

AMERICAN IS FINALLY RELEASED FROM RUSSIA**Corporal Prince, Of Detroit, After 17 Months A Prisoner, Reaches Finland**

Viborg, Finland, Aug. 1.—After 17 months in soviet Russia, where he was twice wounded and captured by the bolsheviks on the Archangel front on March 1, 1919, Corporal Prince, of the 539th United States Infantry, arrived at the Finnish frontier yesterday evening. On board the train with Prince, whose home is in Detroit, came 300 French, Danish and Swedish refugees from Russia who are being repatriated by their respective governments.

Prince was one of four Americans sent out on this refugee train by the bolshevik authorities at Moscow. Among the other Americans who arrived were two correspondents who crossed Russia from Vladivostok and Mrs. Emily Sarman, of New York, a refugee from Samara. Thirty other Americans who have gathered at Moscow from various points in Russia and Siberia are awaiting in the bolshevik capital for permission of the soviet authorities to leave the country, all anxious for the American government to take steps to obtain their release.

In tattered clothes and worn shoes given him by Americans in Moscow; a cripple from his wounds and a broken leg improperly treated, convalescing from a kidney disease and suffering from loss of weight as a result of 14 months of scant diet in Russian hospitals, Corporal Prince has entered for a two weeks stay in the quarantine camp on the Finnish frontier in accordance with the regulations imposed upon all persons leaving Russia. After his stay in quarantine he will report to the American consulate in Helsinki for communication with the American army authorities as to where he is to report for duty.

Seventeen months ago while leading a patrol through frozen north Russia, 250 versts southeast of Archangel, over a snowhoe trail four feet deep in snow, eight Americans were ambushed by the bolsheviks. Prince was hit in the knee and his leg was broken, while another bullet struck him in the side as he was crawling toward the American line. The corporal was captured and placed on a sleigh which started on a 250 verst trip, requiring five days in zero weather.

No American knew of his presence in Russia until more than a year later, when Prince recovered sufficiently to go to the bolshevik foreign office and ask how to get home.

When the Americans in Moscow learned of his presence they cared for him until permission was received for him to take the refugee train to the border.

From Kotlas, where Prince first received medical attention, he was removed by hospital train to Kostroma, in middle Russia, where he underwent seven months of intense suffering and three operations necessitated by the attempts of the Russian surgeons to treat his broken leg, the tendons of which had become taut as a result of improper attention on the long journey from the front. There he remained for a month when he was transferred to Moscow, 120 miles to the north.

At Moscow, Prince says he experienced the worst sufferings of his entire stay in Russia. The hospital was heated only two hours daily in the November weather; there were untrained nurses and only a few doctors in the hospital and also a shortage of medicine. The food conditions were bad. Through the friendship of an English Jew bolshevik soldier who had been wounded while fighting on the southern front, Prince learned of an international hospital maintained by Hungarians in Moscow, where conditions were reported to be better.

Permission was obtained for his transfer to this hospital, but in three weeks the hospital authorities had not been able to furnish transportation for him across the city of Moscow. Finally the Englishman, whose wounds did not prevent him from walking, went to the hospital officials and told them that he had a revolver and five bullets in it, and that he would kill four Russians and then himself unless conveyance was obtained for himself and Prince. The transportation was secured. Prince went to the hospital from which he was released May 22. Then he was taken to a home formerly maintained by the British in Moscow, and under the better treatment and food he had improved so much in four months that he was discharged and sent to a concentration camp for Austrian prisoners arriving from Siberia for repatriation.

CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT IS ARRANGED IN EIGHTH DISTRICT**Congressman Doughton and Dr. Campbell Will Canvass District**

Albemarle, Aug. 5.—The eighth district will be the scene of a joint canvass between the candidates for Congress this fall, the joint discussion to begin about September 20. This information comes from Dr. J. I. Campbell, of Norwood, the Republican candidate who is contesting with R. A. Doughton, the Democratic incumbent, who has represented the eighth district for the past 10 years.

The joint canvass was mutually agreed upon by the two candidates and was not the result of one candidate challenging the other. Dr. Campbell has just returned from a speaking tour of Alleghany county, the home county of Mr. Doughton, and the arrangements for the joint debates were made while Dr. Campbell was at Sparta.

The arrangements call for an average of three debates in each of the counties of the district and the oratory will likely be turned loose first in some of the mountain counties. Dr. Campbell is regarded as one of the strongest campaigners and best speakers among the Republican ranks in the eighth district, while Mr. Doughton is considered as an old warhorse when it comes to a joint debate, consequently the voters of this district will no doubt be offered some lively times during the fall months.

SUFFRAGISTS FLOCK TO TENNESSEE FOR BATTLE**There Are Also Many "Antis" At Nashville For Opening Of Legislature Monday**

Nashville, Aug. 7.—Governor Roberts, of Tennessee, this afternoon issued a call for a special session of the legislature to convene at noon, Monday August 9. Of the 19 subjects mentioned for action at the session, first was ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, the second would fix the legal status of women, the third prescribes qualification of women for voting, including imposition of poll tax and time of registration.

In anticipation of the fight before the special session Monday suffragists and anti-suffragists, not only from the other cities of Tennessee, but from the other states of the union, are arriving on each train reaching here. The hotels already are crowded with them. The advance guard has been here for several days, the flood began today. The suffragists are considerably in the majority.

Many members of the legislature will likely be unable to reach here in time for the first session, because of the distance they live from the capital. The news of the special call by Governor Roberts cannot reach some of them until Monday morning.

Speaker Todd, of the senate, has promised, according to the suffragists, to introduce the ratification bill in the upper house, while Speaker Walker, of the lower house, has made a similar promise with regard to introducing it in his body. The floor leaders in the senate for suffrage will be Senators Albert E. Hill, Democrat, and Senator John C. Houk, Republican. In the house the suffragists have asked T. K. Riddick, of Memphis, to lead their battle.

Both sides appear very confident of the result.

The anti-suffragists are quite as active as the suffragists. They are not visiting the solons individually, but are conducting their campaign principally by literature.

Baby Involves Mother By Voluntary Remark

Danville, Va., Aug. 4.—Myrtle Anderson, four year old daughter of James Anderson, who is charged with murdering his brother, William Anderson, may be a witness at the trial. She has quite innocently involved her mother, over whom the murder took place, by a voluntary statement made at the jail. She was taken there to see her father and, it is stated by City Jailer John R. Tucker told him that after William Anderson had been shot, his revolver dropped to the floor and that a few moments later her mother picked up the weapon and threw it under the bed. The revolver said to have been held by William Anderson was found two days later underneath the house. Mrs. Anderson has professed ignorance as to how the revolver came to be found there.

Commonwealth's Attorney J. W. Carter considers the evidence of the pretty little child important but it remains to be seen whether or not the court will admit so young a witness. He states that this depends on whether or not the child can differentiate between telling the truth and something which it not true.

Friendly Play Ends in Tragedy

Ed. Payne is in the hospital in this city with a knife wound in his left lung just above the heart as the result of carrying a play too far with another mill operative in this city. From the best information we can get Payne engaged in a play with a young boy, Frank Greenwood, aged about 15 years, during the noon hour at the Mayo Mills where both are employed. Those who seem to know all about the affair think that Payne was largely responsible for the unfortunate affair without intending to do the Greenwood boy any harm. There is no evidence that there was malice or anger on the part of Payne. The opinion seems to be that he was too much for the boy, who tried to get him to stop the game whatever one cares to call it—they seem to have been wrestling with each other, against the will and wishes of the Greenwood boy, who repeatedly tried to get the sport stopped by asking Payne to let him alone. Finally the Greenwood boy got mad and took out his knife and told Payne that he would use it if he did not leave him alone. But Payne again began the tussle and threw the boy down. It was then that he received a thrust in the left breast with the knife and a slash across the throat that only marked the skin enough to draw blood. Those who were present interfered and brought the wounded man to a doctor's office for treatment. He was found to be breathing out through the wound. He was then sent to the hospital for treatment where the wound was dressed.

Unless complications develop Payne should get well, at least he has a chance to get well.

Those who discuss the affair are not disposed to attach any special blame on Payne for his part in the affair, for there is no reason for thinking that he was any further to blame than that he carried the sport too far when he allowed himself to annoy the boy until he became mad. While no one tries to justify the boy for using the knife, the opinion is that he had great provocation and will be dealt with lightly in the courts.

Payne was counted a good worker and a valuable man in the mills, while the Greenwood boy has not been working very long, but was known as a quiet peacable fellow.

Body Of William Britt Is Brought Home For Burial

Asheville, Aug. 4.—The body of William Britt, son of former Congressman J. J. Britt, who represented this district in Congress for two terms, arrived here today from Coblenz, Germany, where it has been interred since the soldier died over a year ago. Full military honors, accorded by the local American legion posts and scores of veterans were given the body at the services held in the First Baptist church and at the grave at Riverside cemetery.

NEW METHOD OF CURING TOBACCO IS TRIED OUT**J. H. Mahler Is Experimenting With Device That May Be Worth While**

Reidsville, Aug. 6.—J. H. Mahler, manager of the leaf department of the American Tobacco company, is experimenting with a new process of curing tobacco which gives promise of saving considerable time over the present tedious and slow method of curing the weed.

A small experimental barn has been erected near the company's storage sheds north of town near the R. H. Wray place. This barn is substantially constructed and divided into two small rooms, almost airtight. The plant is equipped with a steam boiler and an engine to drive a fan. The barn is heated by steam pipes and the temperature is easily raised to any degree necessary to cure the leaf.

But the theory of saving time rests mainly on the yellowing of the leaf before applying the curing heat. Live steam is turned into the room hung with tobacco leaves in the belief that alternate steaming and drying out with a fan will greatly hasten the process of "yellowing." After this only a few hours are required to properly cure the leaf which is quickly put into soft order by turning on live steam and can be replaced with another curing—with little loss of time.

The idea is to build large barns with several compartments or rooms in order that tobacco curing can be carried on continuously with the use of the same boiler and engine—requiring only one plant to one or a number of farms.

The experiment will be watched with much interest by many of our leading tobacco farmers.

It is hoped by the promoters that the new process will cut the time of curing tobacco down to one-half or one-third. Also that perhaps some improvement of the color can be obtained by the new process of "yellowing" the green leaf.

Life On The Farm

The article of last week by Prof. Epps about play grounds in the city reminds us that play grounds in the country are also needed. One hears from every section the need of people on the farms and the disposition on the part of young people to leave the farm and come to town. It is a fact beyond question that most young men on the farms in this section would get away and come to town if they could. It is known to be a live question among those who think, how to change this disposition to move to the city.

The solution to the problem is to make farm life attractive. And this is the only solution. City life is more attractive today than country life, hence the young folks want to come to town. There should be a community effort everywhere to see that the young people have a good time, for every young man and woman has a right to have a good time, whether you think so or not. And most of them are going to have a good time. If they fail on the farm and in the rural neighborhood they simply pull up stakes and move to the city. A community of thinking people should wake up to this need and make a concerted effort to make country life attractive.

Every boy on the farm is entitled to have a good gun and a dog, and then to be taught how to use the gun and the dog. He should have instruction as to how to protect the game and the birds so that he may have some sport that is worth while. When ye editor was a boy he knew every swimming hole on the Yadkin river for miles about old Rockford and many were the happy hours that were spent on the river with a gang of boys in swimming, or with the girls of the neighborhood boat riding.

Every neighborhood should provide a swimming pool for the boys to use. Along the streams this is provided by nature, but the boy is not living who does not like the water in the summer time, and unless there is a stream near his home then an artificial pool should be provided.

The girls should be given the opportunity to have a flower garden. They may need some help and instructions, but they should have the garden. And the boys and the girls need some money. Plenty of well-to-do people in the country make a great mistake by not giving their children spending money. In these times every young fellow needs money when he goes out among the young folks. The girls need money to buy toilet articles, and they should be allowed to buy these things that are the style of the day, and they should not be expected to beg for the money and explain why they want them, and then take a scolding because they desire to be like other people. The girl who is embarrassed by the home life she is forced to live will one day be found making plans to get to the city where she can do as other young people. If you want the young folks to be contented on the farm you must wake up to the fact that this is the year 1920 and that the customs have changed rapidly in the past twenty years. To meet the needs of these changed conditions so as to keep the young folks at home is the important question.

There are hundreds of farmers who have saved and put their savings into land and old age finds them with a big farm and all their children gone to town and no one to cultivate the farm. All this could be changed if the young folks could in some way be made to enjoy farm life and be content to stay there rather than move away to the city.

A BIT OF ADVICE**First—Don't Delay, Second—Don't Experiment**

If you suffer from backache; headaches or dizzy spells; if you rest poorly and are languid in the morning; if the kidney secretions are irregular and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. In such cases the kidneys often need help.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially prepared for kidney trouble. They are recommended by thousands. Can Mount Airy residents desire more convincing proof of their effectiveness than the statement of a Mount Airy citizen who has used them and willingly testifies to their worth?

Hugh Tilley, farmer, 203 Orchard St., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills some time ago and found them to be just as represented. I had a great deal of trouble with my back and kidneys, but Doan's always brought me great relief. I recommend Doan's at every opportunity."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Tilley had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

DANIELS THINKS WEST IS GOING DEMOCRATIC**He Is Back In Washington After Long Journey; Talks Interestingly Of Alaska**

Washington, Aug. 3.—After attendance upon the Democratic convention, a tour of Pacific coast states, a jaunt through Yellowstone park and a trip of inspection of the oil field and mineral resources of Alaska, Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels returned to his desk here today. The Tar Heel secretary met newspaper men this afternoon and talked enthusiastically of Alaska crops, Democratic prospects, the glories of Yellowstone and other random topics.

"Go to Alaska, young man," is the way Secretary Daniels is paraphrasing the advice of the late Horace Greely. If a youngster is seeking adventure, health and fortune the Secretary is a booster of Alaska as the land of opportunity.

Turning to politics, Mr. Daniels told his newspaper men auditors that most of the young men of the west are going to vote Democratic tickets this fall.

"How about the older men?" breezily inquired a correspondent who has Republican leanings.

Secretary Daniels stared at the sharp inquisitor for a moment and then explained that while old men cannot be expected to change the voting habits of a lifetime, it is significant the way the young fellows are lining up for Cox and Roosevelt.

"Everywhere I went in the west young men told me they would vote for Cox and Roosevelt," said the secretary. "I was much impressed with the sentiment among the young men. It was spontaneous. Everything likes a war governor and Governor Cox fills the bill because he made a great record during the trying war days. Mr. Roosevelt's work in the navy department is also greatly appreciated out in the west where I have been."

Secretary Daniels submitted that while older men are less likely to switch tickets in this or any other election, he did not expect the Democratic party to suffer out of proportion in votes of men who have been in a number of campaigns.

"From what I heard from young men," said the secretary, "I am convinced Roosevelt and Cox will make a strong appeal through the west. I found this sentiment among women also and among veterans of the world war particularly."

Secretary Daniels said he was enthused over the future Alaska and was particularly impressed with the crops he saw. That Alaska crops soon will be shipped to the United States in great quantities was predicted by the secretary.

"The crop season is short," added Mr. Daniels, "and one must plant in June and harvest in September, but the sun shines for 18 hours daily and things grow amazingly."

"The government experiment station is a wonder and in charge of the most remarkable fellows I ever met."

Miss Irma King Weds

The Huntington Herald-Dispatch of Monday, July 26, 1920, says:

"Local society is keenly interested in the news of the wedding of Mr. W. M. Geiger, of Ashland, Ky., and Miss Irma King, of Winfield, W. Va., the marriage having been performed Sunday in Charleston, at the First Presbyterian church by Dr. Thomas, the pastor. The groom, better known as Pete Geiger, is the brother of Mrs. E. S. Aleshire, of Fifth avenue and is quite prominent and popular in Huntington circles. He comes of one of Ashland's best known and oldest families. The bride is a very attractive and lovely girl. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger are making a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Aleshire."

Mrs. Geiger is pleasantly remembered here as Miss Irma King, having visited Mrs. J. A. Jackson four summers ago. Mrs. Geiger is a talented singer and musician and has studied under private masters for several years with the view to using her talent professionally.

It is sincerely hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Geiger will visit our hospitable town in the near future.

Chamberlain's Tablets Are Just What Need.

When bilious
When constipated
When you have no appetite
When your digestion is impaired
When your liver is torpid
When you feel dull and stupid after eating
When you have headache
They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach, regulate your bowels and make you feel "fine as a fiddle." They are easy to take and agreeable in effect.

DREDGING EAST RIVER IS A DANGEROUS TASK**Workmen Face Danger of Either Being Drowned Or Killed By Dynamite**

New York, Aug. 7.—Death by drowning or dynamite—these are chief among the dangers facing the men who are dredging the East River to Long Island sound that New York may have another deep-sea passage to the Atlantic.

How this undertaking, which will require 15 to 20 years and an expenditure of \$55,000,000 to \$75,000,000 is being carried on was told here today by officials of the dredging company, which is doing the work.

"Most of the work must be done during the slack water period at the change of tides and, as there is generally from 500 to 1,000 pounds of dynamite aboard each drill boat the danger of being rammed by passing craft and sent to the bottom is complicated with the possibility of being blown into the air," one official said.

"In Hell Gate we are demolishing Frying Pan reef, which is 480 feet by 360 feet. From eight to ten months will be required to complete this task. A drill boat is being warped across it in parallel paths 30 feet apart, drilling holes into which from 100 to 150 pound of dynamite is packed and exploded. A dipper dredge, following the drill boat, loads the blasted rock into scows for dumping into holes 75 feet deep or more in the river. This leveling of the river bottom removes the source of eddies, smoothing the current."

"Pot Rock, another reef in Hell Gate, will be destroyed next. Because of treacherous currents for which it is responsible, Pot Rock is known as the wickedest spot in American waters."

"The longest slack water period registered in Hell Gate during the last 40 years was 23 minutes. It is within that slack period that drilling points must be located, charges planted and fired and the position of the plant changed. Divers on this work are generally unable to spend more than 15 minutes under water at a time, so that they work but half an hour in a 24 hour day."

"As a precaution against being rammed by passing craft the Navy Department and Customs House officials have warned operators and owners of vessels to keep a safe distance from dredging plants. For non-compliance with this warning 85 captains were arraigned recently within a period of 10 days. Many were suspended for from 10 days to six months."

"When the collision signal is sounded on one of the dredging vessels, each of the dynamite crew, wearing life belts, grabs a box of the explosive and stands by to jump overboard."

"The project of dredging the East river to the sound was first undertaken 40 years ago to provide New York harbor with an entrance which would not require continuous dredging like Ambrose Channel, where five government dredges are constantly removing the infiltrating sands. Flood rock, in Hell Gate, was then removed and some lesser work accomplished before the appropriation was exhausted."

When Flood Rock was blasted a charge of 100,000 pounds of dynamite was fired, the official said. Launches on the river a mile away were lifted three feet out of the water, but no damage resulted.

Governor Bickett's Pardon Does Not Interest Military

Washington, Aug. 4.—Allis Taylor, a 17 year old North Carolina boy, sentenced to a year in prison to whom Governor Bickett extended a pardon last week, on condition that he enlist in the army or navy, will not be allowed to take advantage of his opportunity, according to a statement given out by Adjutant General Harris, who heads the army's recruiting division.

"Neither the army nor the navy is permitted to accept any man for enlistment who has 'done time,' said General Harris. "Our army is not a refuge for convicts, and the ranks in our new regular establishments are filled for the most part with students attending the trade and vocational schools. These young men are representative Americans of the best type. Allis Taylor is not wanted in the ranks."

Taylor was convicted of bootlegging, and Governor Bickett granted him the pardon after he had presented a petition saying that if released he would get away from his old associates by taking up military service.

The Chestnut Blight Has Invaded North Carolina

Asheville, Aug. 7.—A special agent of the forestry department now in this state conducting an investigation has officially reported to the department that the dreaded chestnut blight has invaded the state. Unmistakable signs of the blight have been found by him in Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Wilkes and Ashe counties in the western section of the state, and bordering on Tennessee and Virginia.

The government officials state that the blight has come across the Virginia border, where it has worked serious harm on thousands of dollars worth of trees in the mountain section of that state. No certain cure for the evil has as yet been found, which makes the situation even more serious. In this state many of the largest tannery plants owe their very existence to the chestnut bark, while a few get bark that is shipped in.