

Monday, August 18
Tuesday, August 19
The sessions will open at 10:30 a. m. sharp.

Among the matters to be discussed are: economical soil improvement, food and feed crops, live stock, pasture, marketing, good recipes for kitchen cookery, how to prepare food for the sick, balancing meals on a small income, up-to-date laundry methods, convenient arrangement of the kitchen with home-made labor saving devices, beautifying home grounds, community building, etc.

Everybody who is interested is urged to attend, and to bring note book and pencil.

THE ROSSETER PLAN

The following plan for what is known as the Rosseter plan has been made by Jonathan Bourne, J.

The great value of correlation of railroad and ocean transportation systems, as proposed by John H. Rosseter, director of the United States shipping board, will be readily apparent. Of course there are a few large shippers to whom a convenience of this kind is of relatively little importance. It would help them some, but if their business is large enough they can arrange their land and ocean transportation with little loss. Large exporters of wheat, of steel, or of coal, for example, have their terminal facilities, their foreign agencies, and their regular customers. They would be materially helped by a correlation of the railroad and steamship lines, but they can get along under the systems heretofore prevailing.

But the full development of American foreign trade, with greatest economy and efficiency, requires adoption and perfection of the Rosseter plan. Briefly stated, his idea is that the government should establish and later turn over to private enterprise a complete and comprehensive system of ocean transportation, comprising permanent and regular service between American ports and the ports of all nations with which we can hope to build up a profitable trade. He would have the schedule of sailings so arranged as to be dependable and would have rates published and available in every railroad office, so that the producer of any commodity in any section of the United States could ascertain at what cost and under what conditions he could ship his goods to any important port on the face of the globe.

With that transportation service in existence and dependable, our foreign consular service would assume a new importance. The frequent reports of trade opportunities would then be of interest to a large proportion of our population. At present few people are interested in such announcements, for few can afford to undertake to establish a foreign trade if the transportation service is infrequent, slow, and uncertain of duration. Once assured that he can take his product to his local railroad freight office and get a shipping receipt which guarantees its transportation over land and sea to the final destination, the relatively small producer can hope to establish permanent and profitable business by forming connections with reliable firms in foreign lands.

To accomplish all that is desired, a system such as this must be under the American flag, under the supervision of Americans, and assured of permanency by the American government. Such a service will expedite transportation of American mail, thus aiding in the building up of foreign trade. Every American flag in a foreign port will be an advertisement for American goods. Every agent for an American firm will be a builder of business not only for the particular line of goods he is promoting but for other lines of goods which his customers may desire to procure. And what is of no less importance, America may thus build a merchant fleet upon which it can depend if we should ever again become embroiled in a foreign war which would require us to transport troops or munitions across the sea. We know the value of a merchant fleet which we were compelled to build during the war.

The measure, as it passed the House, defines intoxicating liquors as anything containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, and provides stringent laws for enforcement. In fact, "wet" leaders in the House described the bill as drastic enough to invite a Presidential veto.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is to be substituted for the one now in course of preparation in the Senate Judiciary committee. It is probable that the Senate will make some changes in the bill when they begin consideration of it, following the disposal of the peace treaty. This may involve a delay of several weeks.

Among the provisions of the bill, as passed by the House, are the following, effective after January 26, 1920:

Every person, permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession shall report the quantity and kind to the commissioners of international revenue. (This applies to chemists, physicians, etc.)

After February 1, 1920: The possession of any liquor, other than as authorized by the law, shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale or otherwise in violation of the law.

It will not be required, however, to report, and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession, liquor in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling, and the liquor is used for personal consumption by the owner, his family, or his guests.

The possessor of such liquors, however, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired and is possessed lawfully.

Intoxicant Is Defined
Intoxicating liquor is defined as a beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol.

No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or receive any intoxicating liquors.

Liquor for non-beverage purposes, and wine for sacramental use may be sold under specified regulations.

Denatured alcohol, medicinal preparations (including patent medicines), unfit for beverage purposes, toilet articles flavoring extracts and vinegar are exempted.

Registered physicians are authorized to issue prescriptions under strict regulations for the use of liquor in cases where it may be considered necessary as a medicine.

Liquor advertisements of all kinds are prohibited.

Broad Powers of Enforcement
Sale, manufacture or distribution of compounds intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of liquor is prohibited, together with sale or publication of recipes for home manufacture.

Use of liquor as a beverage on any public conveyance, train, boat or jitney bus is prohibited.

Broad powers are given under the search and seizure action to officers charged with enforcement of the law. They may enter a dwelling house in which liquor is sold and seize it, together with the implements of manufacture.

Seizure of all craft or vehicles used in the transportation of liquor is authorized.

For first offense violators the maximum fine is \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment, and for subsequent offenses fines range from \$200 to \$2,000, or one month to five years in prison.

OUR TROOPS IN SIBERIA

We must wish that the President had offered a more convincing explanation of the presence of our troops in Siberia than that which he gave in response to Senator Hiram Johnson's very proper resolution of inquiry, or that the policy of the administration had been such as would make a more convincing explanation possible. For, truth to tell, the President's explanation, though doubtless sincere, is not convincing. It is a mere statement of fact, and it does not explain the policy.

they might be willing to accept as a condition of their withdrawal from Siberia.

As we understand it, the conflict in Siberia has been between a large faction led by Admiral Kolchak and another directed by Lenin and Trotsky, neither of which has been recognized by our government. While our troops have been in Russia controlled by the Kolchak government, and therefore ostensibly in terms of friendship if not of co-operation with that organization, we have at times been trying to hobnob with Lenin and Trotsky, and actually sent the one-time Reverend George Borzon to enter into friendly diplomatic relations with them. It was a sheer case of "Good Lord! Good Devil!"

Finally, we are said by the President to be keeping our troops there—at the request of Japan—to guard the railroads which are under the management of an American engineer, who went thither under commission from the Russian government. But the Russian government which commissioned Mr. Stevens long ago went out of existence, and we are not informed that he has been re-commissioned by either Admiral Kolchak or Lenin and Trotsky; so that his standing would seem to be officially uncertain.

It is a pity that the President had not pursued a logical, courageous policy toward Russia which would have enabled him to reply to Senator Johnson's inquiry in a convincing and satisfactory manner, and in the only manner worthy of a great nation which professes to be striving for justice, righteousness and democracy among the nations of the world.

COAL SHORTAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

(Manufacturers Record.)

The Harlan County Coal Operators' Association of Harlan, Ky., in a circular-letter regarding the coal shortage, says that it is true there are many idle cars on the railroad tracks at a time when coal mines are closed for lack of cars, but that these idle cars are what is known as "shop cars," having been laid aside for repairs, but instead of being sent to the shops for repairs are lying idle and valueless to the country. Moreover, this association says "thousands of cars in active service are in a 'crippled condition' and are fast finding their way to a long line of idle cars wherever storage for them can be found.

"If they are going to wait until snow flies to remedy the trouble, it will be too late. These cars are needed in service now."

In effect this coal association charges the railroad administration with permitting thousands of railroad cars at present unfit for operation to lie idle, blocking the side tracks at a time when the coal mines are badly in need of cars. The association says that, in spite of this condition, "the railroad administration is actually laying off car repairmen while shop cars are accumulating at an alarming rate."

This situation needs prompt attention. At the very best we shall face a serious coal shortage this winter. It may be almost a coal famine, and if the shortage of transportation is permitted to grow more and more acute by leaving thousands of "shop cars" unrepaid and valueless for service, the whole transportation business of the country will be intensified this winter with an acuteness which will do irreparable harm.

NEW YORK WOMEN TO GET OUT HEAVY VOTE

The women's division of the New York county Republican committee has pledged itself to active work during July and August to get out a heavy women's vote in the primaries September 2 and to increase the enrollment during registration and in October. Last year the Republican enrollment of women in New York city totaled 133,345.

A wholesale campaign of door-to-door canvassing has been inaugurated in New York. The association's first clubhouses will be open all night to men and women voters to discuss the campaign and to get out the vote.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND BY COMMISSIONER

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of Henderson county in the case of J. C. Brown, Lela Rhodes and husband, I. R. Rhodes, Nettie Lansing and her husband, J. C. Lansing, Willis Brown, Lela Rhodes and her husband, G. O. Nix, Blanche Justice and her husband, Turner Justice, Maria Youngblood and her husband, Russell Youngblood, and M. M. Brown against Lela Rhodes, minor, Roy Barnwell, minor and W. C. Rector, trustee, rendered at the May term of said court, I will sell for the purpose of partition at 12 o'clock noon on September 22, 1919, at public auction to the highest bidder, either for cash or on the terms of one-third cash and balance in one and two years time at the option of the purchaser, the following described pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Edneyville and Hendersonville townships, Henderson county, North Carolina, and known and designated as follows:

Tract No. 1. This tract contains 503 acres more or less, and lies in Edneyville township, State and county aforesaid, and is bounded on the North by lands of Lewis Waters, C. I. Freeman and others, on the East by lands of A. S. Edney, W. M. Dalton, W. M. Collins, W. E. Maxwell and W. P. Maxwell, on the South by lands of M. E. Barnwell and on the West by lands of E. M. Barnwell, A. I. Maxwell, J. H. Ballinger and Marx Rhodes, and being part of the same lands heretofore conveyed to R. J. Brown by J. C. Brown and wife by deed dated the 8th day of August, 1915, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Henderson county in Book 89 page 234.

Tract No. 2. This tract contains 94 acres, more or less, and lies in Edneyville township, State and county aforesaid, and is bounded on the North by lands of A. S. Edney and R. A. McKillop, on the East by lands of T. C. Rhodes, Isaac Justice and E. E. Lyda, on the South by lands of

Edneyville township, in the aforesaid State and county, and is bounded on the North by lands of Buster Orman, Wash Freeman and W. W. Freeman, on the East by lands of T. H. Rhodes and T. H. Whitener, on the South by lands of L. A. Rhodes and T. A. Rhodes.

These four tracts being fully described in a mortgage deed executed by R. J. Brown and wife, M. M. Brown, to the Federal Land Bank of Columbia dated 19 November, 1917, and recorded in Book 80 page 23 of the records of mortgage deeds for Henderson county.

Tract No. 3. Being a lot in the town of Hendersonville, in Hendersonville township county and State aforesaid and more fully described as follows:

Lot 41 of the plat made for the Hendersonville Land and Improvement Company recorded in Book 28 page 451 of the records of deeds for Henderson county, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the East margin of First avenue just 20 feet from the center of said avenue, and 250 feet North of the center of Anderson avenue, and runs N. 63 deg. E. 155 feet to a stake in the line of lot 45; thence N. 27 deg. W. 75 feet to a stake in line of lot 46; thence S. 68 deg. W. 150 feet to a stake on First avenue; thence with same S. 24 deg. E. 75 feet to the beginning.

Upon the tracts of land above described lying in Edneyville township there is a mortgage made by R. J. Brown and wife M. M. Brown to the Federal Land Bank of Columbia for the sum of six thousand dollars drawing 5 per cent interest and falling due about thirty-two years from this date with the privilege of payment on January, 1922, or at any interest paying date thereafter for the full period from January, 1922. This August 1st, 1919. McD. RAY, Commissioner.

SERVICE

The defendant in the case of *John W. Meace vs. John W. Meace*, is hereby notified to appear in the next term of the Superior court of Henderson county to be held on the 24th day of September, 1919, at the court house of said county in Hendersonville, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 28th day of July, 1919.
O. M. FACE,
Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of A. M. Meace, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to present their claims to me at Henderson, N. C., by the 24th day of July, 1920, on this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

This the 24th day of July, 1919.
JOHN W. MEACE,
Administrator.

Shepherd wants eggs at market price.

J. W. McIntyre
Sanitary Plumber
Steam and Hot Water Fitter.
All Work Guaranteed.
MAIN STREET
PHONE 159
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

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for Grain and lower prices for Fertilizer mean a larger percentage of profit for the farmer.

Sow every acre possible to small grain and fertilize heavily with our special wheat fertilizer,

"Works While You Sleep"

Come to us with your farm and we will