It has been agreed to hold Sunday M. I. O. O. F. Hall. night services at 7 p. m. during November, December, January and February, at 7:30 P. M. during March, April, September and October, and at 8 p. m. during May, June, July and August.

ANN STREET M. E. CHURCH.

E. Frank Lee, Pastor. _ J. A. Hornaday Jr., S. S. Supt _ Preaching services every Sunday 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 A. M.

Prayer service Wednesday evenings 8.00.

Ladies Aid Society 1st Monday of each month at 3:30.

Missionary Society 1st Tuesday of each month at 3:30.

Mission Study Class 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 2:30. Philathea Class meeting at 8:00

P. M. on 2nd Monday evening each Teacher Council on 1st Thursday of each month at 8:00 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Ann Street

L. B. Boney, Pastor Sundays

9:45 A. M. Sunday School Hon. M. Leslie Davis, Supt. Preaching by the Pastor 11 A. M &

Junior B. Y. P. U. 7 P. M. Mondays 2:00 P. M Ladies Aid Society

Tuezdays 7:00 P M Senior B. Y. P. U Wednesdays

8:00 P. M. Mid-week Service 3rd Sundays

Woman's Missionary Society 3:00 A cordial welcome is extended to the public to worship with us "Come thou and go with us and we will do thee good"

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Ann street between Moore and Orange Streets

Rev. George W. Lay, D. C. L. Rec-

Sunday Services

Holy Communion, 8 a. m. except first Sunday, Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 A. M. on first Sunday of each month. Morning Service and Sermon 11 A. M. on other Sundays. Evening Service and Sermon 8:00 P. M.

Concordia Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

Tuesday nights, 7 o'clock H. H. Lewis N. G.; W. O. Williams V. G.; J. R. Jinnett Sec.; D. M. Jones, Treas.

C. B. H. NO, 11

Meets every Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

FRANKLIN LODGE



and Co.

No. 109 A. F. & A. M. Regular communications

1st and 3rd Monday nights, 7:30 P. M. of ech month.

KNIGHTS OF HARMONY

Carteret Lodge No. 2. Meets every Monday night inthe year, at 7:45. Visiting bretheren cordially invited to attend.

ORDER EASTERN STAR

Beaufort Chapter 128 Regular Meetings 2nd and 4th Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Masonic Ha!!.

THE MACCABEES

Meets every Tuesday night at 8 e'clock in Hall over W. E. Skarren

H. D. NORCOM, R. K.

LIBRARY NOTICE

The town Library will be open Friday September 21st, from 3 o'clock until 4:30 and after September 21st every Tuesday and Friday after-



REBEKAH LODGE No. 141. Rebekah Lodge No. 141 I. O. O. F. meets every Friday night at 7:30 P.

Mrs. H. M. Parkins N. G. J. R. Jinnett, Secty.

LINCOLN C. ANDREWS



Lincoln C. Andrews of New York, appointed by President Coolidge to be assistant secretary of the treasury. he is a native of Minnesota and is fifty-seven years old.

EZRA MEEKER



The latest portrait of Ezra Meeker, ninety-year-old pioneer, who drove an ox team from lows to Seattle in 1852 on the old Oregon trail, and who was recently in New York to purchase an pearing with a "Wild West" show this summer.

BACKACHE

Mississippi Lady Benefited by Taking Cardui.

"I took Cardui for backache and a weakened, run-down condition, and it strengthened and helped me," says Mrs. Mattie Hurt, of Coldwater, Miss. "Before the birth of my children,

when weak and nauseated, I took Cardui. After the birth of my children, when just getting up to do my work, I took a couple of bottles of Cardui and it never failed to strengthen and help me when tak-

"I seemed to enjoy my food and
my back would feel stronger. I
don't believe I could have kept
going had it not been for Cardui
and the strength it gave me.
"When change of life came on I
... got down in bed. Life seemed

to be just a terrible drag. I did not have strength for anything. My back hurt. My limbs hurt. I was so nervous I couldn't rest.

"I knew what Cardui had done, so sent straight for it, and it did just as it had done before-strengthen-ed and built me up." At all drug stores.

The Woman's Tonic



Beaufort,

Represented in Carteret

County by

A RESURRECTED

Peasant Types of Poland.

Prepared by the National Geographic So-ciety, Washington, D. C.)

Poland's recent vehement protest igninst any move toward a readjustnent of the Polish-German frontler is asily explained by the old adage, "A ournt child dreads the fire." The last tme Poland's boundaries were tampered with they were "readjusted" so radically that the country-long one of he most powerful kingdoms in Europe -was wiped out of existence for neary a century and a quarter

But Poland's spirit did not die while its territory and its people were divided among Russia, Austria and Germany. Generations of the sternest repression ever practiced upon any people still left the Pole with his heart set on the one desire of his life-Poland restored. In spite of the efforts of three of the world's most powerful governments to assimilate them and to incorporate them into their own bodles politic, 20,000,000 Poles hoped and longed for and dreamed of the day when their country should resurrect itself and make itself a vital force in the civilization of the future. That great day came for Poland after the World war when the greater part of its old territory was gathered together and the republic of Poland was created, becoming the sixth nation of Europe both in area and population.

In size the old Poland, before the partition, outranked nearly every nation of the continent. Before the World war Russia alone of the European nations was larger than Poland was at her greatest. In population she stood at the forefront of Europe. Unpartitioned Poland bad an area of 282,-000 square miles, and the lands that once lay within her boundaries now support a population of approximately 50,000,000. In area she was larger than Great Britain, Italy, and Greece combined.

Poland was three times partitioned. and these partitionings were readjusted between the partitioners by the congress of Vienna in 1815. Where the original partitions had given Russta 181,000 square miles, Prussta 54,-000 square miles, and Austria 45,000 square miles, the reapportionment of the Vienna congress gave Russia 220,-500, Prussia 25,000, and Austria 35,000 square miles.

Poland, in the days of her greatest area, extended from a point within 50 miles of Berlin, on the west, to the meridian of the Sea of Azov on the east; on the worth it reached nearly to the Gulf of Finland and on the south down to the Khanate of Crimea. In those days, Warsaw, next to Paris, was the most brilliant city in Europe.

Suffered Repression.

The Poles who came under the government of the three partitioning powers, suffered repression in varying degrees. For a long time the Poles in Russia were forbidden even to use their native tongue. Even the railway employees could not answer questions asked in Polish. The word "Polish" itself could not be used in the newspapers. For a while no letter could be addressed in Polish.

The national dress was forbidden. even as a carnival costume or in historical dramas in the theater. The coat of arms of Poland had to be erased from every old house and from singing of the national songs was strictly taboo.

Germany tried in every possible way o transform her Poles into Germans. It used the Russian tactics in quenchng the fire of their nationalism, but | with no better success than Russia had.

There were laws forbidding the use of Polish in public meetings, and Polish children who refused to answer the catechism in German were punished.

Austria never treated her Poles as the Russians and the Prussians treated theirs. Where those countries sought to destroy the spirit of Pollsh nationalism, holding it to be a perpetual menace to Russian and Prussian institutions, Austria proceeded upon the theory that this spirit, carefully directed, became more a source of strength to the government than a source of weakness. So the Poles of in Massachusetts one out of ten-Austria were as free to sing their national songs as the people of our own South are free to sing Dixle. They were as much at liberty to giorify their past and to speak their native torque as though they were free and indetheir tuxes to Austria and serve in

Austria's army, they were practically self-governing.

In Galicia, a port of former Austrian Poland, are many of the world's most famous sait mines. Those at Wieliczka have been worked for nearly seven centuries, at one time being a principal source of revenue for the Polish kings. Railroads are not permitted to run near them lest their vibrations result in cave-ins. Within these mines are labyrinths of salt-hewn streets and alleys, lined with pillared churches, staircases, shrines, and monuments.

There are little lakes in the mines. sometimes 30 feet deep, which are navigated by ferryboats.

Their Lot Not Easy.

The lot of the Polish peasant even in the New Poland is not an easy one. His food is simple, if not poor. His whole family must toil from the hour that the sun peeps over the eastern horizon to the hour when twilight falls into dusk. There is much drudgery for the women.

Before the war it was not uncommon to see them working as section hands on man, of the railroads, and they are reputed to have made good ones. It was not exceptional to see them carrying mortar for bricklayers and plasterers or to find them painting or hanging paper in the cities.

Old Poland was sort of "Royal republic" of landowners, in which the serf did not count. The man who owned land, or whose ancestors owned land, was a aoble. He might match poverty for poorness, he might not have a single sole between his feet and the ground, he might have only a rusty old sword to the to his girdle, and only a plebald blind borse to drive, and that a hired one, but he still was a noble if ownership of land had ever set its approving stamp upon him.

With him the peasants were as but worms of the dust. The Russian noble was proud of his peasants, the German noble was proud of his, and the Austrian noble had nought but words of praise for his; but the Polish noble was not proud of his.

In the New Poland the machinery has been created for a much more popular government. Poland is now a constitutional republic with universal suffrage and proportional representation. There is a two-chamber parliament consisting of a senate and a house. The president is elected by the parliament for a seven-year term, and appoints a cabinet responsible to par-

Many Great Men.

Peland has contributed a long list of great and near great to civilization. It was Copernicus, a Pole, who first taught that the sun is the center of the solar system and laid the foundations of modern astronomy. It was John Sobieski who saved Europe from the Turks as Charles Martel hammered. it out of the grasp of the Saracens. Kosciuszko and Pulaski served the cause of freedom both in Europe and America. The "Quo Vadis" of Sienkiewicz will never be forgotten as long as literature and history are appreciated by man. The music of Paderewski entitles him to a place among the immortals, and the histrionic art of Modjeska gave her a foremost place in the the frame of every old picture. The history of the stage. The compositions of Chopin, a Pole by birth, though a Frenchman by education, will float down through the corridor of time along with those of Wagner. Beethoven, Handel, Verdi, and the other masters,

From the days of Kosciuszko down to the present, Poles have been no mean contributors to American civilization. Leopoid Julian Boeck is credited with having led the movement for the establishment of the first polytechnic institution in the United States. Four million Poles have come to the shores of America, and our Polish immigrant population living today ranges around 3,000,000. It is said that if the people of Polish ancestry in the United States were massed together they could practically duplicate the population of New England. In Pennsylvania one inhabitant out of every twelve has Polish blood in his veins; in New York one out of fourteen, and

Chicago is said to have more Poles in it than any other city in the world except Warsaw and possibly Lodz. Cleveland has more than 40,000 Polish residents, yet New York, Pirtsburgh, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and pendent. Except that they mast pay Detroit all have Pollsh cost larger

A Friend of Man

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,

In the place of their self content;

There are souls like stars, that dwell apart, In a fellowless firmament;

There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths Where the highways never ran-

But let me live by the side of the road And be a friend to man."

-Sam Walter Foss

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