

**VALUABLE LOT IS HELD FOR FELINE**

**Woman Refuses to Sell \$750,000 Tract Because Cat Needs It.**

New York, Sept. 20.—A woman who owns a yard facing 50 feet on Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth street, in the center of the city's most fashionable shopping district, refuses to sell it because her cat "has to have a place to play in." The property is worth about \$750,000, according to real estate men. The woman would like to sell it for \$100,000, but she has refused to do so because she is afraid that the cat would be sold for a price at a cat show. She has refused to sell it because she is afraid that the cat would be sold for a price at a cat show. She has refused to sell it because she is afraid that the cat would be sold for a price at a cat show.

**POPE DENIED CONTINUANCE**

Rockville, Sept. 20.—John Poppe, attorney, placed on trial Monday Frank Rawlins on charges of murder in connection with the killing of George H. Hickman on September 17. Poppe denied a 30-day continuance by Judge Simmons after the State attorney would not promise to drop the indictment, which Poppe was planning the robbery of the theater of which Hickman was manager.

**History's Mysteries**

**No. 51--The Man In The Velvet Mask**

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"On Thursday, the 18th of September, 1698 at three o'clock of the afternoon, M. de Saint-Mars, governor of the chateau of the Bastille, arrived for his first entrance into office, coming from his government of the islands of Saint-Marguerite, having brought with him in his litter a former prisoner of his at Pignerol, whom he obliges to keep himself always masked and whose name is not told."

So read the entry upon the register of the Bastille, practically the only authentic record of one of the most mysterious characters in history—the man in the velvet (or iron) mask whose identity has been a subject of discussion and conjecture by countless novelists and historians during the past three centuries.

Who was he—this man whose face must be forever hidden from the world? Of what crime was he guilty or suspected?

Who had sentenced him to a lifetime of imprisonment, with the added torture of perpetual silence and the hiding of his features?

There can be no authentic answers to these questions, for research has never uncovered the real facts connected with the strange prisoner, but there are a number of cleverly substantiated reports about the man which point in a number of directions.

In the first place, it is evident that the prisoner was of royal birth, because it is recorded that even the governor of the prison had to stand with his head uncovered in his presence and that he was accorded many liberties not usually granted to those imprisoned in the Bastille. Again, though history usually refers to the prisoner as "the man in the iron mask," and Voltaire gives a number of supposedly authentic details about the metal face-covering, another brief entry in the Bastille register states that the mask was of velvet and not of iron, thus disposing of at least a portion of the torture to which the prisoner is supposed to have been subjected.

Finally, the records of the prison also state that the man's mystery remained within the grim walls for five

years, two months one day and that his burial was attended with as much secrecy as life had been—only M. de Saint-Mars and Louis XIV. being cognized of his final resting place.

So much for the known facts, few and unenlightening as they are. The first attempt at the explanation of the mystery came in to publication of a series of anonymous "Memoirs," some fifty years after the death of Louis XIV, when it was definitely stated that the masked prisoner had been the illegitimate son of Louis by the beautiful Louise de la Valliere and that he had borne the title of the Duc de Vermandois, being sentenced to a lifetime of secret imprisonment for daring to strike his half-brother, the Dauphin.

In his "Century of Louis XIV," Voltaire also attempted to explain the mystery by stating that the prisoner was Louis' own half-brother, the son of Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin, sent to the island of Sainte-Marguerite and later transferred to the Bastille because of the danger inherent in his pretensions to the throne of France.

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**REGULATION OF FLYING NEEDED**

**Would Aid in the Development of Aviation and Lessen Accidents.**

Washington, Sept. 20.—Development of commercial flying in this country to a plane of safety comparable to that in rail and water transportation depends upon government regulation of aviation, according to analysis of the air traffic situation prepared for Secretary Hoover by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association.

Mr. Hoover has begun a study of the commercial aircraft problem in the light of the possible establishment of a bureau of aviation to regulate travel by air. Legislation is being introduced which would put the control of this means of transportation into his department should the Government decide federal regulation advisable.

Lack of federal control, the association declared, was one of the main causes of accidents in the air which give rise to the belief that flying is extremely dangerous—one of the severest handicaps to the development of transportation by air. There is also lack of official machinery with which to obtain authentic information relative to flying accidents.

However, the association reported, during the first half of 1921 there was but one flying fatality for each 232,142 miles flown by civilians and one injury for every 62,000 miles flown. During the six months, the association said, there were 40 serious accidents in civil flying, resulting in the death of 14 persons and the injury of 52 out of a total of 1,200 commercial aircraft which flew an aggregate of 2,250,000 miles.

All of these accidents except five, the association contended, were due to deficiency in the requisites of safe flying which could be enforced by government regulation. These requisites, the association stated, consist of a machine—sound—mechanically and structurally; an engine of sufficient power which operates satisfactorily; air ports and landing fields sufficiently close together to insure gliding to safety; nationwide forecasts specialized and adapted to the needs of flyers, and nationwide charts of air routes. Government inspection and enforcement of regulations making these requisites effective, the association asserted, would reduce the danger of flying to the minimum.

Five of the 40 accidents, the association reported, were due to "unknown causes" and in such cases it added government authority is necessary to obtain the information which will permit of learning and correcting such causes. Stunt flying, the association continued, was responsible for 50 per cent of the deaths and injuries, but a system of government control limiting this menace to aviation to a certain area, it continued, would generally overcome it.

Danger of collision in the air, the association said, was not great, providing levels of flight for aircraft under way are established and observed and providing stunt flying is controlled. The only collision reported occurred during a stunt performance.

**MORALE OF TURK SOLDIERS GOOD**

**Do What They Are Told Without Question; Officers Very Friendly.**

Headquarters Turk Nationalist Army, Sept. 20.—The morale of the Turk soldier in a sealed book to any but those who have lived long with him. It may be established in this way. If told to kill, he kills; if told to advance, he advances, and if told to retreat, he retreats.

Seldom noisy, singing only now and again monotonous airs, talking little under the manner of people who live in a country of vast distances, his enthusiasms and his depressions of spirit don't show in his face.

The officers seem a different breed. Polite, anxious to oblige if they can do so without too much exceeding orders, open to flattery and willing to believe protested good intentions, they will put themselves to all sorts of personal inconvenience to satisfy requests of the stranger or guest.

Under the Nationalist government, where the organization is such as to get prompt answers of "yes" or "no," to any request, the stranger believed to be friendly has his way made easy. But if he is believed to be unfriendly, then he is sent the quickest way home, or if his intentions are regarded as dangerous he meets with the harsh treatment ever lurking in the Turk, and especially reserved for those who have violated his confidence.

One of the curious sides to the present war is the propaganda campaign against the British, regarded as political enemies, yet for whom the Turks have often a high personal regard, established through pre-war relations. This regard is frequently returned by the British.

**LESS UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANY INDUSTRIES**

Washington, Sept. 20.—The number of persons employed in nine major industries showed increases in August over July while decreases occurred in five, according to figures made public Monday night by the Department of Labor. Steel and iron industries, with 97,902 persons employed in July, increased to 102,698, or 4.9 per cent.

**BIG PRICES PAID FOR RARE STAMP**

**Single Stamp, Hawaii, 1852, Brings the Sum of 156,000 Francs.**

By WILFRID FLEISHER (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Sept. 20.—The sum of 156,000 francs has been paid for a single postage stamp, a little square of blue paper from Hawaii with a large figure 2, dated 1851.

It was only one of the famous collection of the late Duke Ferrari de la Renottiere which yielded in one day's sale at the Hotel Drouot, the fabulous sum of 1,100,805 francs.

The Ferrari collection was conceded the finest in the world. The late Duke had inherited a large fortune from his father, an Italian financier, and is said to have spent 200,000 francs annually in buying stamps. Ferrari was of German birth, and his collection was confiscated by the French government at the outset of the war in 1914. It is now being auctioned off at intervals.

the proceeds being placed to the credit of the German indemnity bill.

The Duke was completely absorbed in his collection. Such was his passion for stamps, that it is said, that although a confirmed bachelor, he was at one time induced to advertise for a wife or condition that she bring him a one penny Mauritius 1847. He had willed his collection to the German government.

The entire collection was valued by experts at from 30,000 to 50,000,000 francs. Stamp collectors have come to Paris from the four corners of the globe for the sale.

The lot that drew the highest bid was a pair of stamps from English Guiana, the vertical 2 cents black on pink, dated 1850, and post marked. These went to an Abbatian tobacco dealer for 10,000 francs. This bid for two little bits of tarnished paper on which ever the picture was indiscernible under the post mark, is the highest ever recorded at a public sale.

A set of 2,000 Uruguayan stamps, valued at 40,000 francs, brought 111,000 francs. The 2 pence blue indigo of Mauritius was bid 60,000 francs; the 4 cent black on blue from English Guiana, with the letters E. D. W. went to Mr. Caspari, the American collector, for 44,500 francs. A number of

**CAN'T MAKE ANATOMY MODELS IN NEW YORK**

**Others Brought from 12,000 to 20,000 Francs Each.**

New York, Sept. 20.—Van Bouchaute, who makes stucco models of the human anatomy for the leading medical colleges, soon will return to Belgium because he can't find quarters in New York at the right price and because he can't obtain the proper help here. In his work, he says, long training is required and he has been unable to find any one willing to serve the apprenticeship.

Commissioned by Bellevue Hospital in this city, the Belgian set out to produce models that should be light, absolutely accurate and perfectly colored. He succeeded after years of painstaking work and infinitesimal accuracy in making the models so nearly perfect that it was difficult to tell the difference from the original organ.



**Take It In Time!**

Do you know that by far the larger number of the common ailments of women are not surgical ones; that is they are not caused by any serious displacement, tumor, growth, or other marked change?

Do you know that these common ailments produce symptoms that are very much like those caused by the more serious surgical conditions?

Do you know that many women and young girls suffer needlessly from such ailments? More than that, they endanger their health by allowing their ailments to continue and develop into something serious.

If treated early, that is, within a reasonable time after the first warning symptoms appear, serious conditions may often be averted. Therefore, at the first appearance of such symptoms as periodic pains, irregularity and nervousness, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be taken. It is prepared with accuracy and cleanliness from medicinal plants. It contains no narcotics nor poisonous drugs, and can be taken with perfect safety.

The Vegetable Compound acts on the conditions which bring about these symptoms in a gentle and efficient manner. The persistent use of it shows itself in the disappearance, one after another, of the disagreeable symptoms. In a word, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound acts as a natural restorative, relieving the present distress and preventing more serious trouble.

Why not give a fair trial to this medicine

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