

Fine Feathers Make Fine Hats In Latest Millinery For Spring



Large "Floppy" Picture Hats Are In Vogue

THE "bird on Nellie's hat" has returned to favor for Spring 1925 as shown in this charming model worn by Miss Jean Lamont, one of the prize winners in the recent Millinery Fashion Show in New York in which milliners, artists and society women cooperated in launching hats for the new season.

Ostrich feather, crane feathers and fancy feathers are in vogue, some hats being trimmed with bands composed entirely of feathers. The hat shown is of straw in orchid color, the crown entirely covered by drooping feathers in shades of fuchsia, giving the fashionable effect of height. The trim is irregular and flexible and illustrates the tendency towards picture hats which is noted for the season.

In London Love Tangle



Above is Mrs. Muriel Dennistoun, the former wife of Colonel Ian Omslow Dennistoun, the center of the sensational society case, her flight from London and all England, who charges that her husband encouraged her in affairs with other men to insure his advancement.

SOME COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH

The Pathfinder. From time to time the Pathfinder publishes samples of poor or doubtful English that the editors have noticed in their reading. It is not the intention to lay down rules of "correct English" or offer offensive criticism—for we all make plenty of errors; the idea is to furnish instruction and also a little amusement, for such as may care for it.

"Who" and "whom" are a never-ending trouble to all of us. Many use "whom" where it should be "who." A magazine article reads: "He cited the case of his own mother, whom he said often rose at two o'clock in the morning." A newspaper speaks of an army officer "whom it is said found the living quarters wretched." Another one tells of the arrest of a man "whom the police say is a society bootlegger." It should be "who—she, police say." A prominent Kansas statesman, during the campaign wrote "Let us co-operate with Coolidge, whom we all believe will be our next president." Col. Harvey wrote about "the man whom they admired but whom they never believed could be nominated." Here the first "whom" is correct but the last one should be "who." A news dispatch tells about the police going to "arrest the men whom he charged assaulted him." A senator complained of "the large number of those whom Coolidge believes must be fed by charity." A magazine tells of "a young lady whom he surmises is her daughter." A newspaper comic strip pictures "Dolores, whom he believes has been stolen." A Washington paper tells of "persons whom he believed were coming to look the other way." A Chicago press dispatch speaks of "a man whom he said was no less a person than the secretary of the interior." In all these cases the word should be "who," not "whom." A reader sends in a "perfect gem" taken from the San Francisco Bulletin, as follows: "The authorities are trying to locate the man with whom the girl was with and who she wanted so badly to see."

Eventually the objective form "whom" will no doubt disappear from our language. It is already beginning to disappear. Most people avoid using "whom" when it sounds too pedantic. Coolidge's Weekly deliberately use the heading "Who to Vote For." A woman's magazine asks "Who Shall I Vote For?" The Merriam Company makes the statement: "There is a liberal education in Webster's New International Dictionary for whoever will go after it." As the "it" has been dropped from "whomever," for euphony, it will like wise in time be dropped from "whom." This is especially so since so many people don't know exactly when to use "who" and when "whom." The progress of language is always in the direction of simplification, and simplification calls for "who" instead of "whom."

An Illinois newspaper says: "They could vote for who they please." A Los Angeles daily says: "What a man's income is should be as much his private concern as who he votes for." A candidate for vice president is quoted thus: "It is unthinkable that the farmers, who I know from long associations," etc. The International Book Review tells us that "who" and "whom" are both commonly misused "by authors of good repute" and that these blunders "pess the proof-readers of first-class publishers."

Many people never learn to distinguish between "affect" and "effect." A Spokane, Wash., railroad circular says: "This bill won't effect the rate at all." An advertisement of the famous Taylor thermometers asks: "Is your business effected by the weather?" An advertisement of Thermoid brake lining makes the claim: "Not effected by oil or water." In such cases as these the word is "affect," not "effect."

Some writers and speakers who want to avoid using the objective form of the pronoun improperly are afraid to use it when it is correct. In a leading weekly occurs this expression: "This is between you and I and the lamp-post." A poem published in a prominent magazine reads: "So here's to the girl, the ideal girl, the girl for you and I." It should be "the girl for you and me." Nobody would say "the girl for I," and yet thousands will say "for you and I." Even the Country Gentleman says: "The co-operatives thought they would eliminate the middlemen—we brokers." It should be "us brokers." Ida Tarbell, one of our most famous women writers, recently wrote: "It's a most important thing for us—who sleep late in the morning." It should be "us who sleep"—though it does sound queer.

A circular signed by a school teacher reads: "I want to recommend a new book for children in which there are a great many words that they have had to struggle with in learning to spell and a large share of the pupils never really master them." It would be better construction if she had said "and which a large share of the pupils never really master."

The verbs "lie" and "lay" are very hard for many people. "We should not lay down under the whip of the demagogue." This statement was made by another one of the candidates for vice president. "The machine is placed with its back laying against the stump," says an agricultural paper. Of course the verb should be "lie."

At time when people want to use very exquisite English they become a little ridiculous, especially when they also use London spelling and phrasing. A magazine advertisement reads thus: "Brentano's stationery department invites the honor of your patronage at their engraved stationery." One of our most highbrow periodicals called "Time" says: "The board of directors of Time has the honor to announce that they will presently publish the Saturday Review of Literature." As a rule it is best to use either the singular or the plural verb and stick to it throughout the sentence.

Will Wait to Reach 100 Before Riding in Auto. Pottsville, Pa., March 21.—Mrs. Christopher Little, for years a society leader here, celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday today and rejoiced that she never has seen a moving picture nor ridden in an automobile.

"I want to read 100 years before I ride in an automobile," she declared, "as my expectancy of life will be much reduced by trusting myself in any of these modern contrivances. As to moving pictures, I need only look out my window and see the passing show of present-day amusement to afford me all the amusement I desire."

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The Styles This Spring Are Unusually Charming

Try on one of these new Coats or Dresses! You will be pleased when you look in the mirror and see how absolutely bewitching the colors and lines are this Spring! Authorities on the question of Dress say that styles now are lovelier than at any other time in their memory.

Buy Here for Value

Besides appealing styles, we have convincing prices! Not only low prices but quality, full value at each price. Our Easter prices are the same as after Easter prices!

Decide upon the Apparel you want and need for Spring, and then come to this Store! You will find just the Style you want, the price you can pay, and the usual J. C. Penney Company quality!

See Our Window Display!

TENNESSEE'S ANTI-EVOLUTION BILL IS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

State Schools Must Teach Doctrine of Bible—Stand is Defended. Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 23.—Tennessee today rang down the curtain on the Darwin-Huxley drama when Governor Austin Peay signed a bill passed by the general assembly casting into discard the theory of evolution.

The governor defended his decision by declaring that the bill conceived by Representative J. W. Butler, of Lafayette, Tenn., represented a "distinct protest against an irreligious tendency to exalt so-called science and deny the Bible in some schools and quarters—a tendency fundamentally wrong and fatally mischievous in its effects on our children, our institutions and our country."

The bill contravenes neither the "freedom of religion" nor "strict separation of church and state," the governor said, these being "fixed principles" in this country. "It is 'manifestly impossible,' the message continued, 'for our school system to omit all attention to the Bible and to wholly ignore it.' The governor reasoned that the Bible is His Holy Word, directly governing our relationship to the future state of rewards and punishments."

"Nobody will deny," the message said, "that the Holy Bible teaches that man was created by God in His own image. This bill is founded in the idea and belief that the very integrity of the Bible in its statement of man's divine creation, is denied by any theory that man descended at all from any lower order of animals. That such theory is at utter variance with the Bible story of man's creation, is incapable of successful contradiction."

The new act makes it unlawful for any teacher in the universities, normals, or other schools of the state which obtain state funds "to teach any theory that denies the story of divine creation of man as taught in the Bible and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals." "It will be seen," the message pointed out, "that this Bill does not require any particular theory or interpretation of the Bible regarding man's creation to be taught in the public schools," when reference was made to the clause in the constitution which guarantees that all men have a natural and indefensible right to "worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." The bill was passed in each house of the assembly by a heavy vote.

THIRD FUND FOR RURAL SCHOOLS AVAILABLE JAN. 1, 1926

Announcement Made by the State Department of Education. Raleigh, N. C., March 23.—The third \$5,000,000 loan fund for rural schools, voted by the 1925 general assembly, will not be available until after January 1, 1926. It has been announced from the department of public instruction. Although no thought has yet been given to allotments, and no applications have yet been acted upon, a questionnaire was sent out last summer, to ascertain the need for special funds. It was learned from answers to these that between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 could be used to advantage.

Heretofore, schools drawing on the loan funds, two of which, totaling \$5,000,000 each, having been taken up, were required to erect five-room buildings. Those drawing from this next loan fund will have to erect buildings containing not less than seven rooms. The law limits the rate of interest to four and

a half per cent. The money is loaned the counties for a period of twenty years, at the same rate of interest the state has to pay on the bonds issued to float the loan fund. Formerly, the law was drawn so as to permit the state to borrow money at not in excess of five per cent. However, the money has been borrowed at four and a half per cent, so the present law, that is, the law enacted by the 1925 general assembly, limits the rate of interest to that figure. All loans made to counties have to be approved by the State board of education, of which the governor is the chairman.

Spring Blood Medicine

Stanly News-Herald. Possibly seventy-five per cent. of the people at large believe that folks need a spring tonic of "blood medicine." Dr. F. M. Register, who conducts a "health" department in the Progressive Farmer, "got 'em told" last week when it comes to so-called "blood medicines." Some one had written him asking for the name of a good blood and kidney medicine, and here's what the doctor's prescription was:

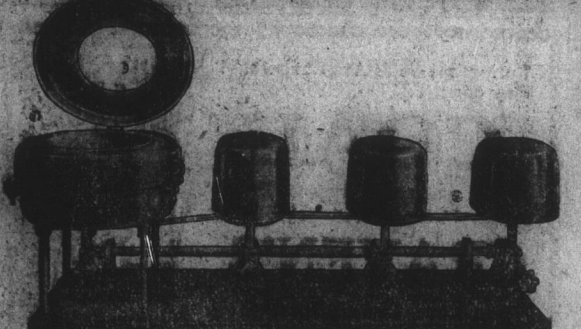
"There is and has been for ages a prevalent idea that people need a spring blood medicine. After going through the winter without much exercise, with less fresh air than in summer time, especially at night, with a diet lacking in green vegetables and fresh fruits, with the eating of sausage and other rich meats—the skin less active, throwing more work on the kidneys, there is no wonder that people feel the need of something, but that something is not medicine sold in bottles, but God's fresh air, sunshine, water, exercise, green vegetables and fresh fruits, less meat and rich foods. The air, sunshine, water and exercise are free. The vegetables and fruits can be had at a small outlay of labor and expense. If you feel the need of a tonic, try the list outlined above.

"The patent medicine men have capitalized the idea of spring blood medicine, and by prolonged, persistent, and well worded advertisements have gotten the people at large to believe that they needed this particular medicine at springtime and that they could step into a store and call for Dr. Bankom's Blood Balm or Dr. Bihmer's Kidney medicine just as we would call for a No. 6 shoe and a No. 7 hat, and that the clerk could fit his customer up in the medicine line just as well as he could fit the foot and head in shoes and hats."

"That's what a regular red blooded 'he M. D.' has to say about it, and we gave space to reproduce his statement in the hope that some reader of the Stanly News-Herald might be benefitted by reading it. Let Dr. Register's statement sink in before you pass it out of your mind."

Donald Lowrie Dying in Prison

Donald Lowrie, whose stories, "My Life in Prison," and "My Life Out of Prison," gained him national fame, is back in the pen. Fourteen years ago Lowrie was paroled from the San Quentin penitentiary in California through the efforts of Fremont Olds, then editor of the San Francisco Bulletin and now of the San Francisco Call. Lowrie's two stories, realized in newspapers, have been credited with effecting more prison reforms throughout the country than any other effort of a single man. Now Lowrie is writing "Back in Prison—Why?" which is to be serialized in The Call. Lowrie, who became a convict as a burglar, is held in the state penitentiary at Florence, Ariz., having fallen within the hands of the law. "Dying of tuberculosis, he is reported to be working feverishly to complete his last serial before his death."



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