NORTH CAROLINA'S MOONSHINE LIQUOR

THREE THOUSAND STILLS WERE CAPTURED IN THIS STATE DURING LAST YEAR.

14,000 TAKEN IN THE NATION

Only Through Strong Public Sentiment Against the Illicit Liquor traffic Will Practice be Wiped Out.

Raleigh.

Out of 14,000 stills put on the blink in the country last year, 3,000 of them were in North Carolina declared Rev Davis superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon league.

"These figures should not cause a feeling of pessimism," he said. "On the other hand they should be a source of pride, for they are indicative of the ability of North Carolina afficers to enforce the law."

Only through a strong public senti-ment against illict liquor traffic will the practice be stamped out, Mr. Davis asserted, adding that the sentiment is rapidly waxing stronger in

Next Meeting of Rotarians,

Three days of business and pleas-ure are provided for in the program of the annual conference of seventi district Rotary clubs, to be held at Norfolk, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 12, 13 and 14, practically completed by the program committee which met in Charlotte a

few days ago.

An attendance of 1,500 Rotarian from North and South Carolina and Virginia was predicted by member of the committee

Page Talks Highways.

Washington (Special). — Frank
Page, road commissioner of North
Carolina, is here to talk with other highway experts here attending the the convention of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

Mr. Page declared that 1921 is to

be the best year for road construc-tion North Carolina has had in years, owing to the fact that the prices of building material and labor have dropped back to where they can be employed for that purpose. He thinks the people of the state are ripe for renewed activity.

State's Finances Improve.

Financially North Carolina is about \$650,000 better off at the close of the fiscal year, December 1, than it was at the asme time one year ago, according to figures obtained at the state auditor's office.

Collections and disbursements dur ing the last 12 months approximate something more than \$3,000,000 in excess of the year preceding. Two million dollars of this increase is due to the fact that the school fund came directly into the state treasury this year and was disbursed by the state instead of by the various coun

The past November was the best paying month, as during that time the taxes collected totaled \$2,997,-354.99. January made the poorest record, the collections amounting to only \$645,914.01.

Christmas at Penitentiary. The annual Christmas festival at

the penitnetiary will take place Christmas eve. Governor and Mrs. Bickett will be present and both will talk to the prisoners. Mr. Joe Weathers, superintendent of the prison Sunday school, will have charge of the arrangements for this annual event at the Big Sister committee of the Woman's Club.

Doughton Would Spurn Seat,

Washington, (Special).—Asserting boldly that he would spurn a seat in the congress "obtained by fraud or corruption," Representative Robert L. the beaten track in its program this statement that "outrageous frauds' were perpetraed in the election in his its own observance on a general sugdistrict alleged to have been made gestion from the State Board of Edu here by Dr. J. Ike Campbell, of Albe-

annual convention in Greensboro. This decision was made by the executive committee of the association in ession in Raleigh according to Fred

C. Odell, president of the association. There are now approximately 175 members of the association, and it is expected that this number will be considerably increased as a result of the membership campaign to be conducted during the months of January and

That Compensation Act.

Adjournment until December 28 with the understanding that any who has suggestions to make will submit them in writing about sums up the progress made by the governor's comlef hearing was held in the office of the state insurance commissioner with Chairman Lindsay Warren, L. H. Young and R. B. Redwine the only

Interesting to Bond Holders.

A total of three quarters of a mil-tion dollars in interest on Liberty Bonds of the first and 5th issues will be payable December 15.

be payable December 15.

In North Carolina the subscription to the first issue amounted to \$9,413,600. To the fifth issue or Victory Loan, it was \$27,269,050, making a total of 36,682,650. Bonds of the first issue, which originally paid 3 1-2 per context over here here in large part. cent a year, have been, in large part converted into 4 1-4 per cent securi-ties. Victory Notes pay 4 3-4 per cent.

This means that the interest payment December 15 on bonds of these two issues subscribed for in North Carolina will be in the neighborhood of \$750,000. The United States Treas ary is asking that as large a part of this interest as practicable be reinvested in such other government se curities as treasury savings certifi cates and government savings stamps In the district at large the interest payment will be something like \$6,-800,000. For the whole country it will e about \$166,000,000.

Gateway to Blowing Rock.

Citizens of Lenoir, protesting against "being put on R. F. D. from Hickory" by discontinuance of mixed trains No. 54 and 55, operating be tween the two points, were given verdict by the state corporation com nission when the petition of the Caro lina & Northwestern railway to take off the trains was disallowed.

Opposition to the petition was bas ed on the fact that Lenoir, the gate way to Blowing Rock and the "back country," at the present time has only two daily trains each way and the change would subject the town and Caldwell county to a real hardship with respect to passenger traffic an mails. It was shown that Lenoir is a big mail distributing center for Wat auga, Wilkes and Avery counties by be inconvenienced if these trains vere discontinued.

Meeting of Highway Officials.

Washington, (Special).—Joseph H. Pratt of North Carolina, is here to at tend a convention of the American association of state highway officials He is secretary of the organization.

It was announced by the depart ment of agriculture, that about \$160 000,000 of federal money is now available for the construction of these The money is divided among the states on the basis of their area population, and mileage of post roads nd star routes; and the states are required to match the government ap propriation dollar for dollar.

The improvement of methods for the construction of these roads will form one of the major topics for discussion at the meet.

To Sell Home Made Blankets.

Farmers of North Carolina, assisted by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture, have found that there are more ways then one to dispose of wool. They are havwool manufactured into clankets and expect to sell the blanrets. About 15,000 pounds of wool produced in North Carolina has been nandled in this manner.

Overman on Committee.

Washington, (Special). — Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, republicans and Overman, of North Carolina, dem ocrat, have been appointed by Vice President Marshall as the senate mem bers of the joint congressional committee to have charge of the arrange ments of the inauguration of Presi dent-elect Harding.

Industrial Survey of State.

A business survey of North Caro-lina from the point of view of the state's actual industrial life and prob lems to the need that the state's educational system may be moulded to train for the local business needs will the prison and is being assisted by be made by the United States Bureau of Education acting through the school of commerce at the University of North Carolina.

> choole to Work Out Program North Carolina Day in the public schools of the state will depart from sharply challenged the year, and instead of the usual historical features each school will work out cation of "Our School and How to Improve it."

Honeycutt Drew Five Years.

Insurance Agents Convention.

The North Carolina Association of Insurance agents will hold its next chant, who was convicted before the convention of the co Judge Connor in United States cour here in connection with receiving an disposing of great quantities of stolen goods, was sentenced to five year in the Atlanta prison and fined \$5,000. Judge Connor heard many test monials of character for and against Honeycutt, most of the bad character given him arising out of liquir trou-bles. One Baptist minister was quot ed as regarding Honeycutt a public benefactor.

For Branch Reserve Bank.

Washington, (Special). - Senators Simmons and Overman of North Car olina, and Smith and Dial of South Carolina, called on Governor Harding on charged with drafting a of the federal reserve board, relativ Workmen's Compensation law to be to a request filed with the regiona presented to the regular session of bank at Richmond more than a year the general assembly in January. ago asking the establishment of a branch bank to serve the western part of North Carolina and South Carolina. Governor Harding, agreed to call the attention of the bank at Bishmond to the proposal



-Planting of memorial tree as tribute to four employees of library of congress who died in the war. 2-City hall of Cork which was burned, presumably in reprisal. 3.—Ruins of two wards of the Walter Reed hospital, Washington, which were burned by an insane patient.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

League of Nations Recommends Limitation of Armaments by Mutual Agreement.

COURT OF JUSTICE ADOPTED

Obligatory Clause, However, Is Omit ted-Austria and Bulgaria Admitted to League-Progress of Efforts for an Irish Settlement.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

If, as George Nicoll Barnes of England asserts, disarmament is the real acid test of the success of the League of Nations, the league cannot yet be said to be wholly successful. The assembly at Geneva last week received the report of the disarmament committee, and though it proved to be a rather flabby production, it was adopted. The limitations clause was amended so that it was merely a recommendation that limitation of armaments be established for the next two years through mutual agreement among the powers. With respect to this France made the reservation that she was obliged to restore her armaments that had been worn out by the war, and Belgium and Spain made similar reservations. Then seven na-tions voted against the limitation clause. These were France, Greece, Poland, Roumania, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

committee explained that, The though it was in favor of the speediest possible disarmament, it forced to the conclusion that this could not yet be accomplished. "There are countries with the most powerful armament building facilities outside the league," said Delegate Fisher, "and disarmament can begin only when it is universal." When the Austrian peace treaty was signed at St. Germain, there was also signed a convention for the control of the traffic in arms and ammunition, but this has not been ratified and no steps have been taken to make it effective The committee suggested that the council urge the signatories to ratify the treaty at once, though there will he no authority to control the export of arms from the United States.

So far as navy building goes, Senator Borah, one of the "irreconcilables," has a plan whereby the United States can join in its reduction. He has introduced in the senate a resolution requesting the President to propose to Great Britain and Japan an agreement with the United States for the curtailment of navy building by the three powers, the program of each of them to be reduced annually during the next five years 50 per cent of the present estimates or figures. In the preamble it is pointed out that the Japanese government has declared to the world that it could not consent even to consider a program of disarmament on account of the building pro gram of the United States. "By this statement," the resolution continues, "the world is informed and expected to believe that Japan sincerely desires to support a program of disarmament, but cannot do so in safety to hersel on account of the attitude and building program of this government."

An indication of the possible atti-tude of Great Britain in this matter is found in the report that the cabinet has decided that it is impossible for the nation longer to maintain the twopower standard which has been its policy for many years. The British program is halted just now by a dispute as to the relative value of capital ships, and submarines and airplanes.

The general board of the American

nayy is not at present in accord with

any of the plans for reduction, for it

still urges on congress the need of

tos in national defense. Of these we have 11 ready for service and 21 building, and the board recommends that three more be built for delivery by 1927. One more battle cruiser, 30 cruisers, 18 submarines and four airplane-carrying ships are asked, and a one-year program of naval airplane construction is recommended. In a sentence, what the board advises is a combatant navy equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation, supporting and protecting a great

To return to the League of Nations: Several important things were ac-complished last week by the assem-bly. First of these was the adoption of a statute for a permanent international court of justice. The plan now goes to the member states for ratification. If it is approved by 22, or a majority, he ore the next meeting of the assembly, the judges will be chosen and the court will come into existence in September, 1921. In the debate on the project there was a hot contest between Europe on one side and Latin-America on the other over the question whether the jurisdiction of the court should be obligatory or voluntary. Europe won out, and the statute as adopted does not make obligatory the appearance of both parties to a dispute, and provides no penalty for non-compliance with the court's decisions. The European delegates defended the scheme as the best beginning that can be made, but the Latin-Americans were very skeptical as to the value of optional jurisdiction.

Austria, first of the former enemy states to be admitted to the league, was voted in Wednesday without opposition, four members refraining from voting. Next day Bulgaria was admitted. France and Australia not voting. The action on Austria brought on a lively passage between Motta of Switzerland and Viviani of France. The former took occasion to say that his country had always regretted the rejection of Germany's application for admission, whereupon Viviani leaped to the tribune and in a flery speech defended the French position in opposing Germany's admission. Most of the assembly was with him and he was enthusiastically applauded. Luxemburg, Finland and Costa Rica also were admitted to the league.

Spain, Brazil, Belgium and China were chosen as the four elective members of the council. China takes the place of Greece, and her victory was said to be due mainly to the personal strength and popularity of Dr. Wellington Koo among the delegates.

Armenia, together with Georgia and the Baltic states, was refused admission to the league, but a resolution was adopted expressing the hope that President Wilson's efforts would result in the saving of Armenia and the establishment of a stable govern so that she could be taken into the fold. Mr. Wilson has named Henry Morgenthau as his representative in the mediation, but just what he can do is puzzling many observers. Already Armenia has yielded to the behests of the Red Russians and established a soviet government at Erivan, and the Turkish nationalists. called off by Lenine, have signed a peace treaty with the Armenians by which the latter hand back to Turkey most of her former territory in that region. If this suits the majority of the Armenians, what are the powers going to do about it? And what is Mr. Morgenthau going to try mediate?

One genuinely constructive accomplishment of the league assembly last week was the establishment of an international commission to be a banker for European nations without credit or with very diminished credit. The nations meant are Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, and possibly Turkey. Nations desiring to take advantage of the facilities offered will notify the commission what assets, etc., they wish to pledge with it-for instance, customs duties, railroads or monopolies. The commission will then set a fair value thereon for whatever period the assets are pledged and authorize a, "navy second to none," as recom-mended in 1915. It is convinced that the government in question to issue gold bonds to that amount. Then inbettleships remain pre-eminent fac- dividual business men belonging to

that country, or its government, can make purchases in richer countries such as the United States, and through the commission an amount of gold bonds amply covering the credit for such purchases will be forwarded to the exporter with whom the order is placed.

The plan, devised by the economic section of the assembly, has the ap-proval of leading European bankers; an American banker probably will be asked to serve on the commission.

With the utmost difficulty the Amer ican government has convinced the European and Japanese delegates to the international communications congress that it means business when it demands a restoration of its pre-war rights in connection with the allocation of the former German cables. A ering the situation until a final agree ment can be reached. It puts into writing an acknowledgment by the allied powers that the United States government, as a result of the war, shares in the ownership of the 18,000 miles of German cables throughout the world. For the time being the cables are to be operated as at pres-ent, but for the financial account of the five powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Ja-

Constantine has gone back to Greece to resume his throne, and before he left Switzerland he said he had not the slightest intention of abdicating. He was due to arrive in Athens on Sunday and elaborate arrangements were made for his reception. It was said that as soon as he reached the capital the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers would leave for their homes.

Despite certain concessions granted by Premier Lloyd George, nothing definite has yet come out of the efforts to bring about a truce in the Irish In response to the request of Father O'Flanagan, acting head of the to confer with Arthur Griffith and Eamonn De Valera regarding a settlement, the premier said: "The Irish governmental authorities will afford you the necessary facilities for seeing Mr. Arthur Griffith, and, as regards Mr. De Valera, the ordinary methods of communication with America fully are open to you."

At about the same time it was reported that De Valera was on his way from America to Ireland, and in London it was understood tacit permission for his return had been given by Lloyd George. The dispatches said he would be met at Liverpool and permitted to go to London for a conference or would be given safe conduct to Ireland, as he preferred.

Meanwhile the rank and file on both sides seem to be doing their best to keep the contest going. The worst happening of the week was the hurn. ing of the city hall, library and other buildings in the business center of Cork. Presumably this was done by the auxiliary police in reprisal for the ambushing of some of their members, though this was denied by the English officials. The property damage was immense and the affair caused such an outcry that the government or dered immediate investigation by the military authorities and the punishment o f the guilty. Another exasperating incident was the killing of a priest at Durmanway while he was trying to save the life of a young man who also was slain. A uniformed man accused of these murders was arrested. The Sinn Feiners were not idle, waylaying and assassinating English officers in various places.

Here in the United States the selfconstituted committee on Ireland con-tinued the hearing of stories by Irishmen and women, doing its part in keeping alive the controversy under the pretense of helping to bring peace. Ten of our senators took it upon themselves to send to Secretary of State Colby a protest against the refusal of the British ambassy to vise the passports of four emissaries of commission of inquiry. asked Mr. Colby to call on the British government for an explanation, which he probably will have sense enough

VETERANS OF ARMY **ASK RETIREMENT**

OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED FOR MANY YEARS ARE HURT BY RECENT PROMOTIONS.

YOUNGSTERS" ARE MOVED UP

Charges of Injustice and Favoritism Are Made, and Congress May Investigate Them, but It Cannot Do

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—A score or two of of-ficers of the United States army, who served in many fields and for many years, are asking to be placed on the retired list, although they have some years yet to go before the age limit vould compel retirement. These officers are dissatisfied with the recently announced promotions of junior officers of the army to the rank of briga-dier general. These promotions would compel many veterans of the service to serve under the orders of men whom once they commanded and to whom many of them taught the art of oldiering.

Congress, it is said, will conduct an investigation into the manner and method of these recent promotions. Favoritism is charged and denied, and so one may take his choice of opinions until the investigation, if it shall be made, discloses the absolute facts in the case. The truth remains, however, that many officers of forty years' serv-ice suddenly found themselves ranked by those whom the army terms young-

Under the law, officers who have erved for 40 years may ask for retirement. This law has been taken idvantage of by many of the officers and the service is about to lose sea-soned soldiers, some of whom fought the Apaches and the Sioux in the old days, the Spaniards in Cuba, the in surrectos in the Philippines and the Germans in France. What Congress May Do.

No one has any coaception of the neart burnings which have been caused by recently announced advances in grade. Men who, as major generals, commanded divisions in France with nquestioned credit suddenly themselves demoted and were given orders to report for duty to men who once had served under them. Congress probably will give the whole

thing an airing, and make an attempt to find out whether or not injustices have been done and if so, why. It is probable if it is found the old soldiers have been badly treated that congress will do the only thing it can do for them, that is, pass a resolution of commendation for their good servces and give them an advance of one grade on the retired list. This has een done before in a good many in-

The United States is still at war with Germany, but when one walks through the corridors of the War and Navy departments today there is an air of peace and inaction about the place which would make it appear, if one did not know, that peace had been the part of the United States for all

stances.

Two years ago the corridors of the War and Navy departments were near ly filled with desks, each desk occupled by a clerk or a stenographer Every room in the place w crowded and the overflow had to make its way into the halls. One met as many uniforms on the street as he did civilian suits, but today the uniforms, except for a few, are absent and one realizes that the great army with 3, 000,000 of men has disappeared back into the ranks of civil life.

"Temporary" Buildings Still There.

Still scattered about the city are the great structures which were erected for war purposes. These buildings, it was said, would be for temporary use only, but there is in evidence, however, no present intention of tearing them down Nearly all of them are occupled so far as some nook or corner is concerned, but for the most part the vast floor spaces of these buildings are empty and unused.

Some of the temporary war struc tures occupy space in the public parks. The result is that the natural vistas are destroyed, and a large part of the beauty of some of the parks, the great Mall in particular, is gone. It was predicted when the government put up the buildings that some of them would be kept standing for years, and it would seem that the prediction were right. Officers of the army are sharply in

terested today in the question of the succession to the office of secretary of war, and are wondering whom Presi dent-elect Harding will appoint as the head of the military office. The army has its cliques just as all services have. There are army officers who have been utterly dissatisfied with the way things have been run during th last eight years and there are others who are entirely satisfied with the proceedings. Of course war with its cers left all kinds of hard feeling in its wake. Most of the army officers have made up their minds as to the type of man they would like to have out in chieftainship over them in the secretary of war's office. A great many of the officers hope that a military man will be appointed, while others believe that it is better that the office shall remain in girillan hands.

The High Cost of Shoes Gets Wallop

"Ten cents to twenty-five cents a pair is enough profit for any maker of work shoes," says Geo.al. Harsh, head of the Harsh & Chapline Shoe Co., of Milwaukee, makers of the famous Lion Brand and Steven Strong work

shoes for men and boys.
"For 15 years we have be to make the best work shoes in the country. To do this we even had to put up our own tannery, buy the hides and do our own tanning, as we could find no leather in the open market good enough to go into Lion Brand shoes.

"That we have come close to success is evidenced by the sale of more than 10,000,000 pairs through thousands of stores. Last year alone the shoe buying public bought more the \$6,000,000 worth.
"Lion Brand Shoes are so population by the buying public bought more than the buying public bought more

we could probably go right on business through the stores. But I believe there should be fewer probetween the producer and user," tinued Mr. Harsh. "By selling direct to the wearer we

cut out the profit of the tanner, jobber and store keeper, as well as the salesman's expense, and are able to save the buyer of Lion Brand work shoes from one dollar to three dollars a pair. "It took a lot of courage to ch

our selling policy, but we believe the buying public is ready for the change and that our action in stepping over the middleman to the user will be fol-lowed by other large manufacturers of many other well known quality pred-

"Our catalog No. 1 is now ready for distribution from factory, Hanover and Maple Streets, Milwaukee, Wis."—Adv.

Saving Mother.

plate, and as it was passed Richard took the largest one.

A troubled conscience im caused him to look at his moth whose stern counter er than words.

"Well, mamma," he said, although not a word had been spoken, "I didn't want you to be the hog."

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands have kidney or bladder trouble

suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to nothing else but kidney trouble, or result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy dition, they may cause the other or to become diseased. You may suffer pain in the back, he ache and loss of ambition.

ache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervible and may be despondent; it

But hundreds of women claim that De Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such

the remedy needed to conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Doct. You can purchase medium and Doct. You can purchase medium and the stores. You can purchase medi-size bottles at all drug store

Physical Endurance

"Some of those old-time states patiently wrote out their speeches and other documents with pen and ink."

"Yes." rejoined Senator Sorghum But they had the strength left. It wasn't so customary in their day for a man to get out in a campaign and shake hands with the whole world."

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes elieved overnight by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit.—Adv.

The Natural.

"Pop, what do they clean the teeth of a winter gale with?"

"I don't know, unless it is with an ice pick, sonny,"



An antiseptic dressing for cuts sores, etc. -A necessity where there are children. AVOID SUBSTITUTES

CHESEBBOUGH MFG. CO. State Street

For CROUP, COLDS, INFLUENZA & PNEUMONIA Mothers should keep a lar of Brane's Vapoumente faire convenient. When Croup, Informace President and the leighter shall be able to the latest and latest and