

PROSPERITY at Chaska, Minn.

My friend, James F. Faber, city editor of the Valley Herald, published at Chaska, Minnesota, sends me a memorandum of the claim of that thriving little city to the title of "the most prosperous town in America."

With 2,000 inhabitants Chaska has a surplus of over \$88,000 in the city treasury. Taxes have been cut 30 percent. The people of Chaska have almost \$2,500,000 in the two banks, and the town never had a bank failure. There are no natives on the poor list, and the city is providing a good living for nearly ninety business and professional men besides their employees. On top of that Chaska has had new businesses opening in each year of the depression, and has only five names on the delinquent tax list.

I know of no other town the size of Chaska that can make such a showing. Do you?

SAVINGS in the banks

There is more money in the savings banks of the United States than ever before in our national history. In New York State alone savings bank deposits were more than five thousand million dollars on the first of January. This money is owned by more than five and one-half million depositors.

The people of the United States are certainly not "broke" when savings deposits increase like that. Folks are putting their money into safe places instead of spending it because they are not quite sure yet what is going to happen in the future. Just as soon as conditions seem to be stabilized there will be plenty of funds available for investment in promising enterprises.

CREDIT and an idea

Taking the country as a whole, the banks are full of money, but it is harder than ever for the average person to borrow money from the banks. The reason for this is very clear. Fewer people than ever before are in a position to give a banker reasonable assurance that they will be able to pay a loan when it is due.

It is not shortage of money that is keeping us poor; it is shortage of credit. The few who have good credit can borrow money cheaper than ever before.

I don't know how it would work but it seems to me there is some merit in the suggestion that if the banks would lend everybody enough to pay their debts money would begin to circulate so fast that business would immediately pick up and everybody's credit would be as good as it ever was. That idea is certainly not any more foolish than a good many of the inflationary proposals that have been offered in Congress.

RABBITS they multiply

Two adjoining Long Island towns

voted a couple of years ago to permit no shooting and to suppress cats, in order to provide a bird refuge. But the townspeople forgot all about rabbits.

Now Centre Island and Mill Neck are so full of rabbits that it is almost impossible to drive over the roads without running over a few cottontails. Farmers and gardeners are wondering what they are going to do to protect their lettuce, spinach and other garden crops in the spring. They are trying to get the local game ordinance amended to permit them to shoot the rabbits.

What has happened in these Long Island towns is what happens whenever man interferes to upset the balance of nature.

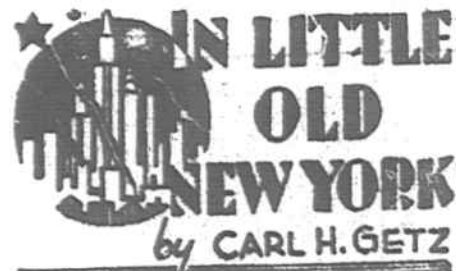
COINS some valuable

Rare old coins still bring high prices. A penny sold at an auction in New York the other day for sixty dollars. It was a copper cent dated 1799.

Among the other rare coins sold at the same time were some copper "hard times" tokens issued from private mints between 1834 and 1841. One of them dated 1837, brought \$22.50.

Coins are not valuable merely because they are old; it is rarity that makes collectors bid for them. The silver dollar of 1804 is so rare that only four or five are known to be in existence, and anyone finding one of those coins can almost name his own price for it. Most of the silver dollars coined that year were sent to Europe for the payment of certain obligations and the ship was lost at sea.

Last year the United States Mint made more coins than in the previous two years; there were more than twenty million of them, worth \$68,000,000. One reason for the increased coinage was the large offerings of gold jewelry and ornaments, which the mint is obligated to purchase and give gold coins in exchange for.



There is a man in New York who makes \$100,000 a year selling gags—jokes—to comedians.

Some men here are wearing shoes made of goat skin.

They are flavoring a certain brand of lipstick here with different brands of wine. Wine flavored kisses—that's the idea.

Portable fireplaces with electric "logs" are very popular here.

A chandelier, weighing six and a half tons, the largest single lighting fixture of its kind ever built, has been installed in the auditorium of the Roxie Theatre in Radio City.

The most widely read book in New York is the telephone directory.

The depression has reduced the

number of telephones in New York.

A Fifth Avenue jeweler is selling a \$65 gold case for peppermint lozenges.

A New York department store is selling a flesh-tinted mirror which makes pale persons appear healthy and ruddy.

It is difficult to go into a New York home these days without seeing a jig-saw puzzle spread out on some table—usually half finished. New puzzles appear every week.

Professor Charlie Wagner lives at 11 Chatham Square. He tattoos for a living. He complains that the Atlantic Fleet is in the Pacific.

A telegraph company in New York for a fee will call you up each year to remind you about your wife's birthday, your anniversary and other days when gifts are expected.

There are nearly 7,000 natives of Turkey living in New York.

There is a night club here which is becoming famous for its Monday morning breakfasts.

A shop here is offering scented leather gloves for women.

Binks—"What is the extreme penalty for bigamy?" Jinks—"Two mothers-in-law."

The roasted chestnut man of Lexington Avenue tells me he doesn't know a thing about the depression. He says business is very good.

Roach—"You certainly have a wonderful vocabulary, old man."

Buggs—"Yes, I wish I were single again so's I could use it."

Indignant Father—"What do you mean—I'll teach you to kiss my daughter."

Young Man—"You're too late. I've learned how already."

Police Captain—"Why didn't you tell the policeman on the beat that you were robbed?"

Victim—"Couldn't make him stay awake long enough to listen."

SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that DEED OF TRUST executed by J. R. Newton and wife, Mittie A. Newton, to J. L. Morgan, Trustee, under date of March 3, 1925, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby described, the undersigned will sell for cash before the court house door in the town of Greenville, N. C., on

Saturday, March 4, 1935, at 12:00 o'clock Noon

the following described real estate:

Lying in the Town of Farmville on Wilson Street adjoining the 12 foot alley to the rear of S. M. Pollard's brick store on the North, the lot of W. C. Askew on the East, the lot of Oakley on the South and Wilson Street on the West, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a stake on Wilson Street, 82 ft. S. of the corner of Main and Wilson Streets and runs thence S. 57 degrees, 45 minutes E. with Wilson St., 48 ft. to a stake, a line of lot No. 7 as shown on the plat of the S. M. Pollard division which is of record in Map Book 1, page 6 of the Pitt County Registry, thence N. 43 degrees Easterly parallel with Main Street, 53 ft. to a line on the lot conveyed to W. C. Askew on March 15, 1917, thence in a Northwest course parallel with Wilson St. 48 ft. to a stake on a 12 foot alley to the rear of S. M. Pollard's brick store, thence in a S. W. course with said alley 53 ft. to the beginning on Wilson St., it being the same lot conveyed to G. E. Moore by the Greenville Ice & Coal Co. by deed dated November 8th, 1917, which is of record in Book 0-12, page 101, of the Register of Deeds' office of Pitt County, and being the parcel No. 3 described and conveyed by deed dated October 1st, 1919, from G. E. Moore and wife, May E. Moore to J. M. Hobgood, which deed is of record in the Register's office of Pitt County in Book L-13, page 219, to which deeds reference is hereby made. This sale will be made subject to taxes and all prior claims.

This the 31st day of January, 1935.

J. I. MORGAN, Trustee.

J. H. Paylor, Attorney.

Farmville, N. C.

NOW IS THE TIME TO RE-NEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION!

Cooperative turkey marketing is being practiced to excellent advantage by growers of Catawba County who find better profits as a result of shipping plucky turkeys to outside markets.

NOTICE OF REAL ESTATE SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain Deed of Trust executed by James W. Taylor, and wife, Agnes M. Taylor, to John Hill Paylor, Trustee, on the 1st day of May, 1929, which is of record in the Register's office of Pitt County in Book Z-17, page 382, and default hav-

ing been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust and by demand of Gurney F. Hood, Commissioner of Banks Ex Rel Citizens Bank of Farmville, the undersigned Trustee, will on Monday, February 19th, 1935, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder in front of the courthouse door, in the town of Greenville, North Carolina, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, the following described real estate:

Lying and being in the town of Farmville, County of Pitt and beginning at a stake on Wallace Street in line of David Thigpen and running with line of David Thigpen one hundred fifty-five feet, more or less, to

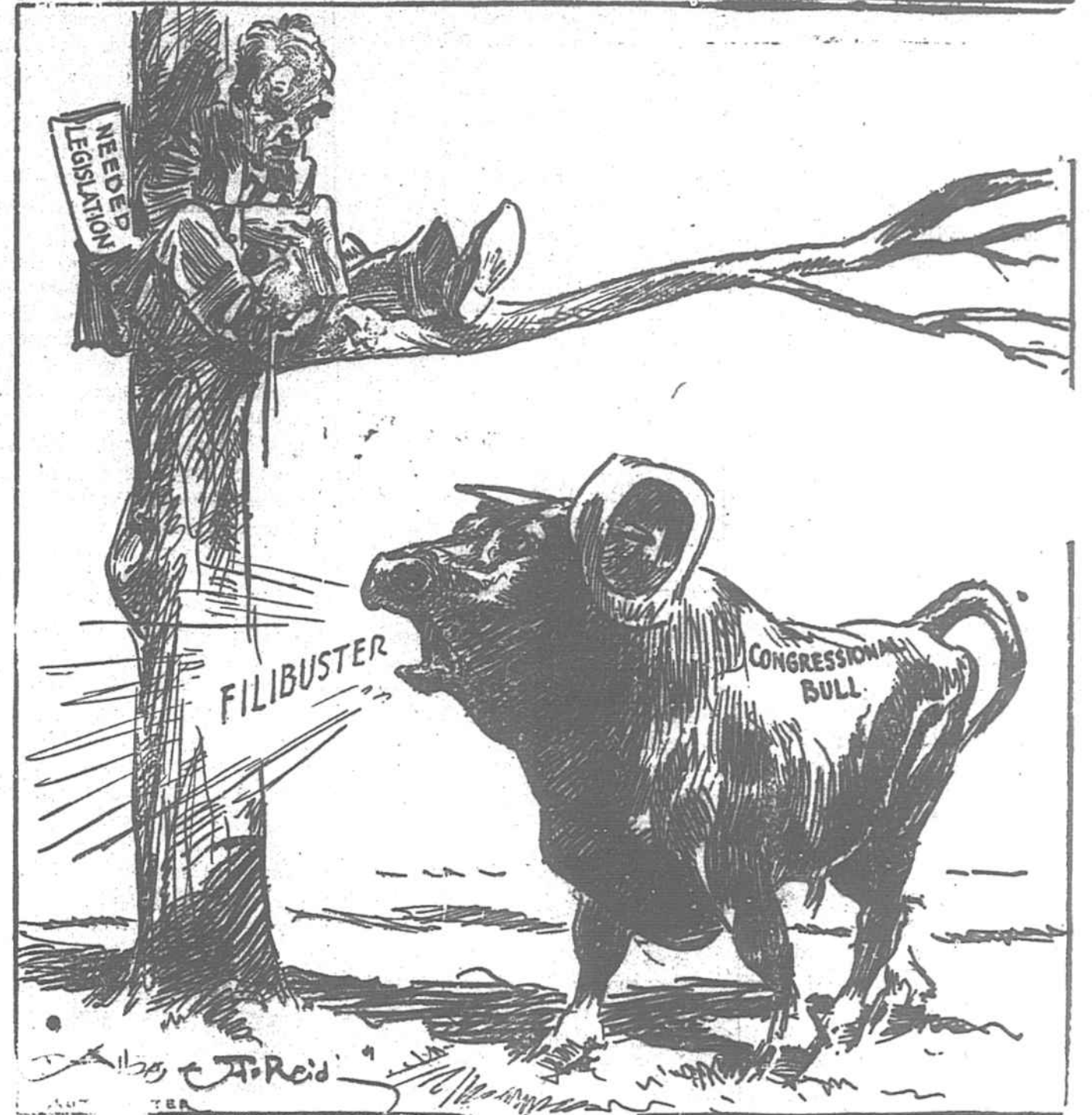
Norfolk Southern Railroad right-of-way; thence with the right-of-way forty-two feet, more or less, to line of Robert Timmons; thence with line of Robert Timmons, one hundred fifty feet, more or less, to a stake in Wallace Street; thence with Wallace Street fifty-one feet, more or less, to the beginning. Being a part of the property purchased of G. E. Moore, February 11th, 1916, reference being made to deed duly recorded in the Registry of Pitt County in Book C-11, page 460. This Deed of Trust given as a part of the purchase price. This 7th day of January, 1935.

John Hill Paylor, Trustee.

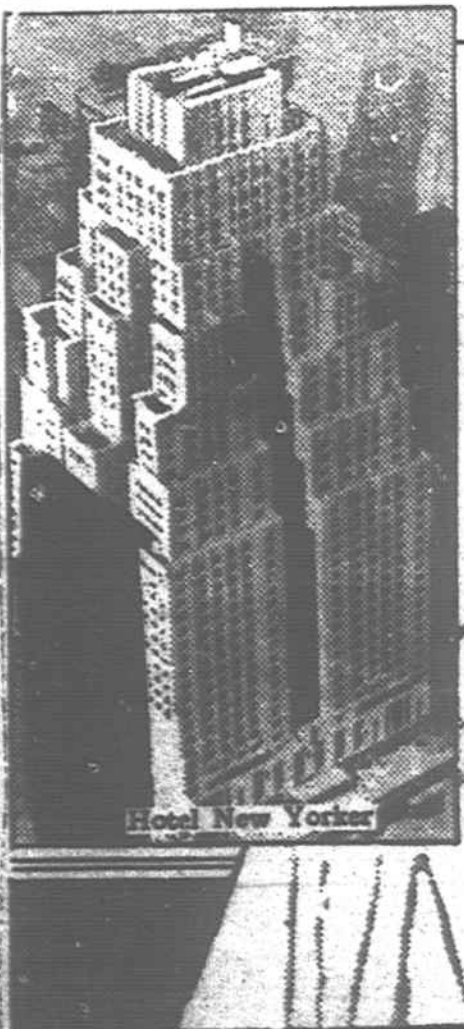
R. T. Martin, Attorney.

Why Silas Isn't Getting Home

By Albert T. Reid

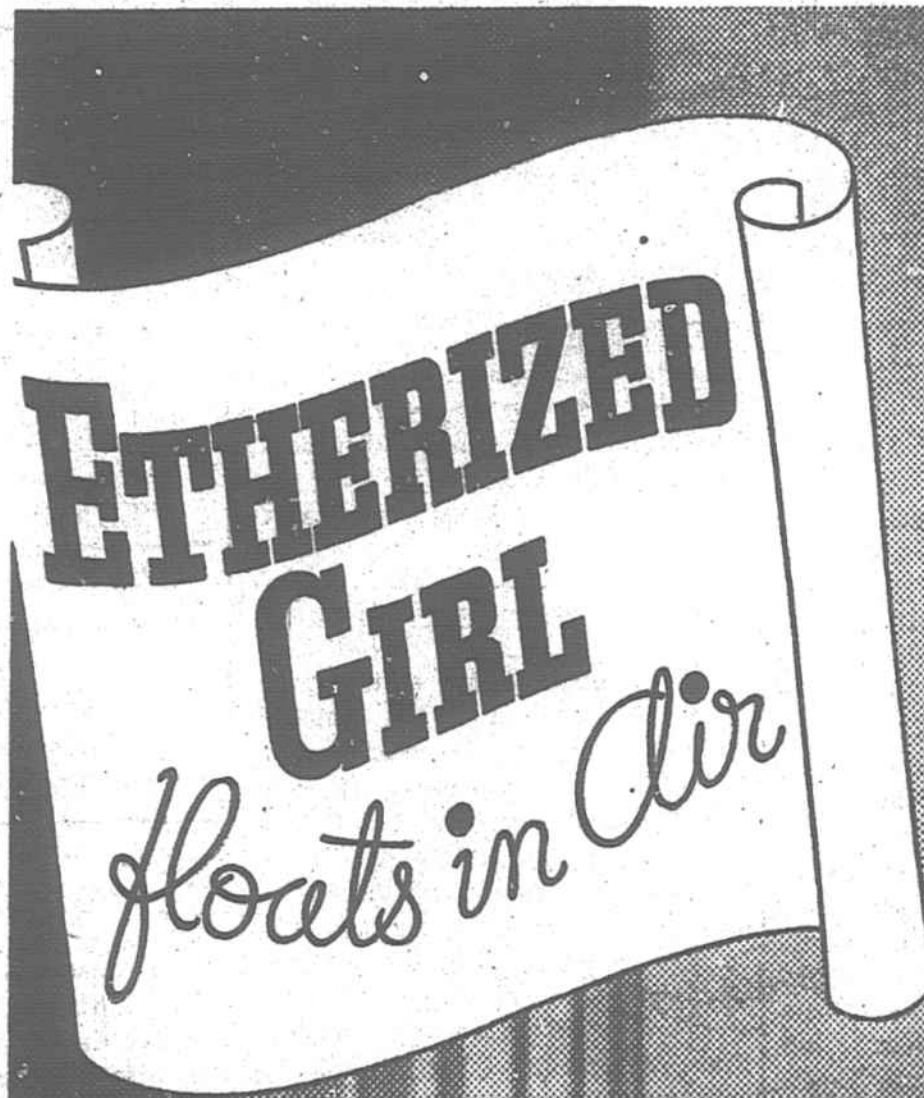


FAVORITE RECIPES OF FAMOUS CHEFS



VISITORS to New York have the opportunity to live in famous hotels. For example, there is the Hotel New Yorker—the largest in New York City and the tallest in the world. Its forty-three stories rise a tenth of a mile into the air at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Favorite recipe for pineapple cake: Beat together, one and one half cups of sugar and half cup of butter. When creamy add one cup of sweet milk and two and a half cups of flour through which has been sifted one teaspoon of baking powder together with a saltspoon of salt, the whites of four well whipped eggs and bake in one loaf. Do not ice until cake is cold. For icing the top and sides soak one third box of gelatine in a little water then beat until quite dissolved. In a separate bowl whip well the whites of eggs, adding to them when stiff, one half cup of sugar, the dissolved gelatine and two cups of grated canned pineapple. Stand in a cold place for half a day before icing.



ILLUSION: This very old illusion was invented by Indian fakirs. The secret was unearthed in 1849 by the great magician, Robert-Houdin. At that time, ether had just been discovered, and little was known about it. Houdin claimed that he had discovered that this new anesthetic could make people light as air. To prove it, he caused the subject to rise into the air and float apparently suspended. He passed a hoop around the body to show there were no wires or supports.

EXPLANATION: There are many, many explanations for this old trick. One is that the girl wears a concealed harness, which ends in a socket between her shoulder blades. This is attached to a piston below the stage. The piston is pushed up from below, causing her to rise in the air. The piston is invisible, because it is covered with mirrors which reflect surrounding draperies, similar to the background. The magician can pass the hoop over her body because it is cut in one place. It can be pulled apart for a second when it passes the piston.

SOURCE: "Modern Magic" by Professor Hoffmann. George Routledge & Sons.

It's fun to be fooled — ...it's more fun to KNOW

Another "magic show" is cigarette advertising. One of its greatest tricks is the illusion that cigarettes can be made miraculously "MILD" through manufacturing methods. THE EXPLANATION: All popular cigarettes today are made in modern sanitary factories with up-to-date machinery. All are heat treated—some more intensively than others, because raw, inferior tobaccos require more intensive treatment than choice, ripe tobaccos.



The real difference comes in the tobaccos that are used. The better the tobacco, the milder it is. It is a fact, well known by leaf tobacco experts, that Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand. This is why Camels are so mild. This is why Camels have given more pleasure to more people than any other cigarette ever made. It's the secret of Camels' rich "bouquet" ...their cool flavor...their non-irritating mildness. All the natural, ripe goodness of Camel's tobacco is kept fresh for you by the famous air-tight, welded Humidor Pack. Don't remove it.

NO TRICKS ..JUST COSTLIER TOBACCOS IN A MATCHLESS BLEND

CAMELS