

ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK OF ASHE

Burglar-Proof Equipment Baffles Amateur Yeggmen. Arrests Made in Wilkes County. Preliminary Trials Given.

Jefferson.—C. L. Collins and Carl McKnight, who gave their residence as Winston-Salem, are in jail at Jefferson as a result of an attempt to rob the Bank of Ashe Tuesday night of last week.

The bank robbery failed when the burglar-proof equipment of the bank thwarted their attempt. The door of the bank was proof open, but apparently the robbers, after looking the inside over, abandoned the attempt.

After entering the bank they broke into the Jefferson garage and removed a large safe and loaded it on their car. However, in getting away, they struck a telephone pole. The collision knocked the safe from the front bumper of the car on which it had been placed.

In the meantime the noise awakened Attorney Joseph M. Prevorse, who secured his gun and shot in their direction.

They abandoned the attempt to reload the safe and drove rapidly away. The attempted robbery took place about 2:30 a. m.

Neighboring town authorities were notified to be on the lookout, but local authorities were successful in catching the two men who are charged with committing the crime. E. C. Elbreth, Howard Mowbray and E. F. Scott located the two men in Wilkes County near Deep Ford hill, sitting in their car half asleep.

The Ashe officers were joined by Sheriff W. B. Somers and Jailer J. B. Shoers, who assisted in arrest of the two men.

When found they had in their possession two hammers, a wrecking bar and other equipment. The handle of a car door was found near the telephone pole and this talked perfectly with the missing handle of the men's car.

A hearing in Jefferson both men denied any part in the robbery but were remanded to jail.

Placer Gold Mining Is Revived in S. Dakota

Deadwood, S. D.—Placer gold mining, an all but forgotten industry for more than thirty years, once more is being actively pursued in the Black Hills.

Announcement that national banks in Deadwood and Lead, S. D., would purchase placer gold in amounts as small as one ounce has brought pioneer prospectors out with their pans and sluice boxes again, while bankers have dusted off their ancient gold scales and put them on the counters.

The banks are paying \$18.50 per ounce for dust, which assays about 75 per cent pure gold.

The first miner to take advantage of the banks' offer was Bill Ludwig who has been washing gold in various sections of the Black Hills since the original gold stampede in 1876. He brought in \$35.15 worth of dust his first week of sieving.

A federal government assay office was established in 1898 to take over the function of converting miners' gold into negotiable cash, but it bought gold only in quantities of not less than \$100 worth. By the time it was closed, in 1898, placer mining had become a negligible industry in the Black Hills.

In the late 70's and early 80's thousands of dollars in placer gold came into the banks each week. In the summer of 1876 several claims in Deadwood Gulch produced an average of between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a day through the four-month mining season.

W. H. Moore of Hurdle Mills, Pearson County, cleared a pasture area with fifteen goats and says there is not a bush or weed in the whole acreage now.

Last Big Push on Capitol Front



Between twelve and fifteen thousand Bonus veterans stormed the capitol on the closing day of Congress, their last big push which came near getting out of control of the police. Bonus leaders as well as police were glad when order was restored. Picture shows Police Chief Glasford personally holding the line at a strategic point.

Presents Plan to Collect War Debts and to Displace Taxes

John H. Perry, New York newspaper owner and publisher, with properties in states throughout the nation, presents an original plan to displace income, inheritance and nuisance tax. The plan is already receiving the serious consideration of various national and international leaders.

Mr. Perry proposes that war debt nations pay Uncle Sam what they owe with alcoholic beverages inasmuch as they have no cash. He produces figures which show how the United States would thus net four billion dollars with which to lift tax burdens; eliminate bootlegging and its evils; release hoarded money; restore respect for law; and, greatly aid in restoring international trade.

The Perry Plan
In outlining his plan, Mr. Perry said:

"I have submitted this plan as an idea for the government to obtain sufficient revenue to operate its business without any of our present national taxes.

"The cost of our Federal Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1932, amounts to the total of approximately four and three-quarter billions of dollars, an increase of 19 per cent. over the preceding year. Of course, this paralyzes business and renders the re-employment of labor impossible.

"Foreign nations owe our government around fifteen to eighteen billions of dollars. They cannot pay us in cash. If they paid us in commodities, in competition with our own industries, it would paralyze our industries.

"We can collect it in the following manner: For the next five years or so these foreign nations can, and doubtless would be willing, to pay us two billion dollars annually in alcoholic beverages—Great Britain with its whiskies, gin and ales—France with its champagne and wines—Italy with its vermouth and wines—Germany with its light wines and beers—Spain with its sherry—Cuba with its Bacardi, etc., etc.

Net Profit and Effectiveness
"The U. S. Government under a dispensary system similar to the Canadian system could sell these beverages at 2-1.2 times the purchase price or approximately five billions of dollars. The cost of transportation, insurance, haulage and distribution would probably be around 20 per cent or one billion dollars, leaving four billion dollars net revenue to the U. S. Government, which would do the following:

- 1. Eliminate the Income, Inheritance and "nuisance" taxes.
- 2. It would eliminate bootlegging and the racketeering resulting therefrom.
- 3. It would bring out the hundreds of millions of dollars now held and hoarded by bootleggers and allied industries who have it in hiding for fear of government detection.
- 4. The elimination of these illegal profits would prevent further undermining of law and order in our national, state and city governments.
- 5. Greatly aid in restoring international trade.

"Such a program would last until the 18th Amendment is repealed, and with sufficient time to allow for the proper manufacture and aging of alcoholic beverages in this country. The manufacturing of our light wines and beers need not be delayed by this program, and the state and city would be accorded the right to impose an additional tax for the purpose of lightening state and city taxes.

"Of course, this program would not apply to those states which prohibit the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages. They would be permitted to remain in the clutches of the bootlegging industry."

Has Plan to Displace Tax



John H. Perry, nationally known publisher, offers an original plan to displace income, inheritance and nuisance tax by having European debt nations pay us with alcoholic beverages—which would net Uncle Sam four billion dollars.

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WILEY SWIFT AND SON OPEN LAW OFFICES AT NEWLAND

Mr. Wiley H. Swift and son, C. David Swift, have opened law offices over the Bear Trail Drug Store at Newland.

Wiley H. Swift, the senior member of the firm, was for many years employed as head of the Department of Legislation of the National Child Labor Committee, New York City.

C. David Swift, junior member of the firm, is a graduate in law of Duke University.

The elder Mr. Swift has accepted an invitation to speak upon "The Spirit of Professor James H. Swift" at a meeting to be held at Butler, Tenn., on August 21, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Watauga Academy. Avery Advocate.

Bertie County tomato growers will ship 100 cars of the fruit grown under contract this season and none are violating the terms of their contract despite attractive offers from other dealers.

FIRST LOVES

By FELIX RIESENBERG

FOURTH INSTALMENT

Synopsis: Johnny Breen, 16 years old, who has spent all his life aboard a Hudson River tugboat plying near New York, is tossed into the river by a terrific explosion which sinks the tug, drowns his mother, and the man he called father. Ignorant, unschooled and fear driven, he drags himself ashore, hides in the friendly darkness of a covered truck—only to be kicked out at dawn—and into the midst of a tough gang of boys who beat and chase him. He escapes into a basement doorway where he hides. The next day he is rescued and taken into the home of a Jewish family living in the rear of their second-hand clothing store. He works in the sweatshop store—and is openly courted by Becka—the young daughter. . . . The scene shifts to the home of the wealthy Van Horns—on Fifth Avenue, where lives the bachelor—Gilbert Van Horn—in whose life there is a hidden chapter.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

Gilbert Van Horn was never married or divorced. He never worked, never worried so far as the world knew, and seldom did anything to disturb the social balance of the outer world. Having been born into prepared position, he agreed with life, and to a large extent life agreed with him. Gilbert Van Horn was considered a typical Van Bibber, a creature utterly unknown to fact, but beloved of fiction.

Gilbert was genial. Women were attracted to him; so general was this that the effect became negligible. He had good breeding and common sense and a certain lack of perception. The combination saved him from becoming an utter loss. Had he wished he might have married money, but the thought had never occurred to him. The daughters of a half dozen or so of the country's richest and hardest-working plutocrats might have accepted him, one at a time, of course.

These hard-working men might even have respected him. Gilbert Van Horn stripped like a heavyweight and had a wide reputation as an amateur pugilist.

But we must go a bit further with the story of this bachelor, prize fighter and general all round favorite of fortune.

He was certain of a beneficent providence that looks out for gentlemen. To be a gentleman, as he understood it, was the highest ideal of a well-to-do gentleman. He never got beyond that; it was like many of the great fundamental things, it was simply so, and no gentleman could question it, and still remain a gentleman. His code, for in these days it was the fashion to have one, included a frank understanding in advance. Whatever hopes he raised were always doomed to disappointment.

Gilbert had no desire to make money, for the frugal habits of his father had left the family fortune fairly well recuperated. It was not a colossal fortune, but it was ample, at least for a bachelor. His funds had been placed in trust and this did much to make him static. He was liberal, in a way, and when the feeling seized him, he could be downright generous, actually crippling himself for months on end to do a good turn for a friend. But the trustees saw to it that his generosity was confined entirely to his income.

At thirty-five Van Horn still believed in the beneficence of his particular fortune. He was growing slightly heavy as his bent for hard exercise slackened and his hair tinged with gray. At forty doubt seized him, doubt that overtakes all men as they approach those middle years when the little question begins to be heard—"What have you done, with your precious twenties and thirties?"

What had he done? Nothing in fact. But he did remember a lot of great times, times he was fond of recalling when in company with that wit, Judge Marvin Kelly, friend of his father and big brother to the orphan Gilbert Van Horn. Marvin Kelly, a politician, not unknown in Tammany Hall, a power and a philosopher, smoothed over much rough ground in the mental trail of Van Horn.

"Judge," he said one day as they were in the library smoking and talking, "a distant connection of mine has died, out in Kentucky, a Lambert: Hosea Lambert. He leaves a daughter Josephine. I'm thinking of having her on here. She's my nearest relative, so far as I know," he added, looking out of the window.

"How old?" Inquire Kelly was practical.

"About twelve."

"H'm, safe enough—for a few years."

Josephine arrived in New York, a little girl with a sash and very long legs who rolled a hoop. It was another milestone in the life of Gilbert Van Horn. Aunt Wen, or Mrs. Anthony Wentworth, a decayed lady of quality, to describe her in formula, accompanied Josephine and remained in the Van Horn home. There was no question about her remaining, and Gilbert, when he came to consider the matter, was glad enough to have

her there. Certainly many matters must arise in the life of a young girl requiring the instruction of a gentleman. This profound thought came to him quite as a shock. He liked to have Josephine around, liked to have her climb on his knee and make much of him. It was the first bit of honest affection Gilbert Van Horn had ever known.

Having done with the Van Horn myth let us step back for a few years and review the incident that has been slightly touched upon; the incident of the river and of the boy born to the name of Breen on the river, but actually begotten by Van Horn.

It was in the summer of 1883 that the great infernal and hushed-up scandal of the Hallett-Van Horn household had its beginning at the country place in Astoria, in that fine mansion overlooking Hell Gate, Gilbert, home following his junior year at college, was being sheltered from the vile contacts of the city and the haunts of Brevoort Van Horn. He was studious, but not so much of books as of nature. Mrs. Hallett-Van Horn's maid, a comely, lively girl named Harriet, the most satisfactory handmaiden Mrs. Van Horn had ever enjoyed, stumbled upon Gilbert, at once in his mother's boudoir, reading Nick Carter. Mrs. Van Horn was in the city shopping. The fact that the maid had stepped from a luxurious bath may have added somewhat to the astonishment of the young man. For the first time he was aware of the fact that female proportions were actual.

Very early the next year a condition of extraordinary difficulty became manifest. Harriet, to be quite plain, was in a family way, a decidedly annoying situation in view of the fact that she alone seemed able to do Mrs. Hallett-Van Horn's hair as it should be done.

At once suspicion hovered about the house. Harriet would not confess the name of the culprit. Harriet supposed if the truth were known, that she would be imprisoned for life.

Then the eager flicker of suspicion hovered about the house. It rested, in turn, on every male. Even Jules, the page, was under suspicion.

"No, no, no, it was not him." So Harriet patiently absolved them, one by one in the daily, hourly inquisition.

"The butler, old Simmons? Lord, no ma'am. Not him, oh, no no!"

Could it be an immaculate conception? Mrs. Hallett-Van Horn almost wished her faith was strong enough to believe it, but no, a miracle of that sort might happen to her, but not to that girl.

A month of utter torture followed. The situation became worse. Her husband, Brevoort Van Horn, must be the guilty party. He simply must.

The storming between Lida and Brevoort grew so intense that even the servants were wrought up. Mrs. Hallett-Van Horn became hysterical, to the point of speaking before Simmons.

"Beggin' your pardon, Mr. Van Horn," Simmons lingered outside the door as Brevoort left his wife's apartment. "May I speak, sir?"

"By all means, Simmons. Who in hell did it?"

"I hope you will pardon my presumption, sir."

"Simmons, spill it. Was it the par- (Please turn to page eight.)

BLOWING ROCK BREEZES

Shelton Love spent Wednesday in Little Switzerland.

Hugh Williams of Chicago is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. John Williams.

Miss Mary Payne left Friday to stay two weeks at Charlotte and Myrtle Beach.

Mrs. Horace Johnson and son, David, of Charlotte, have leased a cottage here for the remainder of the season.

Osborne Bethea of Cleveland, O., spent last week here with Mrs. Bethea.

Miss Dorothy Sudderth of Charlotte is spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Sudderth. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Tate motored to Asheville Tuesday. They were accompanied by their guests, Miss Krueger, of Augusta, Ga., and Miss Alice Wheeler of Southern Pines.

Grant Webb of Pineola has accepted a position here with the Craig Grocery Company.

A seven and a half-pound son, Thomas Eugene, was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins on Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stringfellow and Mrs. Pam Robbins spent Wednesday in Concord.

Miss Frances Whitmore of Reidsville is visiting Mrs. Odell Deal.

Mr. and Mrs. Tam Berkshire were guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Wooten Friday and Saturday.

Shelton Love and Miss Burton won the pool tournament Saturday night, defeating William Holshouser and Muriel Marstburn.

A list of excitement was created Sunday noon when the awning of the Sudderth quick lunch stand on Main Street caught fire. It was extinguished before the fire truck arrived.

Bass Brothers of Edgecombe County have secured a pure-bred Short-Lorn bull from the United States Department of Agriculture farm at Boltsville, Md., to be used in starting a herd of beef cattle.

Five Halifax County farmers recently sold 25,000 pounds of home-grown crimson clover seed at a good price.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred by deed of trust executed by J. F. Harkleroad and wife, Lizzie Harkleroad, dated the 1st day of January, 1929, and recorded in Book 13, Page 150-152, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Watauga County, Jefferson E. Owens, Substituted Trustee, will, at 12 o'clock noon on

Friday, August 26th, 1932

at the Court House door of Watauga County in Boone, North Carolina, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the following land, to-wit:

BEGINNING on a oak Clyde Green southwest corner and runs south 86 degrees west 98 feet to a stake in the Highway; thence north 4 degrees east 207 feet to a stone; thence north 86 degrees east 98 feet to a stone; thence south 4 degrees west 207 feet to the beginning, and being a part of the land conveyed to J. F. Harkleroad by J. F. Hardin and wife, by deed dated the 8th day of April, 1928, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Watauga County in Book 34 of Deeds at page 90.

This sale is made on account of default in payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust.

A ten per cent. (10 per cent.) cash deposit will be required of the highest bidder at the sale.

This the 19th day of July, 1932. JEFFERSON E. OWENS, Substituted Trustee.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF PEOPLES INDUSTRIAL BANK

At Boone, North Carolina, to the Commissioner of Banks at the Close of Business on the 30th Day of June, 1932:

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$139,178.51
All Other Stocks and Bonds	268.00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,579.00
Cash in Vault and Amts. Due from Approved Depository Banks	2,261.40
Checks for Clearing and Transit Items	694.26
Cash Items (Items Held Over 24 Hours)	51.50
Other Real Estate	9,592.95
Other Assets	1,295.80
TOTAL	\$156,922.42
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid In	\$ 25,000.00
Undivided Profits (Net Amount)	2,156.19
Other Deposits Subject to Check	9,584.38
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	640.75
Watauga Building and Loan Association	150.67
Time Certificates of Deposit (Due on or After 30 Days)	14,686.87
Savings Deposits (Due on or After 30 Days)	9,741.76
Industrial Certificates of Deposit	48,165.97
Industrial Monthly Payment Cards	1,818.65
Bills Payable	42,377.49
Other Liabilities	2,250.00
Due Banks	349.69
TOTAL	\$156,922.42

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Watauga:

Avery Y. Howell, Cashier, Sarah G. Wagner, Director and Smith Hagaman, Director of the Peoples Industrial Bank, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

AVERY Y. HOWELL, Cashier
SARAH G. WAGNER, Director
SMITH HAGAMAN, Director

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 16th day of July, 1932. (SEAL) G. D. BRINKLEY, Notary Public. (My commission expires May 8, 1933)

THE KEY TO SAFETY

Peace of mind for less than two cents a day

HOW gladly would you pay a substantial reward for the return of your valuable papers if they happened to be lost or stolen.

Surely the rental of an individual box in our Safe Deposit Vault is an act of precaution and common sense.

The cost is less than two cents a day. Delay is dangerous—act today.

Watauga County Bank

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THIS BANK