

Out in Society

Bridge Club Entertained
On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. F. G. Jacobs delicately entertained her Afternoon Bridge Club at the Linden, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. After the interesting game was concluded, a delicious salad course was served. Mrs. J. E. Hughes won the club prize and Miss Mae Fearing won the guest prize. Among those present were Mrs. L. C. Blades, Mrs. T. B. Cooke, Mrs. Zena Fearing, Mrs. E. Pratt Fearing, Mrs. J. G. Fearing, Mrs. O. F. Gilbert, Mrs. C. W. Gaither, Mrs. Jas. Hathaway, Mrs. Clinnie Hayes, Mrs. J. E. Hughes, Mrs. Harney Jennings, Mrs. Harry Kramer, Mrs. J. J. Morris, Mrs. T. Nelson, Mrs. M. L. Sanderlin, Mrs. J. N. Whitehurst, Mrs. C. B. Williams, Mrs. J. K. Wilson, Mrs. T. S. McMullan, Jr. and Misses Dorothy Gregory, Pauline Skinner and Mae Fearing.

Club Calendar

Woman's Club meeting
Thursday afternoon at
3:30 in Chamber of
Commerce Rooms. Opening
meeting of autumn season.

DAIRY PRODUCTION IS BEING DISCUSSED

World's Dairy Congress in Session at Washington, Chief of Agricultural Economics Speaks.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, addressing the World's Dairy Congress here today, declared establishment of dairy production in both hemispheres had done away to some extent with the periodical shortages which had resulted from seasonal changes in the northern hemisphere.

Citing the vast growth of international trade in dairy products, and pointing out that the American imports of cheese practically balance exports of butter, condensed and evaporated milk and other similar products, he declared "the outstanding points of significance are the development of dairying in certain countries of the southern hemisphere, the attendant prominent place obtained by these countries in the world's international trade, and the general decline of Canada and the United States as exporting countries."

Improvements in transportation, he said, have affected both quantity and quality of dairy shipments and refrigeration has made possible the transportation of fresh milk over great distances. It has come about, he added, that the price received for dairy products in any one country now is determined by conditions of supply and demand the world over.

"More than 20,000,000,000 lbs. of milk," said Dr. Taylor, "were required during the past year to produce the butter, cheese and preserved milk that entered into the international trade of the world. Fifty years ago the total international trade in dairy products amounted to about one-fourth its present size and consisted of shipments to England of butter from Denmark and France, of cheese from Holland and Switzerland, of butter and cheese from Canada. In the past 25 years, dairying has been developed in New Zealand, Australia and Argentina and these countries have come into prominence as exporting countries. Denmark, Holland and Switzerland have become increasingly important. Russia attained an important place in exportation of butter just prior to the world war but is now entirely out of international trade and Canada has become a lesser factor as an exporter of cheese but holds an important place in butter exports."

DEMPSEY-FIRPO FILMS SHOWN IN RALEIGH

Raleigh, Oct. 3.—The Dempsey-Firpo fight pictures will be shown here today though the Federal district attorney declares that those responsible for their showing will be prosecuted.

FIND DIAMOND WORTH \$50,000

London, Oct. 3.—A large brando-colored diamond, estimated to be worth \$50,000, has been found in the Wesselen mine at Johannesburg. The stone weighs 20 3/4 carats, is of irregular shape, and of a superb brando shade.

H. C. Bright Co.
Largest Jewelers in
Eastern North Carolina

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GOVERNOR PARKER TALKS ON TARIFF

Louisiana Chief Executive Says It Should Not Be Made a Football for Designing Politicians of Nation.

(By The Associated Press.)
Denver, Colo., Oct. 3.—Delivering his address as chairman of the Western Tariff Association to the Western Tariff Congress here today, Frank J. Hazenbarth of Salt Lake City, Utah, declared "present tariff schedules affecting business should not be disturbed unless there is some compelling reason for such action."

The Tariff Congress, of non-partisan character, is the first meeting of producers in the West to consider the tariff as it affects this part of the United States.

Delegates representing practically every producing organization in the West, chambers of commerce, banks and the press were in attendance when the meeting was called to order.

It was expected that the tariff duties affecting sugar, wool, dairy products, and stocker and feeder cattle would come in for discussion during the sessions, which will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Hazenbarth said in part: "It must be our function in the West to bring in a proper and orderly manner to the attention of the President, and to the Tariff Commission, and even to Congress and its personnel when necessary, the underlying facts which make for prosperity in the West. We cannot permit the selfishness of human nature to ravish our industries. We are trying to build up a commonwealth amid the mountains and plains west of the Mississippi, but we cannot do so in poverty."

"No one industry in the producing West is strong enough to withstand the organized and wealthy manufacturing interests in the East. It is for the purpose of giving voice to this thought that we are met here together. Our motto must be that of Alexander Dumas' 'Three Musketeers,' 'One for all and all for one.'"

"Let us approach our problem with respect for our opponents and with due regard for the right. We are here to permanently organize the Western Tariff Association. This association, which we shall perfect, will serve as a medium for the proper presentation of facts before the Tariff Commission in Washington whenever any group of our organization, or any Western product, is under attack. We hope to demonstrate effectively and permanently to the Commission the commercial and economic factors involved, and as affecting the West."

"Congress in its wisdom passed what was known as the emergency tariff measure and, I might say, in passing that this measure came nearer being a non-partisan measure than any tariff measure ever passed by Congress. Later on, in the summer of 1922, the Fordney-McCumber tariff act was passed after many months of arduous consideration of the various new problems involved. It was freely predicted that this measure would stop the flow of imports into and exports from the United States. As shown by the record up to date, a contrary result has been accomplished. The stubborn facts in the case show that a prosperous America was enabled to buy generously from an impoverished Europe, notwithstanding the so-called high tariffs imposed by the act. The revenue derived from the act has been a surprise to even its most ardent champions and this revenue by the way has come at a time when it was sorely needed by the American taxpayer."

"Opponents of this provision charged that it was unconstitutional and that if the Tariff Commission and the President could be given authority to lower or raise the tariff 50 per cent, they could be given authority in like manner to raise it or lower it 99 per cent. Thus doing away entirely with the constitutional provision that taxes and the raising of revenue should be solely a function of Congress. Other opponents saw a grave danger in giving to any body of men the power, virtually, to raise or lower the values of production

and industry in this country to the extent of billions of dollars annually. Others again saw that such a provision would mean a constant unsettling and instability of business. They claimed that if it was had to have business unsettled by Congress every four years in the writing of a new tariff act, how much worse was it to have business constantly unsettled and fearful of the actions of a body of men who had the power from day to day to practically rewrite schedules of the tariff. Others who saw the apparent necessity, in view of the alarming conditions of foreign exchange, for some sort of a flexible provision, were desirous that it be limited in its operation for one year, or two years at the most.

"Notwithstanding all of this opposition, the elastic provision was finally written into the law as it now stands, and now it is contended that the Tariff Commission, by the rules and regulations which it has adopted, is violating the spirit, if not the letter of the law. The commission has apparently seen fit to so construe the law that it has authority to initiate movements to change the tariff without a preliminary hearing. This, the law does not contemplate.

"It is with much temerity that I presume to criticize any act of the Tariff Commission, or any act passed by Congress. However, our after-sight is better than our foresight. The actual operation of the law, as it is apparently proposed to be administered, gives the Tariff Commission arbitrary rights over the values of property, which must give us pause, and cause us to stop, look and listen. President Coolidge has said 'Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation.' In the present instance before the ink is fairly dry on the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, agitation has begun for the reduction of tariffs. It is a singular coincidence that complaints for reductions up to date which have been filed with the commission are leveled principally at agricultural products and so-called raw materials.

"It is a wholesome comparison to know that not withstanding the imposition of what is called a robber tariff on wool and woolsens that the average increase in the price of clothes and clothing in February 1923 as compared with 1913 was 26 per cent less than the increase in the cost of carpets, which were on

WOMAN'S WEAR STORE
Clothes That Limit Expense Without Sacrificing Charm

Coats for sports and utility wear—some have fur collars—others plain. Coats and wraps of worsted knit, Charmeen—Twill cord and of satin and crepes.

It is always quality first—And then price.

M. Leigh Sheep Co.
Woman's Wear

Gelfand's Products

Gelfand's Mayonnaise,
3 oz. Jar 14c
8 oz. Jar 27c

Gelfand's Relish,
8 oz. Jar 32c

Morgan's Stores
CASH AND CARRY

Soon you will own an Automobile with four wheel brakes. Why not buy a 1924 Buick four wheel brake car now and get this added.

TIDEWATER BUICK CO.

a free wool basis. The figures I use are taken from reports to the Department of Commerce. "We have no political role to play. Nor do we wish to be a party to any of the political squabbles which have at just seasons, when a-arms remain quiet, let out of purpose by the political party and of justice and to that of a weak or individual members through presenting a common front, guided by unity of action."

MORE MARRIAGES AND ALSO DIVORCES

Washington, D. C. Oct. 3.—There were 1,126,418 marriages performed and 148,554 divorces granted in the United States during the calendar year 1922, according to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

For the calendar year 1916, the last year for which these statistics were collected by the Bureau of the Census, there were 1,010,684 marriages and 112,036 divorces reported.

Accepting as correct the figures announced by the Department of Commerce, there were in 1922, 1,033 marriages and 136 divorces per 100,000 population, as compared with 1,055 marriages and 112 divorces in 1916.

MEETING CLOSES AT MT. MORIAH TABERNACLE

The two weeks' meeting held at Mt. Moriah Tabernacle near Chappanoke by Rev. L. B. Edie and Mrs. Edie of the Pentecostal Holiness Church closed Sunday night with about 50 professions and reclamations. The collection was \$170. Several professed "sanctification." Fourteen united with various churches. Some declared it the best meeting held in that section in 18 or 20 years. Large crowds attended.

Wallace Miller formerly with the Apothecary Snop has accepted a position with the Rucker & Shoely Co.



Your Grocery Order!

We are at your service every day—sending you the best grade Groceries on the market. We carry all fruits—vegetables and groceries in season at moderate prices.

We will sell the balance of this week 25c size Banquet Tea at 20c pkg.

J. W. Shannonhouse & Son
PHONE 187

August Was Record in Cement Industry

Present Conditions Indicate Substantial Fall in Demand for Cement

All records for the production and shipment of portland cement were broken in August, according to figures just issued by the United States Geological Survey. Several times this year people who have been in doubt as to the productive capacity of the cement industry, have had their guesses shattered by the way the industry has kept pace with demand. Production during August was 12,967,000 barrels, an increase of 350,000 barrels over July, the best previous record, and 1,300,000 over August last year. Production for eight months ending August 31 was nearly 88,000,000 barrels or more than was produced in any one of the entire years 1915, 1918 or 1919.

Shipments from the mills during August were only slightly under 15,000,000, or more than 600,000 vious month. Shipments for the first eight months of this year were nearly 91,000,000 barrels or more than 19 per cent greater than ever before.

Although shipments exceeded production during August by about 2,000,000 barrels, the stocks of cement in manufacturers' hands at the end of the month were somewhat greater than last year and amounted to slightly over 6,000,000 barrels.

Present conditions indicate a substantial fall demand for cement so returns for the full year should be far beyond any previous experience. Building permits issued in August show a substantial increase over last year. There is a very heavy volume of building now under construction and prospects for winter construction are considered good. Many highway officials have expressed a determination to complete this year's road building programs so the amount of cement consumed in concrete pavements will undoubtedly be greater than in any past year.

Hopsack Palm Beach
and Kool-Kloth Suits
laundered to look like new

Albemarle Laundry
PHONE 125

NEW FALL STYLES
ARRIVING DAILY

Owens Shoe Company
Hinton Building

IN GRANDMOTHER'S DAY

WHEN grandmother kept house, Monday and Tuesday were washing and ironing days. Friday and Saturday were for housecleaning and beating the rugs. A lot of time was lost in cooking, washing the dishes and other household chores.

Today the up-to-date housekeeper's washing is done before Monday noon. Electric irons speed Tuesday into a couple of hours. Grandmother never imagined that meals could be prepared so rapidly, or that dish-washing could be disposed of in such short order. She would have marveled at the effectiveness of vacuum cleaners, better cleansers and the many household helps designed to lighten, quicken and improve the work.

That is what advertising means to women today. It has brought them countless appliances which help in their work, better conditions in their homes, add to their pleasure and increase their interest in life.

Advertisements published in this paper continually tell of many conveniences and comforts that you might otherwise miss.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IT PAYS