

GIVEN \$10,000 FOR \$50 LOAN

Grubstake Enabled Prospector to Recover Land Sold by Guardian—Held in Asylum.

Olympia, Wash.—Following a curious case in legal procedure with the utmost and outcome of the Alaska gold fields is the decision of the state supreme court affirming the King county case and returning the claim of Henry Tuppala to a claim of \$10,000 for having advanced \$50 in grubsstake loan of \$270 to John Tuppala. A shift of papers from being the inmate of a jailhouse to the ownership of a half-million-dollar mining property, is pictured for Tuppala.

Not was it the rich mine owner who contacted the \$50000 payment for the \$50 loan or speculation. He wanted to pay the money, but his trustee refused. So suit was started against Tuppala with C. H. Farrell as guardian of Tuppala.

Confined in Insane Asylum. The circumstances were unique. John Tuppala had joined the Alaska gold rush and after years of prospecting was adjudged insane and confined in an institution in Portland. He had, however, acquired valuable mining claims.

Released four years later he found his mining properties had been sold by his guardian. In 1918, destitute and out of work he met in Astoria Henry Enbala, an old friend of 30 years' standing. Enbala advanced money for his support and took him to Seattle where he was taken in by a relative of Enbala.

Tuppala miraculously sought funds to pay for his claims, which were then estimated to be worth \$500,000, and finally made the proposition to Enbala.

"You have already let me have \$270. If you will give me \$50 more, as I can go to Alaska and get my property back, I will pay you \$10,000 when I win my property."

Court Rules Loan Was Grubstake. Enbala agreed and immediately advanced the money. Tuppala went to Alaska, finally discovered his property and, remembering his agreement, requested Mr. Cobb, his trustee, to pay the full amount, and upon his refusal to do so this action was instituted.

Supreme court denies contention of a mere loan, of insidious interest and inadequacy of consideration. It holds, rather, the money was advanced as an investment that the transaction was in the nature of a grubstake contract, which has been upheld by this court, and the risk of losing the money in this case was as great as under a grubstake.

Judgment for the \$10,000 is accordingly affirmed. Morators are afforded a pretty theme for dissertations on the dividends of friendship.

Public Health Service to Study Common Cold

Washington.—A detailed study of common colds is to be made by the public health service in cooperation with a number of the country's leading universities. Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, surgeon general, says colds, influenza and similar conditions are responsible for a great deal of suffering, loss of time, disability and a not inconsiderable number of deaths.

He says there are few, if any, individuals who do not suffer from some acute respiratory condition at least once a year, losing from a day to a week or more as a result, and some attacks develop into more serious conditions, at times even a latent pulmonary tuberculosis being lighted up.

Comparatively little is definitely known as to the real causes, distribution, manner of spread and epidemiology of these so-called minor respiratory ailments. Doctor Cummings says, and this detailed study being undertaken is expected to be of value in attempting to prevent these afflictions.

The work will be actively undertaken at Harvard university, Johns Hopkins Medical school, Georgetown and Howard universities, Washington; Tulane university, New Orleans; Ohio State university, University of Chicago and University of California. It is anticipated the studies will extend over two or three years.

Honest Man Pays Board Bill After 33 Years

Follensbee, Ark.—John Davis has paid a board bill which he owed Mrs. Elizabeth Grimm of this city for 33 years. The bill was \$4.

Davis was unable to pay the bill when he left the Grimm home, but he returned. Mrs. Grimm will frame the \$4 as a memorial to "the most honest man."

Steam From Crater Heats Big Building

Hilo, Island of Hawaii.—Steam flowing everlastingly from a fissure in the side of the volcano of Kilauea is now being used to heat the office building of the Hawaiian National park commission.

The vapor leaves the ground at 120 degrees and is guided through conduits a distance of 40 feet to the building. In the winter time it easily keeps the offices at a uniform temperature of 70 degrees.



From the fourteenth to the eighteenth of January there will be held in Chicago the greatest exhibition of road machinery, motorcars and trucks ever staged in the history of the world.

The difficulty to overcome in the construction of a road is the securing of the material which will be used. The material which is used must be of such a nature that it will stand up to the wear and tear of the road. The material which is used must be of such a nature that it will stand up to the wear and tear of the road.

But perhaps the greatest benefit from this initial contact of the forces which are behind the road is in the laying before the country, the magnitude of the effort involved and showing forth to the world what progress has been made in the hard-surface highway idea.

Twenty years ago before the automobile was more than a toy the road idea was dead. "We didn't need roads. The roads we had were good enough. To spend money for roads was foolish. The railroads gave all the transportation necessary. Roads were merely an expense, a luxury not an asset." Such arguments were common. There were no road building industry. Today there are thousands of engineers, hundreds of firms and big hard road building machinery and products for hard road making and there is not a state unimproved in modern highways, not a county which is not talking good roads, not a farmer who doesn't realize the need of them.

This great road exposition is a reflection of the times, and the sentiment which is behind roads, hard roads, the sort of roads which minimize the building cost and give the maximum of speed and intercommunity action.

The road exposition at the Coliseum in Chicago, is more than an exhibit, it is a monument to the modern idea of transportation.

Government Makes Statement Regarding the Arkansas roads. President Coolidge is backing the Secretary of Agriculture to the limit in his course towards the administration of Federal Aid for roads in Arkansas where Federal funds are being withheld pending the correction of certain conditions.

Secretary Wallace states, regarding the affair. "It is estimated that road improvement districts in Arkansas have issued bonds to the amount of about \$63,000,000. Of this only \$11,000,000 or about 17 per cent in round numbers has been used in connection with Federal aid. The remainder has been used altogether on district projects, with which Federal aid has had nothing to do."

"Most of the Arkansas road districts in connection with which there have been serious abuses and gross unfairness to the land-owning farmers, were created before Federal aid amounted to anything. Many of them had practically exhausted local funds before Federal aid was called for."

"Because of the peculiar road district system adopted in Arkansas Federal aid administration has been exceedingly difficult. In April 1921, it was discovered that great injustices were practiced in these road districts, of which there were at the time more than 500, but in only 110 of which Federal aid had been granted. An engineer of the Department of Agriculture was sent into the state to make a careful investigation to secure information needed to administer Federal aid."

"He found many cases of bad management, careless handling and improper payment of local funds, excessive assessment on land owners, unbalanced and discriminatory assessments, inequitable laying out of districts and a general laxity in the organization to maintain the roads once they were built."

"The governor called a special session of the legislature to convene September 24. The legislature passed an act known as the Harrelson law. It is better than the old law. Under it no new improvement district can be created except by a majority vote of the people within the district and the assessment which may be levied on adjacent land is limited."

"The department has no intention of making any further investigation in Arkansas except as it may be necessary to administer Federal aid funds justly and efficiently."

U. S. HAS BIG TASK ENFORCING FOOD LAWS

Greatest Violations Occur in Case of Oil Products; Butter Is Close Second.

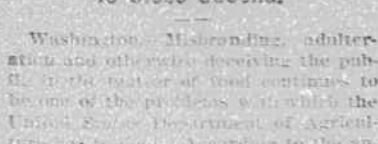
Washington. Misbranding, adulteration and otherwise deceiving the public in the matter of food continues to be one of the problems with which the United States Department of Agriculture has to deal. According to the annual report of the bureau of chemistry, which is closed with the enforcement of the food and drug act, a total of 1,450 prosecutions and seizures were made in the fiscal year of 1923. The greatest number of violations occurred in the case of oil products, while butter was a close second.

For several years attention has been given to interstate traffic in butter, and action has been taken against many shipments which were high in moisture, low in butterfat, or short of the declared weight. The difficulty of enforcing the law as applied to butter, however, has been greatly lightened by the passage at the last session of congress of an act establishing a standard for butter, which fixes 80 per cent as the minimum butterfat content. During the year 64 seizures against adulterated and misbranded butter and 117 criminal prosecutions were instituted.

An interesting and unusual feature of the work in enforcing the act was the discovery that a concern in Jersey City, N. J., was adulterating butter with coconut oil or other foreign fat and shipping it to Philadelphia. Seizures were promptly made, as a result of which the offending firm discontinued operations.

CHEST COLDS

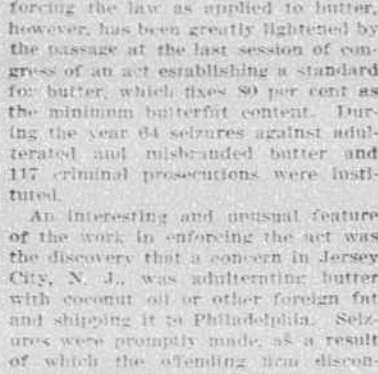
Redden the skin by the use of hot applications. Then massage briskly with Vicks, spread Vicks on thickly and cover with hot flannel cloths.



Over 27 Million Jars Used Yearly

Earl's Daughter Seeks Adventure in Haiti

London.—Lady Dorothy Mills, novelist and explorer, who not long ago returned to London from a hazardous trip to Timbuctoo, is now planning to go to the Negro Republic of Hayti. She will undertake this adventure alone armed only with a revolver and with what she calls the best bargaining material in the world—money. Her purpose is to study the religion of the island natives who are voodooists or snake worshippers. These people still make human sacrifices and Lady Dorothy anticipates seeing this ceremony.



Woman Races Snakes to Gather Eggs From Coop

Luck, Wyo.—We have so many rattlesnakes that when I hear a hen cackle I have to race to her nest to get the egg before a snake gets there."

Thus declared Mrs. Huston Sowers, who runs a farm near here, in appealing to the state for a "snake hunter."

Mrs. Sowers declares that 500 rattlesnakes have been killed on her farm during the last nine years.

The state biological survey has promised to take action.

Old Chicago School to Be Sold for \$47.50

Chicago, Ill.—A school building for \$47.50 is offered for sale by the Chicago Board of Education.

In its single room some of the city's pioneer citizens first learned their "three R's" and up to a few months ago it was used as a branch school. Now it is so old that it is crumbling to pieces.

The price represents its value as kindling.

Norway Geese Turn Up Brooch of Viking Era

Bergen, Norway.—In the province of Rogaland a small boy set to tend a flock of geese had driven his charges to the edge of a small pond. Here the geese splashed and rooted about, unearthing a magnificent brooch of gold, dating from Viking era. The relic was taken to the Stavanger museum where the curator said the brooch is one of the finest examples of Viking goldsmiths' art yet discovered.

Jap Police Adopt Pistols

Tokyo.—The long saber of the Japanese policeman, an unwieldy weapon in a "rough and tumble," is to be replaced by a revolver and short sword.

The regulations announce, that the revolver shall be used only for purposes of self-defense or against prisoners attempting to escape.

WOULD LIMIT SLAUGHTER OF WHALES IN ATLANTIC

Washington.—The wholesale slaughter of whales through the use of modern weapons off the Atlantic coast threatens the extinction of these important mammals, warns E. W. Nelson of the United States bureau of biological survey. Nelson urges legislation similar to that now in force in Canada, to conserve the existing whales in these waters.

"It is obvious," Mr. Nelson continues, "that the present uncontrolled, wholesale slaughter of sea mammals over most of their range and practically throughout the year can result only in their rapid extermination. During the last century, the pursuit of sea mammals was carried on on a great scale and yielded an enormous return in oil, whalebone, hides and furs of fur seals and sea otters. Several species have been almost exterminated by this pursuit, and others will follow without concerted action. Proper control of the hunting of these mammals will perpetuate indefinitely the returns from this valuable natural asset."

"The success of the fur seal treaty, whereby through international action Japan, Russia, England and the United States safeguard the breeding grounds of the fur seals on the fur seal islands in Alaska, has been a practical demonstration of the effectiveness of such action. It is to be hoped that a similar treaty between the maritime powers interested may be equally effective in saving the other sea mammals from threatened extinction."

HEMLOCK LUMBER

I am in position to furnish Hemlock Framing and Sheeting on Short Notice. Can Deliver to Boone or Blowing Rock. Also have a lot of Chestnut Sheeting at a good price. See or write F. M. MALTBA BOONE, N. C.

NEW YEARS GREETING

As the old year is gone and we are compelled to accept things as they are whether 1923 was profitable or unprofitable to us (But here we stop to say that we hope it was a prosperous year for every one in Watauga County.) Let us resolve now without exception to make 1924 the best year Watauga County has ever had.

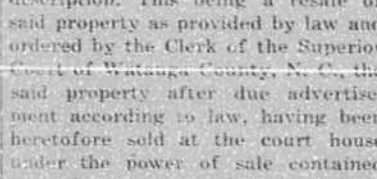
With the progress our county is making in agriculture, in poultry raising, cattle raising, dairying, and specializing as we are in cabbage, potatoes, fruits, etc., and from the fact that the products of this county excel perhaps those of any other in the country, Watauga County is gaining prestige faster and has more folks looking her way than almost any county in this great State of North Carolina. And every person living within her boundaries should feel proud that they have had a part in her progress.

Let's not be satisfied with well doing, but be on the alert to continue to grow. What does it take to do so? Did you say? The answer is "Co-operation"—all striving for the same end. We thank each and every one of you for your loyal support in our business, and will say we are going to be in better position to serve you in 1924 than in any previous year, and we solicit your continued support and patronage.

Loyally,

You Need Electrical Service on Your Farm

Install DEPENDABLE DELCO-LIGHT HOME LIGHT & SUPPLY CO. Sole Dealers for Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga Service at all times. Full line of Electrical Fixtures and Bulbs WEST JEFFERSON, N. C.



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Vicious Elephant Faces Firing Squad at Dawn

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Charlie," the prize elephant of the Universal studios here, faced a "firing squad" of one at dawn and paid with his life for his vicious temper. He was 180 years old.

More than a month ago the great pachyderm was condemned to die after a public career in the teakwood swamps of India and the circuses and movies of the New World that has been marked by a mean disposition and the maimed forms of various trainers.

All four legs were chained and Harry Leavitt, keeper of the arsenal at the studios, fired one shot from a powerful elephant gun into Charlie's body just under the shoulder. He dropped without a sound.

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