Whence Came the Cliff Dwellers of Mesa Verde and Where Did They Go?

By CONGRESSMAN E. T. TAYLOR, Speech in the House.

T LEAST a thousand years ago-maybe 2,000 and possibly during the Tut-Ankh-Amen period-there lived in the Mesa Verde region a large population of human beings who flourished and then disappeared. We call them the Cliff Dwellers because we know of no other name or race. Who were these peculiar people? Where did they come from? When did they live there? How long did they live there? When did they leave there? Why did they leave? Where did they go? Echo answers, "Where?"

We know they lived in large communities. They must have had

some kind of organized government. They were not a warlike people in the sense that most other Indian tribes were. They cultivated corn, beans, cotton and squash. They had domesticated turkeys, but apparently no dogs. Their cultivated lands were upon the mesa, high above most of their reservoirs, and there was no way of irrigating their crops by ditches. They had no sheep or horses or burros or any beasts of burden, so the women and children apparently followed the custom of the present Pueblo Indians and carried jars of water on their heads up over the foot trails for domestic use and also for the irrigation of their scanty crops.

We know these strange people were artisans. They wove cloth of cotton and of the yucca plant fibers. They appreciated the beautiful. They made fire by twirling two sticks. They made quite a variety of pottery. They made many wooden utensils. They had no metals or glass. They had no written language. They wove sandals and baskets. Their weapons, hammers, axes, spear points, arrowheads and tools were made of stone. Their implements were mostly made of bone.

They quarried and shaped the stones into regular form and laid good masonry that has defied the ravages of time ever since hundreds of years before Columbus was born and before the Spaniards ever touched foot upon this continent. There are many thousands of their ruins and relics of various kinds throughout southwestern Colorado and in New Mexico and Arizona. But the largest and best preserved, the most notable and finest of the prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States, if not in the world, are in the shelter of caves in the sides of the high-walled canyons of Mesa Verde National park.

"Enough of the Italy of the Hotel-Keeper, the Resort of the Idle

By PREMIER MUSSOLINI, in "Political Speeches."

Enough of the Italy of the hotelkeeper, resort of the idle with their odior Baedekers in their hands; enough of dusting old plasterwork; we are, and wish to be, a nation of producers. We are a people who will expand-without aiming at conquest. We shall gain the respect of the world through our industries and our work. And again: Every man must raise the standard of his activity, both in the office and in the factory. . . . The government, which I have the honor to represent, is the government of speed. * * We belong to the generation of builders who, by work and discipline, with hands and brains, desire to reach the ultimate

and longed for goal, the greatness of the future nation, which will be a

nation of producers and not of parasites. . The twenty million Italians who work with their hands have the right to defend their interests. What we oppose is the deceitful action of politicians to the detriment of the working classes; we fight these new priests who promise, in bad faith, a paradise they do not believe in them-* Once there were courtiers who burned incense before the kings and the popea; now there is a new breed, which burns incense bypocritically before the proletariat. • • We say that the proletariat, before it tries to govern the nation, must learn to govern itself, must make itself worthy technically and, still more, morally, because government is a tremendously difficult and complicated task. The nation is composed of millions upon millions of individuals, whose interests clash, and no superior beings exist who can reconcile all differences and create unity of life and progress.

No Nation Has Adopted the Sermon on the Mount as a Rule of Life

By A. MAUDE ROYDEN, English Woman Preacher.

If religion is going out of style, it deserves to. For only those things go out of style which meet no real human need.

But in fact-and just because it is an eternal need of the human spirit, religion never can go out of style. All that is happening is that the need for religion, which is simply the need of God, is changing its forms. The change, in this generation, has perhaps been accelerated by the war. There is an uneasy wonder whether a religion that has proclaimed for nearly 2,000 years a God who is the Prince of Peace ought to have been able by now to put a stop to war, at least between nations who profess belief in it.

I must admit that if I found nations and individuals persistently living up to the tenets of the Sermon on the Mount and finding that the house of their civilization, far from being founded on a rock and standing. was really founded on sand and fell down, I should hold myself excused from trying to be a Christian any more.

The difficulty, however, has only to be stated to disappear. No nation and very few individuals have persistently adopted the Sermon on the Mount as a rule of life.

You City People and Country People Have Largely the Same Problems

By ARTHUR C. PAGE. Chicago Editor, by Radio.

You people in the city, and you in the country, have largely the same problems, whether you realize it or not, and if either one of you should attempt to put yourself ahead by pushing the other one back, you might succeed for a little while, but not for long.

Chicago is built on agriculture and a great deal of agriculture depends on Chicago. Thousands of farmers within the radius of my voice make their living by producing and selling food and other products to people in Chicago, and thousands of people in Chicago make their living from the things they help to produce that are sold to farmers. There ought to be the closest bond of sympathy between this great city and the great agricultural territory which surrounds it, the greatest agricultural territory in the world.

It is a most excellent sign of national health when folk in Chicago and you folk out on the farm begin to understand each other, to realize there should be no antagonism between you, but that you are in the same boat—that when one profits you both profit; when one loses, you both wentually lose.



1-Bringing ashore from the hospital ship Relief the bodies of the victims of the gun surret explosion on the U. S. Mississippi. 2—Fitting up fine room for women delegates to the Democratic convention in New—Rev. Robert B. H. Bell of West Orange, N. J., who has been working many cures that seem miraculous.

Democratic Convention May Last Many Days-Boom for Houston Started.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD DEMOCRACY'S hosts—meaning the representatives of the Democratic party—assembled in Madison Square garden, New York, for the purpose of minating candidates for the Presitency and vice presidency, and the inns at this writing are that they will be there for some time before they make a choice. However, William G. McAdoo, who admittedly will have the largest vote on the first ballot, "predicted as he arrived in New York that he not only would win the nomination, but would win it before many ballots had been cast. Leaders of the oppo-sition to McAdoo scoffed at his claims.

This is intended to be a review, of the events of the past week, not a forecast, but it can be said that the fight was centering on the proposition to abandon the time-honored rule of the Democrats which requires a two-thirds majority for a nomination. Mc-Adoo's generals naturally were for this change. Brennan of Illinois, is determined to defeat the Californian, declared if the two-thirds rule were abolished, so, too, must be the unit rule—in which case the change would do McAdoo little good. One other thing the new boss of the party said: "I want to see an anti-Ku-Klux-Klan plank in the platform, and they von't be able to make it too strong

Next to the suggestion that the platform include a moist plank, that mat-ter of the Klan is perhaps the most annoying that the committee on resolutions has to handle. A good guess is that the Democrats, like the Republicans, will evade both issues.

Toward the end of the week there developed a sudden and rather strong boom for David F. Houston for President. He will be remembered as sec-retary of agriculture and then of the retary or agriculture and then of the treasury under Woodrow Wilson, and his boosters asserted that, shortly be-fore his death, Mr. Wilson advised the nomination of Mr. Houston in 1924. Mr. Houston, who now resides York, is president of the Bell Securi-ties company and director in various financial concerns.

ters in Chicago, the Republicans are merely waiting for the Democrats are merely waiting for the Democratic to put up a ticket to open the battle. Congressman Everett Sanders of In-diana has been made director of the speakers' bureau, and it is the Intention to start the campaign in the Middle West, probably in Nebraska. Charles G. Dawes, vice presidential nominee, is likely to be sent there to make his first speeches. Mr. Dawes, addressing his fellow townsmen of Evanston, Ill., last week, said a number of things that should be pleasing to the American public regardless of party affiliations. In language-characteristically vigorous he denounced "the curse of demagoguery in political discussions" by which, he said, the real facts and the economic principles involved in questions of national policy are conth. Scared. He pledged himself to adhere, in the coming camare conting a sourced. He pledged himself to adhere, in the coming campaign, to the truth and to the common sense conclusions to be drawn there-from, and concluded: "As to the emagogue on the stump, whatever may be his party, I want it distinctly inderstood that in the coming campaign I ask no quarter and will give none. I know that I will have the sympathy of all good citizens irrespective of party and I hope our political op-ponents will follow the same course. Let common sense reign."

UP IN St. Paul, Minn, assembled the so-called Farmer-Labot progressive national convention which had been denounced in advance by Senator LaFollette and Samuel Gompers because it was known that the Communists who take orders from the Moscow Internationale would try to dominate it. These Reds, led by William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg,

though seemingly in the minority, accord Annunciation—mostly former prederstood that if the Cleveland meeting put up some other candidate, McDon-ald might be withdrawn and that man indorsed. Many of the delegates in St. Paul wanted to nominate LaFol-lette, despite his scathing denuncia-tion of the convention, but were pertion of the convention, but were per-suaded this would be worse than use-

William Bouck of the state of Washington was nominated for vice presi-

dent. W. J. Taylor of Nebraska made flery speech denouncing the Russian redness of the convention and then led a bolt of 40 farmer delegates who refused to submit to the dictation of

In the St. Paul platform are several interesting planks. One declares against "Jim Crowlsm" and calls for "full equality, economic and political, for the negro." Another urges a sys-tem of land tenure to abolish landlordism and tenantry and designed to secure the land to the user. Of course the platform contains a resolution de-manding the recognition of the soviet Russian government.

The Farmer-Labor party of Minne sota, which last week renominated Senator Magnus Johnson, took no part in the convention.

WHILE the Japanese government was doing its best to put a stop to the boycott on American products Secretary of State Hughes, formulated and sent to Ambassador Hanihara his reply to Japan's note of protest against the exclusion clause of the immigration inw and compared them with the old "gentlemen's agreement," showing that there is no material difference, congress having only exercised its pre-rogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangements The secretary concluded his note by expressing the conviction "that the recognition of the right of each government to legislate in control of im-migration should not derogate in any degree from the mutual good will and cordial friendship which have always characterized the relations of the two

Cummins, British agent, get out of Mexico at once, Great Britain has severed all relations with Mexico, and there is no telling now when it will grant recognition to the present regime there. British interests in Mexico have been entrusted to the United States and Chile. Prime Minister MacDonald and his cabinet decided that the Mexican attitude was possible for any self-respecting gov-ernment to endure. Sir T. B. Hohler was getting ready to sail for Mexico to investigate the question of accord-ing recognition, but his mission has been called off. Mr. Cummins, who Hohler ish legation, was ordered home immediately. All the British had asked of Mexico was that Cummins be permitted to remain until the arrival of Hohler. This was refused in a note that was considered impertment. that was considered impertinent. Expulsion of Cummins was ordered because he sent "rude messages" to the Mexican government in trying to protect the interests of British subjects. He did everything he could in behalf of Mrs. Rosalte Evans, a widow, who has been fighting pluckily to brevent the expropriation of her estate.

FOR a time last week it seemed the rule of the Fascisti in Italy was about to come to an end, because of the great scandal arising from the kid-

though seemingly in the minority, actually did get control of the cenvention, but when the Minnesota delegation threatened to bolt they tened down the platform until it was only pink and then decided to nominate Duncan McDonaid, head of the Illinois Workers' party, for President. This, however was only tentative pending the meeting of the Cleveland convention of the committee for progressive political action on July 4. It was understood that if the Cleveland meeting in the meeting of the Cleveland meeting in the cleveland meeting in the cleveland meeting in the meeting of the Cleveland meeting in the royal family—to help form a general cabinet. Subscilini, however, arose to the emergency, displaced and replaced various high officials, directed the arrest of the guilty men and began a general country. One of the succeeding of the Fascist government, one of the excitement over the after was waning, but it was addited that the scandal had dealt mitted that the scandal had dealt Fuscism a severe blow. The truth is that the Fascist movement had begun to degenerate from a high moral cru sade into a mere politicians' party, many of the members of which were concerned mainly in obtaining and re taining public office. Mussolini's dic-tatorial methods had begun to irk the people, and while he may continue in power, his rule is likely to be less

> E DOUARD HERRIOT, France's new premier, went to England Saturday to spend the week-end with Prime Minister MacDonald in conference over the application of the Dawer plan. Before he started he conferred with Foreign Minister Hymans of Bel-gium, and then said France and Belcerning the matter. Herriot also re ceived Herr Brietscheld, German cial Democrat deputy, who told him the majority of the reichstag favored carrying out the Dawes plan and that France could count on Germany's sin cerity in executing it. The necessar; bills for carrying out the Dawes plan will not be introduced in the reichstag before the middle of July, being com-

> plicated and extensive.
>
> Herriot disappointed the extreme radicals and many Germans in several matters. First, he declared his policy til Germany had given the requisite minister of war General Nollet, head of the allied control commission in Germany. This caused a great protest from German Nationalists and Monarchists, especially as Herriot said he about the military situation in Ger-many than any other man and that while France's policy would be to take action against the growing militarism in Germany, France would neverthe less help the young German democ

> Premier Herriot told the French par liament that he was preparing to recognize Russia, and that the French embassy at the Vatican would be sup-pressed. He said complete amnesty would be granted all war prisoners except those condemned for treason.

> PARLIAMENTARY elections South Africa resulted in victory for the Nationalist-Labor coalition and gave momentum to the movement for an independent republic. Gent. Jan Smuts, former premier, was defeated by a labor candidate, and General Hertzog, advocate of secession the British empire, was elected. may be the new premie

> FOR the fourth time Lieut. Ernest de Muyter of Belgium won the James Gordon Bennett balloon race with the balloon Belgica, and thus gained permanent possession of the trophy. He traveled about 500 miles and landed

> America's globe encircling aviators made good progress last week, flying from Tourane, French Indo-China, to Salgon and then 500 miles to Bang kok, Slam. They expected to reach Rangoon before the week ended.

P struck and tied up the postal service across the Dominion from coast to coast. Business was seriously ham-pered and its demoralization was feared unless an early settlement was arranged. The workers have been askare facting a decrease. has proposed that the government shall place the postal service employees un-der the industrial disputes act imme-

SCHOOL; FOR GAS METERMEN SOON

SOUTHEASTERN STATES TO BE WELL REPRESENTED IN STATE COLLEGE COURSE.

Gas metermen from a majority of the Southeastern states will gather at the North Carolina State College here Monday, July 7th, for a week of intensive study.

North and South Carolina will be

largely represented and a number will be registered from Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland and Louisiana also. The course will be under the direction of Dr. L. L. Vaughan, Professor of Mechanical Engineer ing at Stafe College. Co-operating with the college authorities are officials of the Southern Gas Association and the Southern Motormen's Associa-tion, of which E. E. Doudna, of the Carolina Power & Light Company, Raleigh, is president; C. H. McAllister, Tidewater Power Company, Wil-mington, Vice President; and B. J. Brown, Sotuhern Power Company,

Brown, Setunern Fower Company, Charlotte, secretary and treasurer. For the benefit of the metermen who attend the course, experts from the meter manufacturing industry have been engaged to assist as lecturers. It has been recognized that the gas meter is an intricate instrument and the industry is making every endeaver to educate both its employes and the public segarding its workings." The result aimed at in the proposed course is more intelligent service and greater

benefit to the public.

The metermen who will take the course are expected to register at Holiday Hall, State College, on Monday afternoon, July 7th. The first session will be at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening and will be followed by a smoker. According to Prafessor Vaughan the schedule of lectures has been so arranged as to take advantage of every hour of the day and evening ficates of proficiency in gas meter handling. And to determine the qualifications of those taking the course

State to Climb in Tax Record.

North Carolina paid more in taxes in the first eleven months of the fiscal year which will end on June 30 than during the whole of the preced ing fiscal year and unless an abnormal advance is made by Ohio, this State will go to fourth place in the list of States according to their support of the national government, according to an announcement from Gilliam Grissom, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of North Carolina. For the fiscal year 1922-23, Mr. Gris-

som collected \$140,000,000 just short of the collections of Ohio which ranked behind New York, Pennsylvania and lillonis. There is no hope of passing the three large and wealthy leaders but Collector Grissom has strong hope of overtaking Ohio this year,

Income taxpayers have shown themselves to be close readers of the newspapers, according to Collector Grissom. The notices for the payment of the second installment of 1923 in-come taxes before the reduction bill was passed by Congress and accordingly called for the full amount. The bill was finally signed by the presi-dent before the due date, but practi-cally all of those making payments got onto the fact that they could not only take their 25 per cent reduction but would credit themselves with the reduction on the first payment as well making their June check just half the amount paid in March.

These reductions will considerably

decrease the collections for this month but the 140 million mark was passed in May and as far as the rate Ohio is concerned this State will be benefitted at the Buck Eye State de pends to a much greater degree on in come taxes than does North Carolina where about three-fourth of the total amount comes from taxes on tobacco manufactured here.

Stacey W Wade Insurance Commit

sioner, told the North Carolina Association of Insurance Agents, includ-ing fire, casualty and surety men, that the teaching of fire prevention has largely removed carelessness as factor in North Carolina with the result that residential fires constitute less than seven per cent of the total. "But commercial property" said he "continues to burn and many of the investigators made by the department show that property was over-insured It is true that over insurance is more easily detected in the case of a resi dence than a mercantile risk. not this lend color to the fear that the main cause of fires in 1923 may have been over insurance.

New Charters Issued.

W. K. Dennis Roofing and Heating company, Durham, with authorized capital of \$75,000 and \$20,000 subscribed by W. K. and frene W. Dennis and G. F. Sawyer, all . Durham.

The Five Spokes of Life, Inc., Ashe ville, to establish and mantaine public parks, and a library, day nursery and orphans' home and old folks' home, and schools. Non-stock, The incorporators are S. E. Schell, Jr., Edward Walker, O. B. Kilpatrick, and Agnes Gelnehter all of Ashaville.

Not Well Since Three Years Old

Catarrh of the Ear Neighbor Recommended PE-RU-NA

The experience of Mrs. J. Dacus, 1621 Booker St., Little Roc Ark., was not an unusual one, was in fact a repetition of wh has happened in thousands up thousands of instances. She had running condition of the ear fro the time she was three years of

In spite of treatment it persisted and became very offensive.
One day a neighbor recommended Pe-ru-na and La-cu-pia which had relieved his wife of the same trouble.

Mrs. Dacus used three bottle of each of these quick acting reme-dies and reports that the discharge and offensive odor are both gone.

Her disease was one of the very many forms taken by Catarrh and is known as chronic Otitis.

Wherever the catarrhal condition is located Pe-ru-na reaches it.

May be purchased any place in tablet or liquid form.



Keeping Him In

"Confound a cuss that'll leave his cistern uncovered so's another feller falls in!" yelled Gabe Giggery, who at that moment was in Mr. Johns tern. "As soon as I get out I'll whip you on less ground than a two-dollar

bill will cover!"
"Good thing for me, and mebby you,
that you mentioned that fact before I
fished you out," replied Gap Johnson
of Rumpus Ridge. "I'll just let you
stay in there till you don't."

Those who acquire the millions do it for the fun they get in acquiring, not spending.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller and walk in comfort by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder for the feet. Shaken into the shoes Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feet easy; gives instant relief to Corns, Bunions and Calluses; prevents Blisters and Sore Spots and gives rest to tired, aching, swollen feet.

At night if your feet are tired and fore from excessive walking or dancing.

sore from excessive walking or dancing, sprinkle some Allen's Foot-Ease in the foot-bath, and get rest and comfort.
Sold everywhere. For Free sample and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address Alleri's Foot-Ease, Le Roy, N. Y.

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