

Popular Comedy Drama, "The Man from Home," Sixth Night at Chautauqua




"The Man from Home," sparkling comedy drama, will be given on the sixth night of the coming Redpath Chautauqua. The record-breaking success of the play throughout the country has been largely due to its wholesome Americanism, its seasoning of delightful shrewdness, and its humorously complicated plot. The play is rich with amusing and sometimes almost tragic situations, resulting from the clash between midwestern American ideas and old-world class distinctions. The characters are drawn from real life. Their quaintnesses, their absurdities, their loveliness and eccentricities, all are marked by the sure craftsmanship of those popular playwrights, Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

The Clancy Kids
It Goes Right To The Skin



By **PERCY L. CROSBY**
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Panel 1: "AH, MY BOY! MY BOY! WHY ARE YOU IN TEARS?"

Panel 2: "MY FATHER LICKED ME"

Panel 3: "REMEMBER: 'INTO OUR LIVES SOME RAIN MUST FALL'"

Panel 4: "YEH! BUT WHY SHOULD I ALWAYS GET SOAKED?"

Don't Drink Murky Booze
Moonshiners adopt many methods of producing their illicit wares and pay little attention to whether or not it is poison when finished, says H. R. Sauley, prohibition enforcement officer for the western district of Kentucky. Potash or lye is used to give added "kick" to the goods, he said, "and also to increase the death rate." Buckeyes are incorporated to produce "head" and molasses in quantity is used to increase the amount.

The stills in which much of the moonshine whiskey is made are not always copper, Mr. Sauley said. It is a well-known fact that distilled spirits when made in anything but a copper still and worn, and particularly when the mash comes in contact with lead, are highly dangerous

and in many cases, poison, he declared.

"Whiskey that is perfectly clear is safe," he said, "but if it is murky, the drinker had better watch out, it may be poison." It is impossible to make clear whiskey in anything but a copper still, he said. The mash makes no impression on copper, which is as good "at the end of fifty years as when used the first time."

Spencer Man Leaves Home.
Mrs. John Parker, wife of former employe of the car department of the Southern shops at Spencer, is considerably alarmed over the sudden disappearance of her husband who left home unceremoniously shortly after midnight recently taking with him two sons a daughter 14 years

old. The father and children arose about midnight and slipped away from home in a five passenger touring car and without letting anyone know where they intended going. Mr. Parker is about 40 years old and it is said this is the second time he has left home unceremoniously, on the first occasion staying away several months. Mrs. Parker states that she knows of no reason for either the husband or the children to leave without making known their intentions. She believes they have gone to a distant state and does not expect to return soon if ever.

North: "Why bother to ask the janitor to do that?"
West: "Because it really makes no difference whether it's done or not."

Business in the Springtime.
One of the best expositions of the only way by which normal business conditions can return to the country is found in the Springfield Republican:

Man makes a mess of it but give nature a chance and she will pull man out of many a hole. With the air blue with pessimism over the business outlook, spring shows a winter wheat crop in excellent condition all over the wheat belt indicating 10 days hence an abundant harvest. Here is a constructive factor not to be overlooked. An immediate return of country-wide prosperity no well-informed person now anticipates. A long pull against the adverse factors lies ahead. But agriculture will go far toward restoring lost motion in the industrial machine.

The new wealth it is now necessary to produce will not come from the sweat of salaried leaders and lobbyists of farmers' organizations in Washington driving the congressional politicians to enact an emergency to protect farm products. The government can produce no wealth by law. What will happen is that the western farmers will hereafter raise new crops on a much lower cost basis than in recent years and thus restore the margin of profit. Meanwhile the severe economy of the producers will depress trade in the manufactured goods consumed by them, eventually the purchasing power of the American farms will be restored. When it begins to come back the mail order houses of the west will be the first to notice it. At present the reports of these great merchandising agencies disclose no sign of revival. February sale of Sears, Roebuck & Co., declined 50 per cent from those of February, 1920.

How long it will take agriculture to come back in this country depends of course on many variable elements, but so far as the cost of labor is concerned the farms and plantations of the west and south should be able to operate this year at considerably less cost. Much negro labor drawn to northern states by war wages has gone back to the cotton belt. The unemployed army of the cities will this year make labor cheaper in the grain belt of the Middle West. The economic process may be cruel in its humanitarian aspects, but the lower standard of living enforced on millions of people by hard times does bring results sooner or later.

Of course when those in control of the government talk about maintaining American standards of living, they speak in a sense. A man out of work does not maintain his old standard of living. The American farmers as an economic group are not now maintaining the standard of living they had attained before war prosperity burst. Europe's standard of living, compared with that before the war will be severely depressed for at least a generation. Take the world as a whole and it will pay for the war through a lower standard of living for years to come, and it is not to be expected that the United States will escape a share of the fate of the

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rest of civilized humanity in view of the fact that its prosperity is so far dependent on its export and import trade.

An Ancient Office.
The grand loutvetier, the royal officer, charged to supervise the work of the provincial wolf-masters throughout the kingdom, was a very great personage, indeed. His office was perhaps the one undeniable efficient among all those created by the ancient regime. It was swept away, however, with the rest by the hurricanes of the French Revolution with a result that ought to have been foreseen—a result so disastrous that within a very few years a decree passed on February 7, 1797 ("13th Pluviose, year V of the Republic One and Indivisible," according to the new arrangement of the calendar), the Revolutionary government had to revive almost integrally the old royal ordinances concerning the wolf-masters, which had proved so beneficent through the "dark centuries."

Napoleon, most precise organizer, went a step farther and actually re-established the ancient office of grand veneur,—hunter in chief,—who was expected among many other things to watch and report to him the work of wolf destruction. The first officer to bear that responsibility in the empire was no less a person than the great Marshal Berthier, the hero of Wagram; he who received his first lessons in the military art with Lafayette in the War of Independence.

Napoleon III, diminutive nephew of the great one, but an equal stickler for imperial pomp, maintained the post of grand veneur and with it the duties of relentless wolf harrying. The office has been abrogated under the present French Republic. Gone is the lavish establishment of the royal or imperial hunter in chief; gone the cocked hats; gone the hand-

some uniforms of the wolf-masters, white with bright green facings; gone the gold-laced liveries of piqueurs and valets de chiens. The mandate now devolves on the prefects; and the actual work is carried out—with undiminished efficiency, it must be admitted—by private gentlemen of means and sporting spirit who appreciate the honor of fulfilling the historical duties of the former lieutenants de loutvetiers—with the help of such skillful and experienced rangers as my friend of old, at the forest house of St. Jean-aux Bois, Timoleon of the uncaring carbine.

COPY OF ENTRY.

No. 1075, M. C. Long, Entry Taker for Union county:

The undersigned, being a citizen of Union county and state of North Carolina, hereby sets forth and shows, that the following tract or parcel of land, to-wit: Lying and being in Monroe township, Union county, N. C., on the waters of Richardson creek, and more fully described as follows:

Bounded on the east by the Stewart land; on the north by the lands of W. R. Marsh; on the south by the lands of Houston and McCauley, and on the west by Mrs. Boyte and estimated to contain twelve acres, more or less, and is vacant, and unappropriated land belonging to the state of North Carolina, and is subject to entry, and the claimant lays claim to and prays for a grant for same.

This the 26th day of March, 1921.
M. C. LONG, Entry Taker.
W. L. EARNHARDT, Claimant.

TAKE NOTICE:—The above named W. L. Earnhardt, claimant, has had the lands as above described as entered surveyed by Wm. McCauley, and said survey is now on file in my office subject to inspection by any persons interested.

M. C. LONG, Entry Taker.