

CHINESE TROOPS TIGHTEN THE CORDON ON BANDITS' DEN

Peking Dispatch of 27th. — Machine guns and rifles tonight are attempting to force the release of fourteen foreigners including six Americans held by Chinese bandits in the hills above Lincheng.

For three weeks crowds of official negotiators have labored in vain to free the captives who were kidnaped from the Shanghai-Peking Express near Suchow May 6. Now the mountain paths that for days have been filled with runners carrying the terms back and forth between the Paotzuku fortress and the negotiators below are being put to other uses.

Old Tien Chung Yu, Tachun or military governor of Shantung, is having his way, and three brigades of his troops with machine guns and two scouting airplanes have plunged into the hill defenses to dig the bandits out.

Already the soldiers have had two brushes with the outlaws with fatalities on both sides. General Tien has thrown his troops in a wide circle about the bandit holdout and he is gradually tightening his stranglehold cutting the outlaws' communications and hoping finally to isolate the gang that is holding the 14 foreigners.

Far above the clouds the mountain prison a crisis is believed to be approaching. The outlaws are said to be eager to make terms but they fear the promise of Peking. Also they fret for separating the heads of brigades from their bodies.

The captives are reported to be generally in good health except the wealthy Italian attorney who is suffering from an injured leg. Their clothing is poor, living conditions in their prison are bad and food is none too plentiful, but in spite of all they are said to be standing the strain well.

Behind the Chinese lines at Taoshwang is a military commission of foreign officers, headed by Brigadier General William D. Connor of the American Army, which is investigating measures being taken by the Chinese government for the release of the prisoners. The commission will report its findings and make any recommendations for actions it sees fit to the diplomatic corps at Peking.

The movement of troops toward the outlaws' retreat, followed in the heels of statements in diplomatic circles that it had been definitely established that politics and not ordinary banditry was behind the hold up of the Shanghai-Peking express.

It was freely intimated that one political faction, hoping to embarrass the other, had instigated the raid. It was hinted further that the diplomatic corps was considering taking steps to seize the real and personal property of certain high official plotters in an effort to force action out of the Peking government. Today General Tien's troops began to file into the hills in the direction of the Paotzuku stronghold.

Demands have been made at various times during the past two weeks by foreign circles in Shanghai that the powers undertake the release of the captives either by direct negotiations with the bandits or by use of foreign troops.

The diplomatic corps, however maintains that to deal directly with the bandits would relieve Peking of its responsibility safety of the foreign prisoners and so far has refrained from initiating such overtures.

As to a foreign military drive on the outlaws' stronghold it is generally believed in Peking and Tientsin, a belief which the captives themselves have expressed that such action would enhance the danger of the prisoners' death at the hands of their captors.

Moreover foreign quarters at Tientsin point out that there are not 3,000 foreign troops in the international compounds there a force entirely inadequate to undertake operations in the treacherous hill country of Shantung against gangs said to aggregate 10,000 men.

The close of third week since the 14 were captured comes with less tension than prevailed last Saturday. At that time the bandits had threatened to kill some of their prisoners if their demands were not met by Tuesday May 22. But Tuesday came and went and no executions followed.

There is no death threat abroad tonight and hopes are held out that all the prisoners will be spared but, with General Tien's troops launching their drive against Paotzuku there is considerable anxiety in foreign quarters for the safety of the imprisoned 14.

ILLEGAL SEARCH NO BAR AS TO THE EVIDENCE FOUND, IS DECISION OF SUPREME COURT

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Even if an automobile or a house is searched without a warrant, evidence found in proof violation of the law against transporting liquor is competent for the prosecution of the charges, according to decision of the supreme court this afternoon, the cases being those of the state against Louis Kanellos and George Prescott, both of Columbia. The cases were heard by an en banc session of the supreme court and the decisions were handed down during the afternoon the circuit court decision being affirmed in both cases.

Kanellos was tried in Federal court here and convicted, his sentence being three months or a fine of \$1,000. He appealed and the court of appeal sustained the district court. Later he was tried before Judge Townsend in the state's circuit court at Columbia and was again convicted and sentenced to serve six months. There were two cases against him. In one five months of his half year sentence were suspended during good behavior. He served the 30 days. In the other case he was also sentenced to serve six months, and this he appealed.

Kanellos contended that his car was searched without a warrant. The decision of the high court in effect is that even though the search was not entirely legal, the evidence gained in that way was competent for the trial and did not affect the conviction.

In the Prescott case it was contended that the warrant under which his place was searched was defective. The court held in substance that the evidence gained was competent. Prescott, it was alleged in his trial, rented a room from a negro who stored whiskey in the room. He was arrested in this room handling the liquor under a warrant against the negro who rented the room.

Both cases have an important bearing on the enforcement of the prohibition law in South Carolina.

The opinion in the Prescott case was written by associate justice Fraser and concurred in by Chief Justice Gray, Associate Justice Marion and Circuit Judges Sease, Featherstone, Rice, Bowman, Henry, Dennis and Johnson.

There were two dissenting opinions in this case, one written by Justice Watts, and concurred in by Judges Cochran and Circuit Judges Memminger and Wilson, the other by Justice Cochran, with Circuit Judges Memminger, Wilson and Devore concurring.

In the Kanellos case, the opinion was written by Chief Justice Gray and concurred in by Justice Fraser, Marion and Watts with Justice Cochran dissenting, Circuit Judges Memminger and Wilson concurring in the dissenting opinion by Justice Cochran.

TELLS HOW TO RID THE FARM OF RATS

A few very simple measures consistently employed will rid a farm of a community of rats, it is stated in a new farmer's bulletin. How to Get Rid of Rats, by James Silver, biological assistant of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the poisons, vices, traps, and other contrivances sold for the purpose accomplish little real good. Rats are hard to exterminate, and regardless of the method employed, success attends only close application and persistent effort.

The all-important measures to be taken are the removal of food and shelter from the rats, poisoning and trapping them, and under certain conditions, fumigating their burrows. These measures should be taken not only by individuals, but by entire communities. Foodstuffs should be stored in rat proof containers, waste and garbage should be disposed of, trash or refuse should be allowed to accumulate to provide food, shelter or breeding places for the pests.

The most effective means known to the department for destroying rats is by poisoning, wherever it can be employed with safety. Barium carbonate has been found the most satisfactory of the various poisons that might be used. The bulletin gives directions for applying it successfully. Trapping is equally effective, but requires more skill and labor. It is recommended where the use of poisons seems inadvisable. The simple and inexpensive snap type of trap, strongly made is all that is necessary. Where there are large number of rats a good many traps should be used.

In fields, along ditches, banks and

leaves, around farm buildings, and in dirt cellars, rat burrows dug in solid earth may sometimes be fumigated with carbon bisphide or with the exhaust of a gasoline engine, such as an automobile or tractor. The exhaust is directed into the rat burrow by means of a hose, and the entrance around the hose is sealed with damp earth. In seed warehouses and similar structures where sacked grain is stored temporarily, a liberal supply of flake naphthalene has been found to keep rats away. The use of these flakes where foodstuffs are stored is not recommended on account of the odor.

The importance of rat proofing existing buildings as far as possible and of building new ones so that they are absolutely rat proof cannot be too greatly emphasized. Rat proofing a building is in the long run the cheapest rat insurance and is the best and most permanent means of rat riddance. Efficient rat dogs often help, but cats are rarely useful against rats. Co-operative rat hunts are effective and furnish good sport to participants. Organized rat campaigns are very desirable because without general community co-operation, individual places which are cleaned up are constantly exposed to reinfestation from adjacent property. Assistance in planning, organizing and prosecuting anti-rat campaigns will gladly be given by the Biological Survey in the form of direct and whenever practicable, or by furnishing plans, instructions, publicity material, and sample posters with which communities can carry on their own campaign against this most destructive animal in the world.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE

Thank the good Lord, the days when subscriptions were invariably paid in potatoes and beans and other things are about over, comments the Elma, Wash. Chronicle. But the cash era has hardly dawned in its effulgent splendor as yet—that is the dollars which drop into the newspaper man's till today are so few and far between that in his appreciative desperation nearly all of the feathers are squeezed off the eagles before he toles them out to some irrespressible collector.

The domain of the editor is supreme—at least, it ought to be. How often oh! how often is he called upon to "boom" some industry which gets all of its job work done out of town, and leaves for the home printer only those insignificant jobs which must be done right away. Then too, he must jeopardize his own chances of getting to a final place of rejoicing by sending every old robcallion in the community there.

He must take all the abuse that the people want to heap upon him and come up smiling every week—Ex.

SUNBURN

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"Our Family Medicine" I WILL WRITE you in regard to Black-Draught liver medicine, as I have been using it more than 18 years, says a letter from Mr. S. F. Mintz, of R. F. D. 2, Leland, N. C. "I keep it in my home all the time, for it is mostly our family medicine. When we begin to feel feverish or sluggish, with trouble from the liver or stomach, we take a dose of Thedford's Black-Draught and the trouble is soon over. I mostly buy a dollar package at a time, and it has saved me many a bill." Thedford's Black-Draught is a purely vegetable remedy, acting on the liver, stomach and bowels. It is made from selected herbs and roots, and contains no calomel or other mineral drugs. It has been found of great value, in indigestion, stomach trouble, sick headache, constipation, and lazy liver, helping to relieve the symptoms caused by these troubles, and to put the digestive system into proper working order. Get a package of Black-Draught liver medicine from your druggist or dealer, today. Be sure to get the genuine—Thedford's. Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT A Purely Vegetable Liver Medicine

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19 Year Record for Pee Gee Mastic Paint. Down in Eatonton, Georgia, you'll find real proof of the splendid wearing qualities of Pee Gee Mastic Paint. It was used there some nineteen years ago on the home of Mrs. T. G. Green, who writes the following letter: "My house was painted with Pee Gee Mastic Paint nineteen years ago, and I want you to estimate what will be needed to go over it again. The house is in splendid condition although such a long time has elapsed since it was last painted. One room in which Pee Gee Flatcoat was used nearly twelve years ago is in good condition still, but I want it freshened up." The great durability of Pee Gee Mastic Paint is due to its 50% of Zinc content ground in pure Linseed Oil and White Lead, making it a Double Pigment Paint. Pee Gee Mastic Paint produces a tile-like film which successfully resists the elements, does not crack, peel or chalk off. The high zinc content gives Pee Gee Mastic Paint its unusual covering and wearing capacity. It is by far the most economical paint you can use. For interior walls and ceiling, use Pee Gee Flatcoat, the modern, sanitary, durable, flat oil finish. Comes in 24 deep, rich velvety colors. For lasting results and best protection specify Pee Gee PAINTS SINCE 1867 Varnishes—Stains—Enamels Paslee-Gaulbert Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.