

Means Secretary on Bond. New York, Oct. 23.—Elmer W. Jarnecke, secretary to Gaston B. Means, indicted yesterday for wholesale bootlegging operations, today pleaded not guilty to three counts connecting him with his employer's alleged illegal activities. Bail was fixed at \$15,000.

DON'T GIVE UP

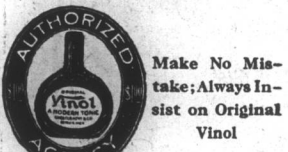
Tired, nervous, worried, come, there is help and comfort for you. We are glad to bring a message of hope and cheer to those who are weak and despondent from ill health. Read what this Kentucky lady says: "I was suffering from a nervous breakdown, poor appetite and loss of flesh so that I could hardly drag myself around. My doctor prescribed Original Vinol. It not only made me well and strong, but I have gained in weight."—Mrs. S. M. Gray, Glasgow, Ky.

WE TRUST OUR CUSTOMERS

It is your right to know what you take. A good medicine need not be nasty to take. Original Vinol contains no harmful drugs; it is pleasant to take, and the formula is on every bottle.

READ WHAT MRS. ESTREY SAYS: "I was weak, nervous, all run-down, no appetite and had taken different medicines without benefit. A friend advised me to take Original Vinol. It gave me a wonderful appetite. I sleep well and have gained in weight and am now strong and well."

Mrs. G. H. Estrey, Milwaukee, Wis. Tell Your Neighbor How Good It Is



Look for this Sign. Sold and Guaranteed Only by Gibson Drug Store

MRS. C. C. OLDFAM.



A Healthy Woman is Always Beautiful

In The Eyes of Man Lexington, Ky.—"During the time of middle life I used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I cannot praise it too highly for the good it did me. I believe the Favorite Prescription is bound to become a favorite remedy with each woman who gives it a fair trial. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble and for colds, etc., and I believe it to be the best general tonic that can be had."—Mrs. C. C. Oldham, 538 Breckenridge Street.

If Back Hurts Begin on Salts

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally by Drinking Quarts of Good Water

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, begin to drink soft water in quantities; also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive and can not injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

The Indictment of Gaston B. Means

New York Times. Gaston B. Means, who as special agent for the Department of Justice unearched the society bootlegging conspiracy resulting in the imprisonment of the four LaMontague brothers, has been indicted as an alleged principal in a gigantic bootlegging conspiracy. This was disclosed yesterday with the unsealing of four indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury last Thursday, which were placed under seal by Federal Judge John C. Knox.

Five seals were removed on motion of Special Government Prosecutor Hiram C. Todd, who presented the evidence in the case against Means, Elmer W. Jarnecke, known as secretary of Means, also named in three indictments.

When Means appeared in court to plead not guilty he was accompanied by Colonel Thomas B. Felder, who defended Means at the time of his trial on an indictment charging him with the murder of Mrs. Means, A. Robinson King at Concord, N. C., in 1917. Mean yesterday was held in \$15,000 bail. Jarnecke will appear for pleading this morning.

The indictments charge means with using the mails to defraud Sam Schmidt, 1343 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, out of \$75,000 in a bogus liquor deal; with conspiring to violate the national prohibition law through the fraudulent withdrawal and illegal transportation of liquor and with conspiring to defeat the liquor tax law.

Many Violations Charged. Through plots to supply the bootleg trade with the finest quality liquors from bonded warehouses, Means, Jarnecke and his associates are alleged to have profited to the extent of more than \$100,000. The liquor involved in the transactions is alleged to have been valued at several million dollars. One transaction alone, involving the fraudulent transfer of 500,000 cases of whiskey, and another, involving 12,000 cases and 12,500 barrels of whiskey, indicate the magnitude of the transactions charged.

Several men who admittedly were associated with the defendants are not accused in the indictment, but they appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, testified and produced documentary evidence in support of their allegations concerning the bootlegging conspiracy. The names of those appearing in the case include Charles W. Johnson, Jacob Stein, Edward L. Flannagan, George F. Auld, Frank C. Morgan, Charles Stuart, C. R. Noetting, John C. Shilling, Harry Goldberg, Leo S. Shackroff and Sam Schmidt. Other names mentioned in the indictment include "McIntire, a Tammany attorney," A. L. Wilson, a druggist, formerly from Pittsburgh; Dr. Lobengier, a man called "Sam" and another "Ridder."

It is charged in the indictments that Means conspired to commit more than 100 separate offenses in violation of the National Prohibition Law, and that his activities, extended over the period from November 1, 1921, to March 1, 1923, despite the fact that from November 1, 1921, to September 15, 1922, he was employed as a special investigator by the Department of Justice to break the kind of bootlegging enterprises in which he is alleged to have participated.

Big Movements of Whiskey

The first of the indictments charges that a conspiracy was entered into by Means, Jarnecke, Charles W. Johnson and Jacob Stein in the period from November 1, 1921, to December 31, 1922, to illegally transport from Brownsville, Pa., to Pittsburgh, fifty barrels of rye whiskey stored in the warehouse of the Sam Thompson Distillery at Brownsville. Describing the acts, the indictment charges that Means, Jarnecke and Johnson met in Washington, D. C., on December 1, 1922, "there discussed the ways and means of carrying out the unlawful and felonious conspiracy combination, confederation and agreement, in furtherance of which Johnson paid to Jarnecke the sum of \$15,007.50."

The transaction, according to Government officials, was cloaked by the following receipts given to Johnson by Jarnecke and appearing in the indictment: "Received from C. W. Johnson, the sum of \$15,007.50 for the purpose of tax paying and removing fifty barrels of Sam Thompson rye whiskey from the Sam Thompson distillery at Brownsville, Pa., as per list furnished—certificates for five barrels each, as follows: Certificates No. 28,162, 28,191, 27,980, 27,982, 27,260, 30,412, 30,413, as per list attached.

"If proper papers are not furnished within ten days from (Dec. 4) for the removal and tax payment stamps, above amount will be returned to said C. W. Johnson."

The indictment charges that on the same day Johnson paid to Means \$5,297.60, and tells of other meetings in Manhattan and Pittsburgh of the alleged conspirators.

500,000 Cases in an Alleged Deal

In the second indictment it is charged that Means and Jarnecke conspired to violate the Prohibition Act through the removal of 12,000 to 12,500 barrels of whiskey from the Old Sweet Springs Distillery Warehouse at Harrodsburg, Ky. In that transaction it is alleged they conspired with Auld, Morgan, Stuart, Noetting, Shilling and Stein to commit 100 offenses in the transportation of liquor by motor truck to a secret house. A meeting of the defendants with other alleged conspirators who were not indicted because of the information given before the Grand Jury, is said to have been held in Manhattan on Nov. 15, 1921, when, according to the indictment, Morgan and Auld signed a contract for the sale by the former to Auld of 500,000 cases of Kentucky Bourbon, including the 12,500 cases. Noetting signed his name as witness to the contract, according to the indictment, and Means came to New York from Washington in connection with the matter.

The third indictment names Means alone as defendant, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government in violation of Section 3206 of the Revised Statutes, and also with violation of the Prohibition act. It is charged in that indictment that he conspired with Harry Goldberg and Leo S. Shackroff, between Dec. 1, 1922 and March 1, 1923, for the illegal removal of eighty-eight barrels of whiskey stored by Goldberg in the warehouse of the Meadville Distillery at Meadville, Pa. In furtherance of that alleged conspiracy, the indictment further says that Means and Shackroff met on Feb. 1, 1923, at a hotel in Manhattan; that on the following day Shackroff paid to Means \$5,250. On February 20, Goldberg, according to the indictment, made a payment of \$2,000 to Means.

The transaction by which Means and Jarnecke are alleged to have used the mails to defraud Schmidt is covered in the fourth indictment, which alleges that Auld was also a party to the conspiracy, and that it was fraudulently represented to Schmidt that Means, through his connection with the Department of Justice, was able to obtain the withdrawal of five barrels of whiskey from a Chicago warehouse and deliver it to Auld for the benefit of Schmidt, with 12,000 cases and 1,500 barrels of whiskey from the Sweet Springs Distillery at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Nine Counts in Indictment

The indictments contain nine counts, each of which deals with correspondence between Jarnecke and Schmidt. Auld, who in March, 1922, was stopping at the Pennsylvania Hotel, the indictment states, got this letter from Jarnecke: "Your letter received and contents noted. I surely have noticed and read the contract. If the money is placed in your name isn't it a guarantee, and as good as a letter of credit, for the bank has a continuous deposit of \$140,000 in your name? Once in your name who can take it away only yourself?"

"I also know that it stands you \$65 per case, and as for paying anyone anything, there is only 'Rither and Schmidt' and that amounts to 50 cents a case, each. That would leave \$4 per case, or about \$2 per case, freight paid. What he wants is two cars of what you have now, and four cars of R. If you can furnish it per day they will take care of their own goods. All they want is it delivered to their warehouse, and there will be a side track at eyes in warehouse."

A letter received by Schmidt, which was signed 'George,' ran as follows: "We have signed a contract and they are to put up Friday McIntire, a Tammany attorney, and A. L. Wilson, a druggist formerly from Pittsburgh, Pa. They were introduced to us by Dr. Lobengier, and he says he will bank his life on them, and we feel the same way. Had a wire from Jarnecke this morning."

After the arraignment, William Callers, associated with Colonel Felder as counsel for Means, gave out the following statement: "In the latter part of June, 1922, Gaston B. Means came to the city of New York from Washington to make a preliminary and general investigation of the prohibition situation in and around New York City. He was given letters authorizing him to make this investigation by Nobel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, and by Elmer Dover, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was also given letters of introduction by Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and introductory letters by various other parties, and in addition to this he carried credentials from two other departments of the Government."

"He conducted this investigation from June until October, and he was instructed to lay these facts before Major John Holley Clark, Assistant United States District Attorney, who was in charge of prosecuting the bootlegging cases. I presume that Major Clark will bear testimony as to the efficiency of the work performed."

Tells of Work Done by Means

"In prosecuting the investigation a discovery was made which involved certain high officials connected with the Internal Revenue Department. When these officials learned of this they requested that he be recalled to Washington and that his activities along these lines should cease. For reason which will be hereafter revealed these names are not now given to the public, but when Congress convenes, if they should so desire, all of these reports will be handed to Congress for investigation of the facts. When Means was sent to New York he was given definite instructions to thoroughly investigate the rich, aristocratic people who were engaged in the bootlegging business in and around New York City. When he returned to Washington during the early part of November, 1922, he was given a secret commission to continue his investigation from an entirely different source of authority."

"Among the important matters investigated in New York by him was to obtain all of the data, concerning a formula used by a German chemist in connection with the production of concentrated extract of grain alcohol and artificial flavoring used in connection with making Scotch, Rye and Bourbon, not only used in this connection but also with regular alcohol. This data was secured by him and the production of concentrated extract of alcohol was immediately suppressed. In addition he was charged with ascertaining the circumstances in connection with the production of poisonous whiskeys and poisonous alcoholic beverages that had caused the death and also permanent injury to a number of citizens who had come into the possession of such alcoholic beverages either lawfully or unlawfully."

Assistant United States Attorney Major John Holley Clark, Jr., commenting on the statement of Mr. Callers, said: "Means did very efficient work for me in several important investigations, including the La Montague case and the Republic warehouse case."

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The indictment of Gaston B. Means in New York in connection with alleged bootleg operations comes close upon the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court last Saturday to throw out the second will of James O. King, millionaire lumberman, for whose widow Mrs. Maude R. King, Means acted as legal adviser until she was shot and killed at Concord, N. C., on August 20, 1917. The second will, by which Means and others would have benefited, was called a forgery in 1920 by the late Judge Jesse Baldwin, and from that decision the case was appealed.

Sam Schmidt, who it is alleged Means and Jarnecke conspired to swindle in a \$75,000 liquor deal, is a jeweler with an establishment on Milwaukee Avenue. He was reluctant to discuss the case, and when asked if he had paid money to Means and Jarnecke, said: "It didn't amount to much."

Clio, S. C. Man is Killed at Crossing

Wilmington, Oct. 23.—H. L. Galloway, prominent banker and business man of Clio, S. C., was instantly killed at Dillon, S. C., this afternoon, when his automobile was struck by a westbound Seaboard Air Line passenger train, according to advices received here from Mullins, S. C., tonight. Howard Stanton, of Clio, who was in the car with Galloway, was badly hurt.

MODERN JOAN LEADING SPARTAN FIGHT ON THE DOPE EVIL

Mrs. Wallace Reid Decries Attempt to Impugn Her Motives. A Spartan figure in the most difficult and the most important war ever waged by mankind, in which the forces of science and medicine are linked and the only effective barrage is enlightenment of the masses in regard to its danger, is Mrs. Wallace Reid.

Robbed of her husband, with two orphaned children to ask her innocent but painful questions about their absent father, who was not only their idol but the favorite of a million fans, Mrs. Reid became the impregnable foe of the propagators of the vicious habit that is now obtaining a deathlike grip on the flower of American youth. Unsparring of her own sensibilities, she bared every detail of her daily heroic struggle at the bedside of her martyr husband, so that the dope ring and its agents might experience the scorching ray of publicity and, like a universal foe, be forced to scamper from contact with her.

What effort this intimation in the altar of public service cost her will never be known. But first-hand contact with this menace and its attendant tragic denouement in her own home has made of the little stooped figure of grief the shining symbol of a great crusade, and she herself took up the gauntlet of battle, a modern Joan of Arc in a universal war to save civilization.

So, as a next step in the advancement of the cause to which she had dedicated her life, and braving the possible misconception on part of the public of her real motive, Mrs. Reid invoked the greatest medium of today for reaching the public—the screen. As a result there is being shown today, on screens throughout the country, "Human Wreckage," in which she appears and which brings home to the thousands who otherwise would not be reachable the lesson that must be learned by all before the dope beast can be successfully cornered and conquered. In entertainment form, pulsing with action and replete with acting of the highest type, this photogrammatic expose of the evil is supplementing the tremendous missionary campaign which has already been waged in the public prints as a result of Mrs. Reid's astounding disclosures of her own private battle with the monster.

No one can doubt Mrs. Reid's sincerity in this desperate fight. None better realizes that it will be a long, bitter struggle that can be won only when a lethargic public conscience has been aroused.

"I have no doubt that my motives will be misconstrued in this campaign," said Mrs. Reid to the reporter. "Some people have been unkind enough to believe that I am capitalizing misfortune. I should not have the courage to go on were I to be distressed by such thoughtless and cruel judgment, and the comforting thought to me in the circumstances is that hundreds of homes will be saved the heavy hand of affliction that touched me if my mission is successful."

This great picture will be shown at the Piedmont today, Thursday and Friday.

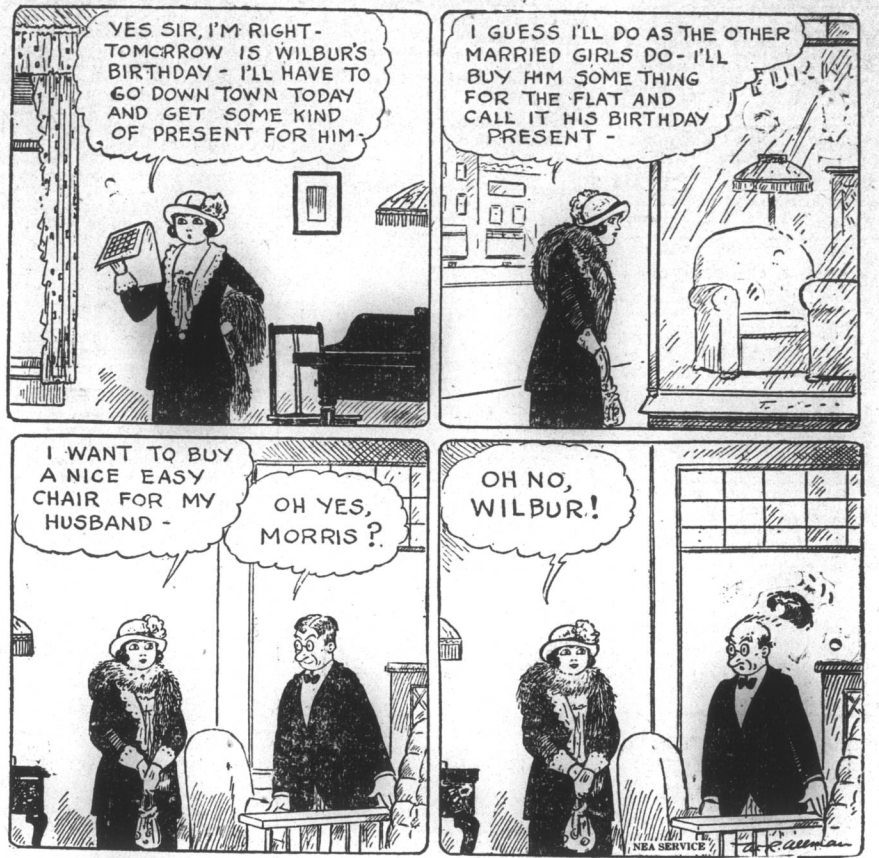
"How does Owens manage to keep up his extravagant mode of living?" "He has credit."

"How does he get it?" "By pretending to be worried almost to death over the income tax."

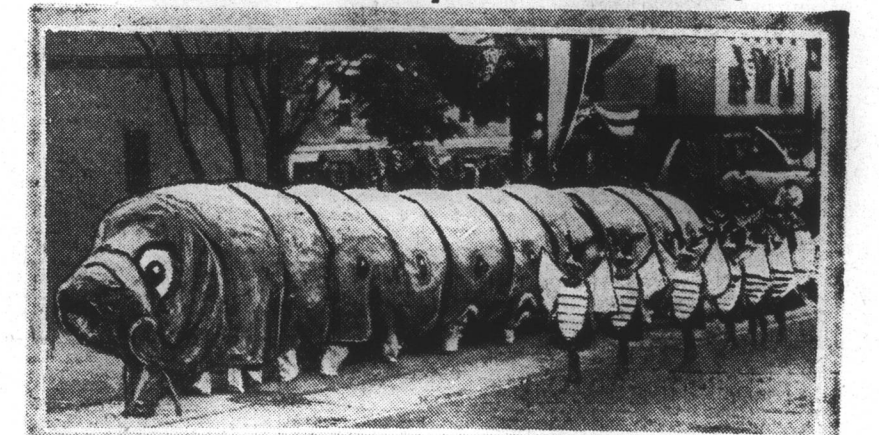
DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Dorris Is Technical

BY ALLMAN



World's Champion Silkworm



Giant silkworm, 50 feet long. A spectacular feature of Manchester, Connecticut's recent Centennial Parade, in which it symbolized the growth of silk manufacture in this town where three generations of power for the high artificial worm. Cheney's have built up and developed what is today a great American industry. Twenty men concealed in the structure furnished the motive as silk moths.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



Studying hard? Boys and Girls need SCOTT'S EMULSION



Brings food joy and strength to all.



HILL'S Acts at once

Stops Colds in 24 Hours Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine gives quicker relief than any other cold or gripe remedy. Tablets disintegrate in 10 seconds. Effectiveness proved in millions of cases. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists—30 cents.



Advertisement for Fisher's clothing featuring 'It Pays to Trade at FISHER'S Concord's Foremost Specialists' and 'Specially Featuring Women's and Misses' SUPERB COATS Handsomely Fur Trimmed'.