

French Use Black Troops in the Ruhr



This photograph proves the use of black troops by the French in their occupation of the Ruhr. One black and two white non-commissioned officers in a French company are pictured above at Werden, in the Ruhr. Bitter complaints have been made against the use of black troops in the Ruhr.

Spend All in Hunt for Baby

Vanishing Infant, Vanishing Wife and Vanishing Mother Complicated Five Lives.

Memphis, Tenn.—A tiny pink scar on the right cheek has cleared up the mystery of the vanishing baby. Baby Graham's fate was decreed legally when Judge Camille Kelley, sitting in the juvenile court, listened to the girl mother, Mrs. R. C. Graham, twenty, "schoolmarm" of Cybur, Miss., tell of this slender identification.

"She must be your baby," the court decided after having held the noted infant in legal custody for more than a week.

The story of the vanishing baby is the strangest ever told in Memphis court records.

When Letitia Leggett, daughter of T. W. Leggett, a well-to-do farmer, of Seminary, Covington county, Miss., was teaching school at Kelly Creek, in the same county, she was courted by R. C. Graham, twenty-three, son of L. A. Graham of Sanford, Covington county. Mr. Leggett objected strenuously to his daughter keeping company with Graham, then a clerk in a plantation store at Cybur. That was about two years ago.

A Secret Marriage.

The course of true love was stormy. There was a secret marriage. Then came a cloud upon the horizon. The girl wife disappeared from her home and neither husband nor parents could find her. She had found her way, however, to a hospital in Natchez, where she remained until the baby's birth.

Meantime her husband was searching high and low for her.

Also a patient in the Natchez hospital was Mrs. T. M. Jenkins. Mrs. Graham now can take up the story.

"I thought I was going to die," Mrs. Graham told Judge Kelley. "I was in the hospital under the name of Mrs. Gladys Jones. My husband had gone to California. Mrs. Jenkins seemed such a sweet little woman, and when she asked me for my baby I thought it best to give it to her.

After Mrs. Jenkins left the Natchez hospital, the health of Mrs. Graham began to improve. Her husband had returned from California and renewed the quest for his wife. They were reunited the early part of last December.

"We then hired detectives," Mrs. Graham told the juvenile judge, "and traced Mrs. Jenkins to Cary, Miss. At first she attempted to deny she ever had met me. Later, under severe questioning, she broke down and admitted she was the woman to whom I had given my baby, but she would not let either my husband or myself see the infant.

"We did not have an officer with us and could not force the woman to turn over the child. When he finally had obtained the services of an officer and returned to the Jenkins home in

Dog Burns to Death Hunting for Baby

Van Nuys, Cal.—A dog owned by A. V. Sastian lost its life while searching a burning barn for its master's baby, safe in the house at the time. The dog had been taught to search for the child when asked the question, "Where is baby?" Some one asked that question while the flames were destroying the barn, and the dog dashed into the burning building.

Cary she had gone, taking my baby with her.

"We traced her to Vicksburg," Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Burns, who conduct a nursery at 887 Kney street, now come into the narrative.

"On Jan. 24 last," they said, "a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Dorothy Brown, brought a baby to our house. She said she could not work and keep her baby, but she would pay for its keep.

Now enters T. M. Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins came to Memphis in quest of his missing wife after a search of three months all over the South. He decided to advertise and offer a reward.

Down in Cybur, Miss., Mrs. R. C. Graham, the mother of the baby, identified the picture of the missing Mrs. Jenkins in the newspapers.

They got into touch with Mr. Jenkins.

Then Jenkins, Graham and Burns got together out at the nursery. Mr. Jenkins identified a scarf left there by "Dorothy Brown" as belonging to

his wife. Graham telegraphed his wife and she came on to Memphis. "That's my long-lost baby," she said. "I know that little red scar on her precious cheek," and she grabbed up the baby, overwhelming it with caresses.

"I've already spent my last dollar, even to selling my little home, to obtain funds with which to hire detectives," Mr. Graham said.

"But we don't regret it, do we?" put in Mrs. Graham as she stood close to her husband with the baby cuddled up in her arms.

Russian State Bank Veritable Gold Mine

Moscow.—Ten million dollars' worth of gold, in Russian rubles and glistening ingots of bullion, are heaped up in the treasure vaults of the Russian State bank, the results of one year's activities of this soviet financial institution.

Twelve months ago it started doing business with a capital of depreciated paper rubles. Under the management of old-time Russian bankers, who never hesitated to take big profits, and urged along the same lines by the national necessity to accumulate real money, the bank has been adding daily to its reserve fund.

An American, for example, takes a perfectly good check for \$500 to this bank to be cashed. He waits an hour and receives a slip of paper bearing cabalistic figures showing that the cashier will hand him \$475 for the check. Thereupon he can easily understand how some of the profits have been made. The State bank has a monopoly on foreign exchange, but it will pay in actual American or English currency for the checks it receives, and the average foreigner much prefers to pay 5 per cent and receive real money, instead of an armload of soviet paper.

The posterior lobe of the pituitary body, the pea-size ductless glands at the base of the brain, contains an active substance which has the effect of raising the blood pressure.

LOVE TRIANGLE TREATED ROUGH BY ARAB FOLKS

Unfaithful Ones Are Stoned to Death, Says Writer.

London.—Mr. and Mrs. Sheik—the husband and wife of the great sandy spaces—must love each other until the sands of the desert grow cold or they are stoned to death.

Mrs. Rosita Forbes, writer and explorer, back from the East, told how the Arabs handle the marriage and divorce problem which is causing so much concern among the western nations.

"The people themselves," she said, "have a peculiar punishment for misconduct which usually acts as a deterrent for husbands and wives who would otherwise..."

"Should a man or woman be unfaithful, the two guilty persons are taken to a public square and buried up to their armpits in sand. Then their companions stone them to death,

showering curses on them for being unclean. Obviously, promiscuous love meets with little encouragement."

The divorce law of Arabia, the writer explained, makes it necessary for the wife to watch her steps through the sand.

When a man can divorce his wife by simply clapping his hands and repeating three times, "I divorce you," the wife is sure to be careful, Mrs. Forbes declared.

To satisfy the curiosity of the natives, who have a deep dislike for strangers, and to allay their hostility, Mrs. Forbes passed as a woman bound for the harem of a wealthy sheik. In one village, however, a mob surrounded the woman explorer and pulled her from her horse. A tall, good-looking Arab came along, beat off the mob and took Mrs. Forbes to his harem, where he treated her with chivalry.

Billion Nickels Are Collected in Year

New York.—A billion nickels were paid into the elevated and subway turnstiles of the Interborough Rapid Transit company during 1922. A report showed that its mileage had more than doubled since 1905, and that its passenger traffic had tripled during the same period.

normal position.

Five stitches were taken in the heart. And after each was sewed, Dr. Smith had to replace the heart in its normal position for a while so that it would continue beating.

Records show that the first time a heart operation was attempted was in 1896, when an Italian surgeon in Rome successfully opened a man's heart and sewed it up. Until that time heart operations had been considered necessarily fatal and were avoided.

MERCHANT MARINE TO BE MAINTAINED

NOTICE SERVED FOLLOWING CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

"IS TO BE A GOING CONCERN"

"Chief End to Be Sought is the Establishment and Maintenance" of Merchant Marine.

Washington.—Notice was served on all concerned after a two-hour conference at the White House that the American merchant marine is to be maintained as a going concern, either under private supervision or under a straight-out policy of government ownership and government operation.

The statement was made at the White House that President Harding and members of the shipping board who met with him to consider the shipping situation were unanimous in their opinion that "the chief end to be sought is the establishment and maintenance of the American merchant marine."

"The statement from the conference," said Chairman Lasker later, "means simply this: American and foreign shipping interests may be assured that so far as this generation can see ahead there will be adequate American tonnage to carry any cargo offered to any sort of the world."

With the conviction that private operation has not yet been relegated to the list of impossible things the conference determined upon one more attempt to turn over established routes to private ownership. As an initial step, the forty existing routes will be consolidated to insure more economical and efficient operation, and then will be offered for sale as going concerns, practically at auction but with the stipulation that only "justifiable" bids will be considered. A condition of all sales will be that the vessels concerned be kept on their present routes.

The consolidation is expected to remove one of the principal handicaps under which the board has labored in its dealings with government operators. An example was cited in the case of certain routes out of New York. An operator running ships to Amsterdam, it was pointed out, might have an outward cargo and the opportunity to pick up return freight at Rotterdam, but would be unable to avail himself because of the existence of a separate route from New York to Rotterdam. The consolidation will combine routes to adjacent foreign parts under a single head with the view of handling the same amount of business with less ships.

"It must be understood," he said, "the board does not contemplate selling only the 'cream routes' and leaving the government stuck with unproductive lines. If sufficient routes are not purchased to insure success of private operation, the government will proceed to hold them all, eliminate the agency system entirely, and embark upon a program of aggressive operation itself."

New Schedules of Pay May 1st.

Washington.—New schedules of pay for civilian employes at navy yards and other shore stations have been approved, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced, to be operative from May 1 to the end of the calendar year. Computed on the basis of prevailing rates for similar work in the same locality, the new scales are expected to effect a net increase in the navy's payroll, although there will be some instances of reduction.

A new wage board will be organized in the fall, Mr. Roosevelt said, to recommend wage scales for 1924. It will operate under revised regulations, one modification from the present rules being the prohibition of the board considering any confidential data from private establishments. The department feels, Mr. Roosevelt explains, that the employes should be given opportunity to scrutinize all such data and to protest again consideration of wages obtaining in any establishment which they do not consider representative.

The present rates—which are uniform throughout the service—were established during the war emergency with the announced purpose of stabilizing the ship building and ship repair industries. It was found in practice, however, that pay for certain trades greatly exceeded that of others requiring equal or even greater skill.

The "Radio Church of America."

Sacramento, Cal.—Instead of people going to church on Sunday or any other day, the church will be brought direct to the people by radio under a plan proposed by the Radio Church of America, which was incorporated here under the laws of the state of California.

Headquarters of the church is to be established in San Francisco, branches will be established, according to the articles of incorporation, wherever and whenever a radio broadcasting station is available.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Greensboro.—Local property of the Arctic Ice and Coal Company in the hands of the receiver for the past three months, has been sold to B. B. Tatam, local business man for \$155,000. The sale was approved by Judge T. B. Finley.

Wilson.—Sixteen out of the fifty-six railroad mail clerks that have been stopping over at Rocky Mount for the past several months, have been transferred to this office that they may have more time to work up the increasing mail matter going north.

High Point.—With nearly \$40,000 having been subscribed during the day, High Point went over the top in its campaign for \$125,000 with which to erect and equip a modern Y. M. C. A. building here. The amount subscribed was \$126,783.80.

Statesville.—The board of directors of the North Carolina Merchants' Association met here to arrange a program for the next convention of the association. The convention will take place June 19, 20 and 21 at Statesville. The members of the board were entertained at a banquet.

Hickory.—Resumption of operation of the shirt factory at Grante Falls has begun. J. W. Hartsfield, well-known overall manufacturer of Hickory, having purchased the plant there from its owners. The factory has 26 machines and will turn out 600 work shirts a day.

Thomasville.—J. A. Gardner, of Charlotte secured the contract for the new mill to be erected at the Amazon plant, the work already being underway. The main building is to be 488 feet in length and 132 feet in width. Half the length is to be two stories.

Durham.—Announcement was made to the effect that John McTyre Flowers lecture at Trinity College will be delivered May 2, 3 and 4 instead of April 10, 11 and 12. The date was postponed on account of the slight illness of Dr. W. W. Keen.

Greensboro.—Twenty high schools from the central part of the state have entered teams in the annual invitation track, field and declamation meet at Guilford college to be held this year Saturday, April 21. The declamation contests will take place Friday afternoon and evening, April 20.

Elizabeth City.—Nehemiah D. Pendleton, a Weeksville merchant, died in a hospital here from the effects of a blow delivered when he was robbed. He was found lying in a pool of blood between his store and boarding house and presumably was robbed of cash he was taking home after closing the store.

Lumberton.—Mary Bunn, three-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lewis, of Fairmont, died in a local sanatorium as the result of burns received Thursday, March 26, at the home of her parents, while she was building a fire in the backyard. In trying to extinguish the blaze about her daughter, the mother suffered painful burns on her hands and arms.

Greensboro.—Fire of an undetermined origin caused damage estimated at \$50,000 in the Doggett Building on South Elm street in the heart of the business section of the city. The loss chiefly falls on the Gate City Candy Company, which occupied part of the building. The Hub Shoe Store and Neese's Jewelry Store also suffered from fire and water.

Southport.—The new bank here, Peoples' United Bank, has given the necessary bond and become permanent receiver for the closed Bank of Southport. This receivership will be handled without any commission, only actual expenses. It is proposed by the new bank people to liquidate as fast as possible on the collateral turned over to it from the old bank so that depositors may get some dividends as early as possible.

Hickory.—A report from Bridge-water since the recent heavy rains gives the water as 24 feet below the spillways. At one time during the winter the water was 65 feet below and it is estimated that the rains between now and July will fill the great reservoir, from which the power plants on the Catawba river will be fed during the summer and fall.

Durham.—Curtis Tyndall, small son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Tyndall, of Cleveland street, this city, was fatally injured when struck by an automobile driven by W. T. Hammett. The accident occurred near the boy's home while he was at play in the street. He was rushed to the hospital, but died before receiving medical attention.

Sylva.—Fire which threatened to wipe out the entire business section of Sylva destroyed the Commercial Hotel and three other buildings before brought under control. The damage was estimated at \$50,000 partially covered by insurance.

St. Pauls.—The St. Pauls Cotton mills and other industries here recently entered into a contract with the Carolina Power and Light company to establish a 60,000-volt transmission line from Hope Mills to St. Pauls, the total requirements of the mills to be something like 1,500 horsepower initially.

Orchard Information

LIME-SULPHUR FOR SPRAYING

Comparatively Easy Matter to Make Solution—No Expensive Equipment is Necessary.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The making of lime-sulphur solution for spraying fruit trees is comparatively simple, and any fruit grower who is equipped with the proper apparatus can readily prepare lime-sulphur concentrate for his own use. No elaborate or expensive equipment is necessary. A first-class concentrate can be produced in an ordinary iron kettle suspended over a wood fire. A new Farmers' Bulletin, 1285, Lime-Sulphur Concentrate, by E. H. Siegler, entomologist, bureau of entomology, and A. M. Daniels, mechanical engineer, bureau of public roads, describes the preparation of this spray. The uses for it are described in this bulletin, which includes drawings and designs for plants suitable for orchards of various sizes and locations.

In the first part of this bulletin will be found formulas and suggestions for the making, storing, and diluting of lime-sulphur concentrate. In the lat-



Lime-Sulphur Cooker in Operation.

ter part suggestions are given on the building of several types of cookers of different sizes, ranging from a very simple 25-gallon kettle to steam plants in which 800 gallons of the concentrate can be prepared in one cooking.

Lime-sulphur solution is probably used more extensively than any other compound, since it is both an insecticide and a fungicide. It is used during both the dormant and the growing seasons. Lime-sulphur is comparatively cheap, and can be combined with many other compounds, such as arsenate of lead and nicotine, for the simultaneous control of chewing and sucking insects and certain fungus diseases. Its chief disadvantage is that it is disagreeable to use, owing to its causticity. The lime-sulphur described in this bulletin should not be confused with the so-called self-boiled lime-sulphur, which is a mechanical mixture of lime and sulphur, whereas lime-sulphur concentrate is a chemical combination.

CONTROL CHERRY LEAF SPOT

Disease Lives Over Winter in Dead Leaves on Ground—Turn Under All Possible.

Clean cultivation is a valuable factor in controlling cherry leaf spot. Since the disease lives over winter in the old dead leaves on the ground, methods that tend to destroy these leaves before the "winter spores" are discharged are to be recommended. Studies have shown that the first discharge of spores takes place about the time that the blossom buds begin to break. While it is not practical to practice sanitation with such thoroughness as to make spraying unnecessary, it is possible greatly to strengthen the spray schedule by turning under as many of these old dead leaves as is feasible, prior to the first discharge of spores.

PLAN TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES

Severe Cutting May Delay Fruiting, Says Ithaca Expert—Let Young Trees Alone.

In discussing the pruning of fruit trees, Dr. W. H. Chandler, of Ithaca, said that severe pruning may dwarf the tree and delay fruiting. His experience indicated that much pruning should be delayed until the tree is large enough to bear a crop. In tests the young unpruned trees, especially peaches, gave much larger yields than pruned trees. He thought there was no advantage in shaping young cherry trees, and he would let Burbank plums go without pruning until ten years old. He would never cut trees when young, except for good reasons.

Cultivating Wet Soil.

Cultivating the wet soil about the roots of the trees is just as damaging as plowing the wet soil about the roots of corn or potatoes for the time being, and certain weeds are difficult of eradication in the orchards where it is too wet to work the ground.

Small Orchard Pump.

An ordinary barrel pump, giving a pressure of 5 pounds, equipped with a good spray hose, extension rod and disc nozzle, is usually sufficient to care for small farm orchards.

TAKE FIVE STITCHES IN GASHED HEART OF NEGRO

Lad Hurt in Brawl Undergoes a Daring Operation.

Atlanta, Ga.—An extraordinary operation upon the heart, rare in the annals of surgery, was successfully performed recently by a young surgeon less than four years out of college. Dr. William R. Smith, a graduate of Cornell, with the class of 1919, sewed up the heart of a young negro stabbed in a brawl in Atlanta.

The operation, characterized by Atlanta surgical men as one of the most remarkable in their experience, is believed by them to have been the first suture of the heart attempted since 1890.

As a result of Dr. Smith's daring operation, Glenn Freeman, a young negro boy, is now at Grady hospital here on the road to recovery. His heart was lifted out of its normal position, a ragged knife wound sewed up

and the heart replaced in its normal position, with flow of blood unaltered. The day after the operation, performed late in the evening, Dr. Smith predicted that the boy would recover and would suffer few if any ill effects as a result of his close scuffle with death.

As soon as Freeman fell, with a gash in his side that seemed certain to prove fatal, he was rushed to Grady hospital and placed on the operating table in the negro ward. Dr. Smith, resident surgeon at the hospital, was called.

Dr. Smith made a triangular incision over the fifth rib, removed three inches of the rib and made an inch and a half incision in the pericardium, the fibrous sac that surrounds the heart. Then he pushed the heart up through the incision in the pericardium, sewed up the gash in the right ventricle and replaced the heart in its