



THE Japanese do many things well, but in a way that is distinctively their own, and this is true of baking as of other things. But the Japanese women could not produce

Pies and Cakes

that would suit the taste of the people of this community as ours do. They are considered essential features of appetizing lunches or dinners in the majority of the homes of this town.

Quality and cleanliness are the twin mottoes of this bakery at all times.

10 and 20 cents. Pay no more. MONROE AUTOMATIC BAKERY Jack Hernig, Proprietor.

GREEKS FIRST ELECTRICIANS.

Ben Franklin Established the Fact That Electricity Could Supply Both Light and Heat. (From the Type Metal Magazine.) The knowledge and use of electricity has been developed more in the past three-quarters of a century than in the entire span of time previous to 1850.

But not all the work of discovering and harnessing electricity has been accomplished in our time. The Greeks were the first electricians.

There is a bit of poetic license in the statement, but it is true that the Greeks 2,500 years ago made the first record of electrical phenomena in history. They discovered that amber, when rubbed, would attract certain light articles.

The Greek word for amber was "electron," and from it this strange new power received the name "electricity."

For many centuries the only known means of generating electricity was by friction, just as prehistoric man's only way of making fire had been by friction.

Generating this new power was comparatively easy, but how to hold it was another matter.

In the 18th century, experiments made with glass jars lined with tin foil at Leyden University marked the beginning of the storage battery. At that time all experiments and discoveries connected with electricity were regarded merely as scientific curiosities that would never be of practical value.

Dr. William Gilbert, Queen Elizabeth's physician, was first to discover that iron was magnetized before it touched a magnet—by "induction."

From this happy idea of the principle of induction the dynamo and motor were developed.

Michael Faraday in 1822 made the first electro-magnet, and showed that iron could be magnetized and demagnetized by making and breaking an electric current. This is an essential feature of both the telephone and telegraph.

About 1746 a Doctor Watson took an equally important step toward telegraphy by proving that the earth is a conductor and can be used as a return for the completion of a circuit.

A wire was stretched across Westminster Bridge, London.

One observer held a charged Leyden jar in one hand and in the other an iron rod, dipped in the Thames River.

A second observer held the end of the wire nearest the jar, and a third, on the opposite bank of the river, held the far end of the wire in one hand and in the other an iron rod dipped in the river.

When the knob of the jar was touched, each observer felt a shock—and they knew the circuit had been completed by the earth and river.

It was Benjamin Franklin who discovered that any substance which resists the passage of a current becomes heated, and more or less illuminated. He thus established that electricity could supply both heat and light.

Applying this principle to obtain a practical illuminant, five men—Sir Humphrey Davy, Deluil, Archemau and Charles Brush—within a century developed the arc light to its present efficiency.

The big defect in the arc light was its rapid consumption of the carbon, which had to be replaced. To avoid this, an American named Starr constructed in 1845 a vacuum lamp which was the prototype of the modern Edison electric light.

One of the greatest problems which confronted early experimenters was that of getting electricity from one place to another.

In the latter part of the 17th century, Stephen Gray blazed the trail by conducting electricity a thousand feet over hemp supported by silk threads. Today, within two centuries and a half, the earth is girdled with cables that enable continents to exchange the news of the day, and power generated by a mighty fall-like Niagara is carried overhead for miles to turn the wheels and light the homes of a thousand workshops and abodes of men.

Her Curiosity Was Aroused.

The mayor of a Western city has received the following letter of inquiry from an Eastern resident:

Kind and respected Sir: I see in a paper that a man named John Spies was attacked and set up by a bare whose cubs he was trying to get when she she bare comes up and stopt him by eatin' him up in the mountains near your town. What I want to know is did it kill him or was he only partly et up and is he from this place and all about the bare. I don't know but what he is a distant husband of mine. My first husband was of that name and I supposed he was killed in the war but the name of the man the bare et being the same I thought it might be him after all and I ought to know it if he wasn't killed either in the war or by the bare for I have been married twice since and there ought to be divorce papers got out by him or me. He sings base an has a spread eagle tattooed on his front chest and a ankor on his right arm which you will know by if the bare did not eat up these sines of its being him. If alive don't tell him I am married to Joe White for he never liked Joe. Mebbe you'd better let on as if I am ded but find out all you can about him without his knowing anything what it is for. That is if the bare did not eat up him all up. If it did I don't see as you can do anything and you needn't take no trouble. My respects to your family and please ancer back.

P. S. Was the bare killed. Also was he married again and did he leave any prety wuth me laying claims to?

Things We Are Told Every Day.

That Work & Pretz are traffic managers in Detroit, and that the junior partner does the worrying for the firm.

That here is a sign on a lunch counter in Fairmount, Minn. (and in fifty other towns), reading: "Don't kick on our coffee. You may be old and weak yourself some day."—B. L. T. in February Heart's.

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LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

It's toasted



THE DEATH OF "DEVIL ANSE"

Last of Famous Mountain Feudists Has Passed Away.

(From the Asheville Citizen.) Captain "Devil Anse" Hatfield, the last of the old feudist chieftains of the Southern Appalachians, is dead. In the days when there was a price upon his head and when his enemies shot at him from ambush, he predicted that he would live to a ripe old age and would die of natural cause without bearing upon his body any of the scars of battle. He lived to fulfill this prophecy. The same death that he scoffed at a score of times while a soldier of the Confederate army and a leader in a bloody feud finally overtook him in his eighty-first year after he had forsworn war and accepted the peaceful law-abiding citizen.

Captain Hatfield was not "a bad man" in the accepted sense of the word. He possessed a high sense of honesty, was hospitable to a fault and recognized loyalty to friends and to his own blood kin as the supreme human virtue. He was not a crossroads braggart who vaunted his courage and courted difficulties. And yet he led the bitterest and the most bloody family war within the memory of the present generation. He was vindictive almost to the point of brutality. He did not look to the courts to settle his differences but resorted to jungle warfare to wreak vengeance upon those whom he thought had wronged him.

The celebrated Hatfield-McCoy feud originated in a dispute over the ownership of some hogs. The matter was carried to the courts, the Hatfield party winning the decision. Shortly afterwards, a brother of "Devil Anse" was shot and wounded in more than fifteen places by one of the McCoy's. The Hatfield's took up the challenge and open and secret war raged until the McCoy's migrated to Kentucky. During the fifteen years of this feud thirty-five men and one woman were killed or died of wounds. Anderson Hatfield won the sobriquet of "Devil Anse" when he put to rout a whole detachment of McCoy's who had covered him on a mountain ridge known as "The Devil's Backbone."

The death of "Devil Anse" may be appropriately regarded as the last in the story of feudist wars in the Southern mountain regions. Spasmodic family wars may break out, attended by bloodshed, but it is extremely unlikely that another such feud as that which obtained for many years between the Hatfield and McCoy clans will ever again develop. Those sprung from the stock of people who once used their own physical strength and cunning to arbitrate their differences are now generally willing to trust their cases to the regular processes of the courts.

We Are Wasting World's Resources.

The conservation of matter is a scientific truth, but, unhappily, it is one which is as full of menace as of hope for mankind unless science is applied to the conservation of matter in useful and comfortable forms. Fortunately, grave as this subject is, it can be the master not only of his soul but also of the inorganic and organic forms of matter which make up the world which houses him.

We have it in our power not only to make an end of waste but to make a beginning with scientific conservation.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt had this in view when he set up the American National Conservation Commission, and the British Empire, through its Dominions Royal Commission, has recognized the need for continual survey and action.

These are beginnings which every statesman of the world must seek to build upon.

We must hope to see in every civilized country a greater levedon of resources to scientific experiment. It should be worth the while of the great nations, for example, to endow great liberal research into the question of atomic power, one of the greatest hopes of the future.

Similarly, means should be lavished upon experiments connected with fertilization, plant growth, and dietetics; in all these matters we are as yet largely ignorant, although enough has been done to hold out magnificent hopes of accomplishment.

Such efforts are manifestly necessary if man is to make continuous progress. If the world is to be reigned by the leading nations to the careless exploitation of commercial men whose sole object is to get rich quickly, it will go hard with our posterity.—Sir Leo Chiozza Money in February Heart's.

"Cachins."

Those afflicted do not need to be reminded, but it may be news to non-sneezers that M. Cachin is secretary of the United State Hay Fever Association.—B. L. T. in February Heart's.

SAYS CREDIT ON COTTON IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED.

E. S. Butler Declares That Central Europe Would Take Entire Crop at Forty Cents a Pound.

Central Europe would buy the entire Southern cotton crop at forty cents a pound today if proper credit conditions could be arranged, E. S. Butler, president of the New Orleans cotton exchange, declared before the house agricultural committee. Opposing the bills before the committee which would eliminate all speculation in cotton futures on exchange, Mr. Butler said farmers six months ago could have sold their entire crop of cotton ahead at thirty-five cents a pound.

Elimination of all speculation in future trading would be "disastrous" to cotton producers and to the trade generally, since it would force exchanges to close, Mr. Butler asserted. Regulatory legislation enacted in the United States could not affect the future cotton market at Liverpool, England, he added, as it would leave the foreign spinner in control of this market, and they would be able to dictate the price of cotton.

America and Europe for forty years have recognized the future trading as the best insurance yet devised for the cotton trade, Mr. Butler said. He also advocated retention of "hedging" facilities on the ground that it enables the farmers to find a market for their commodity at any time during the year. The legitimate speculator is the only "buffer" between the farmer and the consumer whose interests are diametrically opposed, he continued.

The United States cotton futures act has been satisfactory to the trade, Mr. Butler asserted, adding that it benefited the spinner, if anyone. He did not think it helped the producers, he said, in reply to questions from Representative Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas.

Decline of cotton prices was due to impoverished conditions abroad and unsettled financial conditions, and not the future market, Mr. Butler asserted. He added the present futures market tended to lift up the price of cotton.

Treat Your Body as You do Your Furnace.

The similarity of the operation of the human body and of a furnace is remarkable. The purpose of the furnace is to keep the house properly heated. Coal is put into it for that purpose. If the proper amount of fuel is put on the coals at the proper intervals the proper amount of heat is generated and the results are those desired.

Food is the fuel of the human body. It is burned up in the body just as coal is burned up in the furnace. It generates the heat that keeps the body warm and the energy that operates it.

With the furnace, if additional fuel is added and the drafts are kept so regulated that the amount of heat furnished remains the same, some of the fuel remains unconsumed and the furnace becomes clogged.

The same is true of the human body. If more food is eaten than the system needs to generate its energy, there is a residue left over, and this Nature stores away in the body in the form of fat. This fat is nothing more than unburnt fuel. It is still in the furnace ready to be burned when needed.

In the case of the furnace there are two ways to get rid of the accumulated fuel. The drafts may be opened so that the fire will burn more rapidly or a vacuum may be taken on stoking the furnace and allow it to burn out. The draft may likewise be opened up for burning the fuel in the human body.

The method of doing this is through greater physical exercise. The greater the activity of the human being the more energy his machine requires and the more fuel he burns. It is thus that work reduces the flesh. As one lays off in stoking his clogged furnace, so may he lay off in putting fuel into the body. He may stop eating until the surplus fuel is burned out.

The human body or any other animal body is a perfect machine in this respect. It burns its fresh fuel as long as it is being added and holds its accumulation in reserve. But the moment the daily fuel supply stopped it gets right after the reserve. But it knows full well what tissue is there for full purposes as what is otherwise useful. It shovels the otherwise useless fat right into the firebox. It will touch no other of the body tissues until the fat is gone. Scientists, doctors, horse-traders, all agree that this is a fact. The human body does just what the hibernating bear does. There is nothing radical about it, nothing heroic, tragic, painful, extreme. It is nature's way.—W. Artherton Du Puy in February Heart's.

Boy Preacher Heard.

A Newton correspondent of the Greensboro News writes:

Rev. Vance Hatner, the boy preacher, filled the pulpit of the First Baptist church, in this city, yesterday morning and evening, preaching strong sermons to large congregations. At the morning service his discourse was on "The Power of the Spirit." The speaker said, "Conditions have changed since Peter said to the cripple, 'Silver and gold have I none, arise and walk.' Nowadays it is, 'Silver and gold have I in plenty, lie where you are.' Measure a man by his heart and not by his head, our religion is about the least thing we possess. No man can become useful in Christian service until he looks upon every man as his brother and every woman as his sister. Too many fellows want to be great rather than useful. Don't get peeved because you are only a Ford, there are plenty of Cadillacs stuck in the mud."

"When Jesus commanded the stone to be rolled away from before the grave of Lazarus, Martha suggested, 'I wouldn't do that, he has been dead four days and by this time he smells bad.' When the preachers of today undertake to remove the stone from the dead churches there is always some fellow afraid of raising a stink. Men get to heaven not by goodness but by Godness."

Special Notices

One cent a word each insertion.

KODAK FINISHING—What about those pictures you took during holidays? Now's a good time to have them developed. They will remind you of many pleasant moments. We give high quality, quick, reasonably priced service.—The Speed Cranks, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—To buy some good fresh milk cows, with the cash.—Helms & Williams, at R. C. Griffin & Brother's stable.

FOR SALE—No. 1 timothy hay, Goose Creek timothy, stover and cotton seed meal.—Helms & Williams, at R. C. Griffin and Bro.'s stable.

FOR SALE—Good six-room house in Wingate, near one of the best schools in the state; two-acre lot, barn, well, garage, granary, orchard, etc. Will sell this property for less than the improvements can be put on the land. Reason for selling, the owner has other property to develop. If you want to get near good school, good Methodist or Baptist church, here is your opportunity.—J. Frank Williams.

JUST RECEIVED—Fresh shipment good sound tobacco, 50 cents lb. retail, less by the box.—T. P. Redwine.

PIANO TUNING—We have many jobs ahead yet, but our tuners are nearer caught up with the tuning than they have been for the past two years; so they will be ready to serve you soon. We rebuild, tune and regulate pianos and players. Work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Leave orders at Holloway's Music House, Monroe, N. C.

CONTRACT TO LET—On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Jan 27, we, the undersigned committee, will let the contract to the lowest bidder for the construction of the Mount Pleasant church. Plans and specifications are posted on the church grounds.—T. B. Davis, J. C. Broom, E. A. Knight, J. E. Davis, and H. E. Walden.

WANTED—A pair computing scales.—Monroe Garage & Mercantile Co.

NOTICE OF SALE—I will, on Friday, the 11th day of Feb. 1921, at 12 o'clock M., at the courthouse door in Monroe, offer for sale at public auction, one Chandler Club Roadster, 1917 model. This sale is made for the purpose of satisfying a lien on said car for repairs, the same being the property of W. E. Bailey; provided said lien is not satisfied before day of sale. This Jan. 21, 1921.—R. Sams.

BRICK FOR SALE—Phone 495-J.—E. C. Ingram.

FOUND—A Wrist watch, gold. The owner can get it by paying for this ad and by giving reward.—Lydia Laney, colored, 508 Gordon St.

FOR RENT—Good two horse farm. Good pasture, orchard and meadows. Four miles east of Matthews in Sustar neighborhood. If interested, see me at Renfrow's Garage, Matthews, N. C.—H. T. Benton.

BAKER'S CASH STORE has changed hands again—to Mr. A. R. Deese, who has bought the store building, goods and fixtures. He will deal in dry goods, notions and general merchandise and produce under the firm name of A. R. Deese.

FOR SALE—Two good 1000-lb mare mules and practically new two-horse wagon. Terms to suit purchaser.—H. T. Benton.

FOR RENT—Cottage next to my dwelling.—J. W. Yates.

FOR SALE—A 20 acre farm just outside the corporate limits of Monroe, in a high state of cultivation, 300 loads stable manure put on the place. Also 5-room house. Would exchange for other land.—Fowler & Lee.

TAX NOTICE—All city tax past due, and if not paid by February 1st, 1 per cent per month will be added. Call early and oblige, yours very truly.—James McNeely, City Tax Collector.

FOR PROMPT and satisfactory service, see Nance Battery & Service Station for gasoline, oils, and battery service. Gloucester hotel corner, Monroe, N. C.

NOTICE—We do general repair work. Fords, Chevrolets, and larger jobs. We divide our profits with you. Tires and accessories.—R. Sams, opposite postoffice.

AUTO TRANSFER—Meets all trains day or night. Trips anywhere with careful driver. Telephone 496, A. Frank Helms, Monroe, N. C.

FOR SALE—Modern 12-room house, fine location. Also several nice building lots.—Mrs. S. B. Bundy.

IF YOU WANT your Laundry done by the Charlotte Steam Laundry, call 174-R.

FOR SALE—Modern bungalow in first class shape on East Everette street.—See W. J. Rudge.

FOR SALE—My house and lot at Waxhaw. Five rooms. Half acre.—G. L. Nisbet, Monroe, N. C.

Public Hauling

I operate three trucks, one of them the largest in the county. Will haul anything anywhere. Can be found at freight depot, Phone 34. M. F. BLAKENY, Residence Phone 314-J. Monroe, N. C.

Don't Be Bald

Thin-haired readers of this paper should begin using Parisan Sage at once and escape being hairless. English Drug Co. sells it with a guarantee to stop falling hair and itching scalp, and banish all dandruff, or money refunded.

The Greensboro Daily News

is recognized as the state's best newspaper. It gives a news service unexcelled and its editorial page is always clean, broad and interesting. Independent in politics, it presents news and views from every angle.

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