

The Vapor Treatment FOR Influenza, Croup and Pneumonia.

Mothers who know the anguish of waiting helplessly through age-long hours for the physician who may not arrive for hours, find relief in the use of Bramé's Vapomenthac Salve. It is a certain preventive and specific for colds, croup, influenza, grippe, pneumonia and other respiratory ailments.

BRAMÉ'S VAPOMENTHAC SALVE

WILL NOT STAIN THE CLOTHES

It is applied externally to the chest, throat and face and is quickly absorbed through the mucous membrane. It is a certain preventive and specific for colds, croup, influenza, grippe, pneumonia and other respiratory ailments. It is doubly certain to produce satisfactory results. It is the characteristic that it does not stain other matters, it will not stain the clothes. Buy a bottle of Vapomenthac TODAY. It is an invaluable protection for an insignificant price.

30c, 60c, and \$1.20 Bottles at All Drug and General Stores.

If your dealer cannot supply you order from
BRAMÉ DRUG CO., N. Wilkesboro, N. C.

LACK OF HORSES IS MOST SERIOUS

PRODUCTION OF THOROUGH-BREDS MUST BE ENCOURAGED.

PRESENT SUPPLY IS SHORT

Army Would Need One Animal to Every Two Men Should We Be Called Upon to Engage in Military Operation for Any Reason.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task of the Remount Board of the United States army in organizing and maintaining a horse breeding and supply scheme for the future forces of national defense may be had by a study of the reports of the remount officers of the A. E. F. for the period of 1917-1918. It was found in France that the old theory that the proportion of horse strength to man strength in armies should be two to five was erroneous. One horse for every two men was needed. To their astonishment the officers of the remount service, many of whom had never seen the inside of a military text book until a few weeks before they received their commissions, discovered that six hundred horses were required to equip a single infantry regiment of war strength, that is a regiment of 3000 to 3500 men.

It was next impossible to obtain horses in sufficient numbers to properly equip even the artillery, transport and ambulance services of the A. E. F., because for a period of two years before the participation of the United States in the conflict the entire allied had been draining the country of horses of all sorts and kinds. The A. E. F. had no cavalry.

Modern Armies Are Large.

Nowadays armies are reckoned by hundreds of thousands, if not by millions. The strength of a single division of the A. E. F., was greater in men and horses than the biggest army commanded by Stonewall Jackson in his entire career. The combined armies of Lee and Meade that took part in the struggle of Gettysburg could have done no more in this terrific conflict that terminated last November than hold two-score of miles of the western front. If the United States were called to arms, whether to defend some interest, particularly our own, or to fulfill a League of Nations obligation, the mobilization of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 soldiers might be necessary. If the old theory that the correct proportion of horse strength to man strength in armies was still accepted by military opinion, 200,000 horses would be required for the outfitting of half a million soldiers, 400,000 for the outfitting of a force of 1,000,000 and, if an army of half a million or a million soldiers had to be kept in the field in a state of military efficiency, a reserve of 400,000 to 500,000 would be necessary. If the future military forces of the United States are to be outfitted with horses on a one to two basis with adequate reserves, and such a scheme of outfitting would be necessary if the armies of the United States were to attempt intervention in Mexico to protect American or European interests in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, it will be necessary to provide an immediate mobilization force of from 250,000 to 500,000 with reserves equally strong.

Today the United States could not properly outfit with horses an army of 100,000 soldiers. There are horses in the country, many of them. But they are mostly draught horses—Normans, Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgians, Shires, etc.—whose military usefulness is limited to the dragging of heavy artillery. Horses of these types are not in the least serviceable to a mobile army, or an army of maneuver, as the new phrase describes an army that must perform marches of fifteen to twenty miles a day or retreat quickly if strategic suggestions retreat. They are too sluggish, too lacking in spirit. The horses that are wanted are the light types and of these there are so few the aggregate may properly be said to be a negligible quantity in any practical scheme of national defense. The gasoline motor long since made the production of this type of horse unprofitable. Farmers and stockmen have ceased to raise light horse in considerable numbers. The creation of a new supply must be stimulated by the United States government, but nothing the government could do would suffice if there was any interference with the production of thoroughbred stallions. Stallions of the thoroughbred types are indispensable because the offspring of such stallions, whether from mares of thoroughbred blood or from mares of no particular breeding, proved best in a half century of experimentation conducted in Europe by the great military powers before the outbreak of the war of nations and the half and three-quarter bred outstayed and outpaced the representatives of the colder breeds under the hard conditions of actual warfare between 1914 and 1918.

Light Horses Not Raised.

Since it is no longer profitable for farmers and stockmen to raise light harness horses for the market officers of the military service who have

studied the problem of military horse supply most deeply have declared in recommendations to the general staff at Washington and to congress that the government must obtain and place at the disposal of farmers in sections of the country in which horse-raising may be raised most economically between 4000 and 5000 thoroughbred stallions. A beginning has been made in this tremendous work, but no more than a beginning. The remount service has placed in Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas and in the far west some seventy-five or eighty thoroughbred stallions, and these stallions have, almost without exception, been the cheerful gifts of thoroughbred producers and persons interested in racing.

It is because of the government's insurmountable need of thoroughbred blood that the most distinguished officers of the regular military service have been so outspoken in their opposition to half baked legislation that might interfere with thoroughbred production. Major-General Leonard Wood was the first officer of high rank to declare himself publicly on this subject. In 1911 when thoroughbred stallions and mares by the hundreds were being shipped out of the country because the shutting down of racing in New York state in consequence of the Hughes anti-racing legislation of 1908 and 1910 closed the metropolitan market to thoroughbred producers, General Wood announced in the daily press that the loss of thoroughbred blood had assumed the proportions of a national calamity, and that if something were not done by the government to check the exportation of such stock and to revive production it would be impossible to properly outfit with horses an army of the size the United States would have to put in the field if we came in conflict with a first-class power. The prophecy of General Wood was to be abundantly fulfilled in 1917 and 1918 as had already been pointed out.

Oppose Anti-Racing Laws.

When the hearings on the anti-racing bills in Maryland's legislature were held a year ago last winter were on General Andrew Hero, commander of the Artillery Brigade of the Division of draught troops that was training at Camp Meade, and Colonel Raymond Briggs, of the 11th field artillery, who afterwards became brigadier-general because of his distinguished service in the field, appeared before the judicial proceeding committee of the senate and protested against legislative interference with thoroughbred production.

Major-General Kuhn and Brigadier-General Nicholson, respectively, commander and second in command of the Camp Meade Division, were unable on account of business to appear before the house judiciary committee at the last hearing, but they authorized representative speakers against the pending legislation in their names.—Advt.

PRESTONSBURG

Killing at Wayland.

Sunday night at Wayland, John Zormarsky and Basil Collins engaged in an affray in which the former was killed. It seems that several men were together in a room and were drinking moonshine liquor; it is reported, when Collins handed Zormarsky his gun, some other man in the room demanded the gun and a dispute arose during which Zormarsky covered Collins with his own gun. Collins got out of the room and started down the railroad with Zormarsky after him. Collins got a knife from a companion, turned and slashed the foreigner's throat, severing the jugular vein. He started for the hospital, but fell dead as he entered. Collins was arrested, waived examination and gave bond in the sum of \$2,500.

County Court Clerk Resigns.

County Court Clerk T. P. Johns handed in his resignation this week to County Judge Ed Hill, who has accepted it. Mr. Johns has been in very poor health during his administration, and many wondered if the duties of the office would not be too strenuous for him. He may go to Florida for recuperation. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Hall-Jurich.

January 5, Miss Stella Hall of Wheelwright, the pretty 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Hall, was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph N. Jurich, of Detroit, Mich. The groom has been associated with some coal companies on Beaver for several years during which time he met and wooed and won the attractive young lady who Monday evening became his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Jurich went back to Allen, but left next morning for Detroit.

Sustains Broken Leg.

Lindsay May of Cliff, had his leg broken above the knee last Tuesday. He was caught between two mine cars. He is one of our good and industrious citizens and has a wife and five or six children.

Local and Personal.

Jesse Clark, of Dana, who has been in the Marine Corps for more than four years, arrived home in time for the holidays. He has been honorably discharged from the service and has accepted a position with an automobile firm in Amesbury, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Hatcher returned this week after spending the holidays with relatives at Cincinnati and Loveland, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Edith Goble and two sons are guests of friends and relatives at Garrett and Lackey this week.

T. W. Smith, of Garrett, spent Sunday with homefolks.

Mrs. E. E. Archer, who has been guest of relatives in the city, left Monday for her home at Paintsville.

Matt Adams, mine boss at Riceville, was in the city this week.

Miss Lottie Reynolds, of Water Gap,

WRIGLEYS

For mother, father, the boys and girls. It's the sweet for all ages—at work or play.

When you're nervous or tired, see how it refreshes!

The Flavor Lasts

WRIGLEYS DOUBLE MINT CHEWING GUM

WRIGLEYS JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM

WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT CHEWING GUM

SEALD TIGHT-KEPT RIGHT

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS OF NEWS

Coal News.
Development of coal lands in West Kentucky, will be undertaken in the near future by the Earlston Coal Company. No time will be lost in driving an entry and in going ahead with the construction of an up-to-date plant, including tipples. The company will find it necessary to build a conveyor across Tug River in order to reach the West Virginia side, from which side of the river coal will be shipped by rail.

Holdings of Rogers Brothers. of Pikeville, Ky., and others on Turkey Creek just across Tug river from West Williamson will be developed at an early date, this being indicated by the presence of surveying parties in that section. Before much development work can be undertaken, however, it will be necessary to bridge Tug River at the mouth of Turkey Creek. This is to be followed it is understood, by the construction of several miles of railroad up Turkey Creek so as to make coal deposits on that stream accessible.

A deal equating in magnitude the purchase of the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal Company by M. A. Hanna & Company is that which is now appearing certain is being consummated for the purchase of the extensive holdings, mines, plants, etc., of the Pond Creek Coal Company by the Solvay Company, for the sum approximately of \$6,000,000, it is understood. Color is lent to the belief that such a deal is pending because of the fact that a complete inventory is being made of the Pond Creek plants. The annual production of the Pond Creek Coal Co. is approximately 1,000,000 tons, produced at eleven different mines. The company has been operating mines for the last nine years or since 1911 and has been successful in its operations.—Huntington Herald Dispatch.

Will Be Freed.

Because the man from whom it is claimed she stole \$380 is dead, Millie Blankenship, 23, held on a grand larceny charge in the Cabell county jail will be freed. The man who alleged the Blankenship girl had robbed him of his roll was John K. Breaties, 28, a native of Greece, and formerly a merchant of Williamson, W. Va. He was asphyxiated Dec. 15, in a New York hotel, by artificial gas.

Killed by Horse.

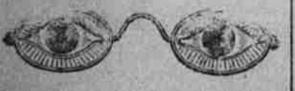
Charleston, W. Va.—J. W. Alderson, 57, of Hinton, former member of the West Virginia legislature representing Summers county, was killed by being thrown from a horse. He had been on a mountain near Belleport reservoir, and returning home was thrown from his horse and his skull fractured. He died shortly afterwards. He was a member of the legislature from 1914 to 1916.

Hospital for Kenova.

The Glenwood Inn, at Kenova, has been sold for use as a sanitarium to the newly organized Williams Sanitarium Company, with authorized capital of \$200,000, of which Prof. H. A. Williams, of Huntington, is the principal stockholder. Remodeling of the building to convert it into a hospital will begin at once.

\$105,922 TO KENTUCKIANS.

Two hundred and forty-three checks, amounting to \$105,922, have been mailed to Kentuckians by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for the week ending December 31.



The Important Thing

in fitting glasses is to correctly diagnose the defects of vision. Without correct diagnosis the proper remedy cannot be determined.

We are not merely merchandizing glasses. We have something for sale besides lenses and mountings—and that something is SERVICE. Our oculist is a registered physician and is prepared to render you the very service indicated by your eye-symptoms.

LAKE POLAN, M. D.
HUNTINGTON OPTICAL CO.
324 9th Street Huntington, W. Va.

CATLETTSBURG

Mr. Cole Improved.

A few days ago Will Cole of East Fork, a prominent farmer, was returning home from this city when his horse fell, throwing him and falling on him, breaking his leg in two places. He was brought back here to the office of Dr. Chandler who set the bones. Mr. Cole is a prominent and wealthy citizen and has many friends who will be delighted to learn of his rapid improvement.

Will Return to Camp Pike.

Major and Mrs. R. O. Poaze and pretty little daughter, Florence Brown, will leave here Thursday returning to Camp Pike, Ark., where Major Poaze is stationed in discharge of duties in the United States army.

S. J. Rose, special agent of the C. & O., states that he has a value in his possession supposed to be the property of Newton Collinsworth. It was left on Big Sandy train No. 37, between Louisa and this city on January 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pinson, who have been shopping in Cincinnati, and visiting their son, W. J. Pinson, who is a student in the law department of the State University at Lexington, passed through Sunday returning to their home at Pikeville.

Hon. Charles Kjaehou who is suffering from a fractured hip, is getting along very nicely at this time at his home on Oakland avenue.

Charles Bowles who has been looking after business here, has returned to his home at Pikeville.

W. V. Bartram, of Gillette, Wyoming, was visiting his brother, Dr. J. B. Bartram, of Ashland, for a few days. He left for Staunton, Va.

E. L. Walter, cashier of the First National Bank of Jenkins, has been in Ashland the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McGuire, while visiting Mrs. Walter and their new daughter, who are at the Kings Daughters' hospital. The daughter was born Jan. 10.

WEBBVILLE

The wedding bells have been ringing in our town very much since Christmas. The following are the couples married: Mr. Fred Duncan and Miss Belvia Green; Mr. Cecil Banks and Dora Harless; Mr. Leonard Fraley and Clara Sparks. And Mr. James Smith surprised his many friends by bringing home a bride Tuesday night—Miss Ruth Shepherd, of Hubbardtown, W. Va. Mrs. Smith was born and raised here and her father moved to Hubbardtown almost a year ago, and we now welcome her back to her home town.

Mrs. D. J. Thompson has returned from Wilmore, Ky., where she took her daughter Irene to attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lang and family left Monday for Oxford, Ohio, where he has bought a farm.

Dr. L. G. Nickells and family will soon move to Grayson, where he has bought property. We are sorry to lose them as they are good neighbors.

Mrs. James Smith and Ruby Smith were calling on Mrs. Leah Shepherd Saturday afternoon.

H. F. Black and family are spending a few days with his mother at Grayson.

Mrs. Louisa Shortridge, who has been very ill for some time, is now improving.

Archie Hicks has returned from Huntington, W. Va., and says "there's no place like Webbville."

Miss Judea Hicks was calling on Mrs. Mart Kazee Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith and Miss Ruby Smith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Shepherd.

DEWS OF EVE

No More Gentle Than "Cascarets" for the Liver, Bowels

It is just as needless as it is dangerous to take violent or nasty cathartics. Nature provides no shock-absorbers for your liver and bowels against calomel, harsh pills, sickening oil and salts. Cascarets give quick relief without injury from Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Gas and Sick Headache. Cascarets work while you sleep, removing the toxins, poisons and sour, indigestible waste without griping or inconvenience. Cascarets regulate by strengthening the bowel muscles. They cost so little too.