GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

AND TELEGRAM

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1922.

BORROWED BRIEFS.

This is no time to look like a rabbit. It's the open season.—Toledo Blade.

Savings banks deposits have increased since prohibition came in, but it's not known whether this is because the bootleggers are thrifty or the people are trying to save up enough to buy a quart.—Washington Post.

The gasoline companies are not yet through declaring stock dividends—a holdup man found a motorist with $15 in his pocket.—Urbana Democrat.

How much liberty parents should give a daughter sometimes depends on how much sense God gave her.—Dallas News.

Our objection to seeing a woman kiss a dog is we like dogs.—Harrisburg Patriot.

We suppose the drunken sailors say enviously now: He spends money like an Anti-Saloon league campaign manager.—Ohio State Journal.

You may have observed, Chlorinda, that when the family skeleton gets out of the closet it proceeds to occupy two columns on the front page of the newspapers.—New Orleans States.

PARAGRAPHICS.

The collapse of the Brussels conference is easy of explanation in terms of American politics—it's the Ruhr back.

Add list of occupations that arouse no envy in the paragraphic breast: the receiving end of the hot-rivet battery.

Tonight's the night the Elks start something—the inauguration, so to speak, of the Spirit of Christmas for the term of the holidays.

Those conservative souls who affiliate with neither the shop-early nor the shop-late persuasions are doing their shopping now, and there is an army of them.

Monday weather: "You reckon it's going to snow?" served to introduce 84 per cent of the conversations. Malicious east wind continued; thick clouds all day long.

We have never heard anyone accuse John T. Rees of being a Shakespearean scholar, but it appears that he is about to find the answer to the bard's inquiry as to what's in a name.

Prohibition enforcement officers are seizing stills at the rate of 150 a month in Tennessee; which reminds the office cynic that Tennessee was originally a part of North Carolina in law, and is still much like it in spirit.

The Lexington Dispatch hears rumors that the Southbound will take over the Carolina and Yadkin River, provided Denton, High Point and Thomasville are sufficiently interested. It is hardly within reason to believe that those manufacturing towns will permit a railroad line serving them to be abandoned, so if the rumor is well founded the C. and Y. R. is probably saved.

The way it appears to the Houston Post: "North Carolina's $50,000,000 investment in good roads this year appears to have netted $50,000,000 worth of roads and $25,000,000 worth of first-class publicity." Comment that is all the more significant, says the Roanoke Times, "coming, as it does from far-away Taxes." Virginia roads are also getting quite a lot of publicity, as the Times admits.

The so-called "Jim Crow" law is neither more nor less than a necessary police regulation, designed, not to humiliate anybody, but to prevent riots; and in refusing to interfere with it the Supreme court is merely reaffirming the duty of the states to maintain order within their own boundaries. It is not a defeat for the negroes, nor a triumph for the whites; but merely an assurance to both races of no interference with a regulation necessary to the protection of both from bloody fights that would, without this law, be inevitable.

The prospect of another handsome business building, a suitable home of its own for that great Greensboro mercantile institution, the Meyer department store, increases the community's stock of optimism. The postoffice business will doubtless soon be settled, and if it is settled right, before many months there will be some sort of construction activities on the postoffice corner. Toward the other end of Elm, one of these days passenger station building activities should be in full swing; and once the station is a certainty, look for a new hotel to arise in that vicinity. The appearances are that Greensboro is just starting at building.

RELIGION AT LAUSANNE.

"The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." The only triumphant participant in the conference at Lausanne is the unspeakable Turk. From the beginning he has dictated what the conference shall do, and the western powers have meekly accepted his dictation. The Turk is stark reality in a world given over to political buncombe and hokum. He is "thrice arm'd in honesty" and therefore irresistible. Behind his program are no ulterior motives. He says what he means, and means what he says; and he is ready to back up his words with a nasty fight.

All the rest are fettered by diverse and divergent considerations. France and England are under the necessity of making a pretense of mutual affection, when as a matter of fact they loathe each other. Italy is still dazed by her internal explosion. The United States observes, but takes no action except for an occasional word of encouragement for the Turk.

The truth is that the United States probably has a more profound dislike of the Turk than any of the others. We have never had any use for the Turk, whereas England and France have repeatedly employed him to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, and have an uneasy suspicion that he may be useful again. Therefore they are chary of destroying him utterly, whereas this country has no reason for harboring any scruples on that score. Lausanne is a conference of powers that continually threaten war against the Turk, but that will not fight—sham powers, endeavoring to make a sham peace. But there is no sham about Ismet Pasha. He knows what he wants, and he knows that the others dare not refuse his demands. So the conference has been in his hands from the beginning and seems likely to remain there to the end.

"Christian" Europe is deferring to the will of Islam, because its Christianity is sham Christianity, as its threats are sham threats. The man who will sell his religion for commercial advantage has none. The nation that will sacrifice its Christianity for the Mosul oil fields is not a Christian nation. There is only one religion represented at Lausanne, and that is Mohammedanism. No wonder it is winning.

IRELAND'S BURDEN OF SENTIMENTALISM.

A government that is sure of itself and of its ability to establish and maintain order is under no necessity of resorting to reprisals. The action of the Irish free state in executing four men for crimes that others had committed is tantamount to an admission that the situation in Ireland has gotten out of its control. Anarchy once more is in the saddle, and the condition of Ireland has fallen back where it was before the English withdrew.

The most depressing thing about Irish affairs as they now stand is the fact that a huge majority of the Irish people is with the free state government, and wishes its continuance. Yet the fanatical minority is able to flout the authority of that government, able, indeed, to reduce it to impotence by means of a campaign of assassination. The Irish majority stands helpless. But is any country in which the majority may be over-ridden by a small minority capable of self-government? The United States has written on the official record a negative answer in its refusal to withdraw from the Philippines. We justify that refusal on the ground that if we withdrew all government would be destroyed by a senseless and murderous factionalism. Yet that is precisely what is happening in Ireland.

It is a fearful thing for a country to be cursed with a sentimentalism that leads it to tolerate leadership that permits personal ambition to extinguish judgment and visionary theories to over-ride common sense. It leads to acquiescence in, if not approval of, government by assassination and all the horrors of anarchy. Yet so deep-rooted is this element of Irish character that apparently there is nothing that can be done to remedy it. It seems to be the fate of Ireland to be tormented eternally, if not by foreign oppressors, then by her own recreant sons.

The free state, as an established, ruling government, has thus far not proved its right to serious consideration. It has now fallen into the barbarous tactics of the savages who are fighting it, and since that has occurred, there is not much hope of its redemption; unless, indeed, some native Cromwell arises among the free state leaders. The course of Oliver Cromwell was marked by such butchery, such incredible savagery as sickens the world to remember; nevertheless, Oliver Cromwell was the one man who pacified Ireland. He ruled terribly, but he ruled. The world begins to believe that Ireland can be ruled in no other way.

MAINTENANCE FUND LABEL IS "DANGEROUS."

Any statesman who in the prosecution of his designs should lose sight of the maintenance of the highways and should so contrive that maintenance will be made to suffer and languish will thereby sever his own political neck close to his own political ears. We say he will, because that ought to be the result. "Ought to be" is not always "is," but surely it would be in this case.

There is so little to the soil roads, without maintenance, that you might almost say, without maintenance the soil road is a thing of naught. We Guilford citizens knows that full well; we have the state soil roads splendidly maintained, and the county soil roads with a promise of a system of maintenance—some day; maybe when there come 30 Sundays in a row.

Everybody uses the state soil roads, and maintenance is a luxury of a sort that soon becomes a habit. It will not take very long for the people to become as accustomed to the use of maintained roads as they are to the handling of their cars. Can maintenance ever be neglected, now that it has been established, without arousing a storm of indignation? To us it is inconceivable that it could.

The highway commission will insist that the present scheme of maintenance be not interfered with for two years, and that the fund used for that purpose be not reduced. The commission would not be concerned especially about where the money might come from, so it were forthcoming. There will presently be carrying charges on 50 million dollars of bonds, and unless the state is to go backward instead of forward the authorization will be increased 15 million dollars.

By two years from now the automobile license income and the gasoline tax income will, in the natural course of events, be increased considerably by increase in the number of cars paying tax and using gasoline. But two years more will also bring to an end the present phase of road construction and road maintenance. The term of the commission as at present constituted will come to an end. A new phase will have to be inaugurated, and perhaps a new policy. The commission is primarily concerned with the completion of the phase of the work for which it is responsible. It would be unfortunate if the impression should get abroad that the commission favors splitting off a part of the revenue produced by the present scheme, or even with the gasoline tax increased, to provide a sinking fund; for that impression we are sure would be incorrect. The commission wishes the maintenance fund to remain intact for two years, and according to the impression we get, Governor Morrison agrees that this is the wise course.

There is a big job for the maintenance forces to do in addition to what is being done already. There are innumerable dangerous curves that ought to be widened, miles and miles of embankments that ought to be fenced. Many sections of the mountain roads ought practically all to be fenced, and even in the Piedmont there are a great many places where a reasonable margin of safety can be provided only by fencing.

IF BAILY CROSS-EXAMINES THE KLAN.

If the Ku Klux authorities are wise they will stay out of court in Raleigh; for if a member of the organization falls into the hands of J. W. Bailey for cross-examination he will be left the most woebegone klucker in the invisible empire. Bailey is clever and shrewd and equipped with a corrosive tongue. Furthermore, he has political ambitions, and the demolition of the Ku Klux would be such a feather in his cap as none other of his possible opponents for governor in 1924 possesses. Thus, to the lawyer's natural desire to win his case would be added the politician's realization that in this trial the eyes of the state are upon him, friend and enemy alike being prepared to revise their estimates of his ability, either up or down.

None of these considerations would tend to soften the severity of the cross-examination. All of them, on the contrary, would combine to assure the witness an unhappy time. To be sure, if all the doings of the klan are perfectly straight, and all the characters of its officers above reproach, then its witnesses have nothing to fear from the most terrific cross-examination. But if the klan has certain things in its record that will not bear the light of publicity, then it had better keep its witnesses out of Bailey's hands; for as sure as he gets hold of them he will nail their hides to the barn-door.

STATESVILLE MINDED TO TAKE NO CHANCES.

A note of slightly ominous, or solemn, portent is introduced in the chorus of festival preparations by Statesville. Statesville announces a "flu situation," the same consisting of "only a few cases scattered throughout the county" and being by no means "alarming." It closes churches, schools and theaters "to prevent the condition from becoming alarming."

Apparently there are some cases of illness here and there which the physicians differentiate from the various manifestations of what may be called "ordinary coryza." It will be remembered that the most recent epidemic condition in the country-side included that section in its scope, and it may be that the folks over that way are more nervous about flu than those of this vicinity. It is quite within the possibilities that there is a hold-over of germs of special malignancy, those that produce the genuine "Spanish influenza," if there is such a thing as genuine Spanish influenza. The question "what is flu?" is one the doctors may have perhaps been working on these latter years, but the average layman has been glad to lose sight of. "What is flu?" is no doubt an inquiry of stark lay ignorance; but we suppose it to mean, does the original malady as imported during the war maintain its continuity of hold and if so what have been the effects, as indicated in symptoms, of the evolution of this germ in this environment? The layman does not understand that the medical profession are agreed that the phenomena of the various epidemics pointed consistently to the *bacillus Pfeifer* diagnosis. It is conceivable that by adopting a preventive course Statesville may be serving valuably the whole region.

Meanwhile, flu or no flu, "common colds" and the germs thereof we have always with us; and both the season and the sort of weather in which they do their dirty work are also now with us; and the most recent prescription of a sanitarian for a policy of prohpylaxis that we have seen is this (Dr. Charles J. Hastings, medical officer of health of Toronto):

Don't sit or work in an overheated room. 65 to 68 degrees is quite warm enough; 60 to 65 degrees if you are engaged in any active work. Insist on there being a slight current in the air of the room you occupy and also a proper degree of humidity.

Don't use sprays or douches for your nose unless under doctor's orders and instructions. Much more harm than good comes from the use of sprays. In the first place, if a spray is strong enough to destroy the germs, it is more than likely to produce irritation of the mucous membrane, which will lower rather than build up its resisting powers, and consequently make it all the more susceptible to germ activity.

Don't sneeze or cough except into a handkerchief or a piece of cheesecloth, and keep well beyond the range of any one else who is coughing or sneezing.

Don't allow any member of the family who has an acute cold to come in contact with other members of the household, or to use the same eating or drinking utensils, etc. Have everything sterilized that is used by one who has contracted a cold, the same as you would if they had scarlet fever or diphtheria.

Don't go to any public meetings if you have a cold. You had better stay at home until it is better. You will save time in doing so, and probably save others from contracting your cold.

Don't stand close to any one with whom you are conversing. If you are reckless enough to go about when you have a cold, and do not under any circumstances shake hands with any one while you have an acute cold. Remember, through the frequent use of your handkerchief, your hands are always contaminated with the germs of the disease. Have you ever catechized your hands and fingers with regard to everything they have been in contact with in the previous 24 hours? One of the surgeons in a military camp during the great world war, kept a careful record of the number of possibilities of contaminating his hands for one single day, and it amounted to approximately 120.

Don't under any circumstances touch any article of food, whether for yourself or for any one else, unless you have previously thoroughly cleansed your hands. "HAVE YOU WASHED YOUR HANDS?" would be a valuable motto to be placed in every dining-room.

Hundreds of lives could be saved and thousands of cases of sickness prevented, if people were as much afraid of colds as they are of smallpox or a mad dog.

Much of this is line upon line; little of it has any suggestion of novelty. Doubtless it is more valuable than much fine gold, if people generally would take it seriously. They will not. When a man "has a cold" he will continue to go on about his business as long as he feels able; he's already got it, even if he takes seriously the germ postulate, and other folks will have to take their chance.

According to the almanac makers, a new year will be with us pretty soon, and if it is to bring Greensboro a new passenger station, somebody will be under the necessity of getting busy.

Wonder whether the 100 per cent efficient red-hot rivet tosser is a champion horse-shoe pitcher when resting in the old home town?

PUBLIC PULSE

THE THEME OF REV. MR. NASH.

Editor of The Daily News:

I notice in today's paper an account of a sermon that I preached in St. Andrews Episcopal church yesterday, in which the statement is made that "a large part of my sermon was in denunciation of the klan." I wish to correct the impression thus given.

My sermon was on the second coming of Christ and I used the klan merely as an illustration of a point that I was making. The main theme of my sermon was entirely overlooked in your account. While I stand by everything that I said yesterday, I do object to your giving the impression that I have substituted denunciation of the klan for the glorious gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which is what I endeavor to present every time I preach, and what I presented yesterday.

H. O. NASH,
Rector St. Andrews Church.
Greensboro.

RUSSIA BELIEVES SHE CAN WIN AT LAUSANNE ON BLACK SEA POLICY

(Continued from Page One.)

informal, as well as formal discussions of subjects related to the straits, and refusal of this demand framed by Lord Curzon in behalf of the inviting powers.

Lord Curzon explains that the Russian experts are free to talk matters over as they wish with the Turkish experts, but are not justified in demanding entry to private conversations concerning questions which will be taken up later in subcommissions and in the full commission, which the Russians are privileged to attend.

MISS SARAH J. RAY DIES AT SANFORD

Well Known Woman Succumbs to Serious Operation; Native of Hoke County.

(Special to Daily News)

Sanford, Dec. 11.—Miss Sarah J. Ray, one of Sanford's most highly esteemed women, died early Sunday morning at the local hospital following a very serious operation Thursday. She stood the operation nicely and was doing well until 8 o'clock Saturday evening when she took a sudden turn for the worse, dying at 2 a. m.

Miss Ray, who was 55 years old, was born and reared in Cumberland county, now Hoke, near Southern Pines. She with her family moved to this city 22 years ago and since then had been a distinct asset to the best things in Sanford. She was a devout member of the Sanford Presbyterian church and a valued member of the Sanford Presbyterian church and a valued member of the Sanford Literary club.

The funeral services will be conducted in the Presbyterian church Tuesday afternoon by her pastor, Dr. R. C. Gilmore. Interment at Buffalo cemetery.

She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Mary C. Ray, Baker, Fla., and Miss Flora Ray, Sanford, three brothers, D. P. and H. A. Ray, Baker, Fla., and D. D. Fairley Ray, Sanford, two nieces, Mrs. E. J. Redditt, Sanford, Miss Laura Ray, student at Columbia university, New York, two nephews, Dr. J. D. Ray, Kansas City, Mo., Angus Ray, and mother, Mrs. Bell T. Ray, Fayetteville. She was also closely related to the Drs. Monroe, of this city.

SILER CITY SCHOOLS WILL CLOSE DEC. 20

Reading Circle Work For County Teachers to Start on Friday Afternoon.

(Special to Daily News.)

Siler City, Dec. 11.—At a recent meeting of the local school board it was decided to close school for the Christmas holidays on Wednesday afternoon, December 20th, and open again Wednesday, the 3rd of January.

The first meeting of teachers for the reading circle work in this section of the county will be held at Siler City on Friday afternoon, December 15th, at 3 o'clock. Superintendent Thompson has assigned the following teachers to this group: H. F. Richardson, R. S. Allred, D. G. Willett, W. C. Teague, M. D. Teague, Walker Fogleman, Charlie Forrester, Misses Ollie Mae Walters, Blanche Stone, Sankie Edwards, Eva Thompson, Swannie Craton, and Mrs. Flossie Lindley, together with the teachers of the Siler City school.

Proceeds of the "candy sales" will probably net the school library about $20, after payment of the children 10 cents per box for all sold.

Friday, December 8th, marked the end of the third month of the school here and showed a total enrollment of 400 pupils and an average attendance for the third month of 362.8, and an average of 113.4 oin the high school. Several of the high school boys, accompanied by Rev. R. S. Fountain, attended the older boys' conference in Raleigh, Friday and Saturday.

Thousands of Coolies Now In Cuba Ready to Slip Into U. S.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Between 35,000 and 30,000 Chinese coolies are in Cuba awaiting an opportunity to slip into the United States, according to a statement by Assistant Secretary Henning of the Department of Labor recently before a house appropriations committee which today made public the record of its hearings.

Smuggling of aliens across the Mexican border has been very largely reduced, Mr. Henning said, by the vigilance of agents and because Cuba and islands in that neighborhood are much better places from which to enter the United States.

Orin G. Hale, Georgian, Is Dead At Salisbury of Flu

(Special to Daily News.)

Salisbury, Dec. 11.—Orrin G. Hale, aged 39, formerly of Monroe, Ga., died at the Empire hotel, this city, this afternoon, death being caused by influenza. Mr. Hale came here several weeks ago to establish headquarters as a representative of the Durant Motor Car company. He is survived by a wife and a four-year-old son. They will accompany the remains of the deceased to Monroe, leaving here tonight.

Faries, Child Murderer, Not Granted a Stay By the Court

York, S. C., Dec. 11.—Circuit Judge James E. Peurifoy today refused to grant a stay of execution for William C. Faries, aged textile worker, sentenced to be electrocuted December 29, for the murder of 13-year-old Newton Taylor at Clover, S. C., on September 6. Judge Peurifoy held he was without jurisdiction. Defense counsel asked the stay pending an appeal to the state supreme court.

Kill Two Tagged Geese.

(Special to Daily News)

Kinston, Dec. 11.—Hunters in Hyde county recently shot two tagged wild geese, assumed to have been members of the "flock" of a Kingston, Ontario, friend of wild birds. The Canadian cares for thousands of geese, ducks and other fowls in the summer months. He has domesticated many of them, and large numbers of the birds migrating to this part of the continent bear tags fixed by him to their legs. These tags usually carry scripture quotations. The two shot in Hyde county bore passages from Mark 11 and Job 2.

Union Tank Car Dividend.

New York, Dec. 11.—A 50 per cent stock dividend was declared today by directors of the Union Tank Car company, who ordered the distribution of $6,000,000 in stock. Of the total authorized capital of $25,000,000 common stock, it was announced there will be outstanding $18,000,000. Stockholders will receive one share of new common stock for every two shares now held.

Two N. and W. Men Killed.

Williamson, West Va., Dec. 11.—Two members of a Norfolk and Western railroad freight train crew were killed near Welch, West Virginia, today when the train struck an interlocking switch and plunged into Tug river.

The dead: K. M. Bock, engineer, and I. Neal, brakeman, both of Eckman, West Virginia.

Wants American Schools.

Boston, Dec. 11.—Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, cabled his home office here today from Lausanne that he had direct assurance from Ismet Pasha of the desire of the Turkish government for the continuance of American schools in that country.

GETTING READY TO LE T THE BIG CONTRACT

Insurance Against War

Governor of a Swedish Island of Gottland Would Have Nations Insured Against and Paid for Damages Sustained in War.

A new plan to limit wars has been proposed by G. W. A. Roos, governor of the Swedish island of Gotland. It provides that nations be insured against war, and that they receive compensation for any losses incurred by wars forced upon them.

Governor Roos evolved this idea after considering many ways and means to make settlement by arbitration a success. "Some advantage must be guaranteed," he wrote in a recent lettr, "to the party which seeks settlement by arbitration, while some disadvantages must be imposed upon the party which declines settlement by arbitration. This might be accomplished, I think, through an institute of international insurance."

In practical operation the insurance institute which Governor Roos has in mind would be an association of nations subscribing to its rules and regulations and these nations would provide the necessary money. The membership payment would be either a lump sum, according to population, or some similar basis, possibly the annual interest on such a sum plus a certain per cent for amortization. The funds of the institute would thus consist of capital paid in by members, safely invested and drawing interest, and of the interest paid by members who had not put up their share of the capital. If a member became a belligerent he would be entitled to the benefit of cash compensation, provided that he had first offered to submit to arbitration and then, the opposing party having declined arbitration, had been drawn into war.

The amount of compensation which a belligerent might thus receive should be determined by its needs, according to Governor Roos, and not by the amount of money paid in as its share of the capital or the interest. Of course there would have to be some limit. Not more than 75 per cent of the funds could be used as compensation in any one war.

The author of this plan has not yet made plain what would be done in case the party which originally sought arbitration won the war into which it had been forced. Presumably, it would still receive compensation, and the other belligerent would be a a greater disadvantage than ever. If both parties to a quarrel sought arbitration but failed to reach a settlement and went to war, neither would be expected to benefit from the insurance funds.

The yearly cost of protection by means of this institute would be comparatively low, according to Governor Roos, and the policies issued somewhat like those of ordinary endowment insurance companies for a given period of say 30 years. If war came during the term of insurance, the benefits received would be many times the premium paid in, and if war did not come, there would be a cash return equal to the total of the premiums, plus the profits accruing from the invested funds of the institute. The governor has suggested that the premium might be $5 per inhabitant, if paid in a lump sum, of an annual interest of 4 per cent plus an amortization of 1 per cent; that is, 25 cents a year for each inhabitant. Compared with the national debts piled up by wars, such a premium for liability insurance would be very small.

In case the Roos plan for international war liability proved successful there would be a marked decrease of wars during the next generation or two after its inauguration, he believes, and the funds of the organization would accumulate rapidly, providing the members continued their premiums. There would then be a danger of too great an accumulation of the world's money in the insurance institute. Governor Roos has suggested that this might be prevented by a distribution of surplus among the participating members whenever the profits reached twice the amount of the premiums paid in.

The make-up and administration of the institute would be somewhat like that of the league of nations, with modifications. An assembly of representatives appointed by the member states would constitute the main body, and the administrative work proper would be under a board of directors elected by the representatives. The award of benefits to warring nations also would be decided by an elected council of experts.—New York Times.

NEWS OF OXFORD.

Prominent Merchant Dragged Long Distance Under Auto.

(Special to Daily News)

Oxford, Dec. 11.—George Pruett, son of James Pruett, died at Brantwood hospital Saturday night at 10:30 after a lingering illness of several weeks. Mr. Pruett was 27 years of age and is survived by a wife and two small children. His wife, was Miss Clyde Hobgood, daughter of N. B. Hobgood. The funeral was conducted from the home on Monday afternoon by Rev. G. T. Tunstall and interment was in Elmood cemetery.

N. J. Council, a prominent merchant of Oxford, while crossing College street on Saturday night, was struck by an automobile, knocked down and dragged over a half mile before the occupants knew that he was under the car. When the occupants heard his calls, they stopped the car and removed him from under it and after placing him on the near by side walk, left the injured man alone. The accident was observed by a passer-by on the street, who hastened to follow the car in which Mr. Council was entangled and who carried him to his home. When medical aid was summoned it was found to be necessary to take several stitches in the wounded man's head and other remedies to begin. The occupants of the car who were speeding when the accident occurred, are thought to be negroes and no clue can be found to identify them as they have cleared out from this vicinity entirely.

The negro, Perry, who killed Roy Aiken, at Creedmore, several months ago, was captured in Suffolk during the past week and brought to Oxford for trial. The authorities took him to Raleigh Saturday for safe keeping until the trial as the feeling against him was bitter at the time of the killing. When he escaped a thorough search of the mountain country around was made it being thought that he had escaped to Bowling mountain. He says that he spent the night in Henderson and walked to Norlina where he began work in a lumber camp. When captured he was in a barber shop in Suffolk.

Downing's Violin Is Insured For the Large Sum of $10,000

Pomeroy, O., Dec. 11.—What is said to be the larges insurance policy ever issued on a violin was issued today to J. B. Downing, who insured the instrument of his father, the late J. B. Downing, for $10,000.

It was with this violin that the elder Downing won fame as "the fiddling pilot," recorded by Mark Twain in his "Life on the Mississippi." Twain served as a cub pilot under Mr. Downing, who was an accomplished violinist. An intimate friendship developed between the men which lasted until death. The violin has been in the Downing family for nearly 70 years.

Peter McWilliams Ready.

Raleigh Dec. 11.—Peter McWilliams, of Raleigh, has announced his candidacy for the position of sergeant at arms of the house of the 1923 session of the North Carolina general assembly, which convenes in January. Mr. McWilliams is a Confederate veteran.

PROMINENT LEADER OF STOKES COUNTY DEAD

J. G. H. Mitchell, Several Times Member of General Assembly, Passes Away.

(Special to Daily News)

Winston-Salem, Dec. 11.—J. G. H. Mitchell, for many years a prominent figure in the political life and the development of Stokes county, died at his home at Walnut Cove, Stokes county, last night. He was 84 years old, and had been in declining health for a number of years. His condition had been critical for the past 10 days.

Mr. Mitchell was for many years represented in the Stokes general assembly and was active in all movements for the betterment of his county. For many years also he served his county as clerk of the court. He retired from active life about 15 years ago.

He was widely known and numbered his friends throughout the Piedmont section and has always been highly regarded in his county. Three sons, nieces and nephews, and other relatives scattered throughout this section. N. Mitchell and R. I. Mitchell, of this city, are among the surviving nephews.

QUEEN CITY'S HALL GOES ON THE MARKET

Number of Charlotte Baptists Will Attend Annual Convention This Week.

(Special to Daily News.)

Charlotte, Dec. 11.—The city hall will be put on the market at an early date to make way for business development. The property, is the site of Efird's new five-story store building adjoining costing $225,000.

Charlotte will be represented at Baptist State convention by 20 or 30 men and women.

Negro churches of Charlotte will forego Christmas trees and send the money to negro fire sufferers in New Bern. The negroes have already forwarded money to New Bern.

Delta Upsilon Kappa Holds Its Annual Banquet At Elon

Elon College, Dec. 11.—The annual banquet of the Delta Upsilon Kappa sorority for the young ladies and their invited guests has just occurred here, and was an occasion of great entertainment and merry-making for those participating. The banquet occasion is a regular annual affair of the club, and elaborate preparations had been made both as to decorations and in the culinary department, the domestic science hall of the college being the scene of activities for the young people.

How to Save Life In Fire.

(New York Sun)

A bit of safety first advice once spoken informally by Fire Chief Kenlon to several friends is recalled by the recent fire disaster in East Thirteenth street in which four young women plunged to death from upper windows.

"If you hear the engines rolling up to the building," said the chief impressively, "especially if you are in a skyscraper or on one of the higher floors of a hotel, the thing that you should do is this:

"Close your door and transom to avoid drafts and to keep out smoke. Shut down your windows. This done, get out a good book or magazine. And then—this is most important of all—sit down and read comfortably until my boys get up to you.

"Keep away from the windows. That lowers any temptation to jump. If there is any possible human way to do it, the New York firemen will get up to you. Never jump until they call you. They'll be waiting for you below with the life net."

St. Joseph Lead Dividend.

New York, Dec. 11.—The St. Joseph Lead company today declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share in addition to its regular 25 cent quarterly dividend.

Making Her World Go Round.

Elaine: You're looking terribly, dear—liver?

Maud: No—lover.—Life.