

EFFERDS CHAIN SALE

The Greatest Value Giving Event of the Season --- Wonderful Bargains in Ladies Dresses

COTTON IS STILL KING

No Worthy Substitute For Cotton Has Yet Been Found.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—The increase in the popularity of artificial silk, or rayon, as it is now called, has been mistaken by many people as a challenge to cotton. Important as the growth of the youngest of textiles has been, it is not more than a one-hundredth part the size of cotton. Any one of the great spinning centers of the United States or England easily outstrips the world's output of rayon. Neither wool, flax, silk, hemp, nor jute approaches cotton in popularity, though flax may one day give it a serious challenge. But no worthy substitute for cotton has yet been found. Last year's cotton crop was the best for ten years, reaching over 25,500,000 bales, or 12,500,000 pounds. Yet there is still a shortage.

The United States, after keeping half her crop, sold the rest to the world for some \$800,000,000. The most of the exported cotton went to the mills of Lancashire, which last year shipped enough cotton cloth to provide every person in the world with more than two square yards.

Clothing, however, is not the only outlet for cotton. The automobile calls for large quantities, and in tire manufacture the United States absorbs nearly half a million 400-pound bales. Automobile tops, seats, cushions and curtains also find claims for cotton. Railways, too, make similar demands for furnishing cars with seats and cushions, "plush" and artificial leather—all based on cotton.

Leather belting in factories has been largely replaced by belts made of heavy cotton duck, or of rubber supported by strong cotton webbing. Cotton bags for cement, coal and grain call for cotton, which is also required for the linings in boots and shoes.

When war visits humanity, cotton clothes the troops, covers them at rest, and protects munitions and supplies from the elements; while as an agent of degeneration its employment in the manufacture of high explosives is well known. On the other hand, it finds bags for sand used in the trenches, and gives the awnings and tarpaulins on warships.

Experiments with cotton produced a suitable form called proxylin, used for coating the linen wings of aeroplanes to make them taut and waterproof. Proxylin is also used for split leather, traveling bags, furniture, upholstery, and high-grade patent leather. A coating on gas mantles gives them stability.

Shoe polish, shoe heel enamels, fingernail polish, and even corn-cures are manufactured from this amazing fiber. Motion picture films, thousands of miles of them, are cemented with a cotton preparation.

Cotton lacquers are used as protecting coats for silver, brass, copper, and polished metals. Artificial pearls, watches and jewelry of many kinds are cotton-lacquered. Enamels, too, for pen-holders, buttons, clock dials, and thermos flasks have long been made from cotton. Imitation amber for pipe-stems and cigarette holders, imitation ivory for combs and brushes, by no means exhaust a list of novelties made from the pod of

the cotton plant. Mention of the part cotton has played in pushing back the boundaries of civilization must be made, and in this work the sewing machine has also played a worthy part. The two have spread the use of cotton in every backward country in the world.

71 DEATHS CAUSED BY HEAT IN PHILADELPHIA

Scores of Prostrations Reported—50,000 Persons Slept in Park Saturday Night.

Philadelphia, June 7.—The torrid wave which held Philadelphia in its grip for a week today exacted a toll of 71 deaths, directly or indirectly attributed to the heat. Scores of prostrations were reported. The maximum temperature here was 98. Other points in the state reported temperatures of 100 or more.

It was estimated that 50,000 persons slept in Fairmont Park last night. Since the start of the record breaking hot wave last Monday, a total of 150 deaths attributed to the heat, have been reported in this city.

Chain Letter Goes 22 Years.

There were 13 children in the Younker family. They moved to different sections of the country. At length they became very delinquent in writing and at times one hardly knew where the others were. In 1903 George Younker, of Nashua, Iowa, decided to bring the delinquent writers up to date by starting a family chain letter. He wrote the first letter and sent it to one of his sisters. He asked that she add a letter and map out the best route for its travel. Some members of the family didn't think much of the idea at first. That is, they were "from Missouri" and had to be shown that it would last.

For 22 years now this chain of letters has been carrying the family messages to the 13 brothers and sisters. During that time one sister died but the brother-in-law kept the letters going until his daughter was old enough to be the 13th letter writer. This family does not consider the number 13 unlucky. The entire family are strong believers in chain letters. The batch of letters has only been lost twice and then it was soon started on its round again. It takes this family chain letter about two months to make its rounds to the 13 members. An unusual thing about the Younker family is that none of the six brothers or his six brothers-in-law smokes.

Scopes Seeking to Quash Indictment. Dayton, Tenn., June 6.—Announcement is made here today that John T. Scopes, defendant in the evolution test case, will make a motion that the indictment against him be quashed on the ground that the Tennessee statute prohibiting the teaching of evolution in the public schools of the state violates both the state constitution and the United States constitution. The motion to quash has been tentatively drawn, alleging numerous violations of the constitution.

USE PENNY COLUMN—IT PAYS

THE STATE CAN END CHAIN GANG HORRORS

Mrs. Johnson Urges Abolition of County Road Camps, Letting the State Take Charge.

Raleigh, June 5.—There should not be any county convict camps. The working of prisoners should be under the State government as a part of the State's prison system, Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of charities and public welfare, said today, suggesting centralized control, long practiced by her board, as the only satisfactory remedy for intolerable conditions in convict camps such as those disclosed by the report of the Gaston county grand jury.

Prison evils are not confined to one county, the inspection work of Mrs. Johnson's department shows.

Energetic inquiry by local authorities might disclose conditions in other counties equally as bad as those alleged in the Gaston camp, where eight white men are said to have been beaten by a "drunken whipping boss," and where 85 prisoners are said to have slept in filthy, vermin-infested beds in a room permeated with four odors.

Eighty or more counties of the state operate chain gang camps, and the records of Mrs. Johnson's office point to only a scattered few camps that make any sort of showing as to sanitation and human methods of conduct.

"North Carolina has outgrown the county convict system," she said. "It is a relic of the days immediately following the Civil War, and we are now too progressive and humane to allow condition to continue to exist as they have."

Mrs. Johnson advocates, and has recommended in report after report, the doing away with the county systems and the commitment of all convicts to the State's prison system, where they could be worked under a centralized method of control.

The trouble with the county system is that in most instances there is no responsible or qualified head. The county commissioners have charge of the camps, make the regulations for the treatment and care of the prisoners and for working them, yet the commissioners have

too many other duties to perform to give the needed attention to the conduct of the gangs, so that, in the final analysis, the condition of a camp largely depends on the local camp boss or superintendent.

If the State should take over all convicts, a central agency could be provided, charged with the sole duty of looking after the conduct of the convict system, Mrs. Johnson suggested. Opposition has been registered by some to that plan on the ground that it would be expensive to send prisoners, under sentence of only 30 or 60 days to Raleigh for commitment. But that could be overcome by establishing camps in the different sections of the state where they could be committed, it is argued.

Not until the State takes over the convict system now conducted by the counties will there be relief from intolerable prison conditions, Mrs. Johnson said.

Virginia has abolished the county camp and has adopted the State system. The change has brought a great improvement.

GIRLS STRICKEN WHEN DANCING RECOVERING

All But Five Well After Strange Seizures—Kept Doctors and Nurses Busy.

Webster, Mass., June 7.—All but five of 150 young women delegates to the convention of the Massachusetts league of girl's clubs had recovered today from illness which affected them almost simultaneously last night during and after a dance which was part of the convention program.

Physicians were not prepared to state definitely what caused the illnesses. Some ascribed it to the heat but others said the symptoms were similar to those of ptomaine poisoning. None of the patients was in a serious condition.

The first cases came to the attention of physicians while the dance was in progress. Shortly afterward scores of delegates were seized with cramps and nausea. From that time until early this morning virtually every doctor and nurse in the town was kept on the jump giving treatment.

An investigation is being made.

Water Power on New River. A water power investigation of New River, in Ashe and Alleghany Counties, will be begun by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development within the next ten days.

Major Wm. D. Harris, acting director of the Department, and Mr. Thoradike Saville, hydraulic engineer, were in conference with the Board of County Commissioners of Ashe County, Monday, June 1st, and secured co-operative funds from the County with which to aid in making the survey.

New River is one of the largest rivers in the State which has not been surveyed for its water power. It is estimated that there is a minimum of 50,000 horsepower on the two forks of this stream, and it is probable that there is more than 100,000 horsepower which can be economically developed in the future. New River rises in the mountains of Watauga County, flows through Ashe and Alleghany into Virginia, and ultimately into the Ohio and Mississippi, being on the west side of the Blue Ridge water shed.

Additional significance is given this water power survey, due to the fact that there are considerable deposits of magnetic iron ore in Ashe County, near New River.

Contract For School Awarded at Spencer.

Spencer, June 6.—At an almost all night session of the Spencer school board Friday night a contract was let to A. R. Lazby, of Salisbury, for the erection of a splendid and modern high school building for Spencer at an approximate cost of \$130,000, work to begin at once and be completed by February. A contract for the electric wiring was let to T. M. Casey, of Salisbury, for \$863, while the contract for the plumbing and heating was left open until Monday night of next week.

The general contractor, Mr. Lazby, was engaged to erect the structure on a cost, plus basis, by which the school board expects to effect a big saving. The plans which were adopted by the school board a month ago were drawn by Leslie N. Boney, architect, of Wilmington, who met with the board Friday night assisting in awarding the contract.

Thinking his owners, when they were visiting a neighbor, had gone back to Tower City, N. D., from Los Angeles, Calif., where they had just moved, a collie dog walked 3,050 miles back to the old home.

In the fifty years' history of the Kentucky Derby, the famous classic of the American turf has been won twice by only one owner, George J. Long of Louisville, whose colts were victorious in 1892 and 1896.

Star Student



Miss Lois Evelyn Boone, 17, of Wichita, Kas., has just finished her final year's work in high school and her first year's work in college, doing both together for the past nine months. She has just been given a high school diploma; next year she enrolls as a sophomore in Fairmount College, Kansas.

Memorial Coins For the Children

Here is an idea for boys and girls to exploit in their home towns. Of course every Southern kid will want a Confederate Memorial coin. It is put forth by the nation to commemorate the valor and virtues of their ancestors and kinsfolks generally who fought with Lee and Jackson and Johnson and Joe Wheeler and Forrest and all the other great southern generals. The boy or girl of the south who fails to get one of these silver half dollars will have been robbed of a birth-right. The boys and girls whose parents came here after the war between the states have also a right to the coins, because it is largely the gift of the sections they came from and an evidence of a nobility quite as splendid as that illustrated on any field of battle. And all will want the coin for every one bought helps just so much to carve the great monument on Stone Mountain which at last is to the glory of Americans.

Now here is the easiest and surest way to get one of these coins—Save your nickles and dimes until you have gotten a dollar. Everybody in the family will help when you tell them what you are trying to do. Then go down to one of the town bankers and tell him you will deposit it and start a savings account if he will give you one of the Memorial coins when they come out on July 3rd. There is hardly a banker will refuse. The chances are that you will be at once taken upon your proposition, and maybe the banker will give you a certificate good for one coin at any bank in the south, on the spot. This will be almost like eating your pie and having it too. Anyway, go down and talk it over with the banker. If he does not fall in with your plan he will be certain to suggest another as good and are going to make propositions along this maybe better. Watch the papers; banks line. But don't fail to get a coin some way. It is going to be worth a great deal of money before you are grown. And so is the bank account if you get started right.

INSURE When You Start To Build

The right time to take out insurance is when you start building. Then if through any cause your building should burn, even before completed, the Insurance will cover your loss.

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Waxed Floors besides being beautiful and distinctive, have many practical advantages.

The new easy way to wax floors and linoleums is with Johnson's Liquid Wax, applied with a Johnson Wax Mop and polished with a Johnson's Weighted Brush.

We still have a few Johnson's Outfits to offer at a value

\$6.65 OUTFIT FOR A saving of \$1.65	\$5.00	\$3.40 OUTFIT FOR A saving of 80c.	\$2.60
1 Qt. Johnson's Liquid Wax	\$1.40	1 Half Gallon Johnson's Liquid Wax	\$2.40
1 Johnson's Lamb-Wool Wax Mop	1.50	1 Lamb-Wool Polishing Mitt	.75
1 Johnson's Weighted Floor Brush	3.50	1 Johnson's Book on Home Beautifying	.25
1 Johnson's Book	.25		
All for \$5.00	\$6.65	All for \$2.60	\$3.40

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