SHADY SCHOOL.

The farmers are very busy planting corn now.

The wheat crops are looking fine in Rowan county.

Mr. W. G. Correll and family visited their daughter, Mrs. James L. Blackwelder, in Mooresville, Sunday.

Mr. Archie Beaver's baby is ill with pneumonia.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Bostian April 29th, a daughter.

Miss Bessie Morgan and Mr. Waldo Sloop visited her grandparents Sunday evening, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gaskey.

Mrs. Ben Ritchie is improving nicely.

Miss Virgie Morgan visited Mrs. James L. Blackwelder, in Mooresville recently.

Miss Cora Sloop is able to be out again.

Mr. Lloyd B. Karriker and Miss Mable Heglar were married a couple of weeks ago. We extend congratulations.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Cora McDaniel, which occurred in the Salisbury hospital Tuesday evening. BLUE EYES.

HIGH POINT SCHOOL, NO. 9.

School closed at High Point Friday and Friday night. The prizes were won by the best speakers. In the primary grade Miss Jessie Furr and Master Earl Skeens. In the intermediate grade Misses Ethel and Ruth Petret and Mr. Morris Bost. The talk by Dr. G. A. Martin was enjoyed by all present.

The County Commencement Saturday was enjoyed by all, and a real interesting program was rendered by the schools.

Everybody is looking forward to Saturday, and planning to go to

Miss Myrtle Love is at home after attending school at Stanfield. She received her diploma Friday night.

Mr. Morris Bost made a business trip to Concord Saturday.

Children's Day will be held at Friendship Church the fifth Sunday. An address will be delivered in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Concord. Everybody is cordially invited.

Miss Lenna Hartsell, of No. 10, was a visitor at Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Kintta's Monday.

Miss Pearl Love was a visitor at the home of Mr. Will Riggers Sunday. TOM.

KANNAPOLIS ROUTE ONE.

The farmers around here are all busy planting.

Mrs. Bertha Pethel is out again after having been sick for three weeks.

Mr. W. D. Bostian has some cotton up. It looks fine. Who can beat it?

Miss Bessie Pethel and Misses Ada, Delilah Sloope spent Sunday evening with Miss Cora Sloope.

Mrs. S. O. Bostian had a large crowd of visitors Sunday.

Miss Janie Blackwelder and Miss Mary Brown spent Saturday night Saturday night in China Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Pethel and two daughters, Misses Lulu and Ruth, motored to Concord Monday.

Misses Delilah and Ada Sloope and Bessie Pethel were at the party Saturday night at Miss Linn's near China Grove.

Mrs. Maude Hagler is visiting home folks.

Little Ruth Pethel visited Miss Edna Thompson Monday.

Miss Edith Hilton and Bertie Bostian visited Miss Ruth Pethel Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Early is sick. RED ROSE.

ENOCHVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Rumple and children spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Dora Upright.

Friends and relatives were shocked to learn of the death of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Rodgers, which occurred Tuesday night. Appendicitis was the cause of her death. She was ill only a short time.

The death angel also claimed "Aunt Mag" Riley, aged 96. She had been living with Mr. and Mrs. Gip Sims for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown and baby, Irele, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ledbetter and two children spent a few hours Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Upright.

The County Home Demonstration Club met with Mrs. C. D. Overcash last Thursday afternoon. A large crowd was present and report a nice time.

Some of our farmers appear very much disheartened since the cold rainy weather, having their cotton planted and some of it already up. BUSY BEE.

Gilwood School Closing.

Gilwood school will close its year's work with a commencement program Thursday, May 4th. At 10:30 a. m. the recitation and declamation contest, followed by exercises by the primary grades.

At the noon hour dinner will be served on the grounds.

At 1:30 Dr. Wilson MacConnell, of Davidson, will deliver the literary address. The presentation of medals and diplomas will follow. The remainder of the afternoon will be given to athletic contests.

Inheritance.

Johnny Brown was the brightest boy in his class, but was also the naughtiest. After a time the teacher's patience was exhausted. She wrote a note and gave it to Johnny for his mother, who read the following:

"Johnny Brown is the brightest boy in the class, but also the most mischievous. What shall I do?"

Without a word Johnny's mother wrote the following in the upper left hand corner:

"Do as you like. I've my hands full with his father."

Anthrax germs in wool still in bales, can be killed by an electric ray which produces a wave capable of destroying tetanus germs in 60 seconds, cholera germs in 15 seconds and bacillus coli instantaneously.

A woman in London has just married the man to whom she became engaged in 1878.

Foot and Mouth Disease Takes Great Toll of Cattle.

Kansas City Star.

England's cattle are facing extinction from a virulent form of hoof and mouth disease, which is threatening not only the cattle but all other animals, and according to some experts, human beings as well. Already twenty thousand cattle have perished from the disease, or have been slaughtered to prevent its spread.

England has been singularly free of its catastrophes, doubtless due to her island location and the attendant advantages in enforcing drastic quarantine laws.

Animal plagues of all sorts have been kept away. When the world, America, especially, suffered from trichinosis and hog cholera; when the horses in France and Belgium were dying of the epizootic and later of glanders, and when dogs in other parts of the world were perishing from hydrophobia, Great Britain was unaffected.

Origin a Mystery.

The origin of the cattle plague is a mystery. No one knows what started it, or whence the infection came from. It appeared to start spontaneously in Newcastle, but, of course, plagues do not really start spontaneously.

How were the germs imported and from where? The ministry of agriculture does not even hazard a guess. There are many mysterious rumors. The two latest are that Sinn Feiners started the plague, and second, that it is the result of germs dropped in England by Zeppelins in the war. Another is that it was brought in by Germany as an act of revenge or an endeavor to hurt Britain's trade.

Another theory is that germs were brought in on the boats of travelers, which might be plausible if the plague were prevalent elsewhere, in France, Holland or Belgium, or even in Germany or Scandinavia. But it is not. Great Britain seems to have a monopoly of the disease. For once the English stock raisers are being quarantined against rather than quarantining against others.

Disease Hard to Check.

The cattle plague has been hard to handle. It spreads and spreads and spreads. It jumps about mysteriously, leaping gaps of many miles, striking herds thought to have been fully protected by their distance.

Many precautions are taken now. The boots and shoes of every person coming from infected regions must be washed with strong disinfectant ere the wearers can board or leave a railway train. No farmer will permit anyone to get about his cok yard or his barns until this precaution has been taken, no matter where the person comes from. Even his neighbor must do it. Farmers practically bar strangers who come for an infected district.

The last important outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease in England occurred some thirty years ago, and was brought in from America. The quarantine against American cattle since the date has been rigid.

The present plague could not have so originated, as no importation of American livestock, of whatever sort, let alone of horned cattle, has occurred in a long time. Some experts have been wondering if it could be started from infected beef imported in refrigerator ships, but that is officially declared to be impossible. As the disease is said not to exist in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the only places other than America from which dressed beef is imported, the possibility is remote.

Spread Rapidly.

Within ten days after the existence of the plague was established it was reported that great precautions had been unavailing and that more than one-third of the cattle breeding area of Great Britain was infected. Efforts were redoubled, with the mysterious result that within another week half of the country was infected. Now three-quarters of the cattle breeding territory of the island has reported cases.

The direction of the plague's progression has been from north to south; its speed has been extraordinary. Fifty-seven new outbreaks have been announced within one day and night.

At present the number of condemned cattle shot and then destroyed with chemicals is unknown. First it was said to be dozens, then scores, then hundreds. Now it is known to have crept far up into the thousands, with the number of suspected cases rapidly increasing.

Sir Stewart Stockman, chief veterinary of the ministry of agriculture, says the outbreak is by far the worst known in the kingdom's history.

Cattle markets have been closed at Birmingham and elsewhere. That has caused a shortage of fresh meat and such an upward flurry of meat prices that the government may re-establish price control.

An interesting detail of the plague, as it at present rages, is that up to date no pedigreed stock has been affected. Whether this is due to the superior vitality or to the pastes into which usually is taken of them is unknown. Most extraordinary precautions, amounting in many instances to armed guardianship, have been established by some owners of fine stock.

Hard on Taxpayers.

The possibility that livestock may be affected is of great interest to the British taxpayer. Every animal destroyed in the effort to check the plague is paid for by the government at full market value. If slaughter of fancy animals, worth from $25,000 upward each, should be necessary, the burden would soon become intolerable.

Wales has been "scheduled" and all movements of cattle, sheep, hides, hair and wool have been stopped. Spain has gone further, placing an embargo upon all importations of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, hides, wool, hair and dressed and undressed meat, against the whole United Kingdom.

Giants.

Youth's Companion.

Ages ago men were undoubtedly larger than they are today. All ancient literature abounds in tales of men of huge stature. The mythology of the Greeks, the legends of the lost Atlantis, fairy tales such as Jack the Giant Killer, all show how persistent and general is the tradition of a physically greater race on this earth. Sacred history also in such a story as that of David and Goliath points in the same direction. The tradition must rest in fact.

Nowadays, however, a man more than six and a half feet tall is an anomaly; his size cannot be explained by the normal laws of growth. Some large men and women were large from birth,—there are authentic instances of newborn infants that weighed twenty pounds or more,—but in the case of most giants growth began in childhood. Their unusual size is now believed to be owing to a disorder of one of the ductless glands.

Acromegaly, or enlargement of the extremities, is a sort of local overgrowth of the bones of the head, the hands and the feet and closely resembles gigantism, or general overgrowth of the body. Between the men who exhibit the local increase in size and the men who show a general overgrowth there are men of all sizes—a circumstance from which we may fairly infer that the two conditions are merely degrees of the same disease.

Acromegaly is known to come from an increased activity of the pituitary gland in making its characteristic secretion. We have every reason to believe that abnormal size is caused by an abnormal activity of the same gland, or rather of its anterior part. If the secretion begins to increase in childhood, it leads to gigantism, but when it begins in later life it leads to acromegaly. A child who is growing excessively has a slow pulse, headache, pains in the limbs and often a low intelligence. As a rule giants are short-lived. It is interesting to observe that the pituitary gland seems to have been much larger in the distant past.

Trinity College Girls to Enter Public Debate Field.

Durham, May 1.—Trinity college women students now enter the field of debating in their college activities. The first of a series of annual intersociety debates for the women students will be inaugurated next Tuesday evening.

These debates between members of the rival woman's debating societies are expected in a year or two to reach a point where they will equal the annual intersociety debate between the men's clubs.

The first public appearance as debaters by members of the rival societies will be made in the auditorium of Southgate Memorial building. The young women will discuss the advisability of granting independence to the Philippines. Brooks society, represented by Misses Georgia Airhart, '23; Annie Murnick, '25, and Elizabeth Walker' 22, all of Durham, will argue for giving the islanders their independence. The Athena society represented by Aura Holton, '23, Durham, and Nancy Kirkman, '25 High Point, and Linnion Ramseur, '22, Dunn will argue agaist it.

That English Weather.

"Lady Marden was a weather-beaten woman in the '60s. No doubt the weather of the British isles is detestable at times, but Lady Marden always seemed to have been out in the worst of it."—From "Mr. Pim," by A. A. Milne.

His Interpretation.

A profane man was reminded of the Scriptural command: "Swear not at all." "I do not swear at all," was his response. "I only swear at those who annoy me."—Boston Transcript.

Young Trout.

Youth's Companion.

There are many indications that the low point in the prices of farm products has been reached and that a substantial upward movement has begun. There was a time last fall when corn brought only from twenty to thirty cents at the elevators. As we write, it is already approaching fifty cents and seems likely to rise higher than to fall. There is a good market for hogs, and it is estimated that corn fed to swine brings the farmer the equivalent of at least eighty cents a bushel. The market for sheep and cattle, for wool and hides, is better and apparently on a sound basis. Grain and cotton are moving freely and at prices that, although they are not high, nevertheless show marked improvement. All of those things are the result of a natural rise from a point unduly low and also of a world supply of farm products somewhat smaller than last fall seemed probable. It is unfortunately true that some farmers felt obliged to sell when the market was low and are not now in a position to take advantage of the rising prices; but by no means all of them are in that position. The general situation is decidedly more healthy, and, since planting is likely to be restricted to meet the probable demand, the farmers can fairly expect a year of moderately good prices and a steady improving financial condition. That in turn cannot but encourage the recovery of commerce, industry and transportation, all of which depend so largely on the prosperity and the purchasing power of the farmer.

It is the fact, we believe, that Eastern farmers, who generally engage in mixed or dairy farming, have not suffered the discouragement that has affected the staple farmers of the West and South. For the same reason the strengthening of the grain and live-stock markets has not affected the Eastern farmers so much. But the outlook for them too is brightened by the general recovery of farm prices.

The director of the War Finance Corporation reports that the co-operative marketing organizations of the cotton growers have proved to be successful from the business point of view and a strong influence for stability in the cotton market. It is fair to expect that the grain growers' co-operatives will be conducted with equal intelligence and success.

Why the Salmon Is Pink.

Youth's Companion.

Men of science were long puzzled to know why the various salmons and trouts have red or pink flesh. Now they believe that the color comes from the food that they eat. All of the salmon family are particularly fond of shellfish; and trout eagerly feed on fresh-water shrimp. It is well known that when lobsters, prawns and shrimp are cooked the flesh turns pink; similarly the process of digestion turns shellfish pink. When a shrimp is found in the stomach of a salmon or a trout the gastric juices of the fish have turned it almost as red or pink as if it had been boiled. Therefore, even if we had no definite proof, we might believe that the color of the flesh of salmon and trout results from the considerable quantities of various small shellfish that the fishes eat.

But there is definite proof. Several years ago Professor Lagrit of the Pisciculture Laboratory at Grenoble, France, made experiments with trout to determine what give their flesh its color. He separated the eggs from one trout into two lots and hatched them in different troughs. He fed one lot of young fish exclusively on fresh-water shrimps; to the other lot he gave no shrimps whatever. At the end of the second year the trout that had fed on shrimps had salmon-colored flesh, but the flesh of the other trout was perfectly white.

But some one may ask, why is the flesh of shellfish red or pink? That is a harder question to answer. Perhaps the color comes from the food the shellfish eat.

Not long ago chemists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington examined some pink oysters that had been found in Long Island Sound and declared that they were delicious. The chemists suggested that possibly the bright hue of the flesh was caused by food that contained wild-yeast bacilli and other similar microorganisms.

On Stopping the Paper.

Monroe Enquirer.

Evidently the new editor, Ira B. Jones, Sr., of The Lancaster, S. C., News, has had a subscriber to quit his paper for, in Friday's issue Mr. Jones writes editorially:

"There are all sort of boycotts in the world. There are trade boycotts, social boycotts, race boycotts, church boycotts, and so on, but the silliest little thing of a boycott is when a few disgruntled subscribers of a newspaper think they can injure a newspaper that does not toady to their view by ordering the discontinuance of their subscription. They only hurt themselves. They do not hurt the independent newspaper. Generally the same mail that brings an order to discontinue contains the names of more new subscribers who are pleased by the very independence and fearlessness which excited the ire of the disgruntled ones."

I would commend Brother Jones to the late B. C. Ashcraft's plan. One day a subscriber came into the office and said: "I am going to stop The Enquirer!" Clegg apparently was greatly excited, "Why, man," said he, "it's my living, and really all I know how to do after all these years of running a paper." "Well, I ain't going to take it any longer, anyway," was the man's rejoinder. Then it was that B. C. appeared greatly relieved. "Oh," said he, "if it's just your subscription, 'sall right. When you first spoke I though you were going to put me out of business."

What Mother Saw.

Teacher—Willie, can you tell me how matches are made?

Little Willie—No, ma'm, but I don't blame you for wanting to find out.

Teacher—Willie, what do you mean?

Little Willie—Mother says you have been trying to make one for years.

USE THE PENNY COLUMN—IT PAYS

General Assembly Will Meet May 18.

Members of the Salisbury Presbyterian Church are looking forward with interest to the coming session of the General Assembly, the highest church court in that denomination, which meets in Charleston, W. Va., on May 18. The Presbyterian progressive program through the stewardship committee has sent out a request for special prayers on May 14 for this gathering. On that Sunday the cause of the Christian Sabbath will also be presented.

The program calls for an every church canvass for the Missionary Survey, the official church paper, from May 7 to 14, and for May 28 a special foreign mission program on Japan will be presented in all Sunday schools. This is a part of the seven-year plan of the church, one year being devoted to the study of some mission country.

Taking No Chances

"Well, said the happy bridegroom to the minister at the conclusion of the ceremony, "how much do I owe you?"

"Oh, I'll leave that to you" was the reply. "You can better estimate the value of the service rendered."

"Suppose we postpone settlement then—say for a year. By that time I shall know whether I ought to give you $100 or nothing."

"No, no," said the clergyman, who was a married man himself, "make it $5 now."—Boston Transcript.

Wood from twenty-eight States was used in making the penholder with which Secretary Hughes signed the first of the treaties resulting from the Conference on the Limitatio of Armament.

CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE, NEW YORK

THE MOST HISTORIC CITY OF INDIA

Bindraban, one of the noted cities of British India, is a place of pilgrimage. It is in the United Province of Agra and Oudh, in the district of Muttra. It is celebrated for its numerous temples.

SURE TO HELP SICK WOMEN

Mrs. Baker, So Much Benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Anxious to Help Others

Lebanon, Indiana.—"I was completely run down from women's troubles and stomach trouble and for a long time was hardly able to do my work. I had some friends who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they told me about it. I know what it has done for me and I recommend it to others, as I am sure it will be a great help to all sick women. It is a wonderful medicine, and I give you permission to use my testimonial and my photograph."—Mrs. EMMA BAKER, 320 S. East St., Lebanon, Indiana.

These letters recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ought to convince women of the great worth of this medicine in the treatment of ailments to which they are often subject.

Mrs. Baker calls it "a wonderful medicine." If you are suffering from troubles women often have, or feel all run down, without any ambition or energy for your regular work, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a natural restorative and should help you as it has Mrs. Baker and many, many other women.

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality

We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

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HANK and PETE — HANK WISHES HE WAS HOME — By KEN KLING