



"HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL"

Mark vii, 31; viii, 10—Oct. 27.
"He hath done all things well: He maketh both the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak."
—V. 37.

TODAY'S lesson gives a special illustration along the line of faith in God. A person was brought to the Saviour to heal who was deaf and had an impediment in his speech. The instance under consideration is peculiar. (1) Because Jesus took the man away from the multitude and healed him privately; (2) It is peculiar as to the means used. He put His fingers into the man's ears, as though to start some life current through them; then He spat and touched the man's tongue.



He touched his tongue.

We understand that these methods were used in order to attract the man's attention and assist him in the exercise of faith. The statement that Jesus sighed is worthy of note; we can only surmise that it indicated His deep sympathy with the man before Him and with the groaning creation in general. The lesson seems to be that He was

Touched With a Feeling of Man's Infirmities.

as had been prophesied. He was perfect. He did not have a body with aches and pains and blemishes, such as other men have, but this did not make Him cold and unsympathetic, rather the reverse. His perfect mind would make all His sensibilities more active than ours; His sympathy would be stronger, His sense of pain keener. We, as a fallen race, have become so accustomed to many of our surroundings that they are commonplace and we are inclined to consider them natural—forgetting that the natural order of man would be the perfect order, and that the blemished state is the unnatural.

In yet another way may we suppose our Master was touched with a feeling of our infirmities, namely, by reason of His losing vitality on the occasion of each miracle. Is not this the meaning of the Scripture which declares that "He poured out His soul unto death?" Daily, hourly, His vitality was being exhausted in the healing, blessing, comforting and instructing of those with whom He was in contact. This thought should properly bring our hearts into very close touch and sympathy with Him, and give us that much clearer view of the Saviour's love.

The day before His crucifixion our Lord said, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened until it be accomplished!" It was accomplished fully the following day, on Calvary, when He cried, "It is finished!" His baptism into death was accomplished.

It is following the account of this miracle that we read that the multitude declared the words of our text. We are not to understand that merely this one healing was the basis of their comment, for the account of these same instances by St. Matthew (xv, 29-31) tells of great multitudes gathered, having with them many lame, blind, dumb and maimed and many others, and they cast them down at His feet, and He healed them, inasmuch that the multitudes wondered and glorified God.

"Manifested Forth His Glory."

Let us never lose sight of the great central thought connected with our Lord's miracles. His mission was not to heal the sick and to cast out devils, but to "give His life a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." The secondary feature of His work was the calling of the "Israelites indeed" to be His footsteps followers, who would be received of the Father and begotten of the Holy Spirit, at and after Pentecost. The miracles were merely incidental and not His real work.



"Who touched Me?"

On hall warpers care should be used in starting off warps, and all the wooden rollers for winding the warps on should be of the same size, perfectly round and free from splinters and projecting nail or screw heads, otherwise warps are liable to be snagged or torn a few yards from the end, and when these warps reach the beamer there is often a lot of threads broken or torn out of lease, making it necessary to pull warps over to the next lease string, which usually is from fifteen to twenty-five yards from the end, before the warp can be laid in the comb, ready for beaming, or turn warp over and lay it in from the other end. In either case the amount of waste would be the same, as all the yarn between end of warp and place of laying in would be wasted.

In most mills having long chain beaming lease strings are placed in the warp sections at the warpers every five hundred yards to aid the beamer in keeping warps straight, and there is also a lease string to run in at the end and one several yards from the end to be used for laying in warp in case the first one should get torn out, or yarn be-

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WARP WASTE IN COTTON MILL...

Written by Former Randolph Boy—Wins Prize.

The following article, about which The Courier has before called attention, was written by Mr. Edward M. Henley, son of Mr. P. H. Henley, of near Randleman. This article won first prize of \$100 in the "Defects and Suggestions" contest held recently by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Warp Waste in a Cotton Mill.

(By Edward M. Henley, Winner of first prize.)

It is a well known fact among cotton mill men that the amount of cotton which annually goes to waste always will prove a prominent factor and play an important part in determining the profits of every cotton mill on its finished products, and in this day of high-priced cotton, and in many cases of inferior or unskilled help, it is more important than ever before that this question of cotton waste receive the careful attention and earnest consideration on the part of the management of every cotton mill.

In dealing with this subject the writer will not attempt to discuss or call attention to the many ways in which cotton may be, and often is, wasted in almost every process of the manufacture of cotton goods, because it would make this article entirely too long for the purpose for which it is intended.

Cotton Warp Waste.

So, at this writing we will consider only the cotton warp waste that occurs between the spinning room and the weave room, and endeavor to point out causes and offer some suggestions that may be of help in obtaining a reduction in this class of waste.

In most cotton mills, especially those on coarse and medium weight goods, warps are wound on balls or beams at the warpers in sets of from four to six sections each, and from five to ten thousand yards in length, the number of sections and length being governed by the number of the yarn and the number of ends the cloth is to contain; if, for any reason, these warp sections fail to run out even at the slasher, when they come to be sized, there will be a certain amount of yarn wasted, such amount varying as does the length of the warp sections; hence, it may readily be seen that if one section is twenty or twenty-five yards shorter than the remaining sections of the set, there will be twenty or twenty-five yards of good yarn left on all of the section beams of this set except one; in other words, the length of a set of warps, when being run through the slasher and sized, can never be greater than its shortest section.

In some instances the warpers are condemned, and the builders of these machines unjustly blamed for variation in the length of warps, when the fact is, such variation may be due to any one of a dozen or more causes.

In the first place, when warpers are installed, they should be properly set up with all parts correctly adjusted, with careful attention given to a device for measuring warp and stopping off machine at the desired length, and after this, if the man having warpers in charge will give them a reasonable amount of care and attention, there will be but little trouble from this source.

On Ball Warpers.

On ball warpers care should be used in starting off warps, and all the wooden rollers for winding the warps on should be of the same size, perfectly round and free from splinters and projecting nail or screw heads, otherwise warps are liable to be snagged or torn a few yards from the end, and when these warps reach the beamer there is often a lot of threads broken or torn out of lease, making it necessary to pull warps over to the next lease string, which usually is from fifteen to twenty-five yards from the end, before the warp can be laid in the comb, ready for beaming, or turn warp over and lay it in from the other end. In either case the amount of waste would be the same, as all the yarn between end of warp and place of laying in would be wasted.

In most mills having long chain beaming lease strings are placed in the warp sections at the warpers every five hundred yards to aid the beamer in keeping warps straight, and there is also a lease string to run in at the end and one several yards from the end to be used for laying in warp in case the first one should get torn out, or yarn be-

come badly broken or tangled near the end before reaching the beamer, and it is this second lease string that we have reference to.

Now it is an easy matter to see that in a set of warps in which there are, say, six sections, there will be six times as many yards of yarn wasted as may be cut off one section at the beaming frame, for, as before stated, the available yarn in a set of warps can never be more than is contained in the shortest section of such set.

Particulars.

From the foregoing it may be seen that anything that has a tendency to cause irregularity in the length of the fractional parts of a set of warps is bound to cause an increase in the production of warp waste, and we might go further and say anything which will cause the threads composing the fractional parts of a set of warps to vary in length will also cause an increase in the amount of warp waste, but before taking this up we desire to call attention to other causes for some warp sections running out sooner at the slasher than others of the piece, or so much per thousand the same set; which warps are to be dyed they are usually conveyed from the warpers to the dye house by rolling them on the floor, or on trucks, and any carelessness on the part of those who handle them will result in many of the warps being torn or snagged on splinters and nail heads, or in loading or unloading on trucks, or any carelessness or inattention on the part of the operatives in the dye house will result in the warps being tangled and broken, usually by allowing warps to "wrap up" on some of the various rollers over which yarn has to pass during the process of dyeing, resulting in having to cut out these tangled and torn pieces and reducing the warps many yards in length, or, if these places are not cut out in the dyehouse it is almost sure to have to be done when they reach the beamer before warps can be run; so when we consider the fact that for every yard of warp lost in one section there will be a corresponding loss in each of the other sections of the set when it reaches the slasher, we cannot but realize that warps can never be too carefully handled prior to the process of sizing.

Waste in Beaming.

Beaming is usually paid for by the piece, or so much per thousand yards, and naturally most beamers will try to earn as much as possible without always having due regard for the amount of waste made, or the quality of the work they may turn off, and many of them, if given a chance, where several threads are found broken at or the warp over for several yards, cut it off and lay in at second lease string, rather than take time to mend these broken ends, which should always be done, unless it is a very large break. Beamers are also inclined, when a short break-out occurs, to run beam right on for several yards until all these broken ends come up perfectly straight, so that they can stand in front of beaming frame, pick the ends off straight, tie them in and get frame started, as soon as possible; when this is done there will be several yards or rounds on the beam lost, with the result that the ends composing this break-out will run out on slasher just so many yards or rounds sooner than the remaining ends in the warp section. There is a rack over beaming frames on which are suspended small spools of warp yarn, to be used in case of break-outs and loose ends, and the foreman should see that these are put to proper use that there may be no reduction in the length of warp threads on section beam.

All beamers should be trained to run as near as possible the same amount of weight on drums, that the tension on all warps may be the same; it is well known among beamers that by weighting one warp heavy and another light, in beaming there will be a difference of several yards when they are finished, the one receiving the most tension being the greater in length.

A Good Way.

A very good way is to have each beamer run a full set of warps, instead of breaking the set out among two or more beamers; there are seldom two beamers in the same room do not run the same amount of tension on their warps, hence, when sets are divided between two or more beamers they are bound to vary in length, and run out uneven on the slashers. Another advantage in this system is that if the beamer's name or number is placed on every tag which goes with the warp to the weave room, it is an easy matter to trace all bad work back to the one responsible for it, but when a set of warps is beamed by more than one operative there is no way of telling, after the warp reaches the weave room, who is responsible for inferior work in the beaming process.

There are beamers who, if not watched, will lift warp out of comb several yards from last end, especially if there happens to be a few broken ends, and run them beam in one solid strand, or just as it left the dye house, and it can readily be seen that this part of the warp which has no "spread" to it will have to be discarded before it can be started through slasher.

Section Beams.

We know of mills where it is insisted that as much yarn be run on section beams as they will possibly hold. In most cases we think this very poor policy, as when the yarn on a beam is greater in circumference than the beam heads, and beams are rolled around on the floor before going to slasher, there is almost sure to be some of the threads cut or torn when warps come to be sized, causing waste and much

bad work, for beams heaped up on ends never start off and run so well on slasher as those with beams a little less than full; so, there is no doubt but that it would pay in the long run to have all warp sections made of such length and number of ends that the warp section when beamed will be supported on the floor by the beam heads and not the warp yarnbeam.

Waste in Slashing.

So far as we have been able to learn, and we know such to be a fact in a great many mills, the amount of warp wasted on and between slashers and weave room is equal to, and often in excess of, the waste occurring between warpers and slasher, and the greater portion of it may be traced to break-outs which occur while warps are being sized, from the fact that nine times out of ten when the yarn is broken or tangled to any extent, between the section beam and loom beam, during the process of sizing, loom beam has to be doffed and a number of yards of yarn pulled off, until all these broken ends come up straight, before it can be drawn or tied-in for the loom. Break-outs on the slasher, when they first start, consist usually of only a few broken ends, but if slasher tender is not watching his work closely, and the machine is allowed to run uneven for a minute or two, the number of broken ends will rapidly increase and mat up against slasher comb, causing loom beam to wind on several yards of warp minus these broken ends, causing a number of yards to be pulled off, as above stated.

There are various causes for break-outs on the slasher, but most of them can be traced to bad beaming and warping, such as loose ends, crossed places, small bunches of waste carelessly thrown on beam and wrapped in yarn during process of beaming or warping, and high or low selvages, causing ends to run slack and tangle on slasher.

When loom beam is doffed from slasher, care should be taken to retain yarn in one solid sheet, just as it is wound on beam, when this is not done, or when warp becomes loose to be pulled off until it be tangled in any way, the yarn will have to be pulled off until it comes up perfectly even and straight before it can be properly tied or drawn into the harness; if this is not done the warp will be crossed and cannot be woven.

Use of Loom Beams.

Loom beams should never be filled so full that yarn will rest on the floor, for while there may be something saved in drawing in by so doing, this small saving is invariably lost in wasteland had running work in the weave room. A good plan is to never allow warp yarn to leave the slasher until it is tied to touch the floor from the time or drawn in. This can be accomplished by not filling beams quite full, or at least, not more than level full, doff them at the slasher on truck, carefully "tuck" warp ends and lay out with beam heads resting on the floor; or if there is a rack provided to hold full beams up in while waiting to be tied, it is reasonably safe to run as much yarn on the beams as they will hold.

When a break-out occurs on the slasher, the operative usually doffs the beam and lays it to one side until he can find time to pull off the yarn and straighten up the warp before allowing it to go to the tying-in machine. Now, it is a very easy matter to pull off ten yards of waste when five would be sufficient, and this is often done, most slasher tenders, or at least many of them, had rather cut off allowance to go to waste several pounds of yarn than take any chances on having to go to the weave room to look at their bad work. Hence, they are often over-zealous in pulling back warp, where a break-out has occurred, in trying to get up every broken end, and often pull off more yarn than is necessary; any yarn that is pulled off as waste often warp has been sized, should be done in the presence of the foreman of the room.

After Slashing.

After the warp has been run through the slasher and sized, and goes to the drawing-in frame or tying machine, as the case may be, to be prepared for the weave room it frequently happens that the outer rounds of yarn on the beam have been tangled or the threads "rolled" by careless handling in such a manner that several rounds will have to be pulled off before warp can be tied or drawn in the harness straight, and, like the slasher tenders, unless the operatives on these machines are properly instructed and frequently cautioned, they will pull off and allow more yarn to go to waste than is necessary.

The writer will not attempt to give any figures in support of this article, for the reason that the conditions in no two mills are the same, and the figures that would apply to one would not apply to another; furthermore, all who are familiar with the manufacture of cotton goods, we hope, will be able to recognize the facts as stated, and will see that by giving due regard to things which we have endeavored to call attention to, there may be accomplished a great saving in cotton and an increase in the earnings of almost every cotton mill.

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Yours fraternally,
D. M. SHARPE, Chairman Executive Committee,
Asheboro, N. Carolina.

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