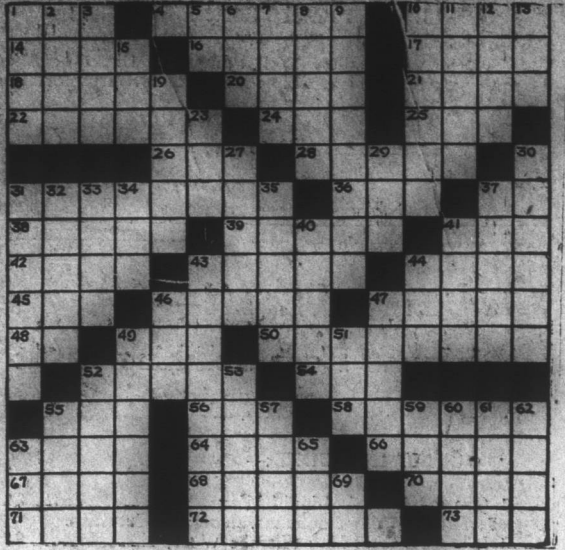


CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Do you know the name applied to an eagle's nest? Work this puzzle and you'll learn it.

- Horizontal: 1 Unit of work, 4 Speaker, 10 Matching groups of dishes, 14 Money paid for prisoner's temporary release, 16 To love exceedingly, 17 Defendants answer in court, 18 Eye socket, 20 Clothes, 21 To declaim noisily, 22 Wanted, 24 Corded cloth, 25 Conjunction, 26 Mythical bird, 28 Stiff, 31 Opposed, 36 Light brown, 37 Italian river, 38 To corrode, 39 Drugged, 41 Beverage, 42 Withered, 43 Husbands and wives, 44 Spun wool, 45 Highest card, 46 Uncovered, 47 Eagle's nest, 48 Neuter pronoun, 49 Distant, 50 To weld with a flux of cilia, 52 To wander, 54 Guided, 55 Writhe, 56 Annoy, 58 House of worship, 63 To break the ranks of, 64 River nymph, 66 Governed, 67 Bottom of pulley block, 68 In a state of activity, 70 Bell, 71 To gaze.

- Vertical: 1 Black, 2 Uncommon, 3 To scoff, 5 Sun god, 6 Total, 7 Journey, 8 Command, 9 Pauses, 10 To strain a ligament, 11 Largest South African antelope, 12 To care for, 13 Perched, 15 Cover, 19 Concise, 23 Period, 27 Three whose wood is a moth preventative, 29 To wander about idly, 30 Lent, 31 To sail back, 32 To construct, 33 Bruise, 34 Small fresh water fish, 35 Adore, 37 Danger, 40 Foot lever, 41 Weight of container, 43 Along the edge, 44 Dark green foliated tree, 46 To prohibit, 47 Snake, 49 Fleisher, 51 Fishing bag, 52 To waken, 53 To obliterate, 55 Opposite of less, 57 Child's toy that flies, 59 Drinking cup, 60 To plan, 61 Smooth (sound), 62 Brim, 63 To knock, 65 Polite word used to address a man, 69 Second note in scale.

Shelby Star. Word has at last been given out that the Piedmont and Northern electric line will be extended. While the papers play up the extension from Charlotte to Concord, Salisbury, Lexington to Winston-Salem, the story also mentions that the link will be built between Spartanburg and Gastonia, thus connecting the two divisions in South Carolina and North Carolina. It is the Spartanburg-Gastonia link in which Cleveland County is particularly interested. Mr. Duke and his associates build where business justifies and it is up to Shelby to offer sufficient moral and business backing to induce the line this way. We believe things are in our favor but must rest until our claims are presented in a most vigorous and businesslike manner. There are ten textile plants in and near Shelby which could be reached and which would be large revenue producers to the road. Then there are the other manufacturing plants, mercantile and agricultural interests which would no doubt assure the P. and N. of patronage sufficient to warrant its extension via Shelby. We also trust that when his P. and N. is built it will connect with Kings Mountain where there are other industrial plants as numerous as are found in Shelby. It has always been an ambition of Cleveland to have its two largest towns connected by an electric line and to this end a bond issue of \$50,000 was voted some years ago to take stock in such a project. Mr. Duke and his associates will not ask for stock subscriptions in the enterprise, but we know the hearty co-operation and sympathy is back of the contemplated project.

P. and N. Extension. The news comes from Charlotte that serious consideration is being given to the plan of extending the Piedmont and Northern Railway from the Mecklenburg metropolis to Winston-Salem. In this dispatch it is stated that there is every likelihood of the plan being carried out if it will receive support by the cities it is to serve. The dispatch does not go into details as to just what support is expected, other than that the communities will not be expected to finance the extension. It is, therefore, assumed that passenger and freight patronage and the good will of the communities are the things desired in the way of support.

Insomuch as the latter phase of the situation is concerned, that of the good will of the people, it is hard to conceive that any of the communities concerned would not welcome the extension of this line. As to freight or passenger traffic, insofar as Winston-Salem is concerned the outlook is apparent. This city, as is known, is served by three lines of railroads, one of which should play an important part in developing freight traffic for the new railway line. The Norfolk and Western Railway serves Winston-Salem. This railway touches some of the most important freight producing centers of the country. In the territory it serves are a good many industries that sell goods to establishments located along the line of the Piedmont and Northern. While this freight to points South on the Piedmont and Northern such as is routed via the Winston-Salem gateway, is transhipped over the line connecting at Winston-Salem, there is no reason why the Piedmont and Northern, extension should not be able to secure its share of the business. It would seem, therefore, that the situation is very favorable for the Piedmont and Northern securing business at Winston-Salem. Not only would it get a share of this through business but such local business as originates here for the points it serves.

Winston-Salem has a very vital interest in the plans for the proposed extension. It will mean that this city will add to its already three competing lines another freight artery. Freight service competition is a factor that is cutting a big figure in the plans of manufacturers and distributors today. The time was when shippers were satisfied, to a degree, with merely the movement of freight and the question of service was a secondary factor. But today, when competition is so keen, if a distributor or manufacturer can have the benefit of railway competition it is to his advantage. More information as to the details of the plans for the extension will be awaited with interest on the part of Winston-Salem, but at first blush it would seem that this community has a real interest in the proposed extension for the reason, as said before, it will give commerce from here and through here another competing railway.

Borglum's Proposition. Hickory Record. It is not certain whether Gutzon Borglum, depositor of the Stone Mountain memorial, is advocating the continuance of his work which he started near Atlanta—the continuance being some where near Chimney Rock—or whether he wants to begin a memorial to Woodrow Wilson with the League of Nations Memorialized in the background. North Carolina would be entering into no end of trouble if it supported Borglum in a proposition to duplicate the Stone Mountain Memorial in this State. Naturally Georgia would resent it if another state tried to steal her thunder and it would appear as if Borglum had worked us into dunes of great magnitude. He was fired from Georgia. Whether justly or unjustly, and that state should not want him to begin a work which remains incomplete elsewhere in the South.

The idea of a memorial to Woodrow Wilson and his conception of the League of Nations should not be considered in the light of a political battle at all, but should be sanctioned by the entire state. The present coal crisis in England has served to recall the methods employed by the miners in bringing their grievances to public attention more than a century ago in 1815. At that same time the workers made their protest in London. They dragged loads of coal to London and demanded to see the Prince Regent. But the magistrate sent for them, told them they must not bother London's august personages, and bade them go back to their work. And they went back home, carrying their loads behind them.

The United States consumes 75 per cent of all the rubber grown in the world. We take disease for granted. We assume that it is the inescapable fate of man, sooner or later, to have this or that disease and die with it. Nothing could be further from the truth. The nature of man is to die as a clock stops when it is run down. Death should come peacefully, at great age, and

Cancer Can Positively Be Prevented

Message of One of the World's Most Eminent Surgeons and Dietitians.

By Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart. In Dearborn Independent. I shall not die of cancer. I am taking measures to prevent it. What I am doing anybody can do. It is not a matter of money. It is a matter of only forethought and forebearance. What I am doing everybody should do if he would avoid the fate of death from a disease more terrible than tuberculosis, syphilis and a number of other awful diseases rolled into one. Cancer is the great human menace. It is increasing by leaps and bounds. If anything, it is increasing more in the United States than it is in the British Isles. 5,000,000 are doomed to die of cancer if they do nothing to prevent it. In the United States, the doomed number is 10,000,000 and may quite easily rise to 15,000,000 or 20,000,000. This means that at least one in ten of those now living in America and perhaps one in five are doomed to die of cancer if they do nothing to prevent it. But for those more than 40 years of age the danger is far greater than that. Cancer seldom strikes until the victim is at least 40. The percentage of any community that is 40 or more is but a fraction of the total. This might be called the cancer fraction. There the disease does its worst. One and perhaps two out of every five Americans of this age are doomed to die of cancer unless they do something to prevent it. And, unfortunately, women are in the greater danger from the fact that cancer strikes them a little earlier than it does men.

Now what is the matter with the body that it does not adequately drain itself? Nothing is the matter with the body. It was made all right. The matter is with us. We have suddenly changed our methods of living. We call this change civilization. Part of it is good, part of it is bad. That part of it which pertains to our habits of life, is mostly bad because it represents so sharp a break with our past. The human body, which has been created to endure countless centuries of slow change, cannot in a day or a year, or a century adapt itself to an environment that is radically different from anything to which it has never been accustomed. Force such an environment upon it and there is trouble.

That is what we have done. We are trying to force our bodies to be entirely different circumstances than human bodies ever lived before. For millions of years perhaps, we went on our four legs. We now stand erect. For a very long time, after we began to stand erect, we were physically active. We hunted, we cleared forests, we attended flocks. We did everything, perhaps, except to sit at desks, ride in motor cars, eat white bread and other bad food.

Such activity and such food caused good drainage. I am inclined to believe that the average duration of life in ancient times was far greater than it is now, but if it were not it was not because of perils with which modern science is prepared to combat. The same rice field that keeps the coolie's drainage good produces the malarial germ that kills him. The coolie knows how to eat but we don't, and we know how to stop malaria, but he doesn't.

We shall never begin at the beginning, in our fight against cancer, and eat the food of some of the lowly peoples of Asia, but we may, as well know what it is. It begins with bread made from flour ground between two stones by hand. The flour is coarse and all there—nothing is sifted out to make it whiter. This flour is moistened with water and made into little cakes. The cakes are placed, one by one, on a flat iron surface, heated by charcoal fire. When the cake is scorched on one side it is turned over with forceps and scorched on the other. It is then ready to eat. With this cake are eaten raw vegetables. A favorite vegetable is the radish which, in that part of the world, grows as large as one's forearm. The natives also eat sugar cane, swallowing some of the fiber.

The first thing that one notices about this diet is that it has bulk. Bulk is necessary to elimination. Part of our trouble is that we shun bulk. We eat concentrated foods. Concentrated foods decay and create poisons to carry around and absorb, but are difficult to eliminate. The next thing we observe about this diet that it contains no meat. We think we need meat. An Asiatic can march all day on vegetables and fight at evening. We should never eat any food that, when decayed, has an odor that is exceedingly offensive. All animal products come under this ban.

Your Asiatic eats his vegetables raw. He gets his vitamins, which are so necessary to life and health, while they are in good condition. We destroy ours with heat. Vegetables are better if not cooked. Lastly the Asiatic peasant eats bread made from whole grain flour. We eat white bread which contains but part of the grain. White bread is so bad that if fed exclusively to animals for a month they will die. It is not fit to eat. In the first place, it does not contain the food elements that we require. Furthermore, it tends to clog the drainage system. Whoever eats it does so at his peril. Whole-wheat bread is difficult to get in England. I understand it is easy to get in the United States. Americans who persist in eating white bread and die of cancer have nobody to blame but themselves.

What we should do to eat, if we would avoid cancer is to eat whole wheat bread and raw fruits and vegetables, shunning all meat, first that we may be better able to get our vitamins, while they are in good condition. We destroy ours with heat. Vegetables are better if not cooked. Lastly the Asiatic peasant eats bread made from whole grain flour. We eat white bread which contains but part of the grain. White bread is so bad that if fed exclusively to animals for a month they will die. It is not fit to eat. In the first place, it does not contain the food elements that we require. Furthermore, it tends to clog the drainage system. Whoever eats it does so at his peril. Whole-wheat bread is difficult to get in England. I understand it is easy to get in the United States. Americans who persist in eating white bread and die of cancer have nobody to blame but themselves.

helps. Walk two or three hours a day. How many will do it? Not many, I fear. If not, the problem of bad drainage remains. What are we to do? I should like to see a man who has had a simple measure of diet and habit fail, the freeing of the intestinal canal by operation restores its mechanics to the condition in which it existed in infancy. The effects are tremendous—far and away beyond what I expected. Men and women are transformed. Their very nature seems to change. They become bright and happy and well. Not only do the particular ills of which they complained disappear, but minor troubles go with them.

Obviously it would not do to operate on everybody whose drainage system was not working properly, because that would mean to operate on everybody. Just as obviously it would have been idle to expect everybody who suffered from bad drainage to correct his habits with regard to diet and exercise. The problem of bad drainage remained. The question was how to meet it.

I determined to try mechanical means. I sought a lubricant by means of which I hoped to keep the bowels open. I tried olive oil, but found that it was absorbed before it had completed the lubrication of the intestinal tract. I finally hit upon paraffin oil, a by-product of petroleum, which at that time I was able to get in a highly refined state only from Russia. Now, I am glad to say that high-grade paraffin oil is on sale pretty much throughout the civilized world. In different countries it is put out under different trade names. It is practically without color, taste or odor. In buying it, one should be sure that the bottle bears the statement that it is intended for internal use.

Now what will paraffin oil do? So far as elimination is concerned, it will do everything that proper food and exercise could do. It is mechanical, perfect. It lubricates without being absorbed. It has no effect upon the body except as a lubricant. Two tablespoonsful of it should be taken half an hour before each meal. The reason for taking it half an hour before mealtime is to give it time to pass out of the stomach before the arrival of food. If paraffin oil were to be smeared over food it would interfere with the operation of the gastric juices and probably do more harm than good.

Three doses of paraffin oil a day will insure perfect drainage of the human house. This should be drained three times a day. Once is not enough. Watch the animals. They don't eat white bread and commit other crimes against themselves. They are well drained. To prevent accidents from the use of paraffin oil, it is best to form the habit of clearing the body before each meal. We should take it out as often as we put in. If we would avoid cancer we must be sure to be badly drained and to be clean.

Whoever will correct his human houses, take reasonable exercise, and a dose of paraffin oil half an hour before each meal need have no fear of cancer. I make this declaration with no reservations. Cancer is a fifth disease. I am certain that it is the last stage in a sequence of ailments brought about by bad drainage of the system. I am healthy because I am so. Those must first be weakened by poison before it will yield to this or any other remedy. Drain the body and there need be no fear of cancer, appendicitis, diabetes, neuritis, neuralgia, sleeplessness, melancholia, epilepsy and a great number of other ailments.

(Editor's note—Paraffin oil is known under some fifty different trade names and sold many times the basic article. Its most common general term is "mineral oil." The pharmacopoeia of the United States refers to it as "petroleum liquidum.") Textile School at North Carolina State College. The Board of Trustees has enlarged the Textile Department and made it into a separate administrative unit which will be known as the Textile School of the North Carolina State College. Professor Thomas Nelson who has been director of the Textile Department for the past twenty years, has been named Dean of the School.

There has been added to the Textile School a Research Department which will be directed by Mr. James McDowell, cotton specialist with an international reputation. Mr. W. E. Shinn who has been a teacher in the school will devote his entire time to research problems. He is spending this summer in research laboratories so as to become acquainted with all the various methods of textile testing. J. E. Sirmine & Company, Mill Engineers of Greenville, S. C., have drawn plans for an addition to the textile building. This will be completed during the year and equipment added which will make the Textile School of the North Carolina State College one of the best equipped textile schools in America for cotton manufacturing.

For the seventeenth year the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has awarded the Student's medal to this Textile School. The medal is presented to the student having the highest proficiency in his work for four years. This association is composed of the leading textile manufacturers of America. In addition to the regular courses offered in the school which are—Textile Manufacturing, Textile Engineering, Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, a new course in Textile Design will be offered during the coming year to those who wish to specialize in the designing and weaving of fancy fabrics. The Textile School also has a two year course for University and College graduates who have selected the Textile Industry as their vocation and who wish to supplement their academic training with a thorough textile education.

BRYAN A LEADER OF FACTIONS.

New York World. It would be insincere to write as if we thought any better of Bryan's career now than we did a week ago. His death does not alter the record; to convert the sympathy we feel for his family and his friends into any sort of pretense that we think he was a good influence upon his generation would be to rob a thirty years' struggle of its meaning. Mr. Bryan had many virtues. He was simple. He was accessible. He was resolute. He had the common touch. But the battle with Bryanism has not been a sham battle. And so as we salute a fallen foe we can't turn the story of that battle into a farce by constructing a eulogy that no follower of his could wish to hear us speak.

Although Bryan was in national politics for thirty years, he never exercised national leadership. Always he was the spokesman of a faction; when he was a leader he was a leader of one section of the country against another, of one wing of his party against another. That, perhaps, is why he was least influential during that interlude of eight years when the party he had led so often to defeat at last controlled the National Government. Bryan was never so completely obscured as he was during the only Democratic regime that occurred while he was a man of importance. Woodrow Wilson did not make Bryan obscure. He gave him the first place in his Cabinet. And yet precisely when Bryan should have been at the top of his power he faded into obscurity and played no part in the great events of the war and the peace. Astonishing as it would seem, Bryan dominated his party only when it was defeated, and influenced his country least during the greatest crisis of its recent history. It was only when his party had lost control of the Government and was again disunited and the prey of factions that the star of Bryan rose once more.

For he was a natural-born maker and leader of factions. He had great ambition for power, but no taste for the exercise of the power to which he aspired. He espoused causes in great numbers, but he never faced the perplexities of a statesman in office nor made the kind of decision a man of action must make. He was Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, but in those trying days he had neither a plan to make nor a plan to keep. He did not know what to do. Although he was three times nominated for President, he really had no conception of the mental effort required to administer a Government or frame its policies. It was only when he was leading one body of men into collision with some other body of men that he knew what to do. Then he showed genius for uniting a faction by arousing its blinding hostility against some other faction.

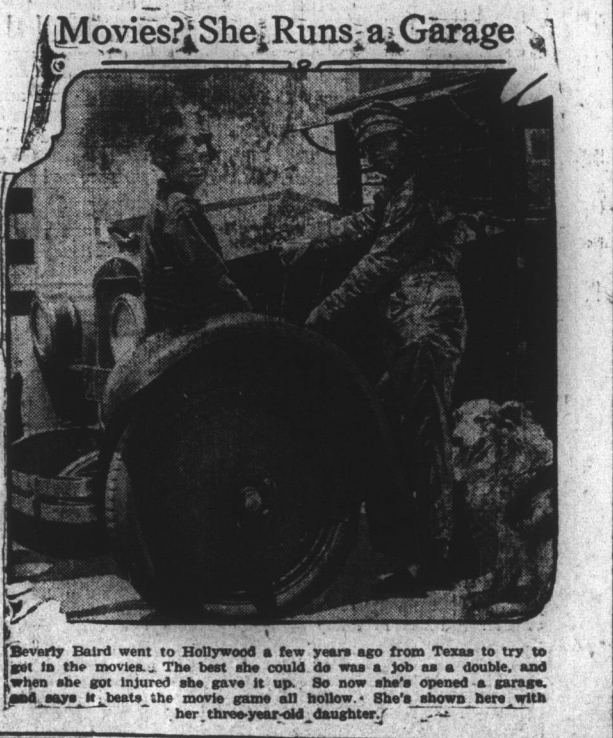
It was in these factional quarrels that Bryan aroused such passionate and devoted devotion to what seemed exalted causes. But always the basis of his appeal was distrust of some other group of men. He would preach idealism not at loyalty to a program but as fear of some alleged enemy. With skill and daring and a certain lack of scruple he appealed to the fears which set men violently against one another.

Thus the course of his career he managed to divide the country sectionally in 1890 and his party at all times which he exercised influence over it. Even in religion he could not refrain from factionalism, and the last years of his life were devoted to a crusade which set one group of Christians against another. He professed himself a Democrat and a Christian, but at bottom he was always a man looking for a point of conflict where his talent for factionalism could find free play. Thus as a Democrat he spent his chief energies quarreling with Democrats and as a Christian he ended his life quarreling with other Christians.

He understood how to rouse a following and keep it in fighting spirit. But what to do if he won, how to act if he had to act, was not within the range of his mentality. Unless he could find a faction he simply was not a public figure. That is why, in spite of the immense commotion he produced for thirty years, his career was so barren. At the end he was no better equipped for statesmanship than when he began. After thirty years of constant agitation before the American people he had no counsel to give them on their great problems of peace and war. He adopted one "issue" after another, but they were disconnected and casual issues, and whether they were good or bad they originated in no philosophy of government or wisdom about public affairs.

His advice was sought when there was a quarrel inside his party or his church. Then he was always on the scene in full activity. But, except to deepen the quarrel, he had little to offer by way of a solution, for whenever he exposed the inner workings of his mind he revealed merely an odd assortment of prejudices and phrases. He had never bent his mind to the labor of thinking out any of the problems over which he made himself so conspicuous.

It was his conviction that you could solve great questions cheaply, on benches and by a phrase, that made his influence and his example a dangerous one. The harm he did to his party by committing it against its own tradition to the centralized coercion of Prohibition, the harm he did to pacifism by associating it with empty phrases, the harm he did to Protestantism by associating it with ignorance and legalized intolerance—above all, the great and unforgettable harm he did to his country by introducing a religious feud into politics—were all part and parcel of a life lived without respect for or loyalty to the laborious search for truth. He had ideals, public and private, and according to his lights he lived by them. But among those ideals there was no love of truth, which alone can render idealism civilized, and no reverence for the method by which truth is attained. At the last this deep defect became over and over again. Bryanism ended in what would have become, had he had his way, a religious quarrel throughout the land. May he rest in peace! And may the Republic whose peace and good-fellowship are threatened by the fires he lighted find peace too!



1,000 YEARS HENCE

London Man Predicts as to How Things Will Be. Evolution in the next 1,000 years will work more changes in man, mentally and physically, than in 10,000 years past, Professor A. M. Low, F. R. G. S., declares in a new book called "The Future." He foresees, among other radical changes for the next ten centuries in the evolution of man, the following: Education of children will begin before birth. Legs will gradually be atrophied from non-use. Men will become bald. Men and women will wear one-piece or two-piece suits, namely, alike, and capable of donning or divesting in a minute. Both men and women will wear trousers. Men and women will compete in every walk of life. A man will not hesitate to stop a woman on the street and ask for a "light." All workers will be skilled for unskilled labor will be done by machines. Men's eyes and ears will become weaker. Radio will be a necessary commonplace, and most business will be done through it. Man will arise by a radio alarm clock and take a radio bath. Telepathy will be more employed.

Love and Marriage

Love and marriage will be on a different plane. Low thinks the marriage contract ought to have a "strike and arbitration clause." The state biologist will have certain women create children to order. Women will realize that "one wife will never make a contented husband." Interplanetary communication probably will have been established. Warfare will be conducted by "flying submarines." A New One. Eve was the first reporter, says S. A. Canary, editor of the Bowling Green, O., Sentinel-Tribune. Writing of the trials of a reporter, he says: "With nothing else on her mind Eve hastened to Adam and told him of what the serpent had said of the fruit of the tree of knowledge." "When Adam had accepted the report at its face value, acted upon it, and got into trouble, he blamed the reporter. "An," lo, it is being done even unto this day."

A Pleasant Change

"Why does Peck patronize a woman dentist?" "I suppose it seems good to hear a woman tell him to open his mouth instead of to shut it."