

GOOD NEWS

S.S.S. CURES OLD SORES

To every person suffering with an old sore or chronic ulcer, the very best news in this paper is contained in the present article. It is good news because it is true; it tells of a way to get rid of these plague spots which so often sap the strength and vitality, and best of all, this permanent cure is in reach of every one.

It is an absolutely true statement to say that every old sore or chronic ulcer exists solely because of bad blood. Outside contaminations or influences may increase the local inflammation, but such things have nothing to do with keeping the place open. It is the infected blood discharging its impurities through a weak spot on the flesh that does this, and the sore will continue, gradually growing worse, until the blood is purified of the exciting cause.

See how nature points to the cause through the symptoms. The inflammation, discharge, discolored flesh, and the fact that external applications never have any curative effect on the sore, show that deep down in the circulation there is a morbid cause which prevents the place from healing. But more convincing proof that bad blood is responsible for old sores, is furnished by the fact that even removing every visible trace of the ulcer, by surgical operation does not cure; the sore always returns.

S. S. S. heals old sores because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers; it goes into the circulation and removes the cause from the blood. When the blood has been purified there is no longer any inflammatory or infectious matter to irritate the place and nature causes a natural and certain healing of the ulcer. When S. S. S. has cleansed the circulation and the place is well, it is not a surface cure, not simply a smoothing over of the outward evidence, but it is a perfect and permanent cure, because every vestige of the old cause has been driven out. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, cleansing and invigorating in their nature, and of great tonic value. It is a medicine adapted to persons of any age, and is just as effective with the old as with the young or middle aged. Under the purifying and tonic effects of S. S. S. the system is greatly strengthened and benefited. To hear of S. S. S. has been good news to thousands, it is good news for you.

If you wish any special advice about an old sore or ulcer write for our free book, and ask our medical department to give any instructions you may feel the need of. No charge for the book or advice. S. S. S. is sold at drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PECAN GROWING PROFITABLE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Some days ago this paper had a short editorial item which read:

"It is to be noted that the reports show that North Carolina produces the largest and best kind of pecans. The soil and climate suit the growth of the pecan and the wise thing for men with lands in the state to do is to set out pecan groves. They will pay handsomely."

Referring to this item a letter was received from a prominent nurseryman of this state who said in part:

"The above statement might cause a great loss to people in the state who have land and locations not adapted to growing pecans. In fact in our state conditions and soil are so varied that we can grow almost anything, yet some things can only be grown successfully in certain locations and the pecan is one of these. The area being limited on which it will make a commercial success any one contemplating planting should take up the matter of location with prof. Hutt, state horticulturist, and submit a full description of location, etc. and get his advice.

The view of the correspondent is exactly the right one. The News and Observer in its editorial item, meant only, of course, that pecan groves should be attempted where the lands and other conditions were suitable just as a farmer who plants tobacco should know whether or not the land is suitable to use it. A matter of location affects the growth of almost everything that can be mentioned, and in pecan planting, as in other things, the condition and adaptability of the land should be first known.

State Horticulturist Hutt, in regard to the matter says:

"Pecans can be grown commercially in all the coastal plain region of the state and probably also in the lower piedmont section. In higher portions of the state it is found that hardy varieties of pecans, such as the Stuart, the Mantura and the Appomattox, the latter two Virginia varieties, are grown in countries North and are suitable for Northern latitudes. The pecan is being grown experimentally in more elevated sections and even in the mountain regions of North Carolina by means of hardy varieties introduced from more northerly states. I do not recommend the planting of pecans above 500 feet altitude till we know the results of our experiments which are now in progress. At present all orchard of very handsome trees is bearing fruit at High Point at an altitude of a thousand feet, and at the Statesville experimental farm, above a thousand feet, several varieties appear very promising for planting in upper piedmont, and perhaps, even in the mountains. We are working to extend the range of pecan culture by the introduction of hardy varieties.

Mr. F. J. Holloway, of Raleigh, is planting on his farm near this city twenty-five acres in pecan trees. This industry is untried on a commercial basis in this section, but Mr. Holloway believes that under favorable conditions it is likely to prove very profitable, as shown by the records in places where the land and climatic conditions are favorable. Mr. Holloway sends this paper a most interesting article on "pecan vs. cotton," and quotes from a paper read before the American Pomological Society at Tampa, Fla., in February, 1911, by Mr. J. B. Wight, as follows:

"Probably the oldest tree of which an accurate record has been kept, both as to growth and bearing, is a budded Frotcher, set January, 1822. The following is the record to date:

Year	Circumferences	Nuts in Pounds
1824	8 1/2 inches	
1825	12 1/2 inches	
1826	14 1/2 inches	1 nut.
1827	20 inches	20 lbs.
1828	25 inches	10 1/2 lbs.
1829	29 1/2 inches	13 1/2 lbs.
1830	33 1/2 inches	27 lbs.
1831	37 1/2 inches	16 lbs.
1832	40 1/2 inches	45 lbs.
1833	44 inches	80 lbs.
1834	46 1/2 inches	121 lbs.
1835	50 inches	131 lbs.
1836	54 inches	92 lbs.
1837	56 inches	30 lbs.
1838	59 1/2 inches	169 lbs.
1839	62 inches	352 lbs.
1840	69 inches	196 lbs.

"Since it began bearing this tree has been severely cut for budding wood, and hence its bearing has been to some extent retarded. The nuts from this tree have readily sold at from fifty to sixty cents per pound. One hundred and forty yards south of this tree stands another tree, twenty-three years old from the seed, which is owned by Mr. K. Powell, and which for the last two years has yielded over four hundred pounds of nuts annually. Well cared for, a tree may begin bearing the third or fourth year after setting, but not much of consequence should be expected until the seventh or eighth year (an occasional over-enthusiastic promoter to the contrary notwithstanding). After the twelfth year, a thousand pounds per acre should be realized; and by the twentieth year it is not unreasonable to expect from two thousand to three thousand pounds per acre. And this can be done as easily as a bale of cotton per acre is produced.

"Twenty-three years' experience with the pecan has convinced me more and more of its profitability. The demand for the best nuts is constantly increasing. Trees from one to two hundred years old are annually producing their crops of nuts to the delight both of the palate and pocketbooks of their owners. A grove once established, a pound of pecans can be grown more cheaply than a pound of cotton; and the grower has twelve months of the year in which to sell them, and the world for his market. Over-production need not be feared in this generation nor during this century.

C. H. Wight being questioned as to the increased value that would accrue to land set in pecan trees, said:

"Good land set in vigorous budded

Certainly Ends Stomach Misery

A little Diapepsin cures Heartburn, Gas, Sourness and Indigestion in five minutes.

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of indigestion or Dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach, if you will take a little Diapepsin occasionally.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes Belching, Dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, Nausea, Indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), Biloousness, Heartburn, Water brash, Pain in stomach and intestines or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diapepsin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. A single dose will digest all the food you eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour and upset the stomach.

Get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your druggist and start taking now, and in a little while you will actually brag about your healthy, strong stomach, for you then can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of impurity and Gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

Should you at this moment be suffering from indigestion or any stomach disorder, you can surely get relief within five minutes.

or grafted trees at the end of the first year is worth \$100 per acre. Add \$50 to this value at the end of each year of growth. With this as a basis, your land should therefore be worth—

At the end of 5 years, \$300 per acre.

At the end of 10 years \$550 per acre.

At the end of 15 years, \$800 per acre.

While varieties differ slightly as to the age at which they begin to bear, yet this may be safely put at from five to six years from the time trees are transplanted. By the tenth year when the value is above \$550, the net income per acre should be 8 per cent of this amount, or \$44. This is probably about as early as the trees would begin to pay a reasonable amount for cultivating and fertilizing and so on. By the fifteenth year the net income should be \$64 per acre, or 8 per cent on \$800. The twentieth year should show more than a net income of \$84 per acre on an 8 per cent acre according to the above estimate. By net income is meant what remains after deducting a reasonable amount for cultivating and fertilizing and for the gathering of the nuts. It has been shown that land set in pecans can be made to pay for its cultivation and fertilizing by the crops of cotton, peas, potatoes, vegetables, etc., that are grown between the trees.

Now the above estimate is not by any means visionary. While it has not been demonstrated with orchards on a large scale, yet it has been shown to be a very conservative estimate, both by myself and by other growers of pecans. There are orchards of budded pecan trees in this section that can not be bought on the above basis. Understand me that when I give these figures I emphasize the fact that the trees must be properly cared for. If you are going to set them out in a careless manner and leave them to the indifferent attention of hired help, to be run over and broken down by the stock, and to be smothered by weeds and grass, then this will not be borne out by results. This estimate is based on good land, good trees, and good condition.

Twenty-three years ago I read this advice from a veteran pecan grower, who still abides with us: "Young man, set a pecan grove, and when you are old it will support you." I believed then that the advice was sound; I now know that it is so. And so I pass the word along: "Young man, plant a pecan grove. It will help to make your days happier and your pockets heavier. It will lighten your burdens while here, and when you are gone, your children will rise up and call you blessed."—News and Observer.

Gum Machine A Gambling Device

Special to The News. Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 8.—Attorney-General T. W. Bickett has tried out the latest slot machine designed to evade the state law against gambling devices and in a formal opinion rules that they are barred from the right to licenses to operate in this state. The machine vends gum and indicates each play of the wheel what the next turn will give, the possibilities ranging from gum or a nickel check to one dollar in checks. Attorney-General Bickett played the machine yesterday to the amount of 40 cents and came out of the game with \$1.50, a net profit of \$1.10, which he turned over to the barber shop in which the machine is located.

The attorney general made seven successive plays that brought only the gum each time, then he got two checks. He played one of these and brought out 20 checks worth a dollar. That was the best haul he made. He pronounced the operation of the machine "gambling once removed," but clearly under the bone of the law. The operator plays not for what the machine will deliver at that play but for what it will indicate for delivery in the next play.

Sheriffs in all counties are instructed through the state treasurer to cancel all licenses already issued for such machines and to prosecute all persons who hereafter install them as gamblers.

I never could disassociate in my mind the slinking mongrel hound and the adult who has nothing to do but spy upon the affairs of his neighbors.

EXCUSE ME!



Public Interest in Gastonia Centers in Special Bond Issue For Internal Improvements

(LEAKE CARAWAY.)

Special to The News.

Gastonia, N. C., Feb. 8.—Public interest now centers in the action of the city council at its next regular meeting which will be held on Tuesday night, on the matter of calling a special election on an authorized bond issue for internal improvements.

The recent legislature passed a bill authorizing the Gastonia city council to call an election for the purpose of ascertaining whether the people desire to issue \$70,000 in bonds for the purpose of extending the water and electric light system, street improvement, school improvement and sewerage, but no action has been taken by the council. On the night of January 18th, of this year a mass meeting was held at the city hall at which time it was voted to advise the city council to issue the call for the special election for the bond issue and at this time it was decided how the proceeds from the sale of the bonds would be spent.

Since the city limits of Gastonia were enlarged by taking in the Lory, the Arlington, the Clara and the Dunn and the Holland Mills the administration has spent \$6,000 in extending the electric lighting system through the

"Tiz Reminds Me of My Barefoot Days!"

"My Feet Never Get Sore, Tired or Chafed Now, Because I Use TIZ."

"TIZ makes me feel like a boy again. Nothing would hurt my feet in those days, even when I'd run around barefooted with Rover, over rocks and pebbles and sticks.



"What You Think About Grass?"

"To be able now to have feet that never ache, never get tired, blistered, swollen or chafed, or have corns, callouses or bunions, is a glorious recompense for all the other aches and pains one suffers in the winter of life. TIZ makes the feet young, and young feet make you feel young all over.

"I've tried many things for my poor old tired feet, for those bunions of 20 years, and for those corns that have added wrinkles to my face. I've tried plasters, powders and salves—and nothing has ever given the relief that TIZ has. My feet are now strong and vigorous, they never get tired or swollen. I have no corns, callouses or bunions any more—they are boys' feet on an old man!"

TIZ gives instant relief and cures all foot troubles. It operates on a new principle, draws out all the poisonous exudations that cause foot miseries. Don't accept a substitute. An elderly man especially, has a mind of his own; see that you get TIZ. TIZ, 25 cents a box, sold everywhere, or sent direct, on receipt of price, by Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill. Recommended by all Drug Store, department and general stores.

PINEVILLE ITEMS

Special to The News.

Pineville, Feb. 8.—Miss Rebecca Nichols, who has been visiting her friend, Miss Fannie Simms, at Charlotte, returned yesterday.

Mr. W. G. Johnston, who has been confined to his home on Folk street, with an attack of grip, is much improved at present.

Miss Ruth Kirby Bennette, of Charlotte, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. T. Grimes, on Dover street, returned last Monday.

Mr. Tate Spencer has gone to Charlotte, where he is undergoing treatment at the sanatorium.

Mr. Spencer has been in feeble health some time and his many friends here hope for him speedy recovery.

Mrs. Annie Lee Hoffman is visiting Mrs. E. W. Russell, at Fort Mill.

Mrs. Kate Fewell, of Rock Hill, S. C., is the guest of Mrs. A. L. Stough on Main street.

The Baptist congregation united in a regular old time "pounding," to which they subjected their new pastor, Rev. Mr. Davis and family, last Monday. The good, substantial edibles, canned fruits, wood, coal, etc., deposited at the parsonage was an evidence of the way the Baptists of Pineville and vicinity "pound" their preachers.

Miss Kathleen Bennett, of Charlotte, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. M. T. Grimes, on Dover street, returned yesterday.

The regiment of United States soldiers, in which Mr. J. E. McCullough, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCullough, of Pineville, is an officer, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., last Monday for Manila, Philippines, of which event his parents were advised in a recent letter from their son. Mr. W. H. McCullough, the youngest son, has been in Honolulu some time and is anticipating the pleasure of meeting his elder brother when the transport lands, whom he has not seen for many years.

The Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. S. L. Hoover, on Gay street yesterday. After the routine of business was completed their pastor, the Rev. C. Kingsley, was ushered in, who stated that a mistake had been made in regard to the meeting of presbytery, which was to convene at Pineville the first Tuesday after the first full moon in April. It has been discovered that there is no full moon in that fickle month, and so there they are! The moon does "full" however, quite early in May and it was decided, after that important question was settled, Mrs. Hoover served delicious refreshments and Mr. Kingsley marched the crowd out to a pretty spot in the yard where he grouped them and took the pictures of sixteen grown ups and three little folks, who were Master Sam Hoover, little Misses Martha Graham Johnston and Francis Hoover.

RUTHERFORDTON TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Special to The News. Rutherfordton, Feb. 8.—The dynamo for the Rutherford electric light plant to be installed at the power house, about twelve miles from town, was removed from the Seaboard station and in transit. It is expected that the line will soon be completed and the current turned on, giving us the much coveted light.

No matter how you may adopt discernible to those around you.

DAILY FASHION TALKS

BY MAY MANTON

A SMART FROCK OF BROADCLOTH.

BROADCLOTH of light weight is one of the smartest materials for indoor dresses this season. This one is braided with silk cord and is distinctive both in line and treatment. The blouse is made with the new sleeves sewed into big armholes, and the skirt is cut in two pieces only with a seam at each side. In this instance it is made over a lining and it includes under sleeves that are made with puffs below the sleeves of the blouse and finished with frills, such under-sleeves being the very newest and smartest, but if something a little more dressy is wanted the guimpes can be omitted and the blouse made with round neck and short sleeves. The braids on the cloth is extremely handsome, but this same model could be used for the taffeta that is much liked this season or for mesaline or any material of the kind, and trimmed suitably. There is a great tendency to use trimmings of the material just now and double ruffles gathered at the center over cords are very pretty and girlish. The skirt could be trimmed with one of these, while the blouse could be made with either high or natural waist line.



7287 Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

7283 Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

and of the skirt, No. 7283, are both cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age. For the braiding of the blouse will be needed embroidery pattern, No. 508; for the skirt, No. 512. The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

No. Size

Name

Address