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MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

TO SELL STOCK FOR COTTON WAREHOUSE AT \$50 A SHARE.

If \$40,000 Is Thus Raised—Will Make Monroe "Real Cotton Town."

Subscriptions to stock at \$50 per share in a \$40,000 warehouse corporation will be solicited by committees appointed at a meeting of a number of farmers and other interested parties in the courthouse yesterday afternoon. Should the committees be successful in their efforts to secure subscriptions, work on a warehouse to be built here and to be operated under the state system will begin at an early date. State Warehouse Commissioner O. J. McConnell expressed the idea that it should be built in time to take care of this year's cotton crop.

Following are the men who were appointed to solicit subscriptions: T. J. W. Broom, county at large; T. L. Riddle and J. C. Sikes, Monroe; W. A. Chaney, Wingate; C. B. Covington, Marshville; J. A. Williams, Waxhaw; J. E. Broom, Indian Trail; M. T. Stallings, Stallingsville; M. M. Winchester, Mineral Springs.

Mr. Broom has appointed the following from the various townships to aid in the work: J. D. Hemby, Sandy Ridge; W. J. Sims, Jackson; S. A. Lathan, Buford; H. F. Parker, Lanes Creek; L. L. Green, Marshville; E. B. Pusser, New Salem; C. J. Braswell, Goose Creek; W. D. Hawfield, Vance; W. D. Bivens, Monroe.

Mr. R. A. Morrow was elected to preside at the meeting yesterday and introduced State Warehouse Commissioner McConnell. Mr. McConnell explained in detail the working of the state warehouse system as created by the last legislature and the advantages to the farmer to be derived from it. He explained that a receipt would be issued for every bale of cotton stored in a state warehouse and that this receipt would be received as collateral anywhere and at any time. The operating cost of the warehouse under the system, he said, would be cheaper because it enabled the securing of a much lower rate for insurance, one of the chief items of expense in running any warehouse. He explained that if local men subscribed one half of the stock necessary to erect a warehouse at Monroe for Union county that the other half could be borrowed from the State.

Upon the erection of a warehouse, he told those attending the meeting, the State would station an experienced grader at it and his services would be free to the farmers of the county for grading cotton. The State would pay his salary. Mr. McConnell stated that this would give the farmer the chance to learn the value of his staple in order to dispose of it intelligently.

Mr. Paul H. Brown, of the warehousing division of the Federal government, spoke highly of the advantages of a state warehouse system and Monroe as a logical point for the construction of one. He said that such a warehouse would cause cotton to be shipped here for storage and would make Monroe a "sure enough cotton town."

Hon. J. N. Price, author of the law creating the warehouse system, was present and gave specific examples of how the system would benefit the farmer. County Agent T. J. W. Broom endorsed it in a few well chosen words.

CASE AGAINST MR WILL WEIR MAY BE CALLED BY TOMORROW

Grand Jury Recommends That Jail Be Repaired, Steam Heat and Electric Fan Be Placed in Courthouse—Cases Heard.

"We find the jail is in good shape, though three cells are in need of repairs. We recommend to the county commissioners that they have the sewerage system changed and furnish bath tubs and closet cuspidors for the better health of the prisoners," says the report of the grand jury to Judge Henry P. Lane of Reidsville, presiding over Superior court for the trial of criminal cases, which convened for a one week's term yesterday.

The grand jury also recommended that steam heat be placed in the court house and an electric fan in the court room. The report of the jury was that they found things at the county home and chain gang in good shape. The following men composed the jury with Mr. W. J. Rudge as foreman: Messrs. R. C. Tarleton, R. B. Cuthbertson, G. F. Sutton, S. P. Walkup, James E. Neal, D. M. Walkup, J. F. Ross, D. A. Price, Jennings Seerest, W. B. Foard, T. L. A. Helms, S. B. Smith, C. W. Thomas, Lex Helms, W. Jeff Austin, A. P. Tyson, J. C. Preslar.

As yet the attention of the court has been taken up with cases of only minor importance. It is said that the case against Mr. Will Weir, who killed Martin Crawford, colored, on July 12, may be called tomorrow.

Wiley Funderburk, the young white man who was found guilty of blockade distilling and fined \$300 and the costs by Sub-Recorder I. H. Blair, took an appeal to Superior court and when his case was called yesterday he entered a plea of guilty. The sentence of the court was that he should pay a fine of \$150 and the costs and should give bond to the sum of \$100 for his appearance before the January term of court to show good behavior.

The appeal by the state in the case against Mr. E. B. Funderburk of Tradersville, S. C., charged with a violation of the law in bringing liquor from Baltimore, was dismissed by the

court. When tried before Sub-Recorder Blair several weeks ago it was held that as he had the whiskey and was on his way to his home in South Carolina that he was not guilty of a violation of the state law. The state appealed the case but the former decision was upheld.

The case against Messrs. M. T. Stallings, P. C. Stinson, M. J. Harkey and W. D. Hawfield for failure to have the roads in Vance township properly worked while in charge of them as road commissioners was dismissed.

Charles Sealey entered a plea of guilty to a charge of larceny of a cow from Mr. R. L. Iceman and the judgment in the case was continued.

ROAD BONDS BRING PREMIUM

Sold For \$155 Over Par—Slight Increase Made in Tax Rate.

Good road bonds to the amount of \$50,000 the first batch of \$500,000 worth to be issued, were sold yesterday to Baker, Watts & Company of Baltimore, Md., at a premium of \$155, and the tax rate for the county was fixed at \$1.01 1/2 on one hundred dollars worth of property, by the board of county commissioners in extra session yesterday.

The road bonds are the first to be issued by the county and were therefore regarded as the best possible investment. Thirteen firms placed bids for the bonds. Among this number the bid of the Farmers and Merchants Bank was almost the highest. The bonds sold yesterday bear five per cent interest and will mature in twelve or thirteen years. This issue, along with those to be disposed of later, are classed as serial bonds.

The tax rate of \$1.01 1/2 is a slight increase over that of last year, made necessary by the expense of carrying out the revaluation act passed by the last general assembly, and the mounting cost of current expenses. The rate decided upon for the various items follows: State school fund 47 1/2 cents; special school fund 3 cents; poor fund 6 cents; general fund 15 cents; roads and bridges 30 cents. Under the new law it was left to the commissioners to decide upon a rate with 20 cents as minimum and 50 cents as maximum for a tax to supply money for the war. They decided upon the minimum as it will be seen. Poll tax was fixed at \$3.05.

Late in the afternoon the commissioners went on a tour of inspection of the county home.

PACIFIC FLEET HAS PASSED THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

No More Trouble Than Putting Through the Canal a Fleet of Tug Boats, Says Rodman.

Aboard the Flagship U. S. S. New Mexico, July 26.—(By wireless to the Associated Press.)—The Pacific fleet under command of Admiral Rodman tonight is floating in Pacific waters. Six dreadnaughts, led by the flagship New Mexico, today successfully negotiated the Panama canal—the largest ships that ever have passed through this waterway. The average time of passage for each warship from Colon to Balboa was 10 hours, eliminating anchorage time in Gatun Lake.

"This is the biggest event in the history of the canal," said Governor Chester Harding, of the canal zone. "These dreadnaughts are the largest ships and this is the largest fleet ever to pass through the canal."

This afternoon Admiral Rodman visited President Porras of Panama, who congratulated the naval officer on his success in negotiating the canal. Approximately 3,600 sailors were given shore leave at Panama, and the city tonight is celebrating the arrival of the fleet, which departs tomorrow for San Diego.

ADMITS KILLING LITTLE GIRL

One of Chicago's Most Stirring Police Cases Has Been Solved.

Chicago, Ill. July 27.—Thomas Fitzgerald night watchman of a residential hotel, today confessed to the police that he had murdered 6-year-old Janet Wilkinson, a neighbor's child, and thus brought to a climax one of Chicago's most stirring police cases.

Fitzgerald, 29 years old, made his confession after five sleepless days and nights of questioning and then led the police to his home where he had concealed the body last Tuesday. The child had been strangled.

A crowd surrounded the home and when the body was removed there were threats against the confessed murderer. A guard was thrown about him and he was hurried to a cell. The crowd followed to the station, where it was dispersed.

When the child, daughter of a grocer, disappeared, suspicion was directed toward Fitzgerald and he was arrested. Two days ago, Fitzgerald's wife was called home from Michigan. At first she declared implicit faith in her husband but later said she believed he had knowledge of the child's disappearance.

Seldom has the populace been aroused over a criminal case here. Various independent organizations had begun investigations and one Chicago newspaper today offered a reward of \$250 for information leading to a solution. The father of the child offered a reward of \$500.

WEDDINGTON COPPER FIND IS VEIN, NOT "POCKET," BELIEF.

Mr. Hemby Intends to Have the Ore Assayed Soon, and to Begin Sinking Three-Inch Shaft.

The indications of a high grade of copper ore on Mr. W. L. Hemby's farm near Weddington are to be investigated thoroughly. Mr. Hemby so stated to The Journal while attending the meeting of the County Commissioners here yesterday. He said that the work of sinking a three-inch shaft would go forward next week in order to determine the extent of the ore indicated.

As yet no assay of the specimens of the ore brought up by the drill has been made but Mr. Hemby declared yesterday that it was his intention to collect and send them to Charlotte for this purpose. Should the assay prove favorable and the investigations to be carried out next week bear out the facts pointed to, the property will at once be developed.

It was about ten days ago that a Scotchman, an experienced miner, by the name of Donaldson, was sinking a deep well on Mr. Hemby's place when at a depth of 110 feet his drill lodged in bed rock. Upon being extracted it brought up specimens of a high grade of copper ore. Mr. Donaldson is confident that the ore disclosed by the drill is a part of a vein and not a "pocket" and that it will prove to be worth \$500,000 or more to the owner. Indications of gold ore were also found. The farm on which the well was being drilled is about 5 miles from the famous Howie mine and the geological formation is about the same.

"As the Associated Charities' secretary talked to the aged couple the old folks were so vividly impressed in their humble way with the ability of the organization to do the impossible, that they took the representative into their confidence and told another sad story of another son who has been missing for three years with no word from him in all that time. The old man and his wife have labored on, making their small living, but always rising in the morning in the hope that their boy will come in before the day is over. For more than three years this daily hope has been reborn and has died in the morning hours. They have now appealed to the Associated Charities, and their hopes have been raised that their younger son will now be found, because the organization has located the elder boy, although he came home to die in the arms of his aged and stricken mother. The old people now look to the return of their younger son, who has not been seen or heard from since 1916, and are basing fondest hope of their declining years on the coming of their missing boy."

BELIEVES "SQUIRREL" WHISKEY BEING MADE ON GOOSE CREEK

Suspicious Smoke Catches the Attention of Correspondent—Is "Karin" for That Spelling Bee—Big Woodmen Picnic is on the Social Calendar, and so is Prof. Long.

Indian Trail, R. F. D. 1, July 28.—Children's day exercises were observed yesterday at Mill Grove Methodist church. The little folks did splendidly. Everything was carried out in an orderly manner, much to the pleasure of those present. Mr. Simon Wentz gave the address of welcome. Prayer was uttered by Mr. W. B. Ford. In the afternoon Messrs. J. J. Parker and W. B. Love of Monroe held impressive talks that held the audience spellbound.

Junius, we are ready for that spelling match. The old Blue Back, of course, must be taken for our authority. All of the old devotees of the speller should get together at once and make arrangements for the bee. If there is no place decided upon for the match we wish to present the claims of Furr school house. The people in this section will do all in their power to make the match a success. Let's get to work on it right now, Junius, and stir up matters.

We believe there is some more squirrel whiskey being manufactured up and down the north and south prongs of Crooked Creek. Strange smoke from four different places can be seen most and time. Constable Pressley has been on the trail, but has been unsuccessful in his efforts so far. A community jester says the trouble might be that the constable has taken a swallow of the jimmy-john stuff that made his hair curl around some of the cane-break weeds, and he can't get out. Since we think of it, we don't remember seeing him for several days. We wish the genial constable luck in catching the moonshiners.

Mr. Roy Simpson bears an ugly scar on his left foot, caused by stepping on a nail the other day. The annual Woodman picnic will be held Saturday before the second Sunday in August. The Icomorlee band is expected to furnish the music. It will be held at Mill Grove, near the Austin-Duncan mill and there will be plenty of good speakers on hand for the day.

Miss Pearl Hill is spending her vacation in Matthews with her sister, Mrs. Sanford Morris. Rev. J. T. Huggins will again occupy the pulpit at Union Grove church next Saturday night at early candle light.

Miss Emma Pigg is spending the summer with friends and relatives in Charlotte. After spending a nine-day vacation with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Byrd have returned to their home in Washington.

Prof. Reece Long's singing class starts August 25 at Mill Grove. Forty dollars have been raised to assure the school. Prof. Long makes good everywhere he goes, and we are awaiting his coming with impatience. Messrs. Benjamin Stegall and Varnie Crook leave Wednesday for Spartanburg to enter school.

Miss Emma Pigg has a position in Charlotte. Mr. James T. Hill is taking a barber's course at a Greensboro college. Smoke is pouring from the smokestack of Mr. Elmore Funderburk's saw mill. He is hard at work. Next thing one knows he will be reported and accused of making liquor just because some one saw smoke issuing from his mill. Get's so now that people suspicion a man if they see smoke anywhere around his place.

The people here are prohibited from making cider. Instead, they are pressing apples for vinegar. One way is just as good as another.—Fairness.

DEATH OF SWEAT UNFOLDS TRAGEDY IN HUMBLE HOME

Man Who Was Picked Off Train Here In Unconscious Condition, and Later Sent to Charlotte is Dead.

Walter Sweat the negro who was found by local authorities in an unconscious condition in a railroad coach one day last week, and who was later sent back to Charlotte, though a very sick man, is dead. His death, according to the Charlotte News, unfolded a tragedy in a humble home. The article in the Charlotte paper follows:

"A double tragedy in humble life was unfolded to officials of the Associated Charities two days ago when the organization took up the case of Walter Sweat, colored, who died at the home of his father and mother on the farm of Flynn Wolfe, four miles east of the city Friday. Sweat, as has been stated in the newspapers, was dying when he was found on an incoming Seaboard passenger train."

"When representatives of the organization told Sweat's mother and father that their son had been found, the old people were overjoyed for a few moments till they learned that their boy was in a critical condition, with little chance of recovery."

"As the Associated Charities' secretary talked to the aged couple the old folks were so vividly impressed in their humble way with the ability of the organization to do the impossible, that they took the representative into their confidence and told another sad story of another son who has been missing for three years with no word from him in all that time. The old man and his wife have labored on, making their small living, but always rising in the morning in the hope that their boy will come in before the day is over. For more than three years this daily hope has been reborn and has died in the morning hours. They have now appealed to the Associated Charities, and their hopes have been raised that their younger son will now be found, because the organization has located the elder boy, although he came home to die in the arms of his aged and stricken mother. The old people now look to the return of their younger son, who has not been seen or heard from since 1916, and are basing fondest hope of their declining years on the coming of their missing boy."

"Walter Sweat, who came home last week to die, had also been missing for a month, when he was taken in charge by the Associated Charities and turned over to his parents."

"The case has aroused the interest and sympathies of hundreds of people who have heard the story of the troubles of this aged old couple and many friends have volunteered their sympathies and aid to the old antebellum father and his faithful wife in their humble home out in the country."

Mr. Redwine Wants Monument For Soldiers

The perfecting of an association to promote the erection of a suitable monument to the Union county men who "went West" while in the service during the world war and to provide funds for the compiling of a history of Union county's part in the war, is the object of a mass meeting called for Wednesday, August 6, by Hon. R. B. Redwine.

In speaking of the memorial to the Journal Mr. Redwine said that he did not wish to discredit the movement to erect a community building as a memorial but he thought that it was better to first erect a monument to the dead soldiers. Mr. Redwine declared that he favored the erection of such a monument by popular subscription, no subscription to be taken for an amount in excess of \$1.

Mr. Redwine has mailed the following to the county papers: "There will be a meeting of the people of Union county at 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, August 6, at the court house in Monroe for the purpose of formulating plans to organize a memorial association, to adopt plans to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Union county's dead soldiers of the world war, and for the purpose of providing plans to collect data and material in order to preserve the facts respecting the part Union county performed in the world conflict."

RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO

Seven Casualties Result From Sunday Clash Between Negroes and Whites

Chicago, July 27.—A series of riots in the negro district late today resulted in the drowning of one negro, the reported drowning of a white man, probable fatal injury of another negro, the wounding of a policeman and injury to a score of whites and blacks by bullets or missiles. Police tonight said they had the situation well in hand.

The trouble started at the 29th street beach, where whites and blacks are segregated and soon spread to State street, the main thoroughfare in the heart of the negro district which extends about five miles. Shooting started near the beach. There was also some shooting in the vicinity of State street.

Although ill feeling between whites and blacks on the south side had extended over a period of months, emphasized by bomb explosions, some shooting and numerous fights, today's riots seem to have had their start in

petty quarreling at the beach. The reports that negroes wandered across the dividing line to the white section of the beach, and that whites amused themselves by throwing small stones at negro bathers appeared the most plausible cause. Soon after the fighting started a negro fled, pursued by a number of whites.

He took shelter behind a building and began shooting at a policeman who had joined the pursuit and who returned the fire. The negro finally surrendered. During the fight one negro was probably fatally wounded.

Twenty-Ninth street was soon packed with whites and blacks, the latter predominating. More fighting occurred and a few shots were fired as some of the negroes fled and patrol wagons loaded with blue coats raced to the scene. A fire broke out in a small building and fire apparatus was blocked by the throngs. Negroes are said to have tried to drag the firemen from their seats.

During the fighting rocks, bricks, and other missiles were hurled both at the beach and at various points along 29th street and along State street. White men were frequently beaten on State street the police said.

Sacrifices Life For Child

Goldensboro, July 26.—Lt. David M. Prince, Jr. was drowned here today while attempting to save the life of a little boy.

While hundreds of spectators were gathered and were continuously coming and going in the vicinity of the union station to view the whirling overflow of the river and surroundings into a veritable sea of fresh water, the alarm came that a little boy venturing too far into the sweeping water had been carried beyond his depth and was drowning. Instantly there was active movements on the part of the bystanders to rescue the child. Among the volunteers was Lieut. David M. Prince, Jr., recently back from overseas service where he not only won his rank for heroic daring in the face of death but was brevetted on the field by General Pershing himself for personal deeds of bravery. He was the first to reach the drowning boy who as is usual in such cases so clutched Lieut. Prince that while the latter struggled to get the child to safety he himself was drowned. The boy was caught by other rescuers as Lieut. Prince went down beneath the swirling waters. The body was not recovered for more than two hours afterwards, although continuous search by boats and swimmers proceeded without ceasing.

CAN MAKE CIDER LAWFULLY

That is Where There is No Conflict With State Law, Says Observer.

(From the Charlotte Observer.)

A country merchant of Catawba County who prefers that his name not be publicly used, writes that The Observer would confer a favor upon himself and perhaps many other people in other parts of the State by answering these questions: "Does the law prohibit a man from making wine for his own and family use from looking elder out of apples and preserving it with sugar?" No doubt others will be interested in the answer, and we will endeavor to make it as clear as possible. The country is not yet under war-time prohibition and the general Federal law does not interfere with the law of North Carolina by reason of the fact that the State prohibition law goes further than does the Federal law. When the law under which prohibition is operative in North Carolina was framed by the legislature it was desired to make it apply strictly to the suppression of the liquor trade and the closing of the saloons. Wine and elder were omitted from the operation of the law for the State at large, the regulation of these being left to county enactment. The Observer does not know the requirement of Catawba, but unless that county has enacted special laws prohibiting the making of that county may make all they want. We are not familiar with elder-making and consequently are not competent to pass on the "sugar-preserved" article. Unless the application of sugar would increase the alcoholic content above that limit set by the law we should say elder would be on the same basis as wine.

Nearly all the eastern counties where the vineyard is a considerable industry permit the manufacture of wine under the restrictions of sale as fixed by State law. The Mecklenburg authorities prohibited the making of wine but left elder outside the ban. Even when National prohibition goes into effect the State laws will not be interfered with in cases where they are more stringent than the National laws. If the Federal law as enacted should exempt wine and elder, then as a matter of fact the making of these commodities will be free except in States and counties where prohibited by local laws. Under State and Federal laws it is allowable for both the wine and elder presses to be operated for home use—always, excepting in communities where the industry is prohibited by local laws.

\$40,000 For Rights to "Daddy Long Legs."

In "Daddy Long Legs," in which Mary Pickford will be seen at the Strand, Miss Pickford presents the first picture made by the Mary Pickford Company. Marshal Neilan directed the picture, the screen rights for which Miss Pickford purchased from Klaw and Erlanger for \$40,000.

German government has agreed to abide by the Treaty. Now all that is to do is to make them do it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

CHARLOTTE STORES CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS

They Are Doing Well, For, As Mr. Rotter Said, No More Money Can Be Spent Than is Being Spent.

The Charlotte Observer, in its Monday edition, endorsed the Saturday night closing plan, as advocated by Rev. Rotter in his Sunday before last sermon at the Episcopal church. In commenting on the Monroe minister's sermon, the Observer said:

All has been going well—even merrily—in Charlotte trade circles since the 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon agreement went into effect. The merchants are making as much money as ever and the people are happier by reason of the relaxation of the Saturday night business strain and the clerks are happier by reason of the rest that has come to them. In a discussion in favor of the early closing at the time the movement was under way. The Observer maintained that the stores were kept open Saturday night mainly by reason of the survival of a provincial custom and was maintained because of the habit people had to put off the week's trading until Saturday nights. But provincialism no longer obtains in this country. Good roads, the automobile and the telephone has largely removed the necessity for Saturday night trading in the country. In the town absolutely no excuse remains for it other than the survival habit. Last week's issue of The Journal carried an abstract of a sermon delivered in the Episcopal Church at that place by the rector, Rev. S. L. Rotter, on the subject of Saturday night's trading that must have left a deep impression upon the people of that town, and that deserves passing around by the newspapers. Mr. Rotter was drawing the lesson of dissipation of splendid energies by the business men and women in the useless sacrifice of fruitful powers in the Saturday hustle and bustle. He spoke of Saturday as "the business debauch." "At the close of the week's work," said Mr. Rotter, "with the physical and nervous powers of the brain drawn upon by the demands of the six days of effort and toil, they prolong the strain far into the night of the sixth day at the expense of that reserve power stored by nature in normal health to prevent untimely disaster. And they spend their Saturday nights amid the toil and moil and bad air and poor light and worry of their crowded stores, themselves exhausted and strained, their poor employes overtaxed, nerve-racked, worn out bodily and mentally."

This Saturday night's debauch results, as the Monroe preacher pointed out, in families being kept up late Saturday nights, children late to bed, whole households disordered, and all because of the old, obsolescent habit of keeping open Saturday nights. In it, also, is developed a good excuse for not attending church the following Sunday. On that score there will be a general accusation by the guilty conscience. Nor is any money made by the Saturday night traffic. Mr. Rotter making the sensible point that "no more money can be spent than is being spent," and if all the merchants "would agree to do business during business hours only, the public would have to do its shopping while the stores were open," and would soon become accustomed to doing it. The Observer expects to see the day when the Saturday night open store will be looked upon with as much curiosity as the people would regard an open saloon.

First Mary Pickford Film by Own Company Adaptation of Greatest Human Story

"Daddy Long Legs," in which Mary Pickford has the most appealing role of her career, and which will be presented at the Strand, is one of the most celebrated stories of the past decade. It first appeared in the Ladies' Home Journal, where it was hailed as the most humanly interesting serial in the history of that publication.

It soon followed in book form and was read in every city of the English speaking world. One million copies were sold, so that Jean Webster, a young woman not long out of college, made a fortune from this single work. Of course the stage claimed it, and under Klaw and Erlanger management it "cleaned up," making hundreds of thousands of dollars for the producers.

The part of Judy Abbott, the orphan girl, is one exactly suited to Mary Pickford. For a long time Miss Pickford has been anticipating the part, for it was inevitable that she should play it once the theatrical producers were willing to turn over film rights. These Miss Pickford purchased recently for \$40,000.

Now, on the screen, "Daddy Long Legs," will be seen by more people than ever. The millions who read the book, or saw the play will see it on screen, too, for none of them ever have forgotten this appealing story which comes like a ray of sunshine into the troubles of everyday life.

Marshal Neilan, one of the new wonders of the motion picture world, who is known as "The Mark Twain of the Screen," not only directed the picture which fortells its numerous merits, but acts a part in it. Two score of kiddies aid Miss Pickford in the scene at the John Grier Orphanage, which takes up the first half of the picture.

German government has agreed to abide by the Treaty. Now all that is to do is to make them do it.—Brooklyn Eagle.