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The Chester News June 1, 1923

W. W. Pegram

Stewart L. Cassels

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taken to Union for interment. The
rain crew will be in Chester next
Thursday, at which time Coroner J.
Henry Gladden will hold the in-
quest.

wns for the Spartan Academy are
partanburg, Laurens and Union
and that the trustees received the
report and will announce later their
decision. Union Board

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 The LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Stops the
 Cough and Headache and works off the Cold.
 Saves a great deal of money if it fails to cure.

verboard. The crew of the diver consists of two men. A power cable furnishes light and power and enables the machine to move about on

Jos. Wylie & Company.
"HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

THE CHINESE WAY.

The other day an intelligent traveler returned from China. In a speech at the Metropolitan club in New York he used the following language:

"Why is it that in China, among a very large part of her people, who are willing to work for so much poverty? It is because there is little demand for labor in China. The supply of labor is so great in all parts of China and the demand so small that a Chinese laborer, who receives an average per day equivalent to ten cents in our money, is among the very fortunate; and with that little he often clothes and feeds several people, old and young.

"Why is there so little demand for labor?

"It is because China lacks a government that protects Chinese in the establishment and operation of industrial enterprises which would produce an ever increasing demand for Chinese labor and lessen the poverty that is so general. Instead of governmental protection of those who attempt to conduct manufacturing and other industrial enterprises, there is too often, if not generally, official extortion practiced upon them; and consequently there is little extension of industrial enterprises in China outside the limited areas which have some measure of foreign protection, such as the so-called concessions in Shanghai and Tientsin."

In other words, there are few great industrial enterprises outside of the coast cities of China for the reason that if a man starts a manufacturing business the government pounces on him as a criminal and takes away his profits.

But why throw bricks at China? We are doing the same thing here more and more.

A newspaper item the other day stated that Henry Ford's profits were around \$50,000,000 a year and that his income tax is about 98 per cent.

The reason of this is that when the average moron in or out of the legislature has that any man is making \$50,000,000 a year, it arouses a spirit of anger and envy.

And the income tax law is the expression of the envy and the whole inferiority complex of the ignorant masses finding voice in ignorant legislation.

They never stop to inquire how a man makes his \$50,000,000, nor that he is doing with them. Henry Ford is probably doing more for humanity and for his country than any other single individual in it, for he is not distributing his profits in charity but is using them in giving people work. Thousands of people are engaged in wholesome occupation, supporting their families and bringing up healthy and intelligent children because of Mr. Ford's mill.

Instead of rewarding the man who does this for the people, we penalize him. The income tax means penalizing success.

It is in line with the general Bolshevik idea that all success is criminal.

Some tax, does all in its power to come up, does all in its power to drive superior, creative and executive minds out of business.

Mr. Schwab said some time ago that he could cut business, invest his money in municipal bonds and greatly increase his income.

Mr. Ford could stop his factories, turn all his working people adrift, and by street, lower and municipal bonds with his money, and make more than he is now making for himself.

In other words, say that if he will quit doing good and will become a syphiant and an idler he shall be protected, and if he keeps on doing good he shall be punished.

That is the income tax in the Chinese way of running a government.

10 YEARS AVERAGE AGE OF MILCH COWS SLAUGHTERED

The average age of milch cows when slaughtered for beef is 10 years, and the price realized for such cows is about one-half the price brought by younger cows sold for milk purposes, according to a nationwide investigation of present conditions made this year by the United States Department of Agriculture.

State averages of the age at which cows are sold for slaughter were remarkably uniform, there being no State with an average under 9 years and no State with an average over 11 years. States showing an average of 11 years were Maryland, West Virginia, Florida, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Utah, and Nevada. States with an average of 10 years were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

In the early spring this year, when the survey was made, milch cows showed an average sale price of \$32 per head, when sold for slaughter, or about 50 per cent of the average price of \$63 for cows at the same time for milking purposes.

No. 666

This is a preparation prepared especially for MALARIA, CHILLS, and FEVER. Five or six doses will usually cure if taken once at a time the fever returns. It acts on the liver rather than on the stomach and does not give or sicken. Do not

Now is the time to pay close attention and see that your bakings are pure, wholesome and nutritious.

Good flour is all flour with the nutritive value of wheat. Mix it with good baking powder and you have a nutritious, wholesome, palatable baking. No ready mixed substitute will take its place.

For wholesome, nourishing food you should use straight flour and a pure baking powder—

There never was, is not, and never will be anything that will take the place of good straight baking powder and plain flour.

If you are using self-rising flour or any other kind of a substitute for good baking powder or plain flour you had better stop, and consider whether you are practicing real economy, or saving money. You are taking a chance of losing the full nutritious health-building value of a good, plain flour.

For best results use Calumet Baking Powder and a good plain flour.

The Obesity Problem.

By Dr. Addison Frobie.

Once more a medical man emphatically calls attention to the peril of obesity, while at the same time taking an uncommonly hopeful view of the possibilities of weight reduction. The medical man in this instance is Dr. W. E. Frobie of Boston, and his findings are based on a clinical and laboratory survey of 1,000 cases of obesity.

It is Dr. Frobie's conviction that from the age of 30, persons who are 15 pounds or more overweight have a life expectancy less than the average, and that their life expectancy falls more and more below the average the greater the overweight.

Thus, of his 1,000 cases, 662 were found afflicted with some degree of heart disease, functional or organic. No fewer than 483 had kidney impairment, and there was found an unusual tendency to diabetes, estimated by Dr. Frobie at seven and one-half times above the ordinary expectation.

Still more striking was the showing with regard to arterial trouble. For each age group above 30 the blood pressure was found to be abnormally high, often dangerously so. In 62 obese persons the blood pressure reading was 200 or more.

On the other hand, a distinct improvement in most cases of high blood pressure—of other organic diseases followed weight reduction. And Dr. Frobie's experience satisfies him that weight reduction is possible in virtually any case of obesity.

"Most fat patients," he remarks in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, "like to ascribe their condition to heredity, or to some peculiar birk in their body chemistry, or to some mysterious abnormality of their glandular system."

Consequently the great corrective need is to acquire better dietary habits. And what is chiefly requisite in most instances is a reduction in the intake of fats and carbohydrates.

Also, however, Dr. Frobie notes: "The daily habits as regards work, exercise, sleep, etc., of the individual patient must be carefully scrutinized and excesses corrected."

"Care should be taken that the patient gets enough protein, a rather

THE COLONY IS THE THING.

Both South Carolina and North Carolina have a commission to study the immigration situation with reference to their respective States. The two bodies met this week at Marion, N. C. They call it "Mary-on" over the line) to outline a joint program. This is the way to go, about it. The two bodies will study the situation, as one commission and will make a joint survey and investigation later on. Each commission will make a report to its State Legislature.

Most of us who are interested in immigration are agreed on some basic principles. Among these are: The need of more white people, of the right type in the South. By the "right type" most of us agree that only those taking a pride in Americanism and wanting to strengthen our American institutions are wanted. That is our motto to a "T." Another agreed fact is that these who are needed more in the country and on the farms than in the towns. We need newcomers of the farming type, men and women who are not afraid to work with their hands and are willing to do it.

How to get them is the next big question. The railroads show a great interest to help but they say they are at their town's end. They say they have advertised in Europe and the Middle West and have sent out live agents to talk to prospects who have made inquiries and yet they do not seem to be able to make the connection between the industrial factory worker and the land in the South. They admit the best way is to acquire a lot of land and induce a colony to settle in a body but when the railroad undertakes to do this it first has to get options on different tracts of land and just as soon as that is attempted the Southern land owner runs his price up out of all reason and the scheme falls flat.

We want the white settlers but we want them to buy the other fellow's cheap land and thus enhance the value of ours.

In some way the State of South Carolina will have to undertake to secure land and make an effort to bring in colonies of desirable people. Individuals will not be satisfied to be dotted about here and there. A group or colony will prove satisfactory in every way. We happen to know of a Slovak colony in Arkansas that is doing well. The colony was brought out by a Slovak real estate promoter who first came over and secured a big tract of land.

The Index-Journal feels sure that some substantial steps have been made already and that the State will be greatly benefited in the future through the work of this immigration commission.

Which, of course, suggests that weight reduction, to be undertaken safely and successfully, should be not a matter of self direction, but of guidance by an experienced physician.

"This is unquestionably Dr. Frobie's view. And he holds out the glowing assurance that, when such guidance is obtained and faithfully followed, success in reducing weight will be obtained in 100 per cent of cases."

Lean Days For Negro Franchise.

"We doubt if the negro preachers, advocating themselves of the pulpit opportunities, could have stemmed the tide of put-out negroes for Northern points, and yet a lifting of the warning voice might have had some effect in deterring. They could have soundly advised against precipitate movement, against abandonment of established homes for departure among strangers and unfamiliar and perhaps unfriendly surroundings, and in some cases, they might have held their congregations intact. For that is a hitherto unconsidered feature of the exodus, but one that is now being locally canvassed. As an example of what has been going on, the Observer can submit the case of one industrious colored man who had paid for his home in Charlotte and who had a continuing employment at good wages. He had a family of wife and 10 children, but the employment abandoned him. He sold out his household belongings, sold his home "on time," so eager was he to get away, and without telling any of his white friends goodbye, disappeared overnight with his entire colony for some Northern point. The church here, this feature was completely left to the imagination, and it is but one case of many. Other colored people well established in home and occupation here, have pulled up and gone, the singular circumstance being that they have not only withdrawn counsel of their friends, but have kept their contemplated plans secret from even their neighbors. The negroes are "influenced" and are gone before anybody knows of it. Those left behind will have to increase their budget to the church, or it is going to be a season of lean days for some of the preachers—Charlotte Observer.

Wages in Industry and Agriculture.

Some criticism has been directed at Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for his declaration in his annual report recently that "The greatly accelerated movement of farmers, and especially farmers' sons, from the farms to the cities and industrial centers is one of the hopeful signs." There is resentment in some quarters that the official leader of the agricultural forces of the Nation should regard as a "hopeful sign" an exodus from the farm to the industrial center. Mr. Wallace argues on his statement that the movement of farmers to the cities, when they are not on the farm, is a "hopeful sign" because it is a "hopeful sign" that the farmer and the worker, in industry and the trades.

The exodus of negroes from some sections of the South during the past few months is bound to have some effect on the production of cotton. The South understands and appreciates the negro and the chances are of very great that very few negroes will really better themselves as a result of the higher wages in the city. For a time, in the North and Central West, but the exodus is not going to be an unmixed blessing. The landowner who loses his tenants is unfortunate, but on the whole the farmers of the South will receive more for their cotton crop, which represents their labor, if production is held within reasonable limits.

In the South not only many negro families but, as in the North and West, many white families have

left the farm for other work. The movement of white workers from the farms to cotton mill communities in South Carolina was very perceptible last Fall and Winter. The boll weevil has been blamed and this pest was no doubt responsible in some measure, but after all the big advantage was the more attractive wages and the more attractive living conditions offered by the white worker in the towns where he is today working as carpenter, brick maker, tinsmith or other artisan.

Consequently, where all members of his family, except the children, are afforded an opportunity to work at attractive wages.

Were it not for the fact that modern farm equipment greatly increases the efficiency of the farmer and will make it possible for a smaller proportion of the population on the farm to produce more than has been produced in the past, there would be ground for uneasiness in the recent trend toward city and industry, because it is easier to attract a family from the country to the city than it is to attract it from the city to the farm again.—Charlotte Observer.

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Beauty has been the quest of all ages. Thousands of lovely women attribute their beauty to the use of *Neutrogen* Face Cream. It is a cream that has just a tint of color—the skin can only be equalled by the soft texture of a rose petal. *Neutrogen* will keep the roses in your cheeks. It will soften and protect the skin from the sun, wind and cold. It contains no white lead or other ingredient to harm the skin or the eyes. It's the same pure powder, popular for so many years—only the box and fragrance have been improved. Money refunded if you are not pleased. At your toilet counter. Minimum box sample by mail 4c.

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furniture factory, on the railroad, and in the building and related trades and labor on the farm, cannot continue indefinitely. It is inevitable that the foot-loose worker on the farm is going to seek more profitable employment in industry or in the trades. And they time, the worker leaves the farm, the aggregate of our agricultural production is lessened. And as our production of food and fiber and other crops is reduced the price to the farmer and to the ultimate consumer is increased, and this is what this process goes on, there may come a time when the earnings between the farmer and the worker, in industry and the trades.

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