

BIG LIGHT INSURES AGAINST AIR ATTACK

Makes Reading Easy Forty Miles Away.

New York.—A 2,000,000 candle-power searchlight, the largest in the world, with a light intensity 80 times as great as all the lights on all New York city's Great White Way combined, was shown to the public for the first time recently at the Electrical and Industrial exposition.

At least 10,000 persons crowded around the exhibit of the coast artillery on the third floor of the exposition to look at this remarkable searchlight and to listen with awe while Lieut. F. A. Mitchell, U. N. A., recounted the wonders that it could perform.

Among the most interested spectators was Arthur Williams, president of the electrical exposition and vice president, commercial relations of the New York Edison company, who pointed out, incidentally, that the first incandescent lamp—perfected by the great Edison exactly 47 years ago—had a light intensity of 16 candle power.

Makes City Safe. The Sperry searchlight is part of an exhibit which Lieutenant Mitchell believes insures New York city against any possibility of such aerial attacks as were brought in London and Paris during the World War.

The 2,000,000 candle-power searchlight, the construction of which was completed just a few months ago, represents an improvement over previous models, not only in regard to power, but especially because of its resistance to hard usage and its convenience in handling.

Another anti-aircraft device now on view for the first time at the exposition is a height-finder, described by Lieutenant Mitchell as one of the most important recent developments in the field of anti-aircraft fighting.

Still another device is a great listening machine, one of several with which the United States is experimenting. By means of this instrument, which resembles a gigantic spray of Easter lilies, painted drab and lying on its side, the approach of enemy airplanes can be detected ten and twelve miles away.

Discussing the enormous strides in anti-aircraft work made since the beginning of aerial warfare, Lieutenant Mitchell said that in 1914 the French were blowing down one plane for every 32,000 shells fired, while at the close of the war the United States anti-aircraft forces were shooting down one plane for every 600 shells fired.

When it is considered, he said, that a battery of three-inch anti-aircraft guns—the most efficient weapon against the airplane—can fire 66 shells a minute, which at the rate of one fatal hit for twelve shots, means slightly better than four hits every minute, you can see that, as the anti-aircraft men figure it, Zeppelins have no chance at all and airplanes very little.

Pole Cat Sole Resident of Town That Was to Be

Lofton, Texas.—The sole resident of Lofton is a polecat: the sole structure of the "city" is a white sign bearing the word "Lofton," reared high over the plains.

But despite this paucity of citizens and absence of buildings Lofton appears on all good Texas maps, is on a good railroad, has a first-class highway at its front door and is distinguished by a grassy lawn that covers the whole town.

The town, in fact, is one of those lost hopes that sometimes spring from the coming of a railroad. The ground was laid off as a townsite, but the town never materialized. That was 13 years ago. The railroad was built, the highway was constructed, the town was named, but nobody settled there except the beautifully striped cat.

Yodling Lost Art in Switzerland Mountains

Lucerne.—Yodling is a lost art in Switzerland. Shepherds and farm hands look askance at American tourists who ask them to yodle. A party of tourists visiting Switzerland repeatedly asked natives for a yodle or two. None responded. They all looked puzzled. Suddenly, just around a bend on the main road, came the thrilling notes of a perfect yodler and the visitors hurried to get a glimpse of the performer. He proved to be a lusty, American tourist.

KEW GARDENS OWE DEBT TO GEORGE III

Director Tells of Great Aid Given by King.

Washington.—King George III, the royal bogey man of early American history, may not have "known his oats" in the matter of colonial politics, but he was no fool when it came to knowing other plants and securing the best scientific and economic results from them, according to the testimony of Dr. A. W. Hill, director of the Royal Botanical gardens at Kew, England, who is touring the United States on a series of visits to American botanical laboratories and gardens.

The Kew establishment, now the largest botanical gardens in the world, was initiated by the mother of George III, who set aside two adjoining palace gardens for this purpose; but it was George himself who, through his friendship for the early English botanist, Sir Josiah Banks, really gave shape and purpose to the donation and started the immensely profitable practice of making Kew the headquarters for the transplantation of new and valuable tropical species from one British colony to another.

Since that day, Doctor Hill states, practically every important transplantation of plant industry in the British empire has passed through Kew. Among these have been the establishment of the Para rubber industry in Malaya, the transfer of the cinchona guinea tree from South America to India and the East Indies, and the development of the vast cocoa plantations in West Africa.

But King George and the botanists of Kew must not be given credit for starting the business of plant introduction, though they were the first to make a science of it, Doctor Hill says. In early post-Columbian days the Spanish galleons plying between Mexico and the Philippines frequently carried valuable plant species from the new world to the old, and vice versa. But before the Spaniards there must have been other unrecorded voyagers among the brown-skinned peoples of the Pacific, for there are many plants, notably the coconut and the banana, whose wide distribution cannot be explained on any basis other than human carriage.

Collects 70 Songs in Eulogy of Lincoln

Springfield, Ill.—Campaign songs, hymns of praise and funeral marches, more than 70 in number, eulogizing Abraham Lincoln, have been collected by Georgia L. Osborne, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library.

"The first songs in honor of Mr. Lincoln," Miss Osborne said, "were campaign songs, including 'Freedom's Call,' 'We See the Break of Day' and 'A Campaign Song for Abraham Lincoln.'"

"A number of the songs were written in negro dialect, the most famous of which were 'See on de Way,' 'De Day ob Liberty's Comin',' 'When Will Dis Cruel War Be over,' and 'Gib Us Darkies Rest.' Other songs were written in negro dialect, the most famous their troubles and their hope and faith in Lincoln.

"Strangely, one of the ballroom gems of 1865 was named 'The Lincoln Schottisch,' the same year that the funeral marches were written for the martyred president."

Numbered among the songs written after Mr. Lincoln's death were "The Nation in Tears," "A Nation Mourns Her Martyred Son," "The Death Knell Is Tolling" and "Rest, Noble Chief-tain."

Fire Machine for Firefighters

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minneapolis firemen may soon lose the appellation of "smoke eaters," for they now have a machine that literally "eats" the smoke for them at fires.

The device resembles the "steamer" type of fire engine. It has a boiler-like apparatus with a suction fan attached to a huge hose, about 15 inches in diameter.

The hose is run into smoke filled rooms and the smoke drawn out. It has proven especially successful in fighting stubborn basement blazes, where there is much smoke but little fire.

Extra Hazardous

New York.—Rodeo riding is listed by insurance companies near the top of hazardous occupations. Men engaged in polo, pugilism or aviation are held better risks.

One Fir Tree Stump Makes Home on Auto

Montesano, Wash.—A tour in a Douglas fir log is under preparation by E. W. Wade, who is making an automobile body from a giant tree.

The apartment plan calls for a combination bedroom and living room with two folding beds, two clothes closets, a combined kitchen and dining-room and china closet. The log home is to be electrically lighted throughout and have electric cooking appliances. The stump measured 9 feet 4 inches across and is now 16 feet long, weighing 4,250 pounds.

When complete the house goes upon a truck and trailer.

ABBEY TOMB FOR BONES OF KINGS

Edifice in France Sacred to Italian Royalty.

Hautecombe, Savoy.—Seldom visited by its owners, the titular rulers of Italy, the abbey of Hautecombe on the shore of Lake Bourget in France, is as sacred to them as any spot in their own country.

Within the stately walls of the ancient abbey no fewer than 43 members of the royal house of Savoy, 21 of whom wore crowns, lie buried. The most recent royal visitor to the tombs of his forbears was Prince Umberto, the Italian crown prince.

The abbey of Hautecombe was founded by St. Bernard in 1135. In the old abbey an apartment is kept ever in readiness for the king of Italy, but it has never been used by the Italian royal family. A few years ago the king of Italy visited the abbey incognito, and it was only some days later that the monks learned that the visitor they had shown around the monastery was its royal owner, for Hautecombe is the property of the Italian crown.

The 43 royal tombs in the chapels and crypt of the abbey date from 1162, when Anne-Germaine de Zoeringen, second wife of Umberto III, was laid to rest, to 1849, when Marie-Christine of Bourbon, dowager queen of Sardinia, was buried here. As the visitor looks around he reads on the tombs the names of Umberto III, county of Savoy, 1189; Beatrix de Genevois, wife of Thomas I, 1257; Peter II, 1268, who was uncle to Eleanor, wife of Henry III of England, and his brother Boniface, 1270, who was archbishop of Canterbury, England. Amadeus VII, the Red count, who died in 1391; Philip II, 1497, and Charles-Felix of Savoy, king of Sardinia, 1831, are others buried here.

Charles-Felix of Savoy, king of Sardinia, purchased the abbey of Hautecombe in 1824. When he visited it in that year the abbey was almost in ruins. He bought and restored it.

Left-Handed Children Normal, Survey Shows

Philadelphia.—Because there are so many Tommies and Marys who have grown up wielding an awkward pencil in the left hand, the department of commercial education of the board of public education has begun to look into the subject seriously. As a result some most interesting conclusions have been drawn in a recent report of "Handedness" prepared by John G. Kirk, director of the department.

That ancient piece of wisdom, which scientists of another generation propounded to the effect that changed writers become stutterers, has been proved a superstition. And the strange phenomenon of the youngster who can scribble with the "wrong hand" better than with his right, is being explained away as a habit that can readily be changed without either mental or physical harm to the child.

It is because city school heads believe that the left-handed child is socially and vocationally handicapped in a right-handed world that efforts will be made in the early grades of Philadelphia schools to teach the child to write the "natural way," of left to right instead of from right to left, which produces "mirror writing."

Tarzan of Mules Fast 47 Days; Mules as Ever

Washington.—The traditional toughness of the army mule again was upheld in a report received by the War department from the Forty-second Infantry in Panama.

During the recent maneuvers one of the outfit's mules broke loose and strayed into the jungle.

A native found him 47 days later in a 10-foot pit on the edge of the jungle. The mule apparently had stumbled into the hole the day it ran away and had spent the whole period without food and only such rainwater as may have trickled in.

When found the animal was a living skeleton covered with ticks. It was taken to camp and now is reported to be as fat and sassy as ever.

Museum to Get Late President Harding Bike

Marion, Ohio.—H. D. Keeler, a local bicycle dealer, has in his possession a bicycle owned by the late President Warren G. Harding.

Keeler plans to present the wheel to the Harding Memorial association when the Harding museum is erected.

The late President rode this wheel nearly a quarter of a century ago. Today it is just as he used it.

President Harding bought the bicycle in 1889, when bicycling was the greatest outdoor sport. When Harding turned to automobiles he gave the bike to his chauffeur, who rode it for five years. Later it was stored in an old barn, then it was given to a grocery clerk, Louis Denny.

Denny gave the wheel to Keeler in 1920. It was exhibited during the summer of Harding's Presidential campaign and in the fall of 1920 was taken to Chicago and exhibited among the curios at the Chicago cycle show.

"PAIN WAS DRIVING ME WILD"

Snowbound on remote farm, gets relief from acute neuralgia

Snowbound and alone on a remote farm, miles from a doctor, a plucky Canadian woman, endured for hours the racking agony of acute neuralgia.

"The pain in my head was driving me wild," she writes, "when I happened to see a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on the dresser. I gave it a trial and in no time the pain was gone. I slept peacefully the rest of the night."

Sloan's gives quick, genuine comfort to every kind of muscular pain because it doesn't just deaden the nerves. It helps the body to throw off the conditions that are causing the pain.

No need to rub. Pat a little Sloan's on lightly. A healing tide of fresh, germ-destroying blood begins tingling through the aching place and the pain, swelling, stiffness are quickly relieved. So clean and easy to use, too. All druggists—35 cents.



One Dollar Bill Buys 100 pound sack of salt at Bland's store.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Deed of Trust executed by C. A. Powell to the undersigned Trustees, and duly recorded in the registry of Chatham County, North Carolina, in Book 68, page 187 et seq., default having been made in the payment of the note secured thereby, and the holders thereof having authorized the foreclosure thereof, we will expose to public auction, for cash, at the Courthouse door in Pittsboro, North Carolina, at 12:00 o'clock noon, on

MONDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1927, all that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Williams Township, Chatham County, North Carolina, more fully described and defined as follows, viz:

Beginning at a birch on the banks of New Hope; thence up New Hope to a pine, W. A. Ellington's corner; thence west with W. A. Ellington's line to corner in W. E. Wynn's line; thence south with W. F. Wynn's line to a pine stump in W. F. Wynn's corner; thence east with said Wynn's and W. F. Stone's line to the first station, and containing 70 acres, more or less.

This 26th day of November, 1926. WALTER D. SILER, WADE BARBER, Trustees.

STATE

the power of the court now Commission of the Superior Court of

County, North Carolina, en-boro Union Wholesale Lumber Company, the undersigned Commission for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the

8th day of December, 1926, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in front of the Courthouse door in Pittsboro, North Carolina, all that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in New Hope Township, Chatham County, North Carolina, bounded on the north by the lands of J. C. Stone, on the east by the lands of Moses Clark et als, on the south by the lands of Carey Moore and James A. Thomas, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the Raleigh road, corner of J. O. Stone and G. D. Moore thence south 65 degrees east 49 poles to a stake; thence north 59 degrees east 83 poles to a white oak, pointers; thence with Clark's line, in a southeasterly direction and with a spring branch to a stake on said branch, and in J. E. Ellis's line; thence north 87 degrees west 150 poles to a stake; thence in a south and easterly direction and with Buffa's Branch to a stake on said branch; thence south 3 degrees east to a stake in R. E. Harris's line; thence west with said Harris line 180 poles to Old Islandford road; thence with said Old Islandford road to the Raleigh road; thence up said Raleigh road to the Beginning point, containing 278 acres, more or less, and being the lands formerly owned by the late Rebecca Lambeth. SAVE AND EXCEPT, HOWEVER, from the operative of this deed one acre heretofore sold off by Rebecca Lambeth to Alvis Gilmore et als, Trustees, for a schoolhouse site, which said deed is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chatham County in Book 40, page 318.

This November 16th, 1926. WADE FARBBER, Commissioner

SILER & BARBER, Attys. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Willis A. Burns

deceased, late of Chatham county, N. C., I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proven to the undersigned on or before THE 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1927, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. This the 30th day of October, 1926. C. M. EDDINS, Administrator. V. R. Johnson, Atty.

OR. J. D. GREGG At Bonlee Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week. At Liberty Thursday, Friday, and



No Engine Fumes in Buick Closed Cars!

In the 1927 Buick, the new Vacuum Ventilator pulls engine fumes and gases from the crankcase and ejects them outside the car.

This vital new Buick improvement does away with noxious odors. It adds greater luxury and pleasure to enclosed car operation.

The Vacuum Ventilator saves another very important purpose. With it, crankcase vapors have no opportunity to condense and dilute the oil. Owners of 1927 Buicks are advised to drain their crankcase oil only 4 times during the year.

For luxury, and for economy, own a Buick.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY FLINT, MICHIGAN Division of General Motors Corporation

The GREATEST



Brown Service Buick Station SANFORD, N. C.

Keeping up with the South

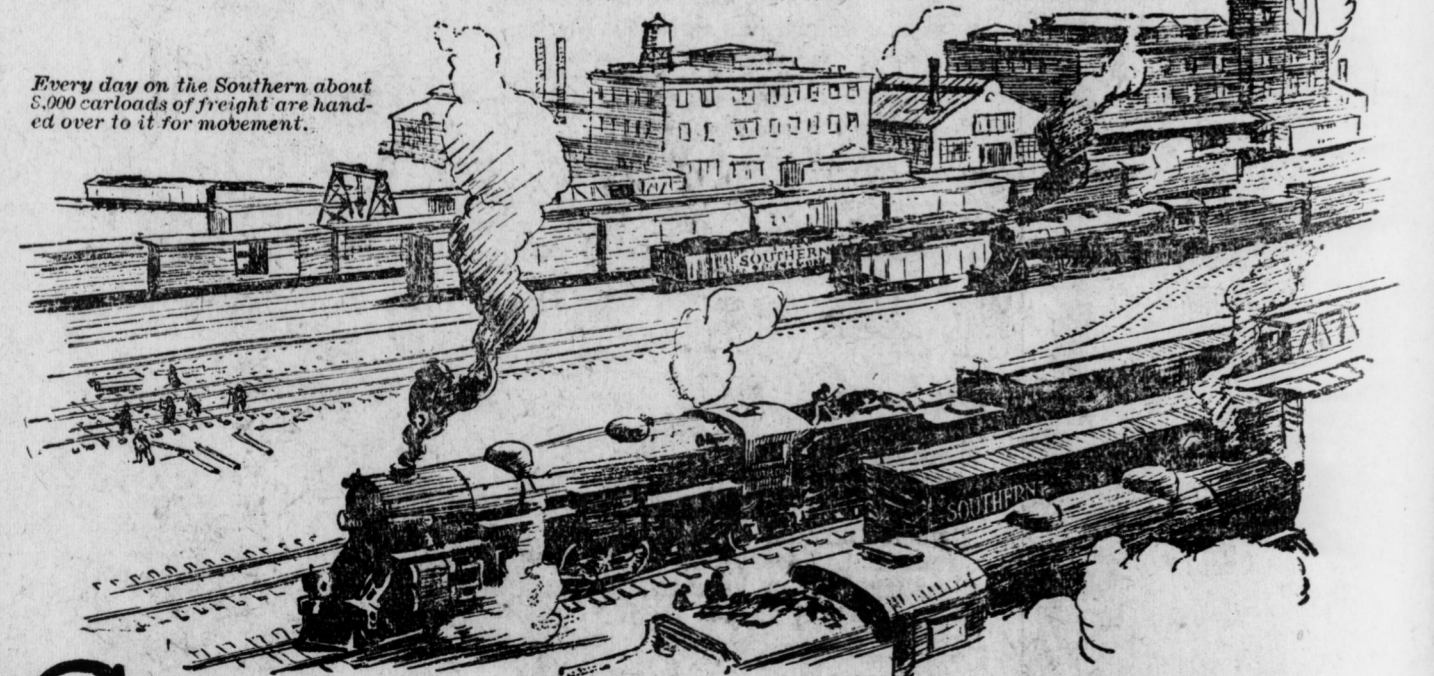
THE growth of the South in recent years is one of the outstanding developments of the nation. It is seen by the following facts:

- In the 15-year period, 1910-1925, the coal mined in the states of the South served by the Southern Railway System has increased 65 per cent; the pig iron production increased 14 per cent; active cotton spindles increased 53 per cent; and the total value of mineral production increased 205 per cent. In the two decades, 1900-1920, the value of farm property in these states increased from approximately \$2,500,000,000 to more than \$10,000,000,000. And in the 20-year period, 1904-1923, the value of all manufactures produced in these states increased from about \$1,200,000,000 to almost \$5,000,000,000.

Such has been the growth of the South. The growth of the Southern Railway System in the same period also is impressive.

In the last twenty-five years the total investment in the Southern Railway System has increased about \$375,000,000—from \$400,000,000 in 1900 to \$775,000,000 in 1925. The total freight traffic handled by the Southern has increased about 250 per cent.

The ability of the Southern Railway System to supply adequate transportation to the growing South has been a vital factor in the healthy economic development of the states served by the Southern.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM The Southern serves the South