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COTTON GOING UP TO 50 CENTS SOON, DECLARES WANNAMAKER

It Will Be Bringing Forty Cents, Basis Middling, In Sixty Days, He Said in Great Speech Here Wednesday.

"Cotton will be bringing forty a pound in sixty days, and will soon be quoted at fifty a pound," was the declaration of Mr. J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, in a speech here Wednesday in the court house before an audience that packed the court room. In fact, Mr. Wannamaker proved such a drawing card that many were standing in the aisles, and sitting on window sills. The speaker was accorded generous applause throughout his remarks, and when he arose to speak the audience arose on its feet, and cheered.

Mr. Wannamaker was introduced by Mr. W. S. Blakeney, secretary of the Bank of Union, and president and treasurer of the Union County Cotton Association. The setting was opened by Mr. J. N. Price, chairman of the Association, and he was followed by Mr. J. Z. Green, one of the State organizers.

The speech of Mr. Wannamaker, in full, follows:

"Fellow citizens and friends of Union county, I am anxious that every person here who has to say and as I am speaking in a sick condition, I will ask any person who cannot hear me to ask me to speak louder. But gentlemen, I will receive the request as a favor and not as Gov. Breckenridge did on one occasion when he was addressing an audience. He began his speech by 'Friends, and fellow citizens.' The audience shouted 'Louder.' He began four times and each time they said 'Louder.' The fifth time, when he could be heard, he continued, saying that when Gabriel came to blow his trumpet he hoped some damned fool would not shout 'Louder, Gabriel, louder.' I am not treating you that way. When you get tired listening just let me know, because when I begin on this subject I am prone to try the patience of my people.

"You are living in the greatest age known to mankind. It is the age of reconstruction. But Europe is on the verge of revolution. And if revolution gets the upper hand in Europe, it may come to America. People must get busy. The whole of Europe is suffering. It is the duty of man to unite and co-operate in every way possible to promote truth and to bring calm out of these chaotic conditions.

"Promoters of new things have been ridiculed and persecuted down through the ages. When Franklin asked for an appropriation for promoting lights a Congressman said he might as well try to build a railroad to the moon. Yet promoters have persevered. And where would we be if they had failed?

"Greater the Crop Smaller the Price. But we are breaking away from that custom of ridicule and persecution. In the South we are and have been violating some of the laws of God. These laws were created when the universe was created. It is said that God helps the man who helps himself. This is the law to which I refer. I challenge any man in business to assert that his prosperity is not in direct proportion to his industry, his work. But not so with the cotton raiser. The greater the crop the smaller the price, and the smaller the price, the greater the crop. This is why we must organize. The American Cotton Association is a world power to-day. If we had had a Cotton Association of the South long ago the South would to-day be the wealthiest part of America. I make that statement on the basis of the South prior to the war of the sections. It was then a leader. Cotton was grown as a surplus crop. The South offered a place second to none. The soil responds to any known crop, we have water power, timber and mineral resources. If it had not been for cotton we would never have had the slave. He was first discovered to be valuable in raising rice and then as a cotton raiser. They say Europe is in a state of starvation, but it cannot equal the condition of our South during that period, when Lee came back and took up the duties of life, to find the wives and daughters in the fields under the re-construction government, under a government ruled by carpet-baggers and negroes. The conditions in Europe to-day are not worse. In that period of re-construction there was no payment for damage or loss of personal property. In Europe every brick knocked out of a wall is to be paid for. If it had not been for cotton we would have never had that other reconstruction period.

"In Atlanta last week I saw eight thousand old soldiers with their hands on the door of eternity. Many are dependent upon charity. Many did not know how they were going to return home; all on account of the (Continued on Page Two.)

Card of Thanks. We wish to thank our many friends for their acts of kindness during the illness of our late husband and father, J. W. Howey, and for their sincere expressions of sympathy after he had passed away.—Mrs. J. W. Howey and family.

What can I do to make this a better city?

BOY HURT AT WAXHAW FAIR.

Lad's Finger Ground Off in Feed Chopper on Exhibition.

(From the Waxhaw Enterprise.) The only accident or painful experience during the fair day last Friday occurred when little Wilson Haigler, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Haigler, got one of two of his fingers crushed in the cogs of a feed chopper machine which was on exhibition at the fair. The lad and some of his playmates were running the machine when his fingers got caught in the gears, grinding off a couple of them. The accident was very painful.

Among the exhibits at the fair Friday was a dictionary holder and book stand made by Rev. E. Myers for his own use. The wood work is of good walnut nicely polished, the hinges are of brass and the other metal parts of black iron and steel. The stand is an excellent piece of work, every bit as neat and much stronger than the average "store bought" article for the same purpose. When the preacher wants anything he generally makes it, whether it be a pair of stout shoes, or a book stand or a Ford.

A permanent fair association was organized Friday afternoon and officers were elected to serve for one year as follows: W. J. Sims, president; G. W. Sutton, vice president; G. L. Nisbet, secretary and treasurer; and an executive committee composed of Messrs. C. A. Baker, F. A. Krauss, E. E. Stephenson, B. F. Price, H. M. McCain, T. R. Nisbet, W. N. Davis, and T. E. D. Starnes. These officers will begin immediately to lay plans for a bigger and better fair next year. The fair association may be incorporated and a lot purchased for its use.

A local weather prophet whose predictions have heretofore been fairly accurate, says that there will be a killing frost in this section on October 25th. The long drouth has so dried up vegetable matter that a killing frost will do little damage now anyway.

WANNAMAKER BOOSTED COTTON ASSOCIATION'S MEMBERSHIP

Seventy-Four Gave in Their Names to Mr. W. S. Blakeney After Hearing Speech Wednesday.

Following Mr. J. S. Wannamaker's speech Wednesday in the court house, seventy-four new members were enrolled in the county cotton association, of which Mr. J. N. Price is chairman, and Mr. W. S. Blakeney, secretary and treasurer. These new names bring the total membership up to over two hundred before the drive for members ever starts.

The following were those who joined Wednesday:

- B. W. Laney, Monroe 8; J. V. McIntyre, Monroe 3; W. D. Bivens, Monroe 3; J. N. Bigham, Waxhaw 5; H. Yarborough, Waxhaw 1; C. T. Parker, Matthews 26; D. H. Medlin, Monroe; F. A. Krauss, Mineral Springs; J. E. Pistol, Monroe; S. R. Helms, Monroe; I. R. Wolfe, Monroe 5; W. L. Rape, Monroe 8; J. R. Benton, Monroe 6; Sam Phifer, Monroe; Abel L. Funderburk, Monroe 4; W. E. Wallace, Waxhaw 2; Thomas Starnes, Mineral Springs 1; J. Wesley Richardson, Monroe 4; J. J. Moseley, Waxhaw 2; Lee High, Monroe 1; E. J. Tyson, Waxhaw 5; J. R. Hunter, Monroe 5; B. C. Hinson, Waxhaw 5; J. C. Richardson; J. S. Spittle; A. H. McClary; Eugene Seest, Monroe 6; W. P. Plyler, Jr., Mineral Springs 1; J. Henry McCollum, Monroe 3; E. D. Yandle, Monroe 6; H. H. Rollins, Monroe 4; J. R. Wallace, Monroe; W. A. Eubanks, Monroe; W. L. Earnhardt, Monroe; T. Z. Seest, Monroe 6; W. B. McManus, Monroe; M. C. Austin, Monroe; Frank Chambers, Marshallville 3; John Chambers, Marshallville 1; J. E. Starnes, Monroe 4; D. R. Starnes, Mineral Springs; J. C. Laney, Monroe 8; I. A. Clontz; Unionville 2; T. W. Stinson, Monroe 6; S. S. Richardson, Monroe 5; R. S. Howie, Monroe; W. K. Helms, Waxhaw 4; J. B. Price, Monroe 5; J. S. Williams, Monroe 1; J. E. Bigham, Waxhaw 5; R. C. Moser, Monroe 4; S. S. Dunlap, Waxhaw 1; T. A. Williams, Monroe 1; M. R. Pigg, Monroe 7; J. P. Aycock, Monroe 4; J. H. Baker, Monroe 4; W. E. Marsh, Monroe 3; W. N. Tadlock, Monroe 8; J. F. Williams, Monroe; H. C. Preslar, Monroe 7; Ellis B. Purser, Unionville 2; T. D. Green, Waxhaw 5; J. J. Smith, Wingate; J. D. Helms, Indian Trail 1; G. W. Yarborough, Waxhaw 1; G. W. Baucum, Monroe 6; R. W. Lemmond, Monroe; Haigler, Unionville 1; H. G. Hawfield, Matthews 26; S. E. Wilson, Waxhaw 5.

Out-of-Town Visitors.

Among the recent guests who registered at the Joffre are the following: L. S. Tomblinson, Wilson; Elizabeth D. Terrell, Charlotte; J. H. Dobb, Polkton; V. M. Townsend, Raleigh; W. L. Polk, Raleigh; L. B. Gibson, Gibson; A. B. Palmer, Concord; W. E. Pope, Raleigh; R. W. Goodwin, Raleigh; C. C. Harmon, Gastonia; B. H. Webster, Charlotte; W. H. Fortron, Charlotte; J. C. King, Burlington; W. N. Mossley, Charlotte; G. W. Carrol, Hamlet; S. H. Hunt, Charlotte; Mrs. L. M. Leak, Wadesboro; Henry P. Lane, Reidsville; M. W. Wally, Charlotte; G. H. Robinson, Charlotte; E. F. Taylor, Wilmington; J. L. Sprinkle, Winston-Salem; J. Z. Green, Marshallville; W. H. Montgomery, Charlotte; L. E. Holley, Charlotte; W. J. Hickman, Tabor; L. A. Adams, Charlotte; N. H. Harwell, Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Little, Charlotte; E. Niven, Waxhaw; K. E. McIntosh, Gastonia; M. H. Gold, Hamlet; S. F. Taylor, Charlotte.

MR. BLAKENEY PREDICTS HAPPY FUTURE FOR COTTON FARMERS

Cotton Sold at Profit Means Better Schools, Better Churches, and Labor Saving Inventions That Save Women and Children From a Premature Grave.

The American Cotton Association has saved the farmers of the South fifty dollars on the bale, said Mr. W. S. Blakeney, while introducing Mr. J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, to the large audience which had assembled to hear him. He also pictured a happy future for the South when the time comes that cotton can be marketed profitably, and he pleaded for the abolishment of industrial slavery, under which women and children are worked in the cotton fields.

"I accept this invitation to introduce out speaker," said Mr. Blakeney, "with a good deal of pleasure. The chairman is only following a time-honored custom in imposing this introductory duty upon me, for he knows that the speaker for this occasion is well-known to every man in this audience by reputation. And not only here, but throughout the whole United States, and even in foreign countries. Therefore, I only need to point him out and call him to take the floor. That is sufficient introduction for him in any part of the South. However, if there is any prejudice or any ley disposition toward the speaker or the cause that he represents why then let me beg that man to forego that ley disposition now. For no matter how meritorious the cause may be, no matter how great and grand the leader of that cause may be there is usually in every community some sceptic and some malignant critics who are predisposed and ever ready to cast the cloud upon the bona fides of the man and his cause. Now I will not say that there are no such people in Union county; or in this community. There may be some in this audience who have a lingering prejudice, but I want to assure the speaker of this occasion that he is now in the house of his friends; that every throbb of his heart in the cause he represents finds an answering and sympathetic throbb in the hearts of the people here represented. And it would be very strange if this were not the case. If he succeeds we succeed, if he fails we fail all together.

"Farmers Can Pay Debts With Smile. 'If cotton is marketed at a profit the South can have better schools, great colleges and splendid churches. We can have motor trucks and roads in the best of automobiles on good roads and paved highways. For the most part if the cotton is marketed at a profit the farmer can have electric lights, water works, and sewerage on his own premises. He can have labor saving appliances which will save the wife and children from a premature grave. The farmer can pay his debts with a smile and not sweat drops of blood in order to have his powers canceled. On the contrary if you market that crop at a loss the pendulum will swing relentlessly and harshly the other way. Instead of prosperity you will have bankruptcy. Instead of the merited conveniences to which I have referred you will have destitution and gloom. Mr. Wannamaker, Union County produces thirty thousand bales of cotton per annum in normal years. A drop of ten cents per pound means the loss of one million and five thousand dollars to Union County for that item alone. Does that mean nothing to us? Are we to sit still while that thing is going on and let the other fellow take away that money that belongs to us, which we have made? When it is lost it is lost forever, and can never be reclaimed. The American Cotton Association has saved the South already on the present crop fifty dollars per bale. That means five hundred million dollars to the South, and it is likely to save it many millions more. That is the result of this organization and movement started and championed by the man who is with us today. We are glad to have him and to hear him. We are grateful for what he has already done for the people of the South, and for what he may do in the future we shall ever delight to do him honor. He is with us now, although I regret to say he is unwell on account of the many duties incumbent upon him. I present to you Mr. J. S. Wannamaker, President of the American Cotton Association." (Applause.)

How Can One Go a up Ladder Feet Foremost? Here is a foreman really ought not to be allowed to live. He has evolved a problem that reduces to mental chaos any man who tries to solve it: Suppose, he says, a pipe, with a bore little larger than the thickness of a man's body, were pierced through the earth, and a ladder ran through the length of the pipe. Assume a man starts through the pipe from London to an antipodean island. He descends the ladder feet foremost, and he is going downward until he reaches the center of the earth. When he reaches the center of the earth he, presumably, will thenceforth be going upward, until he emerges at the antipodes. But how can a ladder on which one is descending become a ladder on which one is ascending? Furthermore, how could one go up a ladder feet foremost?

Modern Conveniences on Farm. (From the Marshallville Home.)

Farm homes in the cotton belt are provided with less conveniences than in any other rural section in this country—due largely to the fact that we have long been accustomed to doing a lot of hand labor. We use comparatively little machinery in our fields; but depend largely upon a hand-made crop. And, before and since the Civil war we have permitted our "money crop" to be priced on a basis of slave labor—involuntary negro slavery first, followed by voluntary child slavery in the cotton fields since the Civil war. In such an atmosphere of drudgery and economic slavery there has been but little disposition on the part of farmers to provide home conveniences that tend to make living conditions on the farm more satisfactory. Marshallville, New Salem and Laney Creek townships are in about as good condition as the average townships in the State. But if a census should be taken of either of these townships how many pianos, libraries, oil stoves, furnace heat plants, power washers, electric or gas light plants, water systems, refrigerators, bath rooms, toilets, gas or electric irons, newspapers and magazines would be found?

Working For The South. (From the Marshallville Home.)

There is a spirit of determination among Southern farmers and patriotic bankers and business men to restore the South's great product to its position in the economic and commercial life of the country and that in the future its price shall not be fixed upon the basis of unpaid labor of women and children in the cotton fields. If they succeed in this purpose the South will take its rightful position and secure its equitable share of the prosperity that is coming along in readjustments following the war. Through organization and co-operation we must place ourselves in position to demand an equitable share. Without organized and well-directed co-operative activity we can not hope to gain our economic freedom.

WALLACE REID HAS SENSATIONAL PHOTO IN NEW FIOTPLAY

Many Thrilling Episodes Make "The Valley of the Giants" Notable Picture.

Wallace Reid, Paramount star, has had some thrilling and hard fought battles in his numerous Paramount and Artercraft pictures, but what is conceded to be one of the most sensational fights ever staged in a screen production, is shown with vivid realism in "The Valley of the Giants," his new Paramount-Artercraft picture, which will be shown at the STRAND Theater next WEDNESDAY.

Colonel Pennington, a scheming and unscrupulous politician in the town of Sequoia, in the heart of the big Redwood Forests of California, has bribed the mayor of the town to vacate a franchise which he had previously granted to Bryce Cardigan, which part is played by the star, to build a railroad leading out of the Valley of the Giants. Angered by this underhanded work, Bryce takes his workmen and in the middle of the night lays a railroad directly across the tracks of Colonel Pennington's road. When Pennington discovers this he calls on his illiterate henchmen, a crowd of rough lumbermen, and the excitement starts.

The ensuing fight is said to be one of the most realistic ever screened. The picture is based upon Capt. Peter B. Kyne's famous novel of the same name and was directed by James Cruze. A capable cast supports the star.

DEATH OF MRS. G. O. FULENWIDER

Had Been Suffering For More Than a Year—Funeral Conducted Yesterday by Rev. W. J. Boger of Newton

Mrs. G. O. Fulenwider, aged 60 years, died Wednesday afternoon at her home on Benton Heights, her death being due to cancer of a malignant form, from which she had been suffering for a number of months.

She was the widow of Mr. G. O. Fulenwider who died the latter part of September. Prior to her marriage she was Miss Millie C. Earnhardt and lived near Salisbury. About twenty years ago the family moved to Monroe and since then have made their home here. Mrs. Fulenwider was a woman of many admirable qualities, greatly interested in the welfare of her children, six of whom survive her. They are Mrs. A. L. Davis of Rocky Mount, Messrs. Phifer Fulenwider of Rocky Mount, J. O. W. D., and Joe of Monroe and Rev. Edward C. Fulenwider of Newberry, S. C. Her mother and several brothers and sisters of Salisbury also survive.

Funeral services were conducted yesterday afternoon from the home by Rev. W. J. Boger of Newton, former pastor of the Lutheran church here, Mrs. Fulenwider being a devoted member of that church for many years.

Cats. (Selected.)

A school-boy wrote an essay on "cats." The chapter on different breeds supplies the following information: "Cats that is made for little boys and girls to maul and tease is called Maltese cats. Some cats is called by their queer names—these are called Persian cats. Cats with bad temper is called Angoric cats. Cats with deep feeling, is called Feline cats."

PRESIDENT'S MIND CLEAR BUT HE'S FAR FROM WELL

If Mr. Wilson Tackled Business Too Early or Too Much of It, the Result Might Be Serious if Not Fatal. (By DAVID LAWRENCE, in the Greensboro News.)

President Wilson is still a very sick man. Encouraging progress is noted in the official bulletins, but his condition remains of such a serious character that none of those in attendance can predict with certainty the time of his ultimate recovery. That the President is out of danger seems assured, though an unforeseen complication can always upset the best assurances in that regard with the President or any other patient similarly afflicted.

Much guessing as to the exact cause of the President's illness has been going on in different parts of the country, some based on hearsay, some based on long distance diagnosis by physicians familiar with what occurs in cases of a nervous breakdown. Some of these guesses may yet prove right if the condition of the President takes a turn for the worse, but thus far it is the fear of those complications rather than their actual occurrence which has given rise to much of the speculation concerning the President's condition.

There seems to be a disposition to question the completeness of the official bulletins, and from a medical viewpoint they have, of course, not gone into the most intimate details. This has been, no doubt, due to the well known feeling of the President's family that the health of the President is, in part at least, a private matter, and that, with the general facts about his illness, his tendency to improve or fall back, the public should be acquainted. Public opinion has to some extent brought about a change, and, yielding to criticism, the White House has mentioned one or two minor ailments, though with the impression, too, that all the small complications were not in themselves the basic cause of his indisposition.

The doctors still insist that their original diagnosis is correct — that nervous exhaustion is the central trouble, though it is apparent that many of these irritating complications have held back what otherwise might have been a quicker recovery on the part of a patient with a case of nerves.

From a medical viewpoint the possibilities of a cerebral hemorrhage by a patient stricken with nervous exhaustion are, of course, recognized. There are cases in which such a disturbance is slight and others in which it is serious and passes off very much as a temporary delirium in a patient suffering from any fever. It is not always possible to recognize the existence of a slight hemorrhage and the best information that seems obtainable is that if something that has occurred it has been of such a slight character as not to leave any definite trace, and not to affect in the slightest the clarity of the President's mind.

It is possible because of all too intense eagerness on the part of a small group of the President's opponents to spread an impression of incapacity that details are omitted which might tend to confirm such an impression and still are basically without significance at all. For example, for some time, even before the President went to bed three weeks ago, his friends had observed occasionally a twitching of one of the muscles of his face. It was a symptom that helped determine the necessity for an absolute cancellation of all work, but on the other hand, reports have had it that Mr. Wilson suffered a paralysis of the entire face or lower jaw. The doctors have noted since an improvement in that symptom; in fact, a tendency for that to clear up, but would they be justified in issuing a specific denial and then be met two or three days or weeks from now with a recurrence of the trouble in more intense form?

Ordinarily a physician is not required to disclose all his fears and hopes, and when the situation is complicated by the fact that certain courses of treatment are being prescribed by specialists and experts, each one of whom has his own ideas of what the future condition of the patient is going to be, it can well be imagined what a difficult task it is to issue a comprehensive bulletin stating up to the moment everything about the case that the physicians themselves know. So the reports given out at the White House and signed by the attending doctors comprise general statements with an occasional inclusion of a symptom if it seems acute.

All this simply means that the President is still very sick; that his physicians—some of the best specialists in the country — are adopting every resource known to medical science to bring the President back to normal, but that their most vital need is time. Can they get enough of it? They are going to keep Mr. Wilson from attending to public business just as long as they can, even if it takes several weeks.

Just now they say his mind is clear enough to transact public business. There are no doubts on that score on the part of any of the men of his acquaintance who are in a position to know. But if he tackled business too early or too much of it he might suffer a relapse, and physicians feel their professional reputations would suffer and the President, too. So they are holding Mr. Wilson apart from work as long as they can. If public opinion grows too impa-

MRS. VANN HINSON LAID TO REST IN MARSHVILLE TUESDAY

Died Very Suddenly Monday Afternoon at her Home in Charlotte—A Daughter of Mr. Barnes Griffin—Marriage of Miss Myrtle Hamilton and Mr. Ralph Corbitt—New Buildings in Marshallville.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Marshallville, October 23rd.—Miss Myrtle Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hamilton, and Mr. Ralph Corbitt of Ivanhoe, N. C., were married Tuesday morning at ten thirty o'clock at the home of the bride's parents two miles from Marshallville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Marsh who is an uncle of the bride. Only a few personal friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present. Mrs. Corbitt was born and reared in Marshallville and is possessed of many admirable qualities which won for her a host of friends who regret that henceforth her home will be elsewhere. They will live in Ivanhoe, N. C., where Mr. Corbitt is engaged in business.

Mrs. Vann Hinson died at her home in Charlotte Monday night after a very brief illness, and was buried in the Marshallville cemetery Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. The death of Mrs. Hinson was among the saddest to occur in this section in many years. Prior to her marriage a year ago she was Miss Myrtle Griffin, a daughter of Mr. Barnes Griffin who is Marshallville's chief of police, and she was born and raised in Marshallville. She was only about twenty years of age. Being possessed of an unusual beauty, and talented in many ways, especially in expression, she was very popular among the younger set. She was educated here and at Oxford Seminary. After her marriage she moved to Charlotte where Mr. Hinson was engaged in business. Her death coming so suddenly was a great shock to the community. The funeral was conducted at her father's home by Rev. Aycock of Charlotte, Rev. White and Rev. A. Marsh of Marshallville. A host of friends and relatives gathered to witness the sad rites and sympathize with the heart broken young husband and bereaved family. The floral tribute was unusually large and beautiful. She is survived by her husband, her parents, one brother, Mr. Howard Griffin of this place, and an infant a few days old.

Doctor and Mrs. S. B. Bivens of Charlotte spent the week-end here with relatives.

Mrs. E. H. Moore spent Tuesday in Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. M. Marsh and Mrs. H. C. Ashcraft motored to Charlotte for the day Tuesday.

Mesdames C. B. Covington and J. S. Harrell spent Monday in Rockingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Garland of Jefferson, S. C., spent Monday here with their brother Mr. J. T. Garland.

Mrs. J. E. Bailey returned to her home in Charlotte Monday after spending several days with relatives here.

Mr. R. F. Price has moved his family from Unionville to a house near Marshallville which they will occupy until they can move into their home in town which is now occupied by Mr. F. O. Caudle.

Mr. J. M. Little has returned from a western trip upon which he bought stock for his livery stable.

Mr. Robert Bivens of New Salem township has moved his family to Marshallville.

Doctor M. P. Blair is having a second story added to his office building on Main street the upper story to be used for offices.

The United Cash store continues to expand. A large room is being added to the rear of the main building, the new part to be used for groceries.

Miss Miranda Price spent the week-end at her home at Unionville.

Mr. Brewer is completing an attractive house in East Marshallville.

Elsie Ferguson's Picture Costume Yields Big Revenue.

The luxury tax that finds its way to chapeaux,—not hats,—and blouses,—not shirt waists,—and frocks,—not dresses,—has affected motion picture stars' wardrobes perhaps more than any private individuals. Elsie Ferguson, one of America's best dressed screen stars, who comes to the STRAND Theater next MONDAY in her new Paramount-Artercraft picture, "The Witness for the Defense," is also one of the highest taxed women in America. Miss Ferguson's wardrobe for a single production, never costs less than ten thousand dollars and more often than not, as in the case of "The Avalanche," and "The Witness for the Defense," her wardrobe and jewels have exceeded this figure to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Miss Ferguson does not believe that it is fair to the public to economize on her wardrobe, and despite the taxes, she has not spared any amount of money to dress her roles as she did before the days of the high tax on luxuries.

patient and practically compels Mr. Wilson to demonstrate that he is in possession of all his faculties; if the Congress should attempt to raise the question of "inability" under the constitution, Mr. Wilson would no doubt be permitted by his physicians to see a few callers and transact some vital and pressing matters of business. The length of time the President is detained from public business depends, therefore, very largely on the patience of the American people themselves.