

Stories of Great Scouts

By Elmo Scott Watson

Tom Higgins' Greatest Fight With the Indians

Tom Higgins was a noted Illinois ranger during the War of 1812. One morning near Fort Hills the Indians smothered Tom's company and killed several of them. As they fled to the fort, Higgins stayed behind, vowing that he would get at least one Indian before he retreated. He got his Indian, but just as he was preparing to mount his horse, Ranger Burgess, who was lying on the ground wounded, called out to him: "You won't leave me to the Indians, will you, Tom?" Higgins stopped and attempted to lift Burgess onto his horse, but the Indians, seeing this, jerked the reins from Tom's hand and dashed madly away. "You'll have to try to crawl to the fort, Burgess," said Tom, "and I will stay behind and keep redskins off."

As Burgess crawled away, Higgins ran in another direction to lead the approaching Indians away from his wounded comrade. In a few minutes he was surrounded by the savages and they wounded him in the leg as he fled into a deep ravine. He was hearing the fort when three Indians rose up before him. One of them fired and the ranger fell, wounded for the second time.

With a wild yell the Indians rushed at him with uplifted tomahawks, but Higgins rose once more and shot one of them dead. The other two then attacked him with spears and tomahawks. Tom defended himself with his knife until he was knocked to the ground by a blow from a tomahawk which cut off one of his ears. Finally the ranger tore a spear from the grasp of one of the Indians and thrust it through the body of the other. He was pulled to his feet as the savage fell. The surviving warrior retreated toward his rifle and Tom, undaunted by his wounds, staggered after him. The unequal combat had been seen by the people in the fort, but they were afraid to come to his assistance until a brave woman, named Mrs. Parsley, cried out: "I will not see such a brave man die!"

She sprang upon a horse and started to Higgins' aid. Shamed by her example, several men galloped after her. They reached the ranger just as a large party of Indians were ready to swoop down upon him. They threw Higgins, fainting from loss of blood, across a horse and carried him back to the fort in safety.

Higgins did not recover from his wounds for many years, but in his old age he was given a pension for his heroic act and was made a doorkeeper in the state assembly at Vandalia.

Wonders of America

By T. I. Maxey

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THE PYRAMIDS

A GROUP of mounds, about seventy in number, located in south-western Illinois, at a great distance from St. Louis, comprise what is said to be the largest remaining work of the aborigines north of Old Mexico.

Whence came these mound builders, how long they remained and whether they went, history seems not to record. Scientists have failed to establish the definite period of time which their construction represents. That these monuments of prehistoric man directly connect us with a vanished people of whose history we know little or nothing there is, of course, no question.

It is thought by some that the so-called mounds of California, many of which are falling into decay, are as late as compared with these ancient piles of earth which stand in mute evidence of the fact that, years before modern civilization, this section was the seat of an empire of a most primitive race.

The greatest of these mounds is known, locally, as Monk's mound (legend has it that a colony of Troglodytes once lived upon it). It is now the 100 feet high, covers six acres and, it is believed, must have required 3,000 men two years' labor.

FOR ARMENIAN RELIEF

War saving stamps are being received with contributions to the Near East Relief Fund for its work of child-saving in Armenia and Syria. It was announced by Col. George H. Bellamy, State Chairman.

These stamps will be used the same as money in purchasing and sending food and clothing to the starving orphans.

With the Turks now driven out of Armenia, as soon as the crops can be raised the refugees are expected to be able to take care of themselves. Col. Bellamy pointed out.

Among the contributions sent in response to the Christmas appeal to the Near East Relief to Josephus Daniels, Honorary State Chairman, was one from a prisoner in the state penitentiary. Jack Hall, who is serving a sentence for bigamy sent in a one dollar bill, one of the first contributions to be received in response to Mr. Daniels' appeal.

LUXURY TAXES ARE THING OF THE PAST

The following statement is issued by the Collector of Internal Revenue, Gilliam Grissom, District of North Carolina.

In response to numerous inquiries, taxpayers are advised that certain taxes, among them the so called "nuisance" and "luxury" taxes, are repealed, effective January 1, 1922, by the Revenue Act of 1921.

Patrons of soda-water fountains, ice cream parlors and "similar places of business" no longer are required to pay of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof on the amount expended for sodas, sundaes, "or similar articles of food or drink." The small boy may rejoice in the fact that an ice-cream cone doesn't cost an extra penny. The tax imposed by the Revenue Act of 1921 is on "beverages and the constituent parts thereof" and is paid by the manufacturer.

The tax on transportation of freight and passengers is repealed, effective January 1, 1922, also the tax paid by the purchaser on amounts paid for men's and women's wearing apparel (shoes, hats, caps, neckwear, shirts, hose, etc.) in excess of a specified price.

Taxes imposed under section 904 (which under the Revenue Act of 1918 included wearing apparel) are not confined to a 5 per cent tax on the following articles: carpets, on the amount in excess of \$ 4.50 a square rug, on the amount in excess of \$ 6 a square yard; trunks on the amount in excess of \$ 35 each; valises, traveling bags, suit cases, hat boxes used by travelers and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of \$ 25 each; purses, pocketbooks, shopping and hand bags, on the amount in excess of \$5 each; portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds, on the amount in excess of \$10 each; fans, on the amount in excess of \$1 each.

These taxes are included in the manufacturers excise taxes and are payable by the manufacturer, producer or importer, and not by the purchaser, as required by the Revenue Act of 1918. The manufacturer may reimburse himself, by agreement with the purchaser, by quoting the selling price and tax in separate and exact amounts, or by stating to the purchaser in advance of the sale, what portion of the quoted price represents the price charged for the article, and what portion represents the tax.

The taxes on sporting goods, (tennis rackets, fishing rods, baseball and football uniforms, etc.) are repealed, also the tax on chewing gum, portable electric fans, thermostatic containers, articles made of fur, and toilet articles and musical instruments.

The tax on sale of jewelry, real or imitation, is 5 per cent, and is payable by the vendor. The tax on the sale of the works of art (paintings, statuary, art porcelains, and bronzes) is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. This tax payable by the vendor applies except in the original sale by the artist, or to an educational institution or public art museum, or a sale by a recognized dealer in such articles to another such dealer for resale.

When payable by the manufacturer or vendor, taxes must be in the hands of the collector of internal revenue on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the sale was made.

Following are forms for making returns and regulations relating to taxes, which may be had on application to the offices of collectors of internal revenues; manufacturers' excise tax Form 725 revised, Regulations 47, revised; tax on works of art and jewelry, Form 728 A, revised, Regulations 48, revised; tax on beverages, Form 726, revised, Regulations 49, revised.

STATE INCOME TAX

Raleigh, Jan. 1. "The Legislature of 1921 enacted a new income tax law effective January 1st, 1922. Under the previous act only incomes from salaries, wages, fees and commissions were subject to the income tax. Under the present act income from all sources received by a tax payer during all the calendar year of 1921 is subject to be paid in 1922.

Every tax payer having a net income during the year of 1921 of \$2,000 and over if single; or having a net income during the year of \$2,000 and over if married and living with his band or wife, shall make a return.

Blank forms for report of income of tax payers, individuals, partnerships and corporations are now being mailed out by the State Department of Revenue, Raleigh, to all profitable tax payers, which blank upon receipt by the tax payer should be filled out and returned to the State Department of Revenue, Raleigh together with the amount of tax due. Penalty for failure to file reports attaches on March 15th. A supply of blanks has also been received by the Register of Deeds of the county for distribution to tax payers who have not received directly a blank form of report, and if any tax payer has failed to receive such form he should immediately call on the Register of Deeds for a copy.

The State income tax law while not identical with the Federal income tax law is similar, and may be used for a basis for return of income for state tax.

For more detailed information as to income tax law reference should be had to schedule D of the Revenue Act, Chapter 34, public laws 1921.

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Davy Crockett, The Hero of the Alamo

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead," was Davy Crockett's motto. He fought for the right, then went ahead to a glorious death in the Alamo. Crockett was born in Tennessee in 1786. He came of fighting stock for his father, a tavern keeper, had been a soldier in the Revolution. Young Crockett's early years were spent in roaming the Tennessee woods, hunting. He became a renowned bear hunter, a fame which he shared with his favorite rifle, "Old Betsy."

When the Creek Indians went on the war path in 1813 Crockett tossed "Old Betsy" on his shoulder and marched away to fight the Indians. He served as a scout under Gen. Andrew Jackson and was in the great Battle of Tohopeka when "Old Hickory" defeated Weatherford's warriors. After the Creek war was over Davy returned to Tennessee and entered politics. From magistrate he rose to state legislator and next the renowned bear hunter and scout was sent to congress where he served two terms. In February, 1836, Davy with 12 of his Tennessee friends arrived at the Mission del Alamo where Col. William Travis with a little army of less than 300 men was defying the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna.

Santa Anna had a force of 5,000 men, and although the Texans had a chance to escape before this overwhelming army cut off their retreat, they refused to do so. The Mexican general surrounded the rude little adobe fort. His demand for its surrender was met with scorn. Then he raised the red flag which meant, "No quarter," and attacked.

The long rifles of the Texans mowed down the Mexican soldiers driven to the attack. On March 6 Santa Anna prepared for a grand assault. Twenty-five hundred picked men were detailed to be hurled against the fort. The first assault was beaten back with heavy loss. A second failed, but in the third desperate attempt the Mexicans broke into the fort.

After that the fighting was hand to hand. Travis went down and Crockett took command. Outnumbered a hundred to one, Crockett with a few comrades stood with their backs to the wall of the church. One by one his men went down. At last only Davy was left. "Old Betsy" fired her last shot. Then Crockett seized her by the barrel and swung her about his head. There was a short struggle. "Old Betsy" was knocked from his hand, Bayonet thrust and sword cut were aimed upon him. A man of Mexican stock hit him. He went down fighting to the end. The Alamo was silent.

DRY VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE

May Be Used in Cooking in About Same Manner as Fresh Varieties Are Employed.

GOOD MIXTURES FOR SOUPS

Housekeeper Should Remember That Only Vegetables That Absorb Water and Cook at Equal Rates Can Be Combined.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. Various dried or evaporated vegetables may be used in cooking in most of the ways in which fresh vegetables are employed. They may find their widest usefulness, however, in soup mixtures or in the preparation of the very popular old-fashioned vegetable oiled dinner. Drying permits the serving of any favorite vegetable combination at any and all seasons of the year.

For those who wish to make a vegetable mixture that will have the maximum food value and at the same time be as nearly as possible a complete or balanced ration, the formulas used in making evaporated soup mixtures for the British armies may serve as guides. One of these mixtures contains 20 per cent each of potatoes, turnips and peas, 17 per cent each of carrots and beans, and 6 per cent of onions. In another, the combination is 37 per cent of potatoes, 19 per cent each of carrots and turnips, 10 per cent each of onions and cabbage, and 2 1/2 per cent each of beans and peas.

Differ From Prepared Product. The dried vegetable soup mixtures on sale differ principally from these



Cookstove Drier Will Dry Vegetables Quickly and Successfully.

formulas in having in most instances a larger percentage of potato, in the absence of beans and peas, and in having various minor additions, such as beets, celery, radishes and tomatoes.

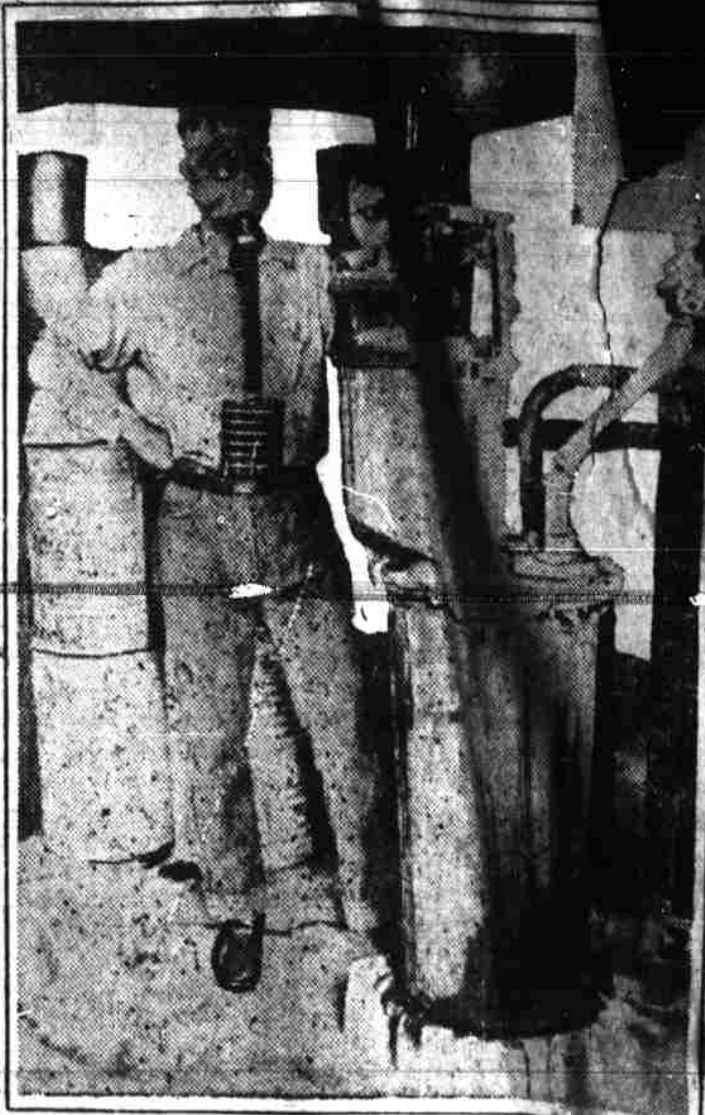
In making up combinations of dried vegetables, the housekeeper should remember that the mixture must subsequently be soaked and cooked as a unit, and only vegetables that absorb water and cook at approximately equal rates can be successfully combined in a dry condition. Such materials as the root vegetables, cabbage, celery, tomatoes and onions behave alike both in their absorption of water and in cooking, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Any desired combination can be made from them.

Dried corn and mature peas and beans absorb water very much more slowly and must be cooked from two to three times as long as materials in the list just given. For this reason they cannot be mixed with other vegetables before soaking. Instead, they should be separated, soaked, and partly cooked. Then the other vegetables desired in the mixture, after previous soaking, may be added and the whole cooked until done.

How to Dry Vegetables. Practically all vegetables, after being sliced or otherwise made ready for the drier, should be blanched from one to three minutes in boiling water or steam before drying. They should then be drained and spread in a very thin layer on the shelves of the drier. From time to time the trays should be withdrawn and the contents carefully stirred so the product will dry evenly.

When thoroughly dry the product should be removed from the drier and placed in a dark dry room free from insects. It occasionally during the several days it is left there to cure. Then heat carefully again for a few minutes and store in the usual heavy paper-lined bins, or perforated bags. Cover tightly to exclude insects and store in a room which is warm and

CYANOGEN TO KILL PINK



Picture in one of the seven poison plants on the West...

Pay Your Taxes. The 1921 Tax Books are now in your hands and the taxes are due. Allow your Taxes By December 1st, you are allowed a discount of 1 per cent. Those who pay in December are net. T. M. Thomas, Sheriff Carteret County.

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HOME SWEET HOME. F. Parks.