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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Latest Happenings in and Around Monroe.

Rev. K. W. Hogan will preach at New Salem church, three west of Monroe Sunday night at 7:30.

Rev. B. B. Shankle will preach at Unionville next Sunday morning at eleven and at Bethlehem at three P. M.

Mr. W. Z. Wentz of Vance township suffered a broken leg last week when the pole which he was using to prize up stumps fell on his leg.

A mile stretch of road on the central highway, or the Marshallville and Euto road, which was built by Mr. George W. Smith, and his sons, is said to be the best of its kind in the entire state.

Capt. J. Frank Hill, city building inspector, requests The Journal to state that the state law required walls in one-story buildings to be thirteen inches thick. For each additional story add four inches.

The woman's missionary society of the Baptist church will meet Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the program will be in charge of the Anna Hartwell circle. All members are urged to be present and new members will be heartily welcomed.

In response to an appeal, the woman's missionary society of Central Methodist church, have collected a goodly supply of clothing and household goods and \$55 in cash, and will donate the same to the cyclone sufferers.

Last Tuesday Deputy Sheriffs Clifford Fowler and Paul Griffith and Federal Prohibition Agents S. P. Dry and F. C. Tolbert captured a sixty-gallon still on a farm rented by Winslow Hinson in New Salem township. Wednesday they found a thirty-five gallon still on a farm rented by Carl Kennington in Buford township. These men will appear in court soon.

Messrs. W. J. Hudson, J. W. Laney, C. B. Adams, T. C. Smith, J. A. Douglas, F. H. Fairley, J. L. Everette and Randolph McLarty will go to Anniston, Ala., to appear as witnesses in the case of the government against D. H. Riddle, the Savage Cotton Co. and others. Mr. J. C. Sikes is an attorney in the case, which concerns one of the biggest cotton frauds ever perpetrated in this country.

Tonight at eight o'clock Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina will hold service at St. Paul's church and administer the rite of Confirmation. He reaches Monroe this afternoon, coming from St. Timothy's church in New Salem township, where he made his visitation this morning and confirmed several candidates. While here the Bishop will be the guest of Rev. and Mrs. S. L. Rotter at the rectory.

Mr. C. W. Orton, of Greensboro, has located at Monroe to open an office for the Pinnex Realty Company, of Greensboro. This company, which handles real estate on a commission basis, has branch offices in the following towns: Darlington, Lancaster, Chester, Union, all of South Carolina, and Wadesboro in this state. Mr. Orton has not yet been able to obtain an office, but will doubtless do so in a few days.

Ex-Sheriff Lee Joyce of Surry county, who was killed near Walnut Cove Sunday evening in a fight between officers and negroes, is related to Mr. Gilmer Joyce of Monroe. Jim Matthews, a special deputy, was probably fatally wounded, and three negroes were also killed in the affray. According to the news reports, the officers attempted to break up a card game said to have been in progress in a restaurant operated by Nick Hairston, a negro. When the officers entered the restaurant the negroes, it is said, began shooting. Mr. Joyce was killed instantly.

An enthusiastic discussion of a fair for Union county featured the luncheon given at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon. Those present determined to exert themselves to the utmost to organize a worthy project of this kind, and a committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. T. J. W. Broom, G. L. Nisbet and John Beasley, to study local conditions, investigate sites and ascertain the best method of financing the fair. This committee will make its report to the members of the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night. All who can are urged to be present. Short talks were made at the luncheon yesterday by Messrs. W. B. Love, F. G. Henderson, T. J. W. Broom and others.

A disastrous fire occurred last Wednesday night about twelve o'clock when the warehouse, barn and corn crib belonging to Mr. T. C. Lee were completely destroyed. The handsome new home of Mr. Lee was endangered for a time, but a fortunate shift of wind saved it. When the fire was discovered the warehouse was burning rapidly and the other outhouses caught from that. All the live stock was saved, but a gasoline engine, compressed air tank, Ford truck, two buggies, wood sawing outfit, feed cutter, several tons of feedstuffs, 200 bushels of cotton seed, farm implements, several hundred pounds of meat were totally destroyed. It is not known exactly how the fire originated. The loss is estimated at several thousand dollars, with only \$500 insurance.

Card of Thanks.
I wish to thank my many friends and neighbors who were so kind to me when my home was destroyed and my husband killed during the tornado of April 12th. May God's richest blessings rest on them all in my prayer.—Mrs. Robert L. Polk, Lando, S. C.

Marshville Had Bad Storm Tuesday.

Marshville, April 22—Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Green leave for Charlotte Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Abernethy, and be present at the reception which will be given Saturday evening in celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy's 25th wedding anniversary.

Mrs. B. L. Biggers has returned from a three weeks visit to her parents at Statesville. Mr. and Mrs. Biggers have gone to housekeeping.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Parker will begin housekeeping in their home on church street Saturday.

The music class of the high school will give a recital in the school auditorium Monday evening. Part of the recital will be a demonstration of the public school music while the rest of the program will be piano selections by the students. The entire commencement program will be published next week. The exercises will begin about Thursday of next week.

Mrs. C. B. Williams of Tampa, Fla., who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. A. Hallman, has been quite sick since Sunday with a malarial attack.

Several citizens confessed to being rather badly frightened Tuesday night when another installment of the cyclone appeared to be on the way to town. The almost constant lightning and a threatening wind kept most people in the vicinity on the alert, and when about eleven o'clock a distinct roaring and rumbling could be heard many were prepared for the worst. Nothing bad happened here, however, and the roaring sound has not yet been fully accounted for unless some late trains can explain it. A little imputation is a wonderful thing.—Mrs. J. S. Harrell.

The Million Dollar Comedian Takes Flyver and Family Group for Theme.

Charlie Chaplin's latest million dollar production, "A Day's Pleasure," distributed by First National Exhibitors' Circuit under the comedian's contract with that concern, will be shown at the Strand Theatre for one day, Monday, the 26th.

In this production Chaplin crowns his previous comedy successes. As the father of a household, consisting of a dumpled wife and two miniature "Charlies," he undertakes to spend a day of pleasure with his family. Providing the means of enjoyment in a rattling good car of familiar make but decidedly antique. To start the engine is a matter of extreme technique.

Later in the day the family journeys to the river for a boat excursion where a negro jazz band is making a drastic effort to stimulate the tepid shoreland talent of the guests. Instead, a sudden wind, a hard-hearted husband and the peanut boy stimulate an unexpected mid-riff attack.

High School Students Want New Building.

At a meeting of the High School student body this morning resolutions were passed requesting the city fathers and public to take some steps to erect a new High School building. The school thinks some arrangement could be made to issue school bonds if street bonds could be floated.

Marshville and other small towns have more high school facilities than Monroe. The general public should take this matter seriously and see that the high school pupils are supplied with a good building.

The Parent-Teacher Association will meet in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to discuss the High School building.—Reporter.

Items From Stouts.

A hailstorm passed through this vicinity last Tuesday night, but did no damage.—The people of this community are digging storm pits since the tornado passed through a few nights ago.—Our school closed last Saturday and our teachers, Prof. J. G. Baucum and Misses Mamie Duncan and Estelle McRorie have returned to their respective homes after a very successful term.—The play that was given by our school last Wednesday night was quite a success. A very large crowd attended.—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Haywood of Marshville visited the former's mother, Mrs. R. M. Haywood, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Conder of Charlotte were visitors in the village Wednesday night.—Capt. W. T. Balentine is having a well bored at his home.—Mose.

In Memoriam.

To the Editor of The Journal:—In the spring time, when all nature speaks of a resurrection coming forth again, the messenger that calls all mankind to regions from which none ever return, came to our community and called for young Earl McCorkle, on the night of April 9. Earl was an exceptionally bright and intelligent boy and will be sadly missed. He was a lad full of promise, obedient and kind to both his parents and schoolmates. His parents, in their bereavement, have the sympathy of the community.—A schoolmate.

Presbyterian Church Notes.

A cordial invitation is given to the following services: 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., Worship and sermon; 5 p. m., Evening praise and prayer, with short sermon. The pastor will be absent in the morning, as he preaches the commencement sermon before the graduating class of the Matthews high school. Our County Evangelist, the Rev. R. J. McIlwaine, will preach here. "They stood every man in his place." Where will be your place on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock? Answer to your God.—Reporter.

NOVUS HOMO GIVES AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERM "RENT"

Says It Is a Charge Levied Against Both Capital and Labor for the Privilege of Using the Natural Creations of God.

To the Editor of The Journal:—In the midst of the greatest wealth, as far as figures are concerned, that the world has ever dreamed of we are witnessing the most dire poverty in the ranks of a large portion of the world's inhabitants that can be imagined.

We are informed occasionally that millions of the people are hungry; that tens of thousands have no homes, no houses I mean, to live in. Often we are confronted with an unemployment problem, thousands of able, willing workers tramping from place to place seeking an opportunity to earn a living. Often we have what is called a panic, that drives men into the lowest marts of trade in search of the few things that are necessary to keep life intact, and as we said at the outset, all of these conditions have been, and are, mixed up with the greatest producing period of the world's history. Evidently there is some very specific reason why such a picture is possible under such circumstances.

There must be somewhere in the great machine called modern civilization a "screw loose," and if such is the case then all lovers of progress, and all people who are well-wishers of the development of ideal world conditions ought to search and find this loose screw and tighten it up.

It has been contended by some very clear thinkers of the past few decades that the question of access to natural resources is the greatest question before the world's statesmen. These men base their most logical reasoning on the assertion that production of wealth depends on three factors, the first of which is land, the second labor and the third capital.

They argue that a division of labor's products should be made between the labor and the capital that produce them in the proper ratio of the importance of each to the other. The contention is set up that land, as a natural element, having no production cost, is not entitled to a share in the division.

The land, as we just intimated, having no cost of production, constitutes a drain on produced wealth when it claims a share.

To demonstrate this fact the division is made between land, labor and capital, the part going to land being termed "rent," and the amount so determined is shown to constitute a drain that reduces the amount that the labor and the capital employed can get.

If the amount going to land is going as interest on purchase price, it is no less rent than if it went to landlords as a consideration for the privilege of use by a tenant, or actual renter.

To illustrate, a man cannot produce agricultural products as cheaply on land that cost him one hundred dollars per acre as he could produce the same commodities on the same land where he had no production cost except the cost of labor—human exertion—and the cost of tools—capital employed.

If the land cost him one hundred dollars per acre he must deduct six per cent, or six dollars per acre, from the produce in addition to the two items of labor and capital; therefore, the portion that labor and capital can get is six dollars per acre less than it should be.

A few years ago the newspapers were exultantly telling us that the land around Birmingham, Ala., had been found to contain coal deposits and that the part so found had advanced in price from \$75,000 to \$500,000 in the short space of six years.

This fact was heralded as a "streak of excellent luck" for the men who had purchased the land six years ago for \$75,000, and it was such to them for they had made a clean profit, less the small tax, of \$49,925,000 and had done absolutely nothing to earn it. In other words, the State of Alabama made these men a present of \$49,925,000.

Some one may ask how do you make that out? Well, it's this way: If these owners do not wish to work these coal beds themselves, they will charge the market price for them to the men who do wish to use them, and whether they use them or sell them will make no difference to the users of the coal, since a price will be fixed on the mine's output that will give the owners a legal rate of dividend on the \$50,000,000 that speculation says the property is worth. If this rate is six per cent, then the users of the coal will pay three million dollars more each year for the coal than it would otherwise have cost them. Therefore working men in North Carolina who use some of the coal will pay their part of the rent on the Alabama mines, and it will not make any difference if these North Carolina workers live in their own home, they pay rent just the same.

This illustration shows us what is meant by the term "rent," and it applies to everybody because it's a charge levied against both labor and capital for the privilege to use the natural creations of God.

You may buy your home if you can. In your case then you are paying your rent at the time of taking possession. If you can't buy, you take possession at so much per annum, and pay your rent in installments. The installment plan is worse than the other, but it is no less a charge for the privilege to use land, and is, in the real meaning of terms, no worse rent than the other.—Novus Homo.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME BY THE WAR RISK BUREAU

There Were Thousands of Men by the Same Name in the Army—Illegible Letters and Letters in Foreign Languages Had to Be Deciphered.

By Major B. H. HINDE, Inf. O. R. C.

The following statistics of the World War, which are gathered from the publications of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, will give the public some idea of the immensity and difficulty of the work that was before the nation, and more particularly before the Bureau during the World War:

That some delays have occurred, and difficulties arisen, will not be wondered at, when even some of the "easiest difficulties" if I may so call them, are seen. Nothing has been said in this article of the matter of addresses, though the number of letters that come that have no address at all on them to the Bureau is enormous. Nothing is said here of the illegibility of some of the letters received. It takes experts to read them, and the Bureau has these experts and patiently wades through every letter in the endeavor to do something, if possible, for the soldier, or if may be his relatives, who are in want or in need of assistance. Nothing is said of the letters in various foreign languages that came in every mail. The Bureau is managed by the most competent men that have ever taken on an immense and unknown difficult task. They have given it their best thought, and the results have been more than gratifying to those who thought out this excellent manner of avoiding the terrible confusion that has hitherto arisen in managing the finances of the soldiers who go out to war for their country and for their country's flag.

To get sixteen thousand absolutely competent employes is, we might say, an impossibility, so, therefore, sometimes mistakes occur; but the Chiefs of Bureau, are so well selected and so competent themselves that they have virtually, by the splendid system employed, eliminated error, and obtained the highest possible grade of work from their sub-ordinates. There are now ten thousand employes in the Bureau, and the work is virtually up to date, so that the desks are cleared every day, and answers written to correspondence the day that it is received. It has taken patient, careful work to accomplish this, and at the same time reduce the number of employes, but it has been done successfully, and the Director, Mr. R. G. Cholmeley Jones, has accomplished a task which is almost superhuman, in its infinity of detail.

"What is there in a name?" Here is something that there is. The War Risk Insurance Bureau is up against it "good and hard" in deciphering and finding out what some hieroglyphics mean that are written by the relatives of soldiers and in many cases by the soldiers themselves.

In the first place some of the names are in themselves peculiar. Here are some of them: Mih Gosh, Asad Experience Wilson, Velvet Couch Will Swindle, Owen Money, Great Briton Turner, Dinner Bell Page, Fine German, Lloyd George Parliament, Willie Darling, E. Pluribus Brown, Slaughter Bug, Wash Day Clouds, Green Berry Bush, Little Kille Carr, Brusse Mule and Isaac Did-Not Butcher.

The Johnston family was loyal to the core, for no less than fifty-three thousands of them went to fight the foe, and of these there were over two thousand William Johnston and there were also two thousand John Johnstons that were listed as fighters. The Smiths, however; and especially Mr. William Smith, was well to the front, for there were fifty-one thousand and nine men who answered to the name of Smith and of these there were no less than three thousand, four hundred and twelve whose names called them Willie. The Browns mustered out forty-eight thousand strong and there were over two thousand of these who were named John. The Williams family ran them close and there were forty-seven thousand of these gentlemen whose ancestors came from Wales in the long ago. After them in order came the Jones crowd who mustered twenty-eight thousand and a few over. Twenty-two thousand stalwart Andersons were in the ranks, and eighteen and a half thousand Walkers. Of the Millers there were but two thousand and five hundred.

John J. O'Briens were there to the tune of no less than fifty-two and out of this fourteen of them had wives named Mary.

John is a common enough name, but in the ranks of the fighting Americans it came under the disguise of Giovanni, Ian, Jac, Jack, Jackie, Jacques, Jan, Jans, Hans, Jean, Jon, Jno., Joahn, Jock, John, Johann, John, Johannes, Johnnie, Johni, Johnie, and Juan.

There were soldiers of the name of Aloysius who spelt that name in no less than forty-nine different ways.

From Porto Rico came 894 men of the name of Rodriguez but unfortunately they had only seven Christian names divided among them, and they were: Domingo, Francisco, Jose, Juan, Ramon, Tomas, and Antonio. Their Colonel certainly had some time telling which was the correct name of the gentlemen, especially when he spoke nothing out Spanish.

There were many long names in the Army but the gentleman that stood himself Harry Adson Thomas Richard Eugene Bullock took the prize for a long patronymic.

When the lists of the Army are

made out Mr. Barthold Otto Anbel, of the State of Nebraska, comes proudly at the head of the American troops. The last, but not least, by any means, on the list is a gentleman from the State of New York, who writes his name Wladyslaw Chas. Zyzes.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau announces that on St. Valentine's day 1918 the boys of the fighting forces of the United States gave more than five hundred million dollars worth of Government Insurance to their loved ones at home. It would take nine transports each one carrying six thousand soldiers to accommodate the boys who on this one day applied for insurance.

Since the Bureau was started an average of four miles of checks have been mailed every day and two thousand and five miles of checks have been mailed since October 6th, 1917. That is to say the checks if laid one against the other would have reached that distance.

If the insurance applications received in a day were to be joined that is to say those received in an average day, it would be a belt one and one-half miles long.

Some of the Statistics as to the health of the recruits from the various States is of interest. In Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas seventy-five men passed out of each hundred examined. North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida sixty-seven passed out of each hundred. In Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia sixty-two men passed and only fifty-four out of the rest of the States, which include Washington, Arizona, California, Colorado, Michigan, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts.

Some may care to know the number of men that were killed altogether in the Great War. Here are the figures: Russia, 1,709,000; Germany, 1,600,000; France, 1,385,000; England, 900,000; Austria, 800,000; Italy, 354,000; Serbia and Montenegro, 125,000; Belgium, 102,000; Roumania, 100,000; Bulgaria, 100,000; United States, 50,323; Greece, 7,000; Portugal, 2,000; which is a grand total of 7,485,000 lives lost. This includes those who died of wounds also.

A comparison of the disease and battle deaths of the Mexican, Civil War, Spanish-American and World War as far as the United States is concerned show as follows, the deaths being per thousand men: Mexican war, disease 110, battle 12 to 15; Civil war, disease 65, battle 32; Spanish-American war, disease 26, battle 4; World war, disease 18, battle 53. It will be noted that in every other war the deaths by disease far exceeded those by wounds in battle. The figures here as to the World war are only for those men who composed the American Expeditionary Force.

The war caused the loss of 12,946,000 tons of shipping. Of this England was of course the greatest loser, and these figures represent merchant shipping alone. She lost 7,757,000 tons, or 58 per cent of her shipping; Norway lost 177,000 tons, or about 8 per cent; France something over 6 per cent, or 889,000 tons; Italy 846,000 tons or about the same percentage of her shipping as France. Three hundred and ninety-five thousand tons represented the loss of the United States and this represented about 3 per cent of her shipping. Germany, who will eventually be the loser of almost all of her available shipping to compensate the allies, only lost 187,000 tons as her ships were safe in harbor, from whence they will emerge under the flag of the Allied nations to whom they have been assigned, principally to compensate for her enormous losses by the sub-marine war.

The percentage of troops carried by our own shipping was 45 per cent, or 927,000 men. The British carried 1,927,000, or 49 per cent in their ships. The Italians carried 63,000, or 3 per cent; the French 47,000, or 2 per cent, and the Russian ships under British control, carried the remaining 20,000, or 1 per cent.

The applications received by the War Risk Insurance Bureau for insurance total forty billions, an amount beside which the greatest life insurance companies in the world fade into utter and total insignificance. If the girl employes alone of the bureau had stretched out their hands and touched finger tips they would have reached thirteen miles, and if the amount of insurance were in dollar bills end to end, it would reach 14 times to the moon, which is 238,800 miles, and the same in silver dollars piled up would go two and a half times around the earth, which is a distance of 61,356 miles.

And so if you hear a complaint at any time by those interested in the insurance or allotment business when it concerns the soldiers, and sometimes you hear the Government vigorously and in not too choice language condemned for mistake or delay, just consider these figures. Remember the task that is to be accomplished and give those in Washington who have accomplished the wondrous task that they have a little time to possibly hunt something up in which you yourself by insufficiency of information or some other mistake caused infinite trouble.

In making their get away from the state farm in Sumter county, S. C., 14 convicts are implicated in the shooting to death of U. M. Sox, a guard on the farm. Later 11 of the prisoners returned.

LATEST HAPPENINGS

News Events of the Day in the State and Nation.

Vice President Marshall will address the North Carolina Bankers' Association which meets in Rocky Mount June 8.

Lieut. Richard W. Thomas of Raleigh, attached to the U. S. Naval Air Station at Rockaway Point, N. Y., was drowned in Jamaica Bay Monday.

Albemarle witnessed one of the most terrific storms of its history late Wednesday night. No personal injuries have been reported but the property damage was considerable.

With an increase in its population of 129,368 during the last decade, Akron, Ohio, has made the largest gain in number of any city yet reported in the fourteenth census.

Lester Pruett, 14-year-old boy employed by the Shuford Mills near Hickory, was electrocuted when he took hold of a wire fence enclosing the transformer at the mill, which had been charged by the current.

The revolutionary movement in Mexico led by the state of Sonora continues to grow in strength. Two new states, Hidalgo and Tlaxia, supported by their legislatures and state troops joined the secession movement yesterday.

Thousands of homeless New Yorkers are expected to live in tents furnished by the United States Army until the present housing dearth is remedied. From fifteen hundred to two thousand families will make their homes in Pellham Bay Park alone, and many other sections will have their tent colonies by May first.

A mob which grew until it numbered 7,000 made ineffectual attempts Thursday to take a negro from the Marion county jail in Indiana. The negro, William Ray, 19 years old, is the confessed murderer of a 14-year-old white girl. It is feared that other attempts will be made to take the negro and lynch him.

The body of a two-year-old child of Mrs. Ramsey of Belmont, who is believed to have hurled herself in the Catawba river, holding the child in her arms, was taken from the river Wednesday afternoon at Fort Mills, S. C. No trace of the mother's body has been found. A negro fisherman found the infant's body.

A mob estimated to have numbered 1,000 people, on Tuesday surrounded the jail at Mulberry, Kan., seized a negro, identified as having attacked a young white girl, and hanged him to a telephone pole. The girl was found tied to two trees and her throat was slashed. She will probably recover.

The French senate has rendered a verdict of "guilty of commerce and correspondence with the enemy" against Joseph Caillaux, former premier of France and twice minister of finance. This is the first verdict of the sort rendered in any of the allied countries since the war began. It is a case of placing personal ambition above the interests of his country.

Demented because of alleged shortage in her accounts, Mrs. Neva Spencer, postmistress at Lupton, N. C., poisoned her two children, drank a quantity herself and then tried to hurry death by slashing her throat. The youngest child is dead, the mother's death is expected any moment, but the second child will probably recover.

One hundred and seventy-six high school debaters started Thursday night in the halls of the University of North Carolina debating for the State championship. The teams will be debared from the final contest by the process of elimination and a decision will be made tonight. Wilmington high school won the tennis championship.

The overall and gingham movement supported by many prominent men and women continues to gain converts in New York City. Heads of business concerns, officials and actors have announced their intention of backing the campaign. Monday several hundred backers of the movement marched through the theatrical districts singing and urging spectators to join.

Nearly twenty-five thousand dollars worth of material used in the manufacture of whiskey was destroyed in Eastern North Carolina from March 1 to April 19 by Federal prohibition agents. In addition to the property destroyed the value of property seized including automobiles and other vehicles was about twenty-eight thousand dollars. A total of 150 stills were broken up.

Only about thirty working days remain of this session of Congress, if the plan of the Republican leaders for an adjournment in June is followed. Three or four appropriation bills are yet to be considered by both the House and Senate; the House Ways and Means Committee is endeavoring to adjust the pay of returned soldiers; the House Committee on Immigration is considering reconstructing the present immigration law and the Senate has before it the proposal to create a budget system.

A tornado of great strength struck Mississippi, Georgia and Southern Tennessee Tuesday, killing 145 people, injuring many and destroying millions of dollars worth of property. In several instances entire families were killed and whole towns and villages were demolished. The American Red Cross in response to appeals has sent thousands of dollars to the devastated sections. In Meridian, Miss., \$20,000 were raised for the homeless people by subscription in a short time.