

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT IN AMERICA A GREAT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

Just as a state wide prohibition became a necessity in order properly to enforce village, township and county prohibition and just as national prohibition was essential to protect the states in the enforcement of their state-wide prohibition laws, so today successful and complete enforcement of National Prohibition in America is dependant upon the cooperation of other nations. No nation in this day and age liveth to itself. Modern inventions, such as the telegraph, the wireless, the automobile and the airplane, have brought the remotest sections of the world into closer contact than ever before. New York and Chicago a century ago.

The United States government has enacted national prohibition. Across our international border line however on every side and in every direction are located other countries protecting in varying degrees, the beverage liquor traffic which America has prohibited. The bootlegger who is a criminal on the American side of the international border, may be a respectable business man just across the boundary. Under the protection of the law of the country just across the boundary, the international bootlegger may plan and carry forward operations for the defeat of prohibition in America.

The National boundary line between the United States and Canada is 5,500 miles in length. That which separates Mexico from the United States is 3,714 miles in length. The Atlantic coast line extends for 5,500 miles, the Gulf coast line for 4,000 miles, and the Pacific coast line for 2,500 miles. The total international boundary line of the United States of America therefore is 17,714 miles in length. With hundreds of thousands of international national boundaries, it is not surprising that the bootlegger who is a criminal on the American side of the international border, may be a respectable business man just across the boundary.

It is not surprising that the bootlegger who is a criminal on the American side of the international border, may be a respectable business man just across the boundary. Under the protection of the law of the country just across the boundary, the international bootlegger may plan and carry forward operations for the defeat of prohibition in America. The National boundary line between the United States and Canada is 5,500 miles in length. That which separates Mexico from the United States is 3,714 miles in length. The Atlantic coast line extends for 5,500 miles, the Gulf coast line for 4,000 miles, and the Pacific coast line for 2,500 miles. The total international boundary line of the United States of America therefore is 17,714 miles in length.

American Prohibition of necessity will be a definitely important factor in the international adjustments that are bound to occur during the next few years. American statesmen and the statesmen of other countries of the world of necessity will be compelled to recognize the importance and significance of the fact that the liquor traffic is a world traffic, that its activities are increasingly becoming international, and that the only solution for such a problem must be of necessity one of world wide proportions. Enforcement of Prohibition, even within the borders of the United States of America, is therefore a very live, immediate and imperative international problem. American Issue.

NEGRO SAYS HE KILLED NORTH CAROLINA FARMER

Confessing according to the police the murder of John Sutton, a farmer of Kinston, N. C., James Miller, alias James Smith, a negro farmer, said he fired up in a police station at Baltimore awaiting action by the North Carolina authorities.

The negro who was arrested last Wednesday as a suspicious character, made his confession after four days' incessant grilling by the police. He said that one night last September, while driving a wagon on a lonely road, he was halted by Sutton and another white man known to him only as "Cy" who were in an automobile. Sutton accused him of stealing corn and ordered "Cy" to summon the police. The farmer then drew a revolver, on which he seized the negro, who drew a revolver and fired several shots into Sutton's body.

The negro, the police said, admitted the theft of the corn, and stated that when accosted by Sutton he had 18 gallons of whisky hidden under hay in his wagon.

SAYS PROHIBITION IS TOTTERING TO FALL

"Every day in every way" prospects for modification of the dry laws are becoming "better and better." W. H. Stayton, founder and executive head of the association against the prohibition amendment, declared in a statement issued Tuesday on the eve of the birthday of "so-called prohibition in this country." "After three years of unsteady reign, old king prohibition is fast tottering to a fall," he said, and "there are most encouraging evidences of a change in sentiment."

BOONE SENIOR B. Y. P. U.

Sunday evening at six o'clock January 21, we have a Doctrinal Meeting. The Bible and Its Place in Christianity. Lets step over into Brazil just for a few moments, all over Brazil there are villages that have come into being because of a wood-crozier raised over the spot where some one died or a crime was committed. Such a cross becomes the object of reverence, then some wonderful story is told about it, and it is not long before it is decorated with ribbons and surrounded by wooden and wax joints which the devotees leave as they make their promises to some saint. Speculation begins and the Catholic Church reaps its harvest. With the coming of pilgrims to worship at the shrine small huts are built, and so it goes on until a village springs up. The story is told as follows: Several years ago two men another in the woods and, as is customary, they railed a board across the tree against which he fell. Nothing more was thought about it until two years ago, when a clearing was being made for the purpose of planting seed. Then the tree was discovered with the board already nearly covered with bark. It looked like a cross upside down. The proprietor soon decided upon a scheme, had a larger clearing made and proclaimed its fictitious virtues to the world. The pilgrims soon began to arrive to the business was established. With the harvest of money the Catholic church became envious, and not being able to get possession of the cross, threatened to destroy it. But it still stands and is flourishing more than ever, and the Catholics are thus defeated at their own game of hoodwinking the people by superstitious stories.

Rev. Adrian Bernard, had just finished four services, which were held in the city of Rio Largo, Alagoas, when the pastor of the parish showed his fear of the light, and he scattered handbills saying that the cause having failed on his previous visit to convert the people was in their hands and now he was warning them of the danger. Despite his efforts the meeting was a success and several people became interested in the gospel and baptism. Nine people are now waiting baptism among them being the vicar-major of the city. After Bernard left Rio Largo the priest showed his hate and also his gross ignorance. He first organized a possession which he called a Via Sacra, in this he led his faithful to the door of the Baptist church where they all knelt while he made some hortatory remarks with a view to convert the protestants, but those who had been converted, sang him out so his meeting was a failure. The following Sunday while the converted ones were in their homes he organized another band which ended in the Bible-burning. He gathered as many Bibles and testaments as he could and burned them in front of the Baptist church. He still continued his campaign against the Book. If anyone went there selling the Bible, he would follow him around and get as many as he could and burn them. The Romanism is the same every where. She does not like the book. If the Roman hierarchy could she would burn every Bible in the United States. I thank God she can't.

Dear friends is not this enough to show you how bad we need young christian workers, the world is calling you, wont you say here am I, take me.

Don't expect someone else to crank you, to explain or tell you all you should know. The world needs men with self-starters, so begin in the B. Y. P. U.

HERMAN WILCOX

LIGHTS

(By Burton Braley)

Mountains have mighty magic, the sea has a wondrous lure, And the spell of the desert-places is a spell that will lure endure. But deep in the hearts of the city-bred is a love to go out to pen. For the lights, the lights of the city, that welcome them home again.

Though the sons of the roaring city shall roam to the ends of the earth, Straining in work and battle, idling in love and mirth;

As the darkness falls about them, they shall peer across the skies, For the lights of the city, to gladden their homesick eyes.

And they in their sleep shall vision the glamorous streets that glow, With the lamps of ten thousand motor cars that scurry to and fro.

And the flare and the glare of the blazing signs where the rushing crowd goes by, In the lights, the lights of the city, that flaunt against the sky.

When once the wonder grips you, you shall no more be free; They wield enchantment greater than mountains, waste, or sea,

Though you wonder the wild world over to the furthest haunts of men, The lights, the lights of the city, shall summon you home again.

FOR SALE: New 5 room house and 3 1-2 acres of land adjoining the property of Mr. John E. Brown, one mile west of Boone. It is situated on the Boone Trail highway. A very piece of property indeed, if you are interested see or write, 2t-12-p JACK GRIMES, Boone, N. C.

PROPOSED DRUG LAW TO CAUSE HOT FIGHT

Statewide interest promises to develop in the legislative fight of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical association to govern the sale of medicines in stores, other than drug stores and present indications are that the North Carolina Merchants association, which has druggists and general merchants as members, may be forced to enter the fight with sentiment divided.

Several general merchant, members of the State Merchants' association, it is understood, have already wired J. Paul Leonard, of Statesville, state secretary, to protect their interests, as they feel that a ban on the sale of medicines by general stores as heretofore is one of the most drastic legislative fights yet inaugurated in the general assembly affecting practically every grocery store in the state.

John A. Goode, president of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical association declared today that the fight to govern the sale of patent medicines in general stores dated back to 1876, when it was launched by the National Pharmaceutical association and the legislative program is not directed at the sale of household remedies, although it is admitted that the bill would prohibit the sale of these medicines in stores located within five miles of a drug store.

It is predicted by several interested in the fight that it will be hotly contested on the floor of the senate, and another fight would be the result on the measure should it reach the house. Sentiment is divided as to the outcome of the bill, and druggists and general merchants each claim they will be victorious in the fight, although it is generally admitted that it may cause a break in the ranks of the North Carolina Merchants' association, which, it is declared, can it afford to enter the fight, as members are arrayed on each side of the legislative front.

The Devil's First Visit To a Fourth Class Postoffice. The devil came up to the earth one day. And straight to the post-office wended his way. Just as the patrons had gathered around To ask for the mail they expected from town.

Now the devil a postoffice never had seen. For in his dominions no office had been; So with no other purpose than to gain his desire The devil came up to the earth to inquire.

Soon a patron stepped up with a visage quite grave, And pronounced the postmaster a fool and a knave; And the devil 'tis said, was really amused To hear the postmaster so roundly abused.

Another approached and in tones cold and hard Inquired for mail from Montgomery & Ward. No; nothing today, the poor man replied. And if words could have killed he would surely have died.

An angular lady just then took the floor An inquired for mail from the Charles William store. Also from Gable's and Sears-Roebuck, too; Then cursed the postmaster because it hadn't come through.

They gumbled and groused and quarreled so long, 'Twas hard to distinguish the right from the wrong. Concluding he'd heard quite enough of the fuss, The devil retired and soliloquized thus:

"Now if half that they told that postmaster be true, The devil 'tis plain, has been robbed of his due. I am satisfied now—I can easily tell That this bunch would ruin the morals of hell.

They're worried and heckled that postmaster's brain, Till I'm almost convinced that he's going insane. They've cursed him and called him most every thing bad, And if they continue they'll soon drive him mad.

"They puzzled the man with their villainous cavil, And I'm free to confess that they puzzled the devil. My agents were right to let that crowd alone, If I had them they'd soon bound me out of my throne."

IRA B. FORREST.

Messick, Va.

The snow has come flying down; The earth is a carpet, white. It comes crossways, it comes Longways, flying all 'round, Like a bird wounded in its flight, Trying to keep off the ground.

Snow, beautiful snow! It ameliorates, it evaporates, And comes back in the Spring, To tincture Sunshine On the growing grain. On the growing grain.

—Dr. W. R. Butler

TODAY'S STYLES RANGE BACK TO OLD EGYPTIANS

Woman's dress will never approach the uniform type of the man's dress, declared Madame Jeanne Paquin, founder of chief owner of one of the oldest of the Paris houses, who has just rounded out her 33rd year as fashion leader and maker of dresses for those who would appear beautiful.

"The styles of today range back to those worn by the Egyptians, such as I saw once on the mummies of the now sunken island of Philae," said Madame Paquin.

"If we admit that dressing a beautiful woman is an art, then it follows that this art changes as other arts. One cause of such changes lies in social conditions.

"The reason to season changes come from the fact that fashion creators wish to continue to create. I for instance, as soon as I have completed a creation, wish to pass to something different. I can't help it. It is the creative instinct I obey.

"There can for two reasons never be a set, uniform style for women, so long as women wish to be beautiful and men wish to have them so.

"The feminist movement means death to women's beauty, and for this reason it can never succeed in France. Our women wish to appear beautiful, our men approve of their desire, and, within their means, are willing to pay the bill."

When it is pointed out to Madame Paquin that her own success in business was used as an argument for the feminist movement, she objected energetically:

"Whatever success I have had was due in large part to my husband. My mother insisted that as a girl I should learn a trade, to have as a weapon in life. I studied millinery and when I was married at 19, my husband and I decided to take up that line. He knew little about it, but he had a good business head. Without that I never would have succeeded. Women are too careful. They need somebody to push them to execution. Boldness is largely responsible for American success."

"The great tragedy of a woman's life," she continued, "often is that she is not good looking. I have known of many of these tragedies.

"Behind the smiling exterior of the rich or the highly-placed woman, the fear of growing old, of not looking well, has hundreds of times brought them to me in tears.

"No, so long as a woman is a woman, she will wish to be beautiful, and just as long will there be changes in styles."

GIRL HOPES FATHER WILL PAY THE SUPREME PENALTY

Stating that she fully realized the seriousness of the charge which she has brought against her father, and that she knew of the penalty that would be exacted upon conviction, and hoped that it would be, the 15-year old daughter of D. C. Winston, a farmer who lives near Wendell, under indictment for rape last Friday discussed the affair fully and freely.

A preliminary hearing was accorded Winston, at which time he was bound over, without bail, to Superior court on two charges, committing rape upon his daughter and carrying a concealed weapon, a razor.

The girl, who was to have been married on the day following the alleged assault, took the stand herself and related the story in detail. The crime, according to her testimony, was committed on Friday night, but the girl made no complaint until the following Sunday, when she reported it to the mother of her fiancé. Since the affair her marriage has taken place.

A mob was formed Monday night and Winston was taken from his home by the mob and given a severe whipping. He was found the following morning stripped of all clothing and in a severely bruised condition. He was arrested and taken to jail at Raleigh, where he has remained since Winston waived examination and was bound over to Superior court without making any statement.

As no bruises or other signs of an assault were found upon the girl, much doubt has been expressed by people in Winston's neighborhood as to the absolute sincerity of the girl in accusing her father of the crime.

An interview with several people closely connected with the Winston family reveal the facts that they were of the opinion that the farmer's daughter, in retaliation for a whipping her father had given her, and as an excuse so she could leave home and marry, brought about the serious charge.

With the exception of drinking, Winston proved a good character, and has been a hard working farmer.

FIRE DRIVES GUESTS FROM CENTRAL HOTEL AT SHELBY

SHELBY, Jan. 15.—When fire broke out in the basement of the Central Hotel here tonight at 10:30, the 150 guests were forced to flee into the streets, many of them scantily attired. However, no one was injured, and the damage to the hotel is estimated tonight to be about \$1,000.

The hotel was crowded when the fire alarm sounded and smoke soon spread throughout the guest rooms. The fire department quickly responded and within a short time the blaze was under control. The guests returned to their rooms after the fire was extinguished.

POTATOES AS A MONEY CROP

I, being one of the victims of the Certified Seed Potato Growers of this year, wish to tell you how I made five acres succeed as a money crop.

I bought 40 bushels of certified seed from Farmers' Federation for \$98.58. Fertilizer cost \$90, and spray and spray mixture \$50, making a total of \$238.58. I sold 500 bushels of graded potatoes for \$750 and kept the smaller ones for home consumption.

I wish to point out a few simple rules I observed in growing these potatoes: (1) I prepared potato ground early by turning under a good crop of clover and land well covered with manure; (2) plowed early and deep; (3) used high grade fertilizer; (4) planted early; (5) cultivated and sprayed often.

I found that spraying kept the vines healthy, insects away and blight disease off until potatoes were well formed. I know that it pays to spray not only for certified seed but for local market. You get a larger, smoother potato free from scab, black rot, etc.

To get the early local market grade your potatoes, demand a market price and get it. When I started selling this summer I had no trouble getting \$4.50 a barrel among the leading grocery men, restaurants, and hotels for they were buying from South Carolina a much inferior potato to mine for the same price and more.

In less than two weeks I began to see the need of more co-operation. My neighbors began taking their potatoes in (which were just as good as mine) and selling them for \$3.00 to \$3.75 per barrel which was lower than the market demanded at the time. I had made up my mind not to sell for less than \$4.00 per barrel and I did not.

ROY C. CROWELL, Chandler, N. C. Farm Federation News.

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

Some new view of our race not generally accepted views in regard to the first discoverer of America were presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting in Cambridge last week by Dr. Roland B. Dixon of Harvard University, who held numerous races at different times had crossed over from Asia by way of the Bering straits, and that among them were some black or negroes. His paper made a stir in the anthropological section, and did not pass uncontroverted.

His theory is based upon the measurement of tens of thousands of skulls, both those of Indians of the present day and those of their remote predecessors; the formation of the nasal bones was much used in these investigations. That there was an ancient connection between Asiatic and American life has long been conjectured, and is now generally credited, but the prevailing view is that the American Indians are a single race, allied most closely to the Mongoloid people of northern Asia.

Against this Dr. Dixon sets the view that the Indians, if a race at all, are a highly-mixed race, and that probably the mixture was never complete, some tribes retreating before new waves of migration representing a different and more powerful or more numerous stock. The Eskimo of Greenland he regards as the survivors of a early migration of an Asiatic stock closely related to the Nordic type, which after crossing the straits was driven by new invaders to the very margin of the continent. Similar survivals he finds among the mountain tribes of South America. In his opinion these Caucasian elements came first and may be considered the first Americans, and were followed by a wave of negroes who left their mark on the prevailing type. But other waves of widely-diverse character followed in the course of centuries, with the result that instead of being a pure race the Indians are a composite of many of the races of the old world.

Although Dr. Dixon's critics did not undertake on the spot to controvert his theory in detail, both Dr. Franz and Columbia University and Dr. Ales Bodilka of the United States national museum at Washington expressed skepticism, declaring that such far reaching conclusions could not safely be drawn from the measurement of skulls. A prolonged and searching discussion of the new theory may be looked for, and the problem is one of the most interesting with anthropology has to deal.

That migration from Asia to America occurred is certain, it would be of great interest to know when and why it ceased. Asia might have poured its hordes across Bering straits by the million; if that had happened America would have had a very different history.

SOLDIERS TO BRING GERMAN WIVES HOME

American soldiers who have married German girls and who have been ordered to return home from the Rhineland, will be able to bring their wives with them although the women are not, under the new law, citizens of the United States until they have taken out naturalization papers.

About 67,000 immigrants from Germany can be admitted to the United States annually under the new immigration laws, and records show that on Dec. 1, only 48,000 had come in. That makes it possible for 19,000 more to enter before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

NORTH CAROLINA SETS THE NATION A PACE IN ROAD WORK

Probably the most glowing tribute ever paid North Carolina by an out-of-the-state journal is that appearing in the last issue of the Manufacturer's Record dealing with the State's wonderful road building program. Not only does Editor Richard H. Edwards praise the forwardness of the people of North Carolina for their progress in roads, but also for their advancement in educational activities, and in the law-abiding character of its citizenship. The energy of the people of North Carolina sets a standard, says the Record, which few states in the Union have ever been able to surpass.

In addition to the editorial quoted, the Record also carries another article covering five pages, dealing in detail with the road program in North Carolina. It is illustrated, with pictures of road scenes taken from all over the state. The entire issue of the Record is given over to the importance of good highways and the telling of the story of what highways mean for the advancement of humanity. The article in the Record says:

"With \$120,000,000 going into the building of highways through state, county and federal co-operation as told elsewhere in this issue, North Carolina in proportion to its population and wealth is, we believe, taking the lead far and away over every other state in the union. The building of these highways saved North Carolina from much of the business depression that existed elsewhere. It stirred the ambition of the state. It stimulated the people. It created employment at a time when employment was essential.

And so this good old North state has been pushing forward regardless of the bad times with an energy that sets a standard which few states in the Union have ever been able to surpass. Its work should be an inspiration to every other state. Moreover, there are other features connected with the progress and prosperity of North Carolina as evinced in its wonderful road building program which may well cause the nation to pause and study.

"Probably no state in the Union is at the present time surpassing North Carolina in material and educational progress. It is doing marvelous things outside of its road building campaign; and in the study of these facts it should be remembered that North Carolina stands at the bottom of the list as to foreign population and has only seven-tenths of one per cent of foreign stock. Its progress is not halted by the lack of foreign immigration as many people are claiming that the progress of other sections is halted. North Carolina finds full employment for its own people, and it asks no help from foreign immigration. It is proving to the nation that abounding prosperity can prevail and that progress, which stimulate the nation, is feasible without depending upon the foreigner.

North Carolina is building schools and colleges and universities with amazing activity. Its cotton mill development has been one of the marvels of the age. It ranks as one of the greatest furniture producing centers of the country. Indeed, it has a wide and every increasing variety of industries, created, managed, and financed mainly by local people and local money. In doing this work it lifts up the standard, and it challenges every other state in the Union to match the growth; and the whole of its growth is largely typified and measured by the tremendous and unprecedented road building campaign which that state is carrying on.

There is another feature in connection with North Carolina's wonderful progress which should command attention. It is one of the most law-abiding states in the Union, and always has been. No state in the Union, we think, surpasses North Carolina in that respect. Its law-abiding qualities are indicated in the fact that during the past year there was not a single lynching in North Carolina, though there were five each in Arkansas and Florida and to their everlasting disgrace eleven in Georgia, and nine in Mississippi, with Texas leading with eighteen.

Whatever the mob law which finds expression through lynching prevails there is a spirit of lawlessness which lessens the moral backbone of the people, breaks down every sense of moral responsibility, lessens the sovereignty of the state and lessens its progress in material as well as in educational things.

All honor, then, to North Carolina, which has done so marvelously well in material progress and which had not a single lynching in 1922 to blacken its fair name! May its example in this respect, as in highway building, school expansion, church construction and all other good things, be followed by all other states of the Union.—Gastonia Gazette.

DR. ALFRED W. DULA EYE SPECIALIST TO SEE BETTER SEE DULA 17 Year's Experience The Best Equipment Obtainable. Glasses Fitted Exclusively MARTIN BLOCK, LENOIR, N. C. If you get it from DULA, It's All Right. WATCH PAPER FOR DATES.