

# TWO CONGRESSMEN DEFEND MEASURE

### Doughton From North Carolina Joins Mr. Brinson In Strong Appeal For Bone Dry Law

### PRAISES NAVY'S RECORD IN BANISHING WHISKEY

### Cites This State As Shining Example of Good Results From Strict Enforcement of Prohibition; Wants Congressional Bill Amended By Friends And Not By Its Enemies

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By FRANK W. LEWIS.

(By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., July 20.—Two of North Carolina's representatives in Congress came to the defense of their State's attitude toward prohibition when the enforcement bill was being considered Saturday, while one stood out against what he denominated as drastic features of the measure. The ones defending the pronouncements of North Carolina on prohibition and their own positions on the question were Representatives Brinson and Doughton.

Representative Pou, while proclaiming himself an advocate of prohibition, spoke against certain parts of the bill. "The provisions of this bill," he said, "are entirely too drastic. When you go to the extent of saying that a housewife shall not make a quart of blackberry wine in her own home for her own use, and a farmer cannot make a gallon of cider you are going too far and are attempting to pass a law that never will be enforced."

Mr. Doughton's Address. Representative Robert L. Doughton, in a vigorous speech in support of the pending prohibition bill in the House of Representatives, criticized Representative Pou for his attitude on the question and paid a high tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels for the manner in which he blazed the way for prohibition and how his policy contributed to the great efficiency of the navy. Mr. Doughton said:

"I had not intended to take up any of the valuable time of the committee on this very important measure. However, as two of my colleagues from North Carolina have spoken rather in opposition to the pending bill, I am unwilling that this debate shall close without anyone from my State raising a voice in its favor.

"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes have been prohibited by constitutional amendments and the eighteenth amendment ratified by practically all of the states of the union, and this in itself is sufficient evidence that a majority of the voters of this country are opposed to the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes; and it now becomes the duty of Congress to enact suitable legislation for the enforcement of this law and make effective the declared will and purpose of the people.

"There can, in my judgment, be no valid defense made by anyone for either the manufacture, sale or consumption of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. I am a prohibitionist by sentiment, habit and practice, and the matter with me is a deep, settled conviction. The state that I love the honor, in part, to represent, had the wisdom to adopt prohibition ten or twelve years ago, and it has more than justified itself.

"I was somewhat surprised when I read in the Record the remarks of my able colleague from North Carolina (Mr. Pou), for whom I entertain the greatest respect both as to his ability and integrity. I quote a portion of his remarks as found in the Congressional Record, page 2490, as follows: "When you go to the extent of saying that a housewife shall not make a quart of blackberry wine in her own home for her own use, and a farmer cannot make a gallon of cider you are going too far and are attempting to pass a law that never will be enforced."

Prohibition in North Carolina. "Mark you, Mr. Chairman, that while hearing testimony is a general way as to the failure of prohibition laws in various States, not named, my colleague is very cautious not to allude to the effect of prohibition upon his home State of North Carolina; and I venture the statement that he will not testify on this floor or elsewhere that the law has been a failure in our State. On the contrary, I believe, he would be forced to admit, as every fair-minded man must do, whether he believes in prohibition or not, that it has been, generally speaking, a great benefit and blessing to our State, and that at the present time there is not consumed in that State one-tenth of the liquor that was consumed there before prohibition was adopted. And it would have been even less had it not been for the amount of liquor that was brought into the State from Maryland and other wet States. Also, the business of the criminal courts has proportionately decreased in North Carolina since the prohibition law was put in force, and so State 1 the union is making greater progress along moral, educational and industrial lines; and a large part of the credit for this great material change in the social and material welfare of the people is due to the driving of the distilleries and saloons from our Commonwealth.

"Many fair-minded men who strongly opposed prohibition at the time it was adopted in our State, have since been converted and are now among its most ardent supporters and defenders—solely as a result of the great benefits which have accrued to the State by its adoption. Should a referendum be held there today on the subject, I am satisfied that not less than 90 per cent of the voters would vote to return to the old conditions when the liquor business was legalized by the State and was one of the industries mentioned by law.

Law Must Be Drastic. "It is frantically contended by the opponents of this measure that it is too drastic and should be radically amended. Now, it may be that some minor amendments are advisable and even necessary and I myself may vote for some of these amendments, when offered; but I

want it to be amended by its friends and not by its enemies. If you trust those who are opposed to national prohibition to shape this legislation, when it is enacted you will find that the very purpose for which the law was intended will have been defeated and that you will be giving the people a subterfuge. Only by drastic and stringent legislation can the purpose sought by the constitutional amendment be secured. The law must not only have teeth to punish those who violate it, but also must have eyes with which to locate its violators. If you attempt to handle the lawless element of society with gloves on, our efforts will be a failure from the beginning. The measure we enact, if it is to accomplish the purposes sought, must be firm and unequivocal, and the punishment provided must be sure, solid and far-reaching; and the lawless element who will desperately attempt to evade or evade this law must be brought to a certain realization that prohibition is an accomplished fact.

"Already in some territory where prohibition has been adopted by the State the manufacture and sale of liquor is shifting in many instances from the ignorant and worthless elements to men of a higher order of intelligence and of greater financial ability. The profits are so great, and as liquor becomes scarcer and the demand for it greater, unscrupulous men are lured into the business by reason of the exorbitant profits.

"In a few cases in my own State a combination of circumstances would indicate that the officers of the law are blind to their duty and, for some mysterious reason, are unable or unwilling to locate and break up the moonshining and bootlegging activities. The men engaged in this business have lost all respect for law, have no regard for the welfare of society, neither fear God nor regard man and will only be deterred from their nefarious business by the most rigid and stringent legislation. This cannot be accomplished in any other manner.

Praises Navy's Record. "The great degree of efficiency in our navy at this time affords a striking example of what can be done by handling the liquor question with an iron hand, so to speak. When our navy was put on a bone-dry basis several years ago, principally through the instrumentality of the present secretary of the navy, Honorable Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, he was criticized and scoffed at from all sides, both within and without the service, and held up to the public press as a visionary whose theory of having a dry navy could not be put into practice. But these criticisms did not deter him from following the light of his convictions; prohibition was enforced in the navy and the results speak for themselves. And those who were at first loudest in their condemnation of his action are today among his most enthusiastic and ardent supporters.

"So, Mr. Chairman, the same drastic measures must be taken in enforcing prohibition throughout the country at large as were enforced in the navy, if the intention of the law is to be accomplished. "Let us stand up, therefore, like men and resist the impiousness of those who would thwart the expressed will of the people. The people are expecting and demanding that the greatest of all evils and the worst of all curses be placed in chains and cast into outer darkness. The liquor business has brought its own condemnation and its funeral knell has been sounded; it has proven itself the worst curse the world has had to battle with and the most potential instrumentality of the devil. Business men in every important industry have outlawed it and say it must be banished from the land; the railroads have placed a ban upon it; the large mercantile establishments all over the country will not employ drinking men in their business; the banks will not trust the handling of their money, or the people's money, to men who use intoxicating liquors; the medical profession has practically eliminated liquor from its list of remedies; the army and navy have set their disapproval on it and it has been banished from their midst. The millions of homes in our fair land cry out in anguish for its extinction, and every good mother in our beloved country rejoices that this great government no longer harbors, but will fight to the limit the worst enemy of the home. We should, therefore, Mr. Chairman, make this legislation sufficiently drastic to banish forever from our midst the greatest detriment to American life, happiness and prosperity."

Admiral Blue in Illinois. Read Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N., who recently left Washington to recuperate from his serious illness of several months ago, is now at the United States naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill. Mrs. Blue and their family are guests of Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Jr., U. S. N., commandant of the station.

### NEWLY RICH IN ENGLAND BECOMING EXTRAVAGANT

London, June 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—England's newly rich, the persons who have accumulated millions during the war and since, are buying at any price demanded furniture from some of the ancient houses of the country, jewels from some of the looted palaces of Russia, and other continental countries, and paintings from anywhere if they bear the mark of time.

There is no lack of jewels for those who have the price and are willing to pay. Many beautiful pieces of jewelry, the history of which is not given by the dealer but which experts say could only come from the wealthiest families of Russia, are finding their way into the market. Enormous prices are being asked and promptly paid, while the cost of ordinary stones, diamonds for instance, has risen to unheard-of heights. Many old English families also are selling off their jewels.

Flowers and food for the elaborate entertainments which are beginning to mark the appearance of the newly rich are commanding fancy prices such as twenty-five dollars for an orchid and \$1.50 for a peach.

Automobiles are very scarce and expensive in Britain. Some of them command as much as \$10,000 to \$15,000, and they are models of three and four years ago, while new machines are almost unobtainable. The maker of the most famous English car turns out only about 800 each year, and it is said he has already booked his entire output for this year and next.

This extravagance is attracting wide attention from newspapers and public men. "Peace has brought an orgy of spending," says one writer, "which high prices do nothing to check. The higher the price the easier it is for those who have money to draw the big lines of demarcation between themselves and the crowd."

# EXTENDS COURSES FOR HOME STUDIES

### Columbia University Advances Policy For Instruction; North Carolina Club Organized

New York, July 20.—Columbia University has advanced its policy to provide a liberal education for all who desire it, no matter where they live, by establishing a system of home study in connection with the department of extension teaching. These courses which have no reference to academic credit or degrees, will serve both individual and community needs. They will begin in September and will be in charge of instructors who are members of one of the staffs of one of the regular departments of the university.

Through its home study organization, Prof. F. C. Egbert, director of the department of extension teaching, explained, it will be possible for the university, the largest in the world, to utilize the great body of students of special subjects which it has assembled in its teaching staff, not only in giving courses in certain subjects which can be carried on at home, but in responding to requests for suggestions as to text books and schemes of study. The university will not require previous academic work for admission to home study courses.

The department of extension teaching last year furnished instruction to 6,470 men and women, and like the summer session, which has attracted a student body of approximately 10,000, including a large delegation that ever before from North Carolina, is a rapidly growing agency through which Columbia's huge resources reach those who are unable to take up university training in the regular way.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Club, composed of Columbia Summer session students, the following officers were elected: C. C. Haworth of Burlington, president; H. P. Edwards of Weldon, vice president; Mrs. Edgar T. Campbell of Washington, secretary. Miss Edna Tyler of Greensboro, Thomas W. Sprinkle of Durham and C. C. Haworth were elected delegates to the Southern Club. Plans are now being made for an elaborate reception to be held next week in the auditorium of Teachers College.

# LIVED OUTDOORS UNTIL HIS ARREST

### "Howell of Mississippi" With Eccentric Manners "Gets On Nerves" of Lenoir People

Kinston, July 20.—"Howell of Mississippi," whose identification has never been completed by the Lenoir county authorities, is much happier now than he was a week or so ago. He has a nice clean woodpile to sleep in. He insists, however, that he be given a pile of rocks. He is at the county farm, doing nicely, thank you.

That he is "Howell of Mississippi" all the officials know about him, except that for some time he was a highly successful "Tarzan of the Apes." It was in the latter role that he was apprehended in the Elm Grove section two or three months ago. He slept in and under trees and in most any other fashion. Brambles and briars punched little holes in his anatomy and chiggers and other insects helped him while away the long, dreary days.

His hair was long like Tarzan's, but he was dissimilar in one important respect. He had a respectable beard. Tarzan probably had a razor all the time, which the novelist neglected to mention. Howell of Mississippi didn't and "birsuted" all over his originally handsome countenance. Howell foraged like an old-timer and managed to keep in fair condition. He maintained an establishment all his own and exchanged visits with no one. The "civilized" neighbors, however, didn't like such carrying-on around them. Some how they did not sleep as well at night.

The sheriff was sent for. Howell of Mississippi gave that name and address and then shut up like a clam. He went to jail and behaved himself there. A few days ago he was sent to the farm. He is more contented there. As soon as he gets his rocks, which the authorities are said to have promised him, he will be perfectly happy. If he stays until Christmas he will get a string of glass beads and a variety store mirror.

### No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.—Adv.

### SPEED UP DEMOBILIZATION MACHINERY AT CAMP LEE

Petersburg, Va., July 20.—With a view to the demobilization of men sent to Camp Lee as rapidly as possible, it is now planned to muster out of service each day as many as two thousand and to aid in this work the demobilizing clerks at Camp Meade have been sent to the Lee cantonment. The men are all naturally anxious to get to their homes and return to civilian life. There were demobilized at the camp today approximately fifteen hundred men who are from various States. A majority of them from Virginia and North Carolina. Among those who received their discharge today were something like six hundred negroes.

Up to this time about seventeen hundred and fifty of the men who have received their discharges have been listed for service in the army. Rain has been falling here in copious showers for the past four days, but the men at Camp Lee have enjoyed it after the recent hot spell.

Saturday was the busiest day in the history of demobilizing men at Camp Lee, 1,300 being mustered out of service. Between two and three hundred left this afternoon for various camps to be demobilized.

# WHEAT PRICE BASIS DISPUTE SETTLED

### Contention of Long Standing Between Farmers And Grain Buyers

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, July 20.—To settle the long standing dispute between farmers and grain buyers as to a proper price basis for wheat, the U. S. Grain Corporation has entered into a contract with buyers whereby the latter agree to reflect properly to producers the government's guaranteed price for various grades of wheat; it was announced here tonight.

This contract which places the government in the position of standing behind producers to see that they obtain a proper price for their wheat, provides that, in case of disagreement, either farmers or buyers are privileged to submit a sample of the wheat in dispute to the nearest zone vice president of the grain corporation and from him get a review of the method of determining the price.

It also provides for appeal, that final decision may be taken by Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, although the grain corporation urged buyers and sellers to reach a mutual agreement wherever possible thereby saving the corporation burden of settling trivial disputes.

The contract specifies that millers and dealers "shall purchase on the proper grade and dockage under the federal standards and shall pay therefor not less than the guaranteed prices based on such proper grade and dockage, at the terminal most advantageously reached, less freight and less a reasonable handling margin."

### Condition Of The Hohenzollerns.

Amerongen, Friday, July 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—The condition of former Emperor William, who has been ill from ear trouble, is greatly

### Improved, but he still remains indoors.

The former Emperor Augustus Victoria who has been suffering from heart trouble was so well today that she was able to receive a German boy who had walked to Amerongen from Germany

### with the object of seeing the former ruler.

She talked with the boy for sometime in the garden of the Van Benthuysen castle. The German news agency report that Count Hohenzollern was suffering from serious nervous affliction is unfounded.

# SHREDDED WHEAT DAYS

are pleasant to remember for their tasty joy and their satisfying goodness. Make every day a Shredded Wheat day. Eat Shredded Wheat with berries and other fruits and help Nature to release the jaded stomach from the heavy Winter diet. Nothing so delicious or wholesome for children or grown-ups. A Summer boon to housekeepers -- ready-cooked and ready-to-eat.



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