerer, the guests "went down the line," catching a guests "went down the man, name here and there, recognizing faces faudiar from appearance in North

The receiving line was as follows: Governor Cameron Morrison, Miss Angelia Morrison, Miss Ida Morrison and Mrs. Nutterli, the Governor's daughter and two sisters, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bryant, Lieut, nant Governor and Mrs. W. B. Cooper, State Auditor Bax-ter Durham and Miss Ellen Durham, State Treasurer and Mrs. B. R. Lacy, Superintendent and Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Chief Justice Walter Clark and Miss Eugenia Clark, Senator Furnifold M. Simmons and Mrs. Louis A. Mahler, Commissioner and Mrs. M. L. Shipman, Commissioner W. A. Graham and Miss Huff, Commissioner and Mrs. Stacy Wade, Commissioner and Mrs. W. T. Lee, Commissioner and Mrs. A. J. Max-Commissioner and Mrs. George P. Pell, Mrs. Locke Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Hen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Heriot Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Whitlock, Brigadier General A. J. Bowley and Mrs. John VanBuren Metts, Hon. A. W. McClain, Miss Mary Owen Graham. Adjutant General Metts resented the guests to the Governor. following the reception at the Mansion the inaugural ball was held at the City Auditorium. The grand march man of the ball committee and Miss Angelia Morrison. The 17th Artillery band from camp Bragg furnished the music and the figures were effective with buglers in the lead. The dressrele of the huge building was crowd-

ad with apertators.

The ball committee is as follows: Major Gordon Smith, chairman; C. W. Aynock, W. C. Harris, R. H. Merrist, P. F. Smith, Arthur McKimmon, Jo-P. F. Smith, Arthur McKimmon, Je-rome Stockasi, P. B. Hulfish, Harry Ball, Harry Lee, H. V. Worth and H.

and Proclaims His Policy

(Continued from Page One)

the center ainle toward the stage, be-tween them, hanging on the arms of two Governors, nine-year-old Angelia Morrison, daughter of the incoming Governor: The crowd greeted the trio standing. To the cheers, the two Gov-ernors responded with quiet smiles but the young lady, in brown coat and hat with a corrage of sweet peas, radiated happiness. So far as the two Goverhars or the assembly were concerned, she was the center of the geremony. Brigadier General Bowley, and staff

from Camp Bragg, came closely behind the Governor and the inaugurat party made up of State officials and invited guests of honor followed. Formalities Open.

"Carolina", played by the band of Ossis Temple preceded the opening of formalities when Lieutenant Governor O. Max Gardper, saluted with resounding applause, rapped sharply on the table, called a joint session of the House and Senate of the General Assembly of North Carolina to order, and asked Dr. A. A. McGobebey, paster of the Second Presbyterian Church of

The second Pressylverian Church of Charlotte to offer prayer.

Dr. McCouchey, with a cient voice and strong Scotch necent, prayed earmestly for guidance of the new administration of the State.

"Lord of our Fathers, in humble reverence and grateful dependence we approach thy throne of grace at this ampteious hour, embeldened to come by the tender memory of coast mercies. anapleious hour, emboldened to some by the tender memory of past mercies and encouraged by hope by the cir-cumstances of grass and mrosy under which we are now gathered, he prayed, "We look backward over the way by which we have been led with a sigh and a smile. We recall the wisdom with which thou didst guide the early adventures of our people in the art of living and in the science of citizen-ship.

We remember how thou dids sarry them in thy boson whom they were young and weak and open for them a path with thy shephers's staff through many a sea of trouble.

"We think of the great and the good whom thou didst raise up to be their asviors, whose membry is our heritage had whose achievements are our constant inspiration. amber how thou didst sarry

d whose achievements are our conant inspiration.

We are grateful for our fathers'
ith schick was thy gift and for that
the four of Thee and revocance for
ine honor which are the foundation
one present happiness and glory.

We have come now to the supenit
the reger and to a day of great recing. We enter upon a new adminmation one with wealth and hmith
d panet and prospertiy. We are surmaded by the monuments of those
a being dued yet speak. Enney gan
Il hant in these silent chambers the

whispered eloquence of voices that are still. And from heaven above there looks down with hindly sympathy one who helped to prepare the triumph stated she may not shore. We are en enuraged by the example of many wit

"Let thy benediction fall, therefore, the amantle upon the incoming ad-ministration. Bless the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Lieute nant Governor and all the State offi

Bless him especially whom we have nalled to be our chief executive. mouth and wisdom unto him, the strength of his heart and his portion forever. Give him clarity of under standing and the courage of convicand incite him to Noble Endeavor. And support him in all his efforts by the intelligent and naswerving loyalty and love of those whom he has been elect

"Look in kindness on him who to day resigns the great of this high of-fice into other hands and bless him and

"Take us all into thy tender ears nd keeping and bring us at last brough our appointed changes to the land of promise, the Canan of our dreams.

"And unto thee, O God, most high, most wise and most mighty, shall be all the praise, forever more. Amen." Without preliminaries, Lieutenant overnor Gardner recognized Sanator Drianey, who presented M. L. Shipman cleeted Commissioner of Laber and Printing, to Associate Justice Platt D. Bible Is Missing

An oversight on the part of some body caused a slight hach in the pre-ceedings. The Bible had not been propided Cammissioner Shlomen book the only officer so sworn; for while the band played, Adjutant General J. VanB Metts harried out in seagch of only the Bible which saw service during the remainder of the ceremony.

ministered by Justice Walker to A. J. Maxwell, Corporation Commissioner, Stacey W. Wade, Insurance Commis-sioner; W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture; J. S. Manning, Attorney Genral; E. C. Brooks, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Baxter Durham, State Auditor; B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer; J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State, and W. B. Cooper, Lieutenant lievernor.

Immediately after Lieutenant Gover nor. Cooper took the oath, rectiring Lientenant Governor Gardner turned over to him the gavel and Senator De-Laney presented Governor T. W.

His Excellency

"His Excellency; the Governor" said Senator De Laney, and a storm of aplause was loosed from the big assem bly in farewell to the man who has piloted the ship of State for four years, Governor Bickett stood smiling. only a few seconds bridging the Gover norship and private citizenship. "Mr. President. Members of the Gen

eral Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen; he began, "The people of North Caro lina have called into service as the chief executive for the next four years the Honorable Cameron Morrison, of Meckenburg County.

A round of cheering interrupted and A round of cheering interrupted and the Governor continued: The oath of office will be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Caroling and immediately thereafter Governor Morrison will deliver his inaugural address."

Morrison Takes Oath Governor Morrison and Chief Justic Clark stood a bit to the right of the speaker's stand. Holding the Bible firmity, he followed intently and with carnest mein, the solemn words of the obligation of the chief executive of

"Do you solemnly awear that you will support the constitution of the United States; "repeated Chief Justice Clark" Cameron Morrison Becomes States; "repeated Uniet Justice Cameron Morrison Becomes that you will be faithful and bear true North Carolina's Governor lallegiance to the State of North Caroand to the constitutional powers and authorities which are or may be established for the government thereof; and that you will sudsavor to support, waintain and defend the constitution of said State, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, to the best of your knowledge and ability; and that you will well and truly execute the duties of the office of Governor according to the best of your skill and ability, according to law, so help you God."

Governor Morrison pressed the Bible to his lips and stepped forward while the big scrowd of North Carolinians arose to give a noisy greeting to their new Chief Executive. The band quickly came in with "America," and as the as-sembly settled again into seats, the inaugural address was begun.

Tar Heel Growers Join Virginia In Call To Organize

(Continued from Page One)

were here as representatives of the Virginia Tobacco Growers' association. At the night session a committee was appointed to so operate with a similar committee from the North Carolina division of the American Cotton Assoclation to secure the passage of an act providing for a co-operative marketing non-capital association. The present laws permit only the organization of

nasociations with capital stock.

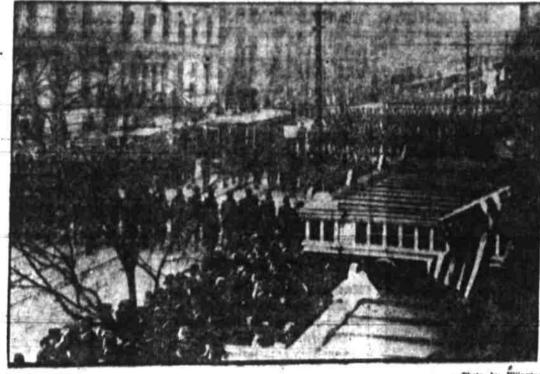
In response to an inquiry from exSenator Marion Butler, President Joynor stated that it is also proposed to
secure the extension of the system now
provided for bonded cotton warehouses
so as to include warehouses for re-

Inaugural Address Outlines Program of Administration

(Continued from Page One)

story of our progress in education is a giorious one. Our present weakness grows out, of our success. We have attained such glorious results that our equipment and organization is implequate. There is honor to the State in the fact that our high schools will annually graduate, some 4,000 boys and girls and sond to our university and colleges many hundreds more than can be somfortably cared for and admented there. The number must be increased, and will be increased. The common schools and standard high schools are just beginning to fulfill the vision of Charles B. Ayook that all the people of North Carolina should be educated. It is no disgress that our assuments schools have been so successful in 60 overcrowd our institutions of higher learning. But it will be a hadge of shame and degradation if the higher institutions of learning are not promptly made adequate for the demands which the success of our effort to adminish the success of our effort to adminish the success of our effort to adminish the success of our effort to educate the success of educate the success

REGIMENT OF STATE COLLEGE CADETS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE GOVERNOR MORRISON YESTERDAY



General Murrison, with former Governor Bickett, reviewed the Cadeta from the West Balcony of the Yar-borough Hotel immediately after the inauguration. Several thousand citizens lined the sidewalks on either side of the street as the regiment passed in review

upon these institutions.

"Until recently it would have been an apparent waste of public funds to have expended the money upon the State's institutions for higher learning which we now know to be imperatively the state of the state o higher institutions of learn paint and private totally inadequate to give

the boys and girls of our State, an-nually trained by our common school system the opportunities to go higher, which they demand, we must act generously and without delay. The condi-tion is unfortunate, but sould not have been reasonably foreseen. The aplen-did work of the standard high schools exceeds all expectations, and this, cou-pled with the unparalleled prosperity enjoyed for a period until recently by onjoyed for a period until recently by our people, placed unexpected assponsibilities upon these institutions for higher learning. The grand army of young men and young women marching to our University and institutions for higher learning from the standard high schools of our State, and other preparatory schools, asking the State to furnish them training and higher learning, will be transcribed. will be tremendously ingreased year year. So, now the duty is clear and cannot be escaped. We must make the State's University, the Agricultural and Engineering College, The North Carolina College for Women, the Teachers Training School, every one of its instiutions for higher learning, adequate to discharge the glorious opportunities which our progress places before them.
"We must not look upon this condieulty. It is our State's greatest exact, and splendid as our accumulation of material things has been for twenty triumph of our great educational awak-

tion as a liability and financial diffiyears, it is all of less value than the performed, and can only be performed in merifice and self-denial, a glorious opportunity to make an in vestment which is absolutely contain to result in greater profit than any invest ment which our people could possibly make, and which will result in in ereased presperity, and strength to every industry in North Carolina. State System of Roads. "We must have good surface roads in

the State. The main highways must be of hard surface, and dependable every day in the year. The construction of the main highways must be forced by the State, and constructed under its agents in order to get them through a few unprogressive countle that will not construct them, and through a few poor counties which do not have sufficient wealth to justify their construction. We have few such their construction. We have few such counties, but the few make a complete i system for the State impossible without State action. It, therefore, becomes imperative, if we are to have a reliable system of highways in the State ever which the people can travel at all seasons of the year in safety and canfidence, for the State to depart from it's time-honored policy of leaving the construction and maintenance of roads to the counties. In my judgment, we should not depart from local self-government in the matter of road construction and maintenance any farther than tion and maintenance any farther than open and maintenance any interest and practicality and necessity sequire. It would be very unwise for the State to undertake the whole duty of building and maintaining public reads, and it should be distinctly understood that except these main highways, the counties exclusively must provide reads.

Should be No Partial System.
"These main highways, in my judg-ment, should be constructed without ment, should be constructed without delay, and as a whole system, and not stretilized ever a tong period of years, during which the whole State will be paying for, and only a part of it enjoying good rends. There is too much danger of injustice in a partial system under which reads will be constructed in some sections, and poststructed in some sections, and pos-posed in others, subject to a change in legislative intent, and which could re-sult in these state highways not being constructed in some sections for many reasonably never done. And

sult in these state highways not being constructed in some sections for many years, or possibly never done. And then I believe there is attrength and sound business in constructing this entire system of State highways as promptly as possible. It is unwise to start across the State with a road under a plan that may result in our building and wearing out one end of the highway before the other is constructed. We ought to plan for a completed system, under which there can be no injusted to any acction.

"We will build this State highway system. The judgment of our people is formed about it. The only question is: Are we going to build it by piecement, and he is large measure dissipate the advertising benefit and attrength of it, or will we construct it, as speedily as sound business principles will permit, as a plorious whole! The phree-mal system is one of weakness and timidity in front of a great duty; the completed system is a policy of courage and windom, in the discharge of high duty. It is a great question, and is rolves millions of deliars, and yet I believe the part of windom requires that we should beldly move forward and nuder the winest plan as an work out and comb concard about, proceed with courage and celerity to construct out and comb concard about, proceed with courage and celerity to construct

cate all the people has so rapidly made to complete system of hard surfaced will not stand for ad valorem taxation for State purposes. The there was a series of the series of the

> largely defeat the only cacuse for Stars action at all, which is to have a comnists system for the whole State. There system, except cowardly distrust of the judgment of our people in standing the shock of authorizing at one agasion of our General Assembly the great num of money involved. We need not fear to trust the people to approve wise ac

the expenditure of just as much mon

ry, and in my judgment, more, and will

tion, though it may involve some bold own plan, but put all of our plans be-fore the committees of the General Assembly, and submit our individus judgment and plan to the wisdom of the General Assembly's final action But I believe I voice the high purpose of the enlightened thought of the State the reactionary and do battle with him in our determination to build this great system of State highways upon wisest plan that we cumagree upon, and an quickly as it can be done upon sound business principles. "I am very confident in my own

"I am very confident in my own judgment that the counties through which these highways go should be forced by the sovereign power of the Sinta to pay a portion of the cost of building these highways; that when they are unwilling to do so, the State with its unquestioned power, ought to progressive county to stand up against he rest of the State and stay march of progress through it. The amount which the county ought to be made to pay should be conservative and safely within the ability of the

No Tax Save For Interest. "The whole expense of hullding these highways ought to be met upon the sound credit of the State and the counties, and without one cent of any kind of taxation at the present for any purcose except to pay the interest on bonds, and, in my judgment, without one cent of ad valorem State taxation for any purpose in connection with it; the interest should be met through au-tomobile, gasoline, and kindred taxa-tion, and without one sent upon the

general property of the State.
"I believe the up-keep of these State highways should be forced by the State through county action. We will ecessarily have county organizations for the up-keep of county roads, and it will be duplication to make State provision for the maintenance and up-keep of these highways. Legislation can be enacted under which the counties will be absolutely forced to keep the highways up, and in connection with their local roads this can be much more inexpensively done than by the State, with an additional orby the State, with an additional organization and system. The State should provide for inspection, for report and for prosecution of county authorities who fall to obey the State semmands, and the State should give the county ample authority to raise the means with which to keep the highways up within their borders, and then provide through its Department of Justice and through inspectors, to force the exercise of this power and the performance of this duty. I would regret very much to see the State adopt a permanent policy of heeping up these highways through State agencies. I am satisfied it would be duplication of county effort, unnecessarily expensive and very difficult to carry out without satisfied it would be duplication of county effort, unnecessarily expensive and very difficult to carry out without horruption and inefficiency excepting in. Experience has demonstrated that things which in their nature can be done by the counties will be better done by them, than by State or Federal agencies.

done by them, than by State or Federal agencies.

Counties Should Muintain Reads.

The State must force the construction of these highways for the reasons I have stated, but there is no reason apparent to my why the State cannot and ought not to force the counties to maintain and keep the roads my after they are constructed, sind authorise and imperatively direct the levy of sufficient tax by the causties with which to do so, and require this fund to be kept separate and apart from all other funds. The only necessity for State action about the matter at all is because some of the counties are unable to build these highways without gandrous State aid. But for this fact, I would favor forcing action by the counties in the construction of the necessary highways to travel through them. After they are constructed with wise importion, and proper policing by the State, the county authorities must be made to maintain them, and it will be easily within their power, for the up-keep of the sharacter of road which the State ought to, and must build, will be impossible, in my justiciant for the State ought to, and must build, will be impossible, in my justices.

After long reflection, I was the Assembly, providing for a completed system to be maintained and kept up when constructed by the county author-protection, and coercion of sounty horities failing in the matter of main-

tenames and up keep, "I am not unmindful of the solemn esponsibility of advising the expenditure of the yest amount of money which the program I have suggested equires, but that the things mentioned ought to be done. Sound business principles require that they should be done speedily and without delay. We cannot progress in our spiritual, intellectual, or material development unless they are done. They will be done, either generously and to give us as a State the full benefit of doing them, or they will be done by patch work and over a period of years and in such manner as will largely dissipate the benefit to the State of doing them and at greater cost in the logg

run. "The entire program which I have suggested will require great sums of money, but in our sbility to find the mency we are one of the most for-tunate States is the Republic. The public indebtedness of our State is trifling when compared to that of most of the States. If we credit our State's indebtedness with the value of our rail road stocks, it would be almost wipe-

"The people are now burdened with unparalleled Pederal fauation, and in many counties heavy local taxes. Therefore, we ought not to levy additional taxation upon this State to make any of the suggested improvements which are permanent in character. But the eredit of our State is in a most healthy condition, and those who are so solicitous of future generations could not complain of the increase of our public indebtedness for these great purposes when they reflect that North Carolina has heretofore created practically no public debt for future generations to pay; and that we would, if this pro-gram was carried out, transmit to those who come after us a heritage nobier by far with the indeptedness than it

would be without it, "The necessary improvement at our institutions for the care of the unforinstitutions for the care of the unfor-tunate, the large expenditure required to place our University and colleges for higher learning in a position ade-quately to meet the demands upon them, and for the construction of the State highway system of roads ought to be met by a sale of the State's bonds, and an increase of its public

New Program of Taxation. "We must adopt a new system of taxation is which State taxation and County and other local taxation will be completely separated. Under the new aystem we should levy no ad valorem tax whatever for State purposes, and ad valorem taxation should be confined strictly to local purposes. It is my purpose to address the General Assembly upon this subject at an early date, and I will, therefore, refrain from entering to the subject with any particularity. into the subject with any particularity at this time; but we must adopt an entirely new system, shot through and through with justice, and one through which the burdens of State and County government will be placed equitably and according to the conscience of the

State.

"There are other subjects in which, as your Governor, I am deeply interested. your Governor, I am deeply interested, but they are less important than those I have mentioned, and some of them being in their nature somewhat controversial, I omit reference to them here, because I most earnestly desire that we may unite for the larger and more preasing purposes I have discussed.

"The program I have suggested does not contain new or revolutionary ideas"

not contain new or revolutionary ideal but in my judgment, it is a program which, if carried out, would make North Carolina the fairest and noblest habitation for men, women and children to be found upon the earth. Its adoption tion for men, women and children to be found upon the earth. Its adoption in completeness and fullness' will require political courage of a high order, not because we do not want the things mentioned done, but because of the danger of disagreement of friends of the program as to the method, manner and time of completing it, and I appeal to the progressive men and wessen of the State to come together upon this program, moderate their differences about their public questions to such an extent as to make impossible all diverting differences, aggree to details and plans, and courageously proceed to write it into law.

The reactionary will whisper to the similar that this is a bad time to expend much money because of the depressed condition of our whole husiness life. Beainess is depressed, and we have recently suffered severe lose and shrinkings in values, but North Carolina is still rich example to take humane care of its defective and mafertunale, to

guard itself as far as an enlightened BETTER THAN knowledge of preventive anable it to against sickness and suffer ing, to provide adequate achools for the training and education of its children, to build a system of roads suggested by sound business, and to do greated by sound business, and to do other things requestally necessary in the discharge of the high duties of a great State. 'Cimes are hard, but they do not approach the severity of conditions which we have met with courage in the past. We are given in times of great prosperity to think deagain; and in periods of hard times and depression we are given to think good times are gone, never to return.

Foundations For Puture.

"Twelve months ago we were rolling in prosperity and expected the year 1920 to be the most prosperous in our history. A year ago we could not have foreseen the present depression and disspirited condition of our people. We are depressed and disspirited now, but business is a complex and mysterious thing, and for all the wisest among us may know, we may in this depression be laying the foundation stones for structure of business and prosperity the like of which our country has never known. We must not give up, prosperou times are sure to return. States is righer than any two or three countries in the world, and we have more productive energy and initious ability than all Europe combined. North Carolina is one of the truly rich and great States of the Union, and nothing can keep prosperity from soon return ing to us except our own cowarding and pessimism. Let us regall the trinis, sacrifices and triumphs of our fathers and mothers, and unite to further build our State and gierify our God. In this hour of trial and depression I appeal to all the people of the State to go forward with courage and determination

in every direction in which Christians After long reflection, I argo the con- are parties are aplendedly progressed in cannot feel your cold fading away atraction of this system of highways years we have aplendedly progressed in cannot feel your cold fading away under a law by the present General buth Carcina, and under the meanuity a dear within the time limit. I under a law by the present General of our great Christian Demogracy, be bashful, for all druggists invite of our great Christian Demogracy, under the leadership of the Demogratic party, we have made "Hell's foundaions antene .. perguhare." .. We see in

here the name or turistancy un where progressive democracy fleats over the oble and the good as they war for righteousness with the reactionary and unprogressive forces of our State. must not march away and leave any battlefield where right, justice and prog real are contending with the foes of enlightenment and progress because of unexpected temporary business depressioff. We must go on marching as a mighty army, with the cross of Jesus going on before, until North Carolina is truly great and nobly goed.

SULPHUR CLEARS ROUGH, RED SKIN

Face, Neck and Arms Easily Made Smooth, Says . Specialist

Any breaking out of the skin, ever ery, itching oczema, can be quickly overcome by applying a little Menthe Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation be gins at once to soothe irritated skin and heal eruptions such as rash, pimples

and ring worm.

It seldom fails to remove the torment and disfigurement, and you do not have to wait for relief from embarrassment. Improvement quickly shows. Sufferers from skin trouble should obtain a small jar of Menthe Sulphur from any gootruggist and use it like cold cream.-(Adv.)

WHISKEY FOR COLDS AND FLU

New Elixir, Called Aspironal, Medicated With Latest Scientific Remedies, Used and Endorsed by European and American Army Surgeons to Cut Short a Cold and Prevent Complications.

Every Druggist in U. S. Instructed to Refund Price While You Wait at Counter If Relief Does Not Come Within Two Minutes,

Delightful Taste, Immediate Relief, Quick Warm-Up.

The sensation of the Year to the drug trade is Aspiroual, the two-minute cold and cough reliever, au-thoritatively guaranteed by the labora-teries; Seted, approved and most enthusinstically endorsed by the highest authorities, and proclaimed by the common people as ten times as quick and effective as whiskey, rock and sye, or any other cold and cough remedy they have ever tried.

All drug stores are now supplied with the wonderful new clixir, so all you have to do to get rid of that cold is to step into the nearest drug stere, hand the clerk half a dollar for a hand the clerk half a dellar for a bottle of Aspironal and tell him to serve you two teaspoonfuls with four teaspoonfuls of water in a glass. With your watch is your hand, take the drink at one swallow and call for your cannot feel your cold fading away like and expect you to try it. Everybedy doing it. When your cold or cough

Aspironal is by far the sarrey and most effective, the easiest to take and the most agreeable cold and cough remedy for infants and children.—Adv.



after exposure to wind or sun-and that tense, drawn feeling of .the akin will be promptly dispelled.
That is because this pure cintment soothes while it heals. Try it once and you will understand why so many people recommend it.

Resinel Shaving Stick contains the same medication and it leaves the skin free from smarting or drynes. Beth products sold by your druggist.

If You Can't RUB IT IN You Don't Get the Results Rub it in!

Massaging with liniment is the best way to relieve the pain caused by strains and sprains, rheumatism and lumbago. But most liniments cannot be rubbed in because they burn and irritate the skin.

Mustang Liniment can be rubbed in. It penetrates right to the bone, draws out all the pain. At the very first twinge, rub Mustang Liniment into the spot where the ache is. It acts in a surprisingly short time-and without smarting or burning.

Mustang Liniment contains no acids, no alcohol, no red pepper and will not burn or explode. For open wounds, scratches, cuts and bruises it has a soothing, healing effect. It is wonderful for treating live stock and poultry.

Get a bottle of Mustang Liniment today. You can use it in so many ways to relieve pain, that you'll want a bottle in the home at all times. Sold everywhere in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Pull directions are printed on inside of wrapper.

LYON, MANUFACTURING COMPANY 41 South Fifth Street

