

THE LEGISLATURE

THE GOOD ROADS ADVOCATES GIVE IMPETUS TO HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

Raleigh, Feb. 3.—Doughton-Connor road bill advocates rally supporters from tip to tip of the state, staged their remonstrance so effectively in the hall of the house of representatives this afternoon that the road legislation lacks apparently only the formalities to become law.

As a climax to three hours of advocacy, Representative Everett, of Durham, pledged his support if the committee passing on his bill cannot see what he regards the greater merits of his own. Representative Maguire, of Surry, followed suit with a pledge to push the general assembly as far toward the \$100,000,000 provided in the Maguire bill as it will be possible to make the body go.

The hearing began with the assembly hall and the galleries overran. Carloads of far-away visitors had come here to speak for the bill. In the morning a preliminary conference centered on the measure offered by the two house members. It is the bill which was prepared, in sentiment at least, by the North Carolina Good Roads association and backed by the Citizens' Highway association.

SECRETARY DANIELS IS IN FULL ACCORD WITH GOV.'S PROGRAM

Raleigh, Feb. 3.—Retiring Secretary Joe Daniels, advance announced to the way to Raleigh with a ton of dynamite to blow up his excellency, Governor Cam Morrison, came to town today, and before the general assembly employed his high explosive to blast out the Morrison right of way.

The secretary was in rapport with the gov. on roads, schools, authority, responsibility, and the short ballot. Caught up and carried before the general assembly by a quarter-hour only for preparation, the navy secretary betrayed the fact that he has been reading some North Carolina newspaper, if not his own, and is sticking a pin where Morrison has trod. In the scant time in which to gather himself together and to counsel the lawmakers he could not speak too ocularly. But he "wants" out of the mud, out of the ruts of legislation, out of the labyrinthian and convoluted conditions of current politics.

Incidentally the secretary desires to perpetuate the memory of his chief. The first half of his address was a kindly shaming of the people who so soon crawled from off their knees in prayer to the assumption of a pose of renunciation and defiance. In his extemporaneous speech he left entirely unfinished a reference to Charles D. Dawes whose long-aching of his country's detractors furnished the Democratic newspapers their best story this morning. Mr. Daniels brought the Democrats to their figurative feet. The Republicans glued their cushions.

The second portion of his speech was dedicated to home issues. He did not minimize the difficulties of winning a great peace, infinitely harder, he thought, than winning a great war. He would come home to aid people who never lost their faith. The folks here brought peace and prosperity from their own fraternal strife, he declared; they will not fail the world now.

He besought the general assembly not to settle its problems in fear. "There is one thing that the people back home will tolerate," he declared, "they will forgive anything but pessimism and looking backward." And his forward look was to the time when "neither in Washington nor in Raleigh will there be issued and booted without taxation."

He championed a great trusteeship for public servants. He would have the state's institutions of higher learning brought under one head and called the state university. He would have the proper agency for all other institutions. He would give the governor power to choose his own cabinet and elect only governor and auditor by popular vote. He would make the auditor comptroller.

DRESSMAKING DEMONSTRATIONS.

First Lesson in Course of Work on Dressmaking to Groups of Enthusiastic Women and Girls.

Mrs. Florence R. Winn, Lincoln Home Demonstration Agent had her last week Miss Maude E. Wallace, who is assistant to Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State Home Demonstration Agent. The work in dressmaking was given at two centers gathering in girls and women from other sections. Mrs. Winn plans to put this same course of lessons on in other sections since she is finding so much interest shown in the home work on clothing. The people in one section were so interested in getting the work in their community, after reading the announcement in the county papers, that a representative came to Lincoln early Wednesday morning to ask that the work be given in his community.

The first lesson covered a discussion on the figure and the use of commercial patterns, also how to alter patterns properly in order to fit the body. In this way it is hoped to make the home-made garments look better and at the same time make the work easier.

Use of Commercial Patterns. A—Buying commercial patterns. 1—Buy only standard makes; 2—Buy waists according to bust measure; 3—Buy skirts according to hip measure. B—Interpret patterns. 1—Read directions carefully. 2—Study guide charts in order to become familiar with parts; 3—Select parts you wish to use and put rest back in envelope; 4—Note seam allowance and how indicated—also hems. 5—Note marks to indicate correct placing on material; 6—Note marking for tucks, plaits, and trimmings. 7—Have the following measures taken by which to test and alter pattern before cutting into material.

C—Measure of Shirt Waist and Skirt. 1—Bust—Around fullest part of bust; 2—Length of back—from bone in shoulder to bottom of tape at waist line; 3—Length of front—from bust line to neck to bottom of tape at waist; 4—Sleeve length—inside length taken from muscle where arm join body to waist bone; 5—Shirt waist—around waist line—comfortable snug measure; 6—Hip 5 to 7 inches below waist—tape drawn straight around figure. 7—Easy measure 7 1/2 length—Center front, hip, center back—from bottom of tape at waist to foot; 8—Test pattern—measure pattern and compare with the individual measure of the person then alter.

Alteration of Patterns. 1—Shirt waist pattern—(A) To increase bust measure draw a line down from the center of shoulder to waist line on both pieces of pattern. Cut, separate pieces enough to give 1-4 of whole amt. needed on both front and back. (B) To decrease bust measure lay a fold from center of shoulder straight through waist line on both pieces of pattern. Fold to take up 1-4 of entire amt. pattern to be decreased. (C) To increase length back and front when pattern is too short waist cut thru pattern about 2 inches above waist line; separate pieces enough to give added length, being careful to straighten under arm seam line which is broken by the separation of the part of the pattern. (D) To shorten back and front—when pattern is too long waist, lay fold thru pattern about 2 in. above waist line. Both back and front—the fold taking up the extra length. Straighten under arm seam line by turning edge of pattern back on itself. When figure is extremely long and full in the bust it is sometimes necessary to strengthen in places across chest and back as well as at the front above the waist line.

(E) To alter sleeves—Apply the same principle as suggested for waist. A demonstration was given to explain the above instructions as follows: A plain skirt waist pattern was altered in front and back and sleeve to show each point suggested. The first made was to alter the pattern making it fit the figure before cutting into material. This was done by practically all of the trouble of fitting which one has in the old way of using patterns where so much fitting of the garment was necessary.

ASHEVILLE OFFICERS SLIDE HEAD FOREMOST INTO COMPLETE OUTFIT.

Asheville, Feb. 1.—A little "underworld" was explored thoroughly by hundreds of persons early this afternoon when many laymen witnessed for the first time an illicit still in full operation near the heart of the city, following discovery of a complete outfit buried in the basement of a little dwelling on Biltmore avenue.

J. H. McCully, 35 years of age, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Williams, 50 years of age, alleged owners of the still, are now in jail awaiting preliminary trial before Magistrate Creamer. Sheriff Lyerly, leading a group of county raiders, walked about five feet down an alley leading off from South Biltmore avenue, opened a door under the side steps, accidentally causing a secret trap door to be opened and a sliding head foremost down a tunnel. The historian of the future, writing of the famous world contest, may find it necessary to put in the record, in the light of history, that while the Teuton was defeated on the field of battle he won the war in the end.—Statesville Landmark.

SPRAINED LITTLE FINGER IN 16-STORY FALL.

New York, Feb. 3.—Nathan Cahen, structural iron worker who planned from the top of a 16-story building in Broadway yesterday, reported for work this morning. His fall through space was broken by a heavy canvas debris receptacle stretched from the fifth tier. His little finger was sprained.

LINCOLN MAN DIES IN CHARLOTTE

R. J. Sifford, One of Oldest and Most Prominent Charlotte Citizens—End Came Suddenly.

Friday morning's Charlotte Observer, contained an account of the death of Mr. R. J. Sifford, who was born and reared in Lincoln county, the old homestead being in East Lincoln. "Robert J. Sifford, one of the best known and most prominent citizens of Charlotte for many years, died almost suddenly at his home, 205 Mint street, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. His age was 84 years.

Mr. Sifford had been up street and visited several stores and shops during the morning. He returned home and, not feeling well, laid down in the lounge, death coming a few minutes later. He had suffered with high blood pressure and heart trouble at times and had not been feeling well for a few days. Death came unexpectedly and as a shock to the entire community, in which Mr. Sifford had been a prominent and important figure for so many years.

The funeral services will be conducted at the home this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in charge of Rev. Henry Grady Hardin, pastor of the Tryon Street Methodist church. He will be buried with Masonic honors. The service will be conducted by members of Excelsior lodge, who are asked by officials to meet at the Masonic temple at 3 o'clock to attend the service in a body.

Mr. Sifford was born in Lincoln county, April 25, 1837, the youngest and last survivor of a family of 14 children, the son of the late John Sifford and Elizabeth Berr Sifford. He moved to Charlotte as a young man and since made this his home. He was married to Miss Louise Rediger of Charlotte, who survives him. Many and varied have been the activities of Mr. Sifford over a period of more than fifty years in this city. For many years he was a member of the board of aldermen of the city and was active and progressive in all matters pertaining to the life and development of the city.

Many years ago he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, associated with J. S. Walker. Later he was one of the organizers of the second building and loan association, the old Peoples, and for a number of years was secretary and treasurer of the association. He was also connected with the old Mecklenburg Ice and Coal company one of the first organizations to operate an ice plant in this city. During all of this time he was active in local affairs and was looked on for many years as the leader of the democratic forces in Ward 3. He has been registrar in this ward for the past several years, having held that position at the time of his death.

Mr. Sifford was one of the oldest and most active members of the Masonic order in the city and was a past master of Excelsior lodge. He was also an active member of the Tryon Street Methodist church. A man of careful business dealings, Mr. Sifford had accumulated through his long years of work a valuable estate. He was active and energetic in all political and civic movements for many years and was active in such interests and to the time of his death. He was known as a straightforward, honorable, four-square man in all of his dealings and has proven one of the city's most valuable citizens.

In addition to Mrs. Sifford, he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. E. B. Littlefield, and one son, Ernest J. Sifford, both of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield had dropped into the Sifford home for a call yesterday morning when Mr. Sifford became sick and were there at the time of his death. (Mr. R. J. Sifford, of Lincoln, is a nephew of the deceased above mentioned.)

BROADSIDE IS TURNED LOOSE BY GEN. DAWES AGAINST ARMY CRITICS

Bitterly Attacks the Congressional Investigations. Is a Partisan Attempt Declares It An Effort to Blacken the Name of the Whole American Army.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Another broadside was let loose by Charles A. Dawes today against the congressional methods of investigating the conduct of the war. Attacking what he characterized as a partisan attempt to blacken the name of the whole American army because of the blunders of a few, the former brigadier general in charge of supply procurement in France, declared house committees could serve a more useful public service by turning the searchlight upon the waste of millions of government dollars right under their nose.

A group of women in the crowded committee room failed to prevent Mr. Dawes from swearing like a "buck" private. He strode around the committee room, home harder than he was hit, and swearing madly every time he construed the questioning as a reflection on any part or parcel of the fighting outfit of which he was a part. Chairman Johnson, himself a former service man at the front, told Mr. Dawes at the end of the hearing he wishes there had been other witnesses, but that he was unable to speak out in meeting.

Mr. Dawes made no attempt to conceal the feeling that he was having a very good time. At times the room was in an uproar of merriment, and the echo of oaths swept down the long corridor of the big building as he turned his wrathful language upon critics of the war who stayed at home. Referring to numerous investigations by the house, Mr. Dawes said he thought the people were sick of them. "Why, there is no longer any news in it," he shouted. "If I wasn't here, strutting around and swearing, there would be no news in this. Don't forget that it was an American war, not a Republican or a Democratic war, and the record of the glorious work our army will live hundreds of years after your committee is dead and gone and forgotten."

When the name of General Pershing was brought into the discussion Mr. Dawes could scarcely control his anger. "There were hounds in this country," he declared, "who tried to spread the false news that Pershing was a theater the night of the armistice. He was there like hell. He was at his office, starting the work of cancelling vast war contracts to save money. It will take 25 or 50 years for Pershing to get his place in history; but let me tell you the time will come when every doughboy who served in the war to say he was one of Pershing's."

"You can try to give me all the hell you want—I like it. You kick because I sold a lot of second-hand junk to the French government for \$400,000,000, instead of keeping 40,000 soldiers there to guard it while we tried to peddle it. My conscience hurts me sometimes when I think we charged them \$500,000,000. There was a Republican but was broad enough to give the war department full credit for its work in getting more men to the front than France and Great Britain put there in the same period. Then he jumped upon the department and denounced it for its refusal to permit promotion of men in the ranks—for privates and sergeants—who had the grit of generals. The rule by which men were required to go overseas but kept at home, were required to wear silver stripes, was characterized as one of the most disgraceful acts of the war.

Turning sharply upon house war investigating committees as a whole, General Dawes said that the value of their work had been rendered useless through injection of partisan politics. "I bitterly resent this effort to reflect upon the entire army because some poor devil blundered in Switzerland," he shouted. "You can not put a blotch on the army. What the hell did we go in for—to steal money? It was not a Republican or a Democratic war. It was an American war and yet as a rule these committees try to bring in partisan politics."

"You could use your time investigating to a better advantage right here trying to save disgraceful government waste. You could save more money for the people. But as to France you haven't got evidence to make a case, if one existed, and I don't believe it does." Representative Flood, Democrat, Virginia, told General Dawes his idea of investigation was to draw a lesson for the future; if had administration was shown to say so and if there was fraud and graft, to find it and see that the guilty were punished. "Yes," General Dawes replied, "but don't let this thing go before the people as a partisan fight. Everybody wants to hear something bad about somebody else. I am not here to make charges that would blacken the name of a soldier who cannot come in to be heard."

BILL FOR THE SCHOOL BONDS

Representative Quickel Thursday introduced a bill in the legislature authorizing the town of Lincoln to vote for improvement of Lincoln's public school system. This is in line with the movement started by the meeting of the Parent-Teachers' association at their last meeting when that body endorsed the proposition as presented by Lincoln school Trustees for a bond issue of \$200,000 to be used in erecting a new High school building and equipment for same and to buy land for the building, and make other improvements of the city schools, now badly needed.

As soon as the bill is passed through the legislature which will require about 10 days, the election on school bonds will be ordered and the people of Lincoln given an opportunity to vote on the matter of school improvements. It is supposed the election will be held early in March, though the exact date has not been made known as yet. At any rate it will be put up to the voters as to whether the school trustees shall be given the money needed for schools for growing Lincoln.

Three men killed and one seriously injured when a railway train ran down an automobile near Greenville, S. C., Sunday. It appears that there is really no way to get all automobile drivers to be reasonably careful of their lives and the lives of those accompanying them. But it is desirable that all accidents be widely reported as these are impressive warnings. What the Legislature will do about the grade crossing problem in North Carolina remains to be seen. That some conservative legislation calculated to reduce the menace of grade crossings should be enacted is clear.—News and Observer.

Mr. Dawes, who denounced the smelling committee so vigorously in Washington Wednesday, is distinctly of the "you-tell-em" type. The tumultuous applause evoked in the General Assembly Friday by the mention of the name of Woodrow Wilson shows that the President has lost none of his popularity with representative North Carolinians, says the News and Observer.

Italy wants to know what sort of immigrants we want in this country. The answer is the same sort she wants to keep at home.—Cincinnati Times Star. Lexington, Va., Feb. 4.—Washington and Lee's quint defeated Davidson college here tonight, 31 to 28, in a game marked by the inferior shooting of both teams. A Democrat.

Long after this committee is dead and gone the achievement of the American army will stand as an everlasting blaze of glory. You have tried to make a mountain out of a molehill, but thank God, the army was American, not Republican nor Democratic. Asserting that the people were tired of war talk and fault-finding, General Dawes, banging the table, said: "It will be 25 or 50 years before Pershing's place in history is fixed," he said. "He could not have won the war had he sought to put popularity above duty. And let me tell you—the doughboys now complaining will live to see the day when they will be proud that they fought under him."

Declaring authority and responsibility in the army should be centralized in peace times as well during war, General Dawes said the American army was "deteriorating again into a bureaucracy which is bound to prove inefficient." "You members of Congress who listen to every whisper-snapping bureau chief who comes running to you with a witness shakedown," he declared. "The general pleaded that the army and its officers be 'protected from muckrakers who pick fly specks.'" "Look at the pin-headed politicians who are raising hell about promotions for men who earned them in France," he declared. "They're doing it for petty reasons. It's a dirty shame. I wasn't in the regular army, but I can be fair."

The committee was told that the "next war" would "break out overnight" and that the army and navy probably would get into a row as to which was to boss the affair. General Dawes declared the United States aviation program had been a "terrible failure" largely because of "over-confidence and inexperience." "Even if we didn't have the planes, we had the aviators—the best in the world," he added. General Dawes declared the government was purchasing its supplies "in the same wasteful and disgraceful manner as the army did when the United States entered the war. The president has authority, he continued, to create centralized business control, Heavy taxation and a desire for economy has put the public in a frame of mind favorable to such a change. General Dawes said, adding that it might be inaugurated "during the next administration," "if pin-heads who would be affected" were not permitted to "stab it in the back." General Dawes said the question of distinguished service medals "was the greatest mistake of the war, and it played hell with the service." "You opened a Pandora's box and satisfied nobody," he said. "It was a net wip and the man wearing one on his chest wanted to lord it over some poor devil who deserved it, but who was not eligible because Congress limited the award to men in high positions of responsibility." General Dawes said he did not "believe a damned word" of charges that General Pershing permitted unnecessary loss of life after the armistice.

VERDICT OF GUILTY AGAINST WESTMORELAND

Statesville, Feb. 4.—The jury in the case of Will Westmoreland whose trial has been in progress since yesterday morning charged with the murder of James H. Nantz on October 20, took the case this afternoon at 6 o'clock. At 8:30 tonight the jury came into the court room and announced a verdict of first degree murder. Westmoreland received the verdict without apparent emotion or concern. Judge Bryson will pass sentence on the prisoner tomorrow.

Yesterday Westmoreland testified that the state's star witness, Ivey Sims, fired the shots that killed the jury driver in self-defense and that he himself was an innocent on-looker. This story of the defendant, intended to save himself, was contradicted this morning by Percy A. Sherrill, a young man from Troutman who told of driving out on the night of October 20 and saw Nantz's car with three other men in it pass St. Michael's graveyard, the place where Westmoreland swore that Nantz was killed by Sims. Sherrill proved a good character.

CHANGE VIEWS ON TARIFF MEASURE

Senator Simmons Receiving Many Letters From All Sections of the Country. Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Simmons is receiving many letters of congratulations on his recent speech against the Fordney, so-called emergency tariff bill. While a good many of them are from North Carolina, they are not confined to that State by any means, many of them coming from Northern and Eastern States, the stronghold of protection. Senator Simmons is impressed by the change of sentiment toward the Fordney bill. It has been particularly demonstrated by the change in the attitude of North Carolinians who have expressed themselves to the Senator on the matter. A few months ago, many North Carolinians who spoke to him thought the bill was really an emergency measure in the interest of the farmers, and should be passed. But as time has passed, and it has become more clear that the bill would not be what it was contended by its sponsors it would do, many of his constituents have told the Senator that they have changed their opinion, and that he was right. The bill, Senator Simmons believes, would really bring no relief to the farmers, and on the other hand, would serve to keep living costs up and injure a great many more people than it would help.

If political considerations, alone were allowed to govern, the Democrat in the Senate would probably do well to allow the bill to pass, for it is daily growing in unpopularity, and if really it contains were put into effect, they would not likely react against the party responsible for making them. After the vote on the cloture Wednesday, it does not appear that the bill can do anything but fail.

SENATE REVERSES ACTION. PASSING SALARY MEASURE

Raleigh Feb. 5. Reversing its action of the previous day, the Senate yesterday passed the bill increasing the salaries of heads of State Departments and judges by a vote of 27 to 21. The bill places the salaries of the Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Labor and Printing and the members of the Corporation Commission at \$4,500 a year; and increases the compensation of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Superior Court to \$6,000 and \$5,000 a year, respectively. The bill substitutes a flat allowance of \$1,250 a year to Judges of the Superior Court in lieu of the existing provision which allows them actual traveling expenses, not to exceed \$1,500 a year.

HOUSE PROVIDES FOR ARMY OF ONLY 150,000

Washington, Feb. 3.—A definite step toward reduction of the regular army to 150,000 men was taken today when the house approved an appropriation sufficient only for the maintenance for a force that size for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The action was taken after attempts had failed to amend the army appropriation bill to provide for 175,000 enlisted men, and to decrease the number of officers from 14,000 to approximately 9,000. The instant section of the bill appropriating funds for the pay of enlisted men during the coming fiscal year was reached a dozen representatives were on their feet clamoring for recognition. Amendments came pouring in, and for an hour members revived the small army versus large army debate that has enlivened many a session of congress.

The net result, however, was success for the efforts of the appropriations committee to keep the measure practically intact, all amendments being voted down except one by Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, authorizing the discharging from the army of youth under 18 years of age on their application or at the request of their parents or guardians. At the request of Representative Wingo, Democrat, Arkansas, the house voted to grant such lads honorable discharges. The appropriation bill carries as amended \$72,678,659 for the pay of enlisted men during the 12 months beginning July 1. This amount is sufficient for a force of 150,000, according to Representative Anthony, Kansas, chairman of the appropriations sub-committee, which framed the measure.

Fifty millions for roads, without any ad valorem tax, but a system of state maintenance and control, appears to be the best guess on the work of the legislature on the roads question. Graham White, negro, convicted of killing Grover Henderson last September, is sentenced to death in the electric chair, by Judge Harling, in Mecklenburg superior court. Senator Overman and Simmons received hundreds of telegrams, mostly from the Charlotte section, protesting against passage of the Smith-Towner bill. Hearings on all the road bills begun introduced in the legislature this afternoon by a joint committee; the Doughton-Connor bill seems the favorite. Will Westmoreland, on trial in Iredell court for the murder of J. H. Nantz, charges the state's chief witness with having committed the crime. Greensboro, Feb. 3.—John C. Ingram, a contractor and builder fell 95 feet from a scaffold on an apartment house here today, crushing the top of his skull. He was still living at a late hour tonight, but it is thought his injuries prove fatal. His body turned completely over during his fall and he landed on his head. He came to this city from Hickory. He is 50 years old. Greensboro, Feb. 3.—M. L. Lowden, white, tried and convicted here today on a charge of being implicated in the theft of about \$12,000 worth of whiskey from a sanatorium here last summer, was sentenced to four years in the state penitentiary. He entered Greenville, S. C., Feb. 3.—That Greenville South Carolina is the best known of the 31 cities of this name in the United States is the theory advanced here when it became known that a letter from Egypt to a local physician and addressed simply, "Greenville, Amerique," reached its destination without delay. Washington Feb. 2.—Doors of distilleries and bonded warehouses in every State in the Union, Hawaii and Porto Rico were ordered indefinitely closed against liquor withdrawals today by Prohibition Commissioners. Kramer at the same time wholesale liquor dealers were ruled out of further participation in the sale of intoxicating beverages by Attorney Gen. Palmer. Belvin W. Mavnard, the "Flying Parson," is to speak in Charlotte this month under the auspices of the Junior Order councils. The N. C. senate spends most of the Friday session in warm debate over various bills. At the regular meeting of the Cherryville board of aldermen last Tuesday evening it was ordered that all the principal sidewalks in Cherryville be paved, and that Main street be hard surfaced. The hard surfacing of Mountain street will be done by the county next summer. It was also ordered that a bill be prepared for introduction in the legislature to extend the corporate limits of the town. If this bill is passed, the Howell & Rhine-Houser cotton Mills and additional territory north of town will be within the corporate limits. Saturday a party of 18 men and women in New Jersey, on their way home from a country club dinner, were held up and robbed by three bandits. Mrs. A. T. Summey, one her way to Sunday afternoon service at the Alexander home for children in Charlotte, was down and kills four year old David Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Snyder. The accident is declared to have been unavoidable. SHALL WE SLEEP ON? Unless the people most directly interested show to the north of here they will be "lost provinces" indeed so far as Hickory, Lenoir, Newton and the other town in this section are concerned. A vigorous effort is being made to connect these counties up with Winston-Salem by means of a hard-surface road which would stretch from the tobacco city to Boone by way of Yadkinville or Elkin, Wilkesboro, Sparta and Jefferson, and then leaves about a 25 mile gap of dirt road for Hickory and the other towns to contemplate. Trade for 200 miles would be pulled in a direction that it had not been accustomed to going by means of a good hard pavement. If we stand here idle, and let Winston-Salem get away with its proposition, we have nobody to blame but ourselves. The question is, Are we going to let Winston-Salem put it over?—Hickory Record. If the proposed project goes through, the Blowing Rock Highway to which Gastonia, and all this section, is keenly interested will be abandoned. The hard-surfaced highway from Gaston and Mecklenburg and South Carolina to the mountains of the Blowing Rock, Linville and Edgemont country will be deflected toward Winston-Salem. That business of Winston-Salem business men have a habit of getting away from Winston-Salem, but hard on other Carolina cities. They took the leadership in population for Charlotte. They stepped in and took the Baptist hospital from Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro and Salisbury. They beat out Salisbury, Concord and all other cities on the main line in the matter of the Asheville-Goldsboro train. First thing you know, they are going in having everything in North Carolina worth having. This road project if deflected toward Winston-Salem will effectively kill all future attempts at a hard-surface road to the mountains from this section of the Carolinas. It is up to the citizens of the adjacent counties to speak out. Already has the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce pointed out the advantages that lie in the choice of the route to be known as the Blowing Rock Highway through Lincoln and Catawba counties—Gastonia Gazette.

SHORT ITEMS

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Mavnard, the "Flying Parson," is to speak in Charlotte this month under the auspices of the Junior Order councils. The N. C. senate spends most of the Friday session in warm debate over various bills. At the regular meeting of the Cherryville board of aldermen last Tuesday evening it was ordered that all the principal sidewalks in Cherryville be paved, and that Main street be hard surfaced. The hard surfacing of Mountain street will be done by the county next summer. It was also ordered that a bill be prepared for introduction in the legislature to extend the corporate limits of the town. If this bill is passed, the Howell & Rhine-Houser cotton Mills and additional territory north of town will be within the corporate limits. Saturday a party of 18 men and women in New Jersey, on their way home from a country club dinner, were held up and robbed by three bandits. Mrs. A. T. Summey, one her way to Sunday afternoon service at the Alexander home for children in Charlotte, was down and kills four year old David Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Snyder. The accident is declared to have been unavoidable. SHALL WE SLEEP ON? Unless the people most directly interested show to the north of here they will be "lost provinces" indeed so far as Hickory, Lenoir, Newton and the other town in this section are concerned. A vigorous effort is being made to connect these counties up with Winston-Salem by means of a hard-surface road which would stretch from the tobacco city to Boone by way of Yadkinville or Elkin, Wilkesboro, Sparta and Jefferson, and then leaves about a 25 mile gap of dirt road for Hickory and the other towns to contemplate. Trade for 200 miles would be pulled in a direction that it had not been accustomed to going by means of a good hard pavement. If we stand here idle, and let Winston-Salem get away with its proposition, we have nobody to blame but ourselves. The question is, Are we going to let Winston-Salem put it over?—Hickory Record. If the proposed project goes through, the Blowing Rock Highway to which Gastonia, and all this section, is keenly interested will be abandoned. The hard-surfaced highway from Gaston and Mecklenburg and South Carolina to the mountains of the Blowing Rock, Linville and Edgemont country will be deflected toward Winston-Salem. That business of Winston-Salem business men have a habit of getting away from Winston-Salem, but hard on other Carolina cities. They took the leadership in population for Charlotte. They stepped in and took the Baptist hospital from Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro and Salisbury. They beat out Salisbury, Concord and all other cities on the main line in the matter of the Asheville-Goldsboro train. First thing you know, they are going in having everything in North Carolina worth having. This road project if deflected toward Winston-Salem will effectively kill all future attempts at a hard-surface road to the mountains from this section of the Carolinas. It is up to the citizens of the adjacent counties to speak out. Already has the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce pointed out the advantages that lie in the choice of the route to be known as the Blowing Rock Highway through Lincoln and Catawba counties—Gastonia Gazette.