



GETTING RID OF EASY MONEY

One answer to the high cost of living problem is that people are holding their money too cheaply. Thousands of Americans who never were more than a dozen paces from the breadline are today owners of Liberty Bonds or some other form of securities and they have never learned the lessons which Ben Franklin sought to teach a growing nation. Some of the people are spending their Liberty Bonds. Their savings in these securities represent money that came comparatively easy, that is to say, the holdings were accumulated in small weekly or monthly payments—money that was hardly missed from the pay envelope.

The people are spending as furiously as they fought and worked in war times. They are on a spending "jag", so to speak, not only in this country where the fruits of victory seem to make spending a necessary part of the peace program but in the rest of the world, not even omitting the countries of the Entente. The money of the times is apparently very cheap, it seems to come easily and to go easily, but this condition can't last indefinitely.

When spenders are free and easy, prices go up with equal ease. Those who hold their "easy" money too cheaply make hard buying for those who must part sparingly with their limited funds and, by the same token, those who demand luxuries without accounting the cost may expect to pay more for necessities. The trouble is not so much the high cost of living but the cost of high living.

Some one remarked very sagely that if all the wealth of the rich were equally distributed among those who have little or nothing, the rich would soon have it back again and the other class would be in the same position as before the division was made. This is the natural consequence because the rich, or the great proportion of that class learned to accumulate wealth by habits of saving and would no doubt recognize the necessity of saving more quickly than the class that had never been accustomed to it.

Good Wheat Yield.

Thomas and Marvin Hager, aged 11 and 14 respectively, sons of Mr. J. A. Hager of Bessemer City R-1, are members of the Gaston county wheat club. Last year they won first and second prizes competing with 27 members, raising 26 and 26 1-2 bushels from one acre each. This year they expect to win first and second prizes again. Thomas raised from his acre this year 33 3-4 bushels of prolific and Marvin raised from his acre 33 1-2 bushels red chaff. The wheat this year followed alfalfa and red clover.

Mr. J. A. Hager, father of the boys, had 10 acres seeded to wheat this year which threshed out 221 bushels and made 428 bales of straw.

FOR SUMMER COLDS

Catarh, Asthma, Hay-Fever, etc. Insert in the nostrils a small quantity of
BRAME'S VAPORMENTHA SALVE
Will not stain the clothes. At all drug stores 30c, 60c and \$1.20 or mailed direct.
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SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

St. John's Sunday School children and adults had a most delightful outing and picnic dinner at the Black spring east of town last Thursday. The little tots found plenty of amusement by romping under the tall oaks and wading in the branch while the older ones pitched horse shoes, bean bags and engaged in other amusements. Hon. S. S. Mauney seemed to be quite an adept with the horse shoe and bean bag being on the winning side in the majority of games played.

At the noon hour all assembled at a long table under the large oaks loaded down with all kinds of eatables which had been prepared by the good dames, and after singing a few Sunday School hymns and prayer offered by Rev. B. D. Wessinger all partook of the bountiful feast, something like half of which was left over after all had partaken. After the repast the different games were resumed until about 4 o'clock when all returned home with merry hearts.

This is an ideal place for an outing with its gradual sloping hillside, tall oaks, small valley, babbling brook and good spring.

Clover and Corn

Should grow on the same land the same season. Sow the clover in the fall and plow it under in the spring, just before planting the corn crop. But the clover crop frequently fails from poor seed or from lack of proper inoculation. Both these causes of failure can be avoided by having the seed tested for germination in the State Laboratories and by securing the proper inoculating fluid from the State Department of Agriculture at Raleigh.

W. A. Graham
Commissioner of Agriculture
Raleigh, N. C.

Some Calf; Some Watch

From the Kansas City Star

Seven years ago a farmer living west of this city hung his vest on a fence in the barnyard. A calf chewed up a pocket of the garment in which was a standard gold watch. Last week the animal a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef and the timepiece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the respiration—the closing in and filling of the lungs—kept the stemwinder wound up, and the watch had lost but four minutes in the seven years!

Japan To Oppose Trial?

Certain Japanese citizens have started a movement against Japan participating in the international tribunal to try the former German emperor. The Japanese charge at Washington says this is not due to any feeling of sympathy for the Hohenzollern but is due to the belief that there is no international law to cover the case and they do not approve an ex post facto law to fit it.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

INEFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

An interesting fact brought out in the Senate debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill on Friday was an increase of over eleven hundred in the number of government employees in the month of June—at the very time the war pressure is being taken off. More interesting still was the evidence offered on both sides of the Chamber of systematic piddling by clerical employees lest by ordinary diligence they work themselves or their fellow-employees out of a job. One specific instance was mentioned where a clerk, upon the request of her desk-mates reduced her output to less than one-half of what she had been doing—as 400 to 900, to be exact—so that there might be work enough to go round. In another case, a clerk was asked by a superior to do personal correspondence, or any sort of writing during office hours as a pretence of being busy.

From all one can see and hear in Washington it seems reasonably safe to estimate that the Government is paying from \$2.50 to \$4.00 for every dollar's worth of service it gets from the scores of thousands of departmental employees in the District. If we remember alright, such was the estimate of President Taft, when he was in office, and of Senator Aldrich, another high authority. Those estimates had reference to peace times, and conditions would naturally be worse under the circumstances of demoralization ensuing a great war.

It is a case where one can hardly point to any particular official or political party, but it would seem that it shames all officials and both parties that the public business is conducted in a manner so ruinously extravagant. Until a better way is found we shall have to admit that, on its business side, popular government as we know it, is a stupendous failure. With the examples of great corporations economically administered all about us, we utterly refuse to believe that better methods of conducting the public business are not to be found.—Carters Weekly.

Wonderful Mountain Scenes

Here is some fine rhetoric from a Burnsville Correspondent to the Toe River Herald:

"There seems at this season an alluring charm all out of doors. We go forth upon a mountain climb and watch the distant peaks rise up as we ascend. Passing through tangles of laurel, ferns and wonderful flowers which we are sure no one has ever seen the like, we reach the summit where it seems all creation is spread out before us, the dark blue heights of the distant peaks outlined above, the clouds below.

We are sure that of all wonderful scenes and the artful works of man, there is none to compare with the mountain scenes of Western North Carolina."

Habitual Constipation Cured

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BROKEN MEN REMADE BY ARMY SURGEONS

[By The Associated Press]

New York, July 31.—Miss Eve Hammond of the American Red Cross who returned recently from Europe after nearly five years service with the allied armies and who wears decorations of the British and French Governments, told of the wonderful results achieved in reconstructive surgery by the surgeons of the American and allied armies. Miss Hammond, whose home is in San Francisco, was attached to the staff of the American Red Cross Hospital in Neuilly, France.

"It is surprising how many things can be done to a man by a shell and leave him still living," Miss Hammond said. "And the things that can be done to make it worth while for him to go on living are even more surprising; they were an every day matter, and to the uninitiated they were a revelation."

"Dental surgery is one profession that has gone ahead from the impetus of the war in leaps and bounds. The marvels that the doctors of dentistry performed, were not entirely unknown before the war, but they were in the theoretical stage. There was no chance to put these theories into practice, except in widely isolated cases. The war proved that those theories were sound and practicable; it afforded them a means of development. There is nothing impossible in dental surgery now."

"I have seen men come into that hospital of ours with bloody blurs where their faces had been. Fed through tubes and kept alive. I have seen their remaining bits of skin stretched over the raw places, which filled with new flesh under careful treatment, and finally they have gone out into the world with new faces.

"There was one man I remember, who came in to us with his

entire face gone—nothing left but one eye. We fed him through a tube, built him a metal jaw fitted teeth, and made him look like a human being again, except that he had no nose—only two nostrils. We found him a false nose with a pair of spectacles attached, hiding the scarred flesh around his missing eye, and making him look so much like other men that one would not have glanced at him a second time to note his deformity.

Another man came to us with the greater part of his face intact, but with no nose. It had been shot off completely, leaving his flesh flat from chin to forehead. We made him a nose to fit him. From the place where his nose joined to his forehead there hung a little wisp of skin, stretched every day, and kept dry and healthy by an antiseptic powder. Finally it grew the correct length for a nose. Then we opened his wrist and grafted a piece of bone to the place where his nose should have been, binding arm and face together until the operation was completed. Then we adjusted the skin, which filled out healthy flesh, and, there was a new nose!"

A man whose face had been hanging down from below his eyes, Miss Hammond says, was a simple case. His face was sown back in place.

"I met him on the street in Paris," she says, "just two days before I sailed, and his face looked just as usual except for a light scar which ran along under his eyes and across his nose. In time it will almost disappear. A man who had been the victim of a freak shell which had ripped out every one of his teeth leaving him otherwise unharmed, was supplied with new gums and a complete set of upper and lower false teeth. I have seen a man with his brain bulging down over his eye from a jagged cut in his skull. The brain has been carefully pressed back in place and the head fitted with a metal plate. This operation leav-

es the patient perfectly normal so far as his mental condition is concerned. He is, however, unable to go about much in the hot sun, as strong heat affects him, and he cannot drink because it irritates the brain."

Sometime, Miss Hammond said, a patient would be brought into the hospital with his leg smashed to pieces. Instead of making a hurried amputation, every effort was made to save the injured limb. It was put in a frame, and in a short time the smashed bones would take a position, knit, and begin to grow together, while the splintered bits would gradually work their way out of the leg through the flesh.

The Cherryville and Bessemer City base ball teams played on the Cherryville diamond last Saturday evening resulting in a score of 5 to 4 in favor of Cherryville. The game was very interesting from start to finish. Bessemer made her four tallies in the second inning. Cherryville made 3 tallies in the first inning, 1 tally a home run in the fourth by Giles Friday, and 1 in the 6th.

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