

THE SIXTY THIRD CONGRESS DID THINGS

In reviewing the work of the Sixty-third Congress which finished its work last week, the Winston Journal gives a statement of its accomplishments.

The Journal says:

"This has been a Congress that did things. When it started work two years ago a definite program of achievement was planned. That program was followed as closely as possible. The Democratic party had promised the people of this Nation certain things, and upon the strength of these promises had been returned to power by a majority of the popular vote unprecedented. The Sixty-third Congress has seen to it that these promises were kept. It has done its work well and North Carolina is justly proud that those who did most, perhaps, to carry out this fine program were the men who are serving this great State in Congress—Simmons and Overman in the Senate and Kitchin and Webb in the House.

"The Sixty-third Congress is entitled to distinction also because it has been in almost continuous regular session. It was called in special session to take up the tariff revision on April 7, 1913. The special session lasted to December 1 of that year and merged into the regular session beginning the same day. The regular session lasted from December 1, 1913, to October 2, 1914. The last short session began December 7, 1914.

In all that time Congress has been busy on important bills. The most important legislation enacted by the Sixty-third Congress includes the following:

The general tariff act of October 3, 1913.

The Federal reserve act creating a banking and currency system.

The war revenue act of October 22, 1914.

The Alaskan railroad act authorizing the President to locate, construct and operate a railroad system in Alaska.

The act for admission of foreign built ships to American registry.

The war risk insurance act.

The measure for repeal of free tolls through the Panama Canal, for American coastwise ships.

The Trade Commission law.

The Clayton anti-trust act.

The Seaman's bill which is now before the President.

Many other measures of less importance have been passed. The immigration bill including the literacy test was passed but vetoed by President Wilson. It failed of passage over the veto.

Foreign affairs have compelled much attention. The Mexican situation has come in for no end of discussion. Congress backed up the action of the administration in sending an expedition to Vera Cruz.

Since the European war much of the legislation has been shaped in consequence of it. The ratification of the arbitration treaties has been a feature of this Congress. The failure of the Nicaraguan and Colombian treaties is disappointing to the State Department.

The present short session has seen little important general legislation. The great struggle over the ship purchase bill developing into one of the most remarkable of Senate filibusters was the feature. The seaman's bill was passed. Most of the general legislation mapped out for passage early in the session failed. Appropriations, as is usual in a short session, occupied most of the attention. This Congress has appropriated about 2,200,000,000—a little over a "billion-dollar Congress" annually.

In a brief review, as we have given here, of the work of Congress, it will readily be seen that no time has been wasted except in the short session that closed yesterday. And this time was wasted because of the Republican filibuster against the ship purchase bill. This is the only important measure that the country wanted and failed to receive at the hands of the Democratic administration in

Washington. For this failure the Republican, and not the Democratic, party will have to answer to the people."

THE ANTI-JUG BILL

Complete Text of the Act Which Finally Passed the Legislature and is now a Law.

The following is the Anti-Jug law which finally passed the assembly and is now a law:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to ship, transport, carry or deliver, in any manner or by any means whatever, for hire or otherwise in any one package or at any time from any point within or without this State to any person, firm, or corporation in this State, any spirituous or vinous liquors or intoxicating bitters in a quantity greater than one quart, or any malt liquors in a quantity greater than five gallons; and it shall be unlawful for any spirituous or vinous liquors or intoxicating bitters so shipped, transported, carried or delivered in any one package to be contained in more than one receptacle.

"Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, at any one time or in any one package to receive at a point within the State of North Carolina for his or her use or for the use of any person, firm, or corporation, or for any other purpose any spirituous or vinous liquors or intoxicating bitters in a quantity greater than one quart, or any malt liquors in a quantity greater than five gallons: Provided that the provisions of section 1, 2, and 3 shall not apply to the receipt by a common carrier for transportation to a point in another State where delivery is not forbidden by the laws of such State.

"Section 4. That words 'malt liquors' as used in this act shall be construed to include only such malt liquors as contain not to exceed five percentum of alcohol and any malt liquors containing more than five percentum of alcohol shall be held to be 'spirituous liquors' within the meaning of this act.

"Section 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to order in a fictitious name or in the name of another any spirituous or vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters so ordered or shipped.

"Section 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person to allow or in any way permit the use of his name in the ordering for another or the delivery to another of any spirituous or vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters.

"Section 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to serve with meals, or otherwise, any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters where any charge is made for such meal or service.

The rest of the bill applies to druggists, the use of alcohol, etc., in medicine and provisions how they shall obtain it.

NEW LIGHT ON THE PREVALENCE OF CANCER

The Director of the Census has recently announced plans which promise an important extension of our knowledge of cancer. At the suggestion of the American Society for the Control of Cancer he has ordered the publication of the mortality statistics of this disease in much fuller detail than hitherto. As soon as the 1914 returns are received from the states and cities which make up the United States Registration Area, they will be made the subject of a special cancer monograph. When the figures are subsequently published in the annual report of the Division of Vital Statistics, the deaths from cancer will be grouped under some thirty headings, instead of only seven, as heretofore. This means that the returns of deaths from malignant disease will be classified by parts and organs of the body affected, as in the standard reports of the Registrar General of England and Wales. While this change may not at first appear to be of consequence to the public, it has practical bearings that may prove of considerable importance. This detailed analysis of cancer mortality in the United States should bring out new and useful information as to the prevalence of the disease, and thereby contribute to the better understanding of its controllable features. Such a study as the Census Bureau purposes to make should also throw clearer light on the question of whether or not cancer is really increasing. The foremost authorities have repeatedly urged that this question can be scientifically answered only by studying separately the facts in regard to each of the many forms and sites of malignant disease. The last report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund again warns the public to disregard statements of the increase or decrease of cancer as a whole, but to seek light rather from comparing the figures for cancer of the stomach, cancer of the tongue, cancer of the breast, etc., for successive years. By the progressive action of the Director of the Census the detailed information as to the parts of the body affected, on which studies can be made, will now be made public for the first time in the official statistics of the United States.

Without health, genuine joy is impossible; without good digestion and regular bowel movement you cannot have health. Why neglect keeping bowels open and risk being sick and ailing? You don't have to. Take one small Dr. King's New Life Pill at night, in the morning you will have a full, free bowel movement and feel much better. Helps your appetite and digestion. Try one tonight.

HEALTH PROMOTES HAPPINESS

Without health, genuine joy is impossible; without good digestion and regular bowel movement you cannot have health. Why neglect keeping bowels open and risk being sick and ailing? You don't have to. Take one small Dr. King's New Life Pill at night, in the morning you will have a full, free bowel movement and feel much better. Helps your appetite and digestion. Try one tonight.

THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZED FOR NEIGHBORHOOD PATRIOTISM

Outline of a Method for securing Local Co-Operation in Business and Social Affairs—Ten Committees, Five for Business and Five for Social Needs.

(Weekly News Letter of United States Department of Agriculture). A scheme for the organization of rural communities for both business and social purposes is worked out in an article which is to appear in the forthcoming Year Book of the Department of Agriculture and which has already been printed in a pamphlet for the use of the Department's Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

The scheme calls for 10 committees, 5 of which are to deal with business needs and 5 with social needs. Every member of the organization is to serve on some of these committees. In addition there is to be a central or executive committee composed of the president of the organization, its secretary, its treasurer, and the chairmen of the ten other committees. This central body is to direct the general policy of the organization, raise all funds and control their expenditures. The committees that are to deal with the business interests of the community are as follows:

- 1. Committee on farm production.
2. Committee on marketing.
3. Committee on securing farm supplies.
4. Committee on farm finance and accounting.
5. Committee on communications and transportation.

Similarly, the five committees that attend to the community's social interests will deal with:
1. Education.
2. Sanitation.
3. Recreation.
4. Beautification.
5. Household economies.

Work on the Committees. The work of most of these committees is indicated sufficiently clearly by their titles. For example, the committee on production can do much good by improving the breeds of live stock in a community through co-operative purchases of pure-bred males. It can encourage the formation of corn, poultry, pig, cattle, canning, and gardening clubs, which have already demonstrated their value in the sections where they have been established, and it can carry on useful studies of the type of agriculture best fitted to local conditions.

In the same way the committee on marketing can secure the standardization of the community's products, and thus obtain better prices than are possible when nondescript goods are dumped upon the market. The committee can also search out the best markets, make contracts on a large scale, which will be more favorable than any individual can secure for himself, and in many other ways economize in the selling of the community's goods. Even if co-operative marketing is not actually resorted to, the information can hardly fail to be of great assistance to the individual shippers.

As to Co-Operative Purchasing.

Just as the committee on marketing can facilitate selling, the committee on farm supplies can economize in buying. Farmers are warned, however, not to underestimate the cost of running a store or commercial agency, and not to overestimate the saving which this can effect. The co-operative society, of course, does away with the necessity of the store's making a profit, but somebody must manage the store and that somebody must be paid for his time. His salary, therefore, corresponds in a way to the ordinary store's profit, and it is not always possible to secure a good man for less than he would be able to make in business for himself. There are, however, several methods of purchasing farm supplies co-operatively which will be found to be of advantage. The simplest is the joint order, in which a group of farmers can buy a given article in large quantities, thereby effecting a considerable saving in the expense of handling, commissions, etc. Sometimes when this method is adopted a warehouse is added, which is owned or rented co-operatively, and in which the goods are stored until the associated purchasers need them.

If these two methods have been tried and found successful, it may be desirable to carry them out to their logical development and conduct a co-operative store which renders the same service to its customers that a private enterprise would. This, however, inevitably leads to complications and should only be undertaken after some experience with simpler methods of co-operation.

Farm Financing.

With the committee on farm finance and accounting the first duty is to ascertain what farm enterprises can safely be financed. This is only possible when accurate accounts are kept and carefully analyzed. After this has been done, the next step is to secure the most favorable terms for financing proper and sound enterprises. This is frequently not difficult if the committee has thoroughly mastered the subject and is able to put it clearly before local bankers. Where the local bankers are unwilling to finance genuinely productive enterprises at a reasonable rate of interest, the committee must consider other ways of securing capital. One of the simplest plans for accomplishing this credit union or co-operative credit association. The essential features of this plan are that a group of farmers organize themselves to receive deposits and make loans. By keeping the expenses down to a minimum it has been possible in some cases for such associations to pay interest on deposits that is within 1 per cent of the interest it charges on loans.

The committee on communication and transportation should deal primarily with the roads and telephones. The keynote of the work should be organized self-help, not appeals to get Government help.

Improper Living Conditions. Just as the five business commit-

SHIPPING EGGS BY PARCEL POST

Thousands of persons living in the city are tired of storage eggs and mis-represented goods and are only too glad to deal with the producer direct by aid of the mails. By doing this the producer cuts out the profits of the buyer, wholesaler and retailer.

There has been much misrepresentation in this world that purchasers of almost all perishable commodities like eggs place a question mark somewhere till they learn that their salesman, whoever he may be, always delivers the quality of goods he represents.

One can only build up a permanent and desirable line of customers by marketing eggs and poultry of only the best quality, keeping the dirty eggs small and smeared eggs at home for home use or thoroughly cleaning the eggs before marketing. Collecting the eggs twice daily in hot weather is essential and keeping them in a cool place and marketing them once a week in cool weather and twice a week in hot weather.

Strong, light-weight containers for shipping in small lots, eggs and poultry, by mail, are now available at small cost. They cost but little and carry the eggs perfectly, either by mail, express or freight. Manufacturers and merchants pay the closest attention to the kind of container they use, but too many farmers are careless in this respect. Investigate the different styles, send for samples, booklets and prices, and use such as are best adapted to your market. Heavier parcels weighing from 20 to 50 pounds for shipment within the first and second zones, approximately 150 miles, may now be packed in boxes and crates similar to those generally used when shipping these products by express; the whole parcel, including contents and container, must not exceed 50 pounds in weight.

Death of Chicks in the Shell and Infertility of Eggs

If we are to avoid infertile eggs during incubation, we must not select birds of low vitality, old and decrepit and death of the embryos in the shell birds. The birds must not be allowed to become too fat from lack of exercise. Immature birds must not be selected for breeding and too many females must not be placed with one male. The proper feed must be supplied and the birds must be kept free from vermin (lice and mites), as vermin saps the birds of their vitality. Eggs must not be kept too long before incubation or at a temperature too high. Proper methods of incubation must be used.

In the heavy breeds 10 to 12 females may be kept with one male and in the lighter breeds 12 to 15, provided the males are young and vigorous. Large numbers with older males. Eggs should be kept cool and turned daily and not be more than three weeks old when set.

B. F. KAUPP, Poultry Investigations and Pathology.

THE NEED EVERYWHERE

To anchor the farmer to his land and the villager to his home; to enable him to till the land under equal conditions and to hold that home in independence; to save with his hands the just proportion to his labor, that he may sow in content and reap in justice—this is what we need.—Henry W. Grady.

It is to grapple with the fundamental problems of producing and selling in their various forms, the five social committees should direct their efforts to the improvement of living conditions in the country. To increase the farmer's income is not the only thing needed to make rural life what it should be. As a matter of fact, says this article, it is the prosperous farmer who is more inclined to move to town than his less fortunate neighbor. Having accumulated a competence he wishes to enjoy it, and there are five principal reasons which lead him to believe that he can do this better in the city. First, because there are usually better facilities for educating his children; second, the sanitary conditions are frequently much better in towns and the time does not seem to be so far distant when the cities will be actually more healthful than the country. Again, household conveniences such as hot and cold water, heating and lighting systems, etc., are more abundant in the towns and add greatly to the comfort of living. Finally, there is more opportunity for recreation in the city, and frequently, strange as it may appear, more to appeal to the sense of beauty that is inherent in practically every man.

Building Community Spirit.

Co-operation on the part of rural communities can do as much to alter these conditions as it can to increase the average cash income. The committees that have these matters in charge should, therefore, be regarded as quite as important as those which deal with business questions, and they should receive the same support from the entire community which they are endeavoring to benefit. The result will be a community spirit which, in its way, is capable of producing as valuable results as the national spirit. In fact, says the article in closing, "Patriotism, like charity, begins at home; that is, in the neighborhood." As an appendix, the pamphlet contains a brief list of suggested readings for the various committees. Many of these are Government publications which may be had free of charge by addressing the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, or at a nominal price for the Superintendent of Public Documents.

A DEBATE OUTLINE

Recently the whole country was interested in the effort to amend the Constitution as to provide for national prohibition of the liquor traffic. The evils of the use of liquor are of course well known and admitted; the question is how to control the traffic so as to make the evils as limited in their extent as possible. Since the necessity of control is admitted and the proposal in Congress was to put the Federal Government in control, the question, therefore, swings on the issue of State control or Federal control.

The following points on the question: Resolved, That an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be adopted prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of alcoholic beverages within the United States, were furnished by the class in Public Speaking 3, in the University of North Carolina: Affirmative Arguments I. The question is one of State or Federal control of liquor traffic. II. Prohibition is a national matter, for A. The Constitution provides for the "promotion of general welfare." B. The harm is nation-wide. C. National prohibition is a provision for national defense, for the use of liquor weakens the manhood of the nation. III. National prohibition is the only real prohibition, for A. Under State prohibition, liquor is brought into a state from other states. IV. National prohibition is better for the states that want prohibition, for A. Under the system of State prohibition much money goes out of the prohibition states into the non-prohibition states. B. State prohibition is not and cannot be successful unless all the states adopt it, for liquor can always be shipped in from non-prohibition states. C. Progressive states are handicapped by neighboring unprogressive states for by the latter the former are kept from realizing real prohibition. V. State prohibition is undemocratic, for A. Under that system, even if a large majority of the states wanted prohibition, they could not have it, for those who wanted liquor would get it from those states that did not have prohibition.

Negative Arguments. I. National prohibition is not necessary, for A. State prohibition prohibits the liquor traffic in those localities where the people want it prohibited. B. The argument that shipment from non-prohibition states makes prohibition in other states ineffective is not valid, for I. The Webb-Kenyon act forbids the shipment of liquor into any state in violation of the laws of that state. II. State prohibition is more effective than national prohibition, for A. When the people themselves adopt a law they obey it, but B. Even a provision of the Constitution is violated in localities where the people are not in sympathy with it. III. The proposed amendment is not in harmony with the make-up and general lines of policy of our national government, for A. Our government is a decentralized government, each part having its own functions. B. Prohibition is not a function of the Federal government, for I. It is an exercise of police power, and police power belongs to the states. IV. Prohibition by Constitutional Amendment is undemocratic, for A. No number of states have a right to force either liquor or prohibition upon the rest of the states. V. The negative argues for a continuation of the present balance of functions which makes the control of the liquor traffic a state matter.

SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

San Diego, Cal., March 20.—On Friday March 12, started the heaviest movement to the San Diego Exposition since the opening on New Year's Day.

Admiral Demas, Japanese envoy extraordinary in the United States, heads the list of distinguished diplomats of the week, followed on March 15 by another Chinese bore of Japan, Admiral Ueda. A week later Vice-President Marshall comes as the representative of President Wilson, and in July another large delegation from the national capital comes with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, via the Panama Canal.

Supplementing the notable display of Indian life in the "Painted Desert" on the isthmus, the amusement street of the San Diego Exposition, there is a band of red men installed in the Indian Arts building, where they demonstrate the still existing crafts of the first Americans.

A fleet of marines, cavalrymen, artillerymen and sailors from the battleships in San Diego harbor, is being arranged for the early days of April by the leading spirits in the U. S. Marine barracks on the San Diego Exposition grounds.

Chicago yachtsmen are making preparations for the greatest motor-boat excursion ever attempted, going down the Illinois river to the Mississippi, across the Gulf of Mexico, through the Panama Canal, and up the Pacific coast to San Diego for summer races, and thence on to San Francisco.

1000 STUDENTS TO DEBATE

The biggest series of debates in the history of North Carolina will soon take place. March 26th is the date set for the State-wide triangular contest of the High School Debating Union.

At this time 1,000 boys and girls in 250 communities of the State will discuss the advisability of our Government's adopting a policy of ship subsidies. They will speak in 90 counties, to audiences numbering 50,000 people.

The winners in the triangular contests will compete in a final contest for the Aycock Memorial Cup at the University on April 9th.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Col. Benehan Cameron, of Staville; Guy V. Roberts, of Madison county; Mr. E. Carl Duncan, of Carteret county; Prof. Marvin H. Stacy, of the University of North Carolina, and Prof. W. C. Riddick, of the A. & M. College, were appointed Saturday by Governor Craig members of the State Highway Commission, created by the recent Legislature.

Governor Craig and the State Geologist, Dr. J. Hyde Pratt, became members by the act creating the commission.

The act provided that the Governor appoint a citizen from the eastern part of the State, one from the central and one from the western part of the State. It also provided that one member should be a Republican. It also provided that a professor of the University and a professor from the A. & M. College should be appointed on the board.

The act gives the commission an appropriation of \$10,000. The organization will be perfected as soon as possible.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS SUCCESSFUL

(A special from Morristown, Tenn.) The opportunities for building up the poultry industry throughout the South are well illustrated in what has been accomplished in the territory surrounding Morristown, Tenn., from which 150 miles of eggs were shipped during 1914.

The records of the Southern Railway Company show a total of 325 solid cars shipped during the year. These contained a total of 130,000 cases or 46,800,000 eggs. Adding the shipments made in mixed cars and by express and parcel post, it is estimated that the total production from the Morristown district exceeded 50,000,000 eggs, worth, at the average retail price, more than \$1,250,000.

If laid end to end in a straight line these eggs would cover a distance of 1,350 miles, or the distance from Morristown to the Panama Canal.

175 cars of live poultry, 53 cars of dressed fowls and a large number of small lots sent by freight and express were shipped during the year, the total of solid cars of poultry and eggs being 553. The total value of poultry products shipped from the district during 1914 is well over the \$2,000,000 record of 1913.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR BILIOUSNESS

For a long time Miss Lula Skelton, Churchville, N. Y., was bilious and had sick headache and dizzy spells. Chamberlain's Tablets were the only thing that gave her permanent relief. For sale by all dealers.

THE STANDARD DRUG COMPANY AND THE REXALL DRUG COMPANY FORMULARY.

The Latest and Best Formulas for Home Use Compiled for the Standard Drug Co. and the Rexall Drug Co. by Dr. Charles W. Parsons, formerly editor of Druggist Circular, Chemist for U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Professor of Practical Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry in College of Pharmacy, of City of New York.

These formulas are copyrighted. It will be noted that each formula gives the kind of each medicine for each formula, but the quantity of each medicine to be used is not published, but is kept in a separate book and these formulas can be filled out at the Standard Drug Co. and Rexall Stores in Asheville.

The price of each formula is given, and all you have to do is to cut out this formula and send it to the Standard Drug Co. or Rexall Drug Co., together with the price. You can save money by using these formulas.

BALDNESS

Tincture Jaborandi Soap Cologne Water Price, 35 Cents.

If the hair has entirely fallen out and the scalp is left smooth and shiny, there is little hope of bringing back the hair, as the hair follicles or glands have lost their functioning power. Much, however, may be done to prevent further loss of hair and to stimulate the existing hair to more vigorous growth. At the first sign of falling hair, apply the above lotion, with thorough friction to the scalp and hair.

HAIR RESTORER

Castor Oil Linseed Oil Tincture Cantharides Alcohol Oil Bergamont Oil Lemon Oil Cloves Oil Neroli Mix the fat oils and dissolve in the alcohol, add the tincture and the perfumes, and color with cochineal tincture. Price, 35 Cents.

Apply to roots of the hair, rubbing in thoroughly night and morning. The treatment may be alternated with the use of Quinine Hair Tonic.

FALLING OF THE HAIR

Tincture of Jaborandi Lanolin Glycerine Mix by the aid of a little soft soap. Price, 35 Cents.

A little to be rubbed into scalp every night. Supplement the treatment by the use of Quinine Hair Tonic, which stimulates and invigorates the hair glands.

SHAMPOO LIQUID

Ammonium Carbonate Borax Salts Tartar Water White Castile Soap Dissolve and add. Glycerine Jamaica (or Bay) Rum Water Mix. Price, 35 Cents. Thoroughly cleanses the scalp and leaves the hair shining and healthy.