

### CRIME EXPERT CITES CAUSES

Prohibition is Placed at Top of List by Head of Chicago Commission. Alien Groups Are Also Responsible for Troubles.

Chicago.—Criminal tendencies are produced by nine major causes, in the opinion of Frank J. Loesch, president of the Crime Commission here.

Prohibition and dishonesty in finance are responsible for a major number of violations, according to Loesch, who also is a member of President Hoover's commission on law enforcement. He blamed the former for at least a fourth of all law infractions.

Loesch, 80-year-old lecturer of the Northwestern Law School, said he had reached his conclusions from "personal experience, wide reading and information which came to me in my several official capacities."

#### The Cure

He regarded the cure in each case "not so difficult to put forth as the same to carry out."

Loesch listed crime causes as follows:

1. Largely unassimilated immigrants from eastern and southeastern Europe.
2. Slum districts in larger cities.
3. The 18th Amendment and prohibition laws.
4. Incompetent, corrupt and politician-ridden police.
5. The automobile.
6. Dishonesty in high finance.
7. Incompetent and inefficient prosecutors.
8. The negro law-breaker.
9. Decline of religion and authority.

#### Alien Groups

"Alien groups not familiar with our language and the principles of our government have given rise to a problem that requires teaching of clean politics and the guidance of immigrants toward citizenship," Loesch said.

As "cures" for crime, he cited better housing, lower rents, clean streets and "breathing places" with eradication of slums. He blamed prohibition as a major crime breeder and held it responsible for demoralization of laws.

"A permanent independent police chief and detectives with scientific crime fighting equipment and a secret staff attached to the chief and unknown to the regular force" were recommended by Loesch as an effective method of fighting crime waves.

### Destitute Song Writer Aided by Al Smith

New York.—New York, sidewalks and all, which looked pretty harsh a few days ago, was the same kind of old city under a new coat of paint Friday as James W. Blake contemplated what had been done for him.

Blake wrote "The Sidewalks of New York," which in 1928 resounded over the land before the banner of Alfred E. Smith.

A year ago he lost his job, his money ran out two weeks ago and he was found to be destitute with an aged sister and a blind brother on his hands.

Former Governor Smith reached for a telephone when he read about it. William H. Matthews, director of the family welfare department of the association for improving the conditions of the poor, assured the former governor that everything possible would be done.

The needs of the family were provided for the next two weeks, and Blake learned that both he and his sister were eligible for old age pensions of \$75 a month each. He had not known that.

"If we only could dramatize in live motion, the misery, the distress, the anguish to the thousands who are still cramping the sidewalks of New York, then we might get somewhere with a decent and adequate program for relief."

### NAPOLEON'S ELEPHANT NOW CENTURY AND A HALF OLD

Budapest.—An elephant named Slam, brought by Napoleon I from Egypt, still lives in the Budapest Zoo. The French emperor took Slam back with him to Paris, but it was such a wild animal that it was a source of constant trouble, and actuated probably by relief as much as by generosity, Napoleon presented the elephant to his father-in-law, Franz I, of Austria. When it arrived in Vienna it showed that it had not mended its manners and it was sent to the Hungarian capital, where it has lived ever since.

Slam is now 150 years old, and spends most of its time begging money from visitors, with which it buys bread and other delicacies for itself.

### VOEGISH



WELL I GUESS SPRING AINT SO FAR AWAY... I SEE THE MILLINERY SHOPS ARE NOW SHOWING LATE SUMMER HATS.

### Turns Now To National Problems



Relieved of his duties as Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt is making an intense study of national problems, looking to a simple inauguration as President of the United States, on March 4th. The President-elect is now at Warm Springs, Ga., where he is conferring with leading partisans as to Cabinet possibilities and policies of his forthcoming administration.

### ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURATION WILL COPY SIMPLICITY OF OTHER YEARS

Washington, D. C.—Traditions as old as the nation itself will be revived for the inaugural of Franklin D. Roosevelt on Saturday, March 4.

Thomas Jefferson, the third President, and the first to be inaugurated in Washington, set the original note of simplicity for the ceremony which the President-elect has selected for this one.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, retired, has been designated by Governor Roosevelt to head the committee planning this year's event.

One concession to the pomp and color of the most brilliant of the one-day inaugural shows of the past has already been made. The official ball, dropped since the first administration of Woodrow Wilson, will be revived. Inaugural balls, under civic auspices for charity benefits have been held since Wilson suspended the ball program at his second inauguration, but that planned for this year will be attended by the new President's family.

Because of the sweep of the Democratic party at the polls last year, the inauguration will take on something of the atmosphere of a Democratic party jubilee. Thirty-eight governors were sworn into office by the Democratic flood and most of these are expected to attend. Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, renamed governor of Texas, will attend, the first woman governor of her party ever to represent her state at the inauguration of a Democratic President.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, following an old custom, will administer the oath of office. A platform at the traditional site, the east plaza of the Capitol, will provide the scene for the oath and delivery of the inaugural address if the weather is suitable. Speaker John N. Garner will take the oath of office as vice-president before the Senate in line with another old usage.

### Cherokee Indian Colony Untouched by Economic Depression; All Farmers 380 Chinese Soldiers Freeze to Death After They Repulse Enemy

Sylva, N. C.—No unemployment or physical want disturbs the peace of the village of Cherokee or its four hundred families who inhabit 60,000 acres in the Western North Carolina mountains near here.

The Indians of the colony, living much as did their ancestors, go lightly about their daily work, some farming, some gathering chestnut wood to sell to paper mills, some hunting, some practicing Indian crafts.

They are ruled by Jarrett Blythe, chief who speaks no Cherokee but who understands the language. He said his father, a former chief, threatened to spank him so he "couldn't sit down for a month" when he was a lad if he learned the language—so he dispensed with the speaking part of it.

Most of the land in the reservation is in timber but each year crops are grown, each household head providing food for his own family and living mostly to himself.

Many are taught to weave blankets and baskets; the boys make bows and arrows and some make snow-guns. The bow and arrow is still used by older Indians who go into the mountains in search of game.

College graduates dot the colony, for many members have been graduated from colleges and universities over the country. Its chief is a graduate. But most of the men confine themselves to operating a twenty-acre plot of land, living a modest and quiet life, occasionally driving here, twenty miles away, to attend the movies. There is little crime in the section and most differences are settled by the council.

FARM FAMILY OF THIRTEEN TO VISIT ROOSEVELT Nebraska Farmer's Family of 13 to be guests of the Roosevelts at the White House—how they will sleep, eat and be entertained. See the American Weekly, the magazine distributed with Next Sunday's Atlanta Sunday American.

### Weather-Beaten House In Wilkes a Memorial to Eng and Chang Bunker

By ERWIN HOLMAN North Wilkesboro.—A weather-beaten house five miles north of this town stands as a forlorn monument to the day romance led F. T. Barnum's "Original Siamese Twins" to the backwoods for wedlock with the Yates sisters.

The girls were reared there and just as they reached maturity, along came the twins to woo and wed them in the ancestral home. There is nothing to distinguish it from any number of like dwellings in the community and few, save the old residents, are aware the Oriental circus freaks, weary of world tours and public curiosity, found it the focus of domesticity with rural maidens.

The brothers were famous the world over because they were joined together at the breast bones. What led them to settle down as farmers in a primitive country was something their neighbors never fully understood. Being Orientals, they didn't go to a great deal of trouble explaining, but they did let the word get out that they had saved \$80,000 and desired quietude far from Barnum's spangles.

The mountaineers liked them from the start. They were industrious, rigidly honest and showed a liking for the neighborhood contacts.

Hitherto, they had no names except Chang and Eng. Such brevity seemed a bit out of keeping from American citizens by virtue of naturalization, so the state legislature remedied matters by authorizing them to adopt the surname of Bunker.

There are still a few aged people in Wilkes County who recall something of their domestic life after their marriage to Sarah and Adelaide Yates in 1843. They went in for farming in a big way and owned many slaves. Children were born to the wife of each and for a time the two families lived as one household.

After a while domestic complications arose, so Chang and Eng established two domiciles, alternately spending half of the week in one and half in the other.

Finally they moved to the neighboring county of Surry and bought farms near Mount Airy. Emancipation of the slaves just about ruined them financially and they were forced to quit their rural retreats for a time and go back to public exhibitions.

En route home from Liverpool, England, in August, 1870, Chang suffered a paralytic stroke. He never regained his health, but he lingered on for four years.

The night of January 16, 1874, he died of cerebral clot. The shock of walking to find his brother dead proved too much for Eng's feeble heart and he, too, died about two hours later.

Many of their descendants still reside in Wilkes and Surry Counties.

### SEVEN-POINT REQUIREMENT FOR SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

Poultry paid in 1932. It was one of the few farm crops that did bring in cash to the extent that it could be considered profitable. Therefore more farmers will go into the poultry business in 1933. Not only farmers but clerks, widows, tenants, and out-of-job city dwellers will turn to poultry production as a source of livelihood.

"All this may or may not be a favorable sign of progress for the industry," says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College. "A large per cent of those people entering the poultry game make failures of the business due chiefly to a lack of knowledge of fundamentals. Then, too, new developments is sometimes out of proportion for the local markets to consume or the existing facilities to move at fair prices. If a person has a dislike for birds, he should by all means stay out of poultry production."

Mr. Dearstyne points out that poultry growing requires long hours of work and study; careful attention to detail and the ability to accept and overcome disappointment.

However, for the person determined to try poultry production this year, the specialist suggests seven requirements. First, see the county agent and go over the proposition carefully; second, select a definite objective without going into the business on too large a scale; third, get good baby chicks and be ready for them when they arrive; fourth, secure a local market for the product in advance; fifth, study the control of parasites and diseases; sixth, feed carefully, but amply, and seven, subscribe to one or two good poultry magazines. By following these seven suggestions, Mr. Dearstyne believes that failure will be kept at a minimum.

Evelyn Newbride had two umbrellas given to her and as she needed only one she took the other, the gift of Sandy MacChinch, back to the store and changed for a gentleman's umbrella, for her husband. She was told it could not be done.

"But, why not?" asked Mrs. Newbride. "Your firm's label is on that umbrella."

"Yes, madam," replied the clerk. "but it was put on when the umbrella was recovered."

### GIRLS! DON'T BE SKINNY! MEN ADMIRE CURVES

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