



If you will call and inspect this wagon you will be pleased.

It Takes the Bain to Stand the Strain

The motto of the makers of the Bain wagon has been since 1852 "the best that can be made." In order to do this the construction must be perfect.

There is more good heavy bracing in the right spot than any other farm wagon on the market. The hubs, rims and spokes are of selected white oak soaked in boiling linseed oil. The tires are set by hand, heated all around in the good old fashion way. They are painted with 5 coats of Orange mineral paint.

It is not the cheapest wagon but the **Best**. Call and see for yourself.

The Stark Vehicle Co.

Over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars Paid in Claims During 1919
Twenty-one Years of Continuous Growth

Financial Statement of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.

At the Close of Business December 31st, 1919

INCOME	
Balance Brought Forward, January 1, 1919	\$ 395,487.00
Premiums	1,224,541.69
Rents, Interest, etc.	42,497.93
Total	\$1,662,527.28
GROSS ASSETS	
Real Estate and Loans on Real Estate	\$ 106,025.47
Book Value of Bonds and Stocks	452,380.00
War Savings Stamps	842.00
Loans on Company's Policies	9,571.75
Cash in Office and Banks	52,991.68
Bills Receivable and Agents' Balance	1,808.77
Accrued Interest and Rents	7,500.03
Market Value of Real Estate and Stock Over Book Value	29,000.00
Net Amount of Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	97,433.33
Furniture, Fixtures, Safes, etc.	17,382.29
Total	\$774,935.32
DEDUCT ASSETS NOT ADMITTED	
Supplies and Printed Matter	\$ 2,400.00
Furniture and Fixtures	14,982.29
Bills Receivable	1,808.77
Admitted Assets	\$255,744.32
DISBURSEMENTS	
Sick and Death Claims and All Other Payments to Policyholders	\$401,240.66
Commissions	445,577.87
War Tax and All Other Taxes and Fees	26,784.64
Medical Examination Fees	69,434.00
Salaries, Postage, Printing and All Other Expenses	95,879.14
Ledger Assets December 31, 1919	623,619.67
Total	\$1,662,527.28
LIABILITIES	
Net Reserve	\$ 615,405.00
Claims for Death Losses	1,321.00
Interest Paid in Advance	186.42
Premiums Paid in Advance	2,501.50
Medical Examination Fees	3,864.50
Estimated Amount for Federal and Other Taxes	16,000.00
Total	\$639,278.42
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	\$116,465.84
Total	\$755,744.26

The Largest Negro Life Insurance Company in the World

W. B. Greene, Agent, Abbeville, S. C.
L. F. Rhodes, Agent, Abbeville, S. C.

CULT HUNGRERS AMID THE SNOW

New York, March 6.—(Special).—The claims of Sir Oliver Lodge to knowledge gained through mediums of a life hereafter, an experience on which he bases much of his writing on immortality, are without reasonable foundation, in the opinion of James H. Leuba, professor of psychology at Bryn Mawr College. Prof. Leuba is the man who a few years ago caused much comment by the publication of a book on immortality, in which he showed that college professors in increasing numbers are doubting the existence of a future life.

After criticizing Sir Oliver Lodge's deductions from his psychic experiences Prof. Leuba was led to inquire if it were not possible that in older age the critical faculties are not weakened so that a man may retain his technical ability but be deficient in critical analysis.

"None of the communications received from the other world has ever risen to a dignity that should characterize the sayings of the men the medium pretends to interpret," said Prof. Leuba. "I can refer you to something which I have prepared for the Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, which I think casts some doubt on the value of these spiritual revelations." I said in that:

"Real and unusual phenomena, readily explicable through spirits while the belief in their existence was unshaken, grows mysterious in the extreme as soon as that simple form of explanation becomes open to suspicion. Scepticism regarding the existence of spirits led, in 1882 to the foundation of the Society for Psychological Research. (Of which Sir Oliver Lodge is president.)

"The outcome of the work of the society with regard to the physical phenomena may be conservatively summed up as the establishment of the improbability of there being anything in them but conscious or unconscious fraud—unconscious when the medium performs while in a trance. The greatest achievement of the physical researchers is the well nigh unquestionable demonstration of occasional communication between two persons without any known intermediary.

"There is another class of phenomena—revolutionary hypothesis. But who will venture to formulate the test which will mark particular messages as not within the possibly known to some one living anywhere on the globe?

"The telepathic hypothesis of spirit messages receives support from the unexpected meaningfulness of the 'revelations' made by the alleged spirits regarding their state and the circumstances of their existence. They have been fairly eloquent; yet none of them, not even those from whom much could have been expected have revealed anything at all. More significant than the insignificance of their remarks concerning the other life is the pertinacious effort of these alleged spirits to avoid answering the many and pointed questions addressed to them on that subject.

"From Richard Hodgson, the late secretary of the Society of Psychological Research, nothing enlightening has been learned, despite his haste in giving sign of his existence. Of trifling incidents which may be useful in establishing his identity he has talked abundantly; but, when questioned concerning the circumstances of his existence, he either dived or excused himself clumsily and departed. Frederick Myers and William James have been equally disappointing.

"It has been urged that the spirits may find it difficult to work the muscular mechanism of the medium; a disembodied soul may be inefficient in the matter of bodily control; he may also be for a time not fully conscious and muddled. The fact is, however, that spirits do communicate many things; it takes volumes to record their utterances! The difficulties are apparently of such peculiar nature that nothing concerning the other life, and only things that have taken place on this earth, transpire.

"Why are the things picked out always trifling, meaningless or ridiculous? To this pertinent question no satisfactory answer has ever been given. The limitation of knowledge of the alleged spirits to earthly facts points to an earthly origin of the

medium's information. "And to those who regard the results of the Society for Psychological Research as proving survival, they must admit that no amount of optimism and ingenuity in explanation can hide the repulsiveness of such glimpses of the future life as they think they have caught and its lack of the essential features of the Christian conception. In any case then, the belief in the Christian hereafter, elaborated by humanity under the pressure of exalted desires, remains entirely unsubstantiated."

CRITICIZES LODGE'S SPIRIT VIEWS

Durham, Me., March 5.—Deserted by their leaders, who have moved to a land of plenty, five hundred members of the "Holy Ghost and Us" religious cult tonight were reported to be on the verge of starvation in their colony on the bleak, snowbound sand hill of Shiloh, just outside Lisbon Falls.

The "infidelity" of several emaciated children, who stole out of the settlement, begged food from farmers and

ate it ravenously like animals, led to the discovery of the starving condition of the colony.

The Rev. Frank M. Sanford, "Elijah" of the "Holy Ghost and Us" and his family, except one married son, have moved to Boston for the remainder of the winter, while Moses Holland, one of Sanford's chief disciples, and his family, are reported to be living in something akin to luxury on a farm at Pleasant Point, Me., overlooking Merry Meeting Bay, near Bath.

St. "Earth's Treasures" Are Spurned. Left in charge of the "Holy Ghost and Us" camp is John Sanford, son of "Elijah" Sanford and his son's wife, the daughter of Holland. The young couple are both under 22, but are rigidly enforcing one of the rules of the religion, "Lay not up for yourselves the treasures of the earth."

This rule is said to have been responsible for the present famine in the camp, as its observance prevented the members from storing a winter's supply of food.

Elders Tupper and Gleason are said to be the only older members of the governing circle who remained in camp and they are subordinate to young Sanford and his wife.

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 6.—A conspiracy to reduce the price of low grade cotton was charged against five widely known cotton brokers in a petition filed in behalf of the State of Georgia in federal district court here late today.

The petition seeks a restraining order under the Sherman law to prohibit carrying out what it asserts was an illegal agreement entered into here February 28, to affect the price of grades below that of middling cotton. It claims that it was planned to reduce the lower grades more than an average of two cents a pound.

The petition was filed by J. J. Brown, commissioner of agriculture, and L. B. Jackson, director of the state bureau of markets. Hearing was set for March 20.

The concerns named as defendants in the petition are George H. McFadden and Brothers; The Latham, Bradshaw Cotton Company; Anderson, Clayton and Company; The Howard-Taylor Company, and the Strickland Jordan Company. Most of the firms have offices here and in New York.

Engraved Cards and Invitations—The Press and Banner Co.

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NOTHING is too small for our consideration — nothing is left undone in assuring every customer of complete satisfaction when he comes to us for clothes. A satisfied customer is the best customer and we work constantly to that end.

The House of Kuppenheimer, too, knows that success and achievement rest on

diligent attention to small things as well as large. You'll know what we mean when you see the Kuppenheimer good clothes we are now showing. Advance Spring suits for men and young men; New fabrics; new patterns, the finest workmanship.

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