

DOINGS IN THE TAR HEEL STATE

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Greensboro.—Three negro children were burned to death in their home during a brief absence of their mother, Bessie Dunbar.

Ahoskie.—May Day will be celebrated by the Ahoskie High School in the form of an outdoor pageant which will be presented under the direction of Miss Grace Oliver, head of the department of public school music.

Fayetteville.—An all-day celebration of the Fourth of July will be held here on the nation's birthday, according to plans being worked out by officials of the Cape Fear Association, Fort Bragg.

Winston-Salem.—Fred J. Woodworth, aged 46 and unmarried, died at a local hospital from injuries sustained March 24th last when he jumped from a southbound train near Bald Mountain, Davidson county.

Asheville.—The annual meeting of the American Business Clubs of the United States will be held in Asheville June 17, 18, and 19. Delegates are expected from all parts of the United States. Local committees have been appointed to have charge of the entertainment.

Henderson.—Henderson at this time enjoys a distinction not held by any other town or community in the State in that it has three units of the North Carolina National Guard located here. Two of these have only recently been formed, bringing the total strength to eleven officers and approximately 100 enlisted men in the three units.

Kinston.—Miss Mary Alice Smith, little brunette of Ayden, was awarded honors at the Sectional Exposition here as Eastern Carolina's most beautiful girl. She won over 20-odd competitors. Miss Elizabeth White, of Greenville, was second, and Miss Allen Jones, of Snow Hill, third. Miss Edna Spencer, a blonde, won over other contestants in a local competition.

Gastonia.—E. Levin, a shoe merchant, was held in \$500 bond in municipal court here charged with arson in connection with the burning of his store six weeks ago.

Wilson.—Mrs. J. C. Pitt, while attending devotional service in the graded school building at Sharpsburg near the Nash county line, suffered an attack of the heart while kneeling at prayer and died almost instantly.

Wilmington.—There is an unusual scarcity of edible fish in Wilmington and at all points along the Atlantic Coast as far south as Florida, due to the fact that cannibal fish are feeding upon the edible fish to such an extent that there are practically none to be caught by the fishermen, according to D. J. Ferguson, one of the city's most experienced fish dealers.

Asheville.—Joe Rice, a special deputy sheriff, was held in \$10,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter as a result of the death at Woodfin, N. C., of Garfield Haney, age 35 years, a bystander, who was shot when the deputy attempted to arrest a man.

Gastonia.—Graham Hawkins, 9 year old, of Cramerton, was drowned in a creek near his home. He and two other boys had constructed a dam in the creek and were in swimming. He got beyond his depth and sank in six feet of water before aid could reach him.

New Bern.—Charged with setting fire to her husband's clothing, Donia Pollock, negro, and Will Henderson, negro, are in jail here. Sam Pollock, the victim, is in St. Luke's hospital with his sight entirely destroyed, and his body horribly burned. He has no chance for recovery, a hospital report says.

Fayetteville.—A temporary restraining order signed by Judge Henry A. Grady of Clinton, enjoining the commissioners of Cumberland county from selling \$300,000 of courthouse bonds was filed here by Oates and Herring, and Shaw and Shaw, attorneys for S. H. McPherson, a taxpayer of this county.

Clarkton.—S. G. Wooten, prominent Clarkton citizen, was badly burned and is in a serious condition as a result of an explosion of a carbide lighting plant tank while he was assisting a church sexton, Charlie Brown, negro, and his small son in making some adjustments to the plant. The aged negro and his step son were both badly scorched.

Henderson.—Post office receipts at the Henderson office for the first quarter of 1924, ending March 31, last, show an increase over the same period of 1923 of \$154.74, as shown by comparison with the totals announced by the post office last year. Receipts for the first quarter of 1924 were \$8,612.78 for the first quarter of 1923.

Reidsville.—John Hickman, 70 years of age, committed suicide at his home near Ayersville, 28 miles west of Reidsville. Hickman rigged up a forked stick to which with a string he tied his shotgun and sprung the trigger, the contents of the shell going through his heart.

Oxford.—Twelve cases of small-pox developed at the Colored Orphanage Asylum about two miles from Oxford. The disease is believed to have been brought into the institution by a child who came to the orphanage from Charlotte recently, who was just getting over an attack of smallpox.

San Jose Cemetery Wrecked by Recent Earthquake



This is the first photograph received from San Jose, Costa Rica, since the disastrous earthquake. It shows men at work in the Heredia cemetery, where many of the burial vaults were reduced to ruins and numberless bodies were unearthed by the temblors.

New Antiseptic to Protect Surgeons

Doctor Who Faced Death Has Remarkable Recovery.

Baltimore, Md.—Septic poisoning, long considered the most terrible personal enemy physicians encounter, is being successfully combated by a new antiseptic developed at Johns Hopkins hospital here.

Although the experiments at the Brady Urological Institute have covered a period of five years and have been successful in many instances in the last year, the new treatment has become known to the public only through the remarkable recovery of Dr. Carl V. Vischer of Philadelphia.

Dr. Vischer, a surgeon at the Hahnemann hospital, suffered a needle prick while performing an operation at the hospital last summer. He contracted septic poisoning, and though his most skilled associates undertook the treatment of his case, it was believed he had a very small chance of surviving. In the months that followed, he fought a steadily losing battle with death. The tip of the finger was sacrificed, but the deadly poison continued to creep through his veins, scarring his hand with deep marks.

Doctors Still Experimenting.

As a last resort, his physicians, Dr. Edmund B. Piper and Dr. John Dean Elliott, used merurochrome in a solution of sufficient strength to act on the staphylococci germs which caused the infection. Now, entirely recovered, Dr. Vischer has returned to his home with only scars to show for his desperate fight against death.

For the development of merurochrome and its use in fighting blood poisoning, medical science is indebted to four Baltimore physicians, Dr. Hugh H. Young, director of the Brady Urological Institute; Dr. Edwin C. White, Dr. J. C. Hill and Dr. John A. C. Colston.

All are reluctant to discuss the drug and its use, although papers on the subject have been prepared and presented to several medical societies. Dr. Young admitted, however, that he had been in close touch with Dr. Vischer's case and was familiar with all its aspects.

He had hesitated to make the discovery known while it yet was in an experimental stage, he said. The fact that it is not invariably successful also has deterred him from announcing it, he said, for fear it might be thought untrue claims were being made for it. In the year it has been used at the Johns Hopkins hospital, however, he said, it has been successful in many cases, often when the patient was desperately ill and literally beyond hope of recovery. In these latter cases, Doctor Young said, the cures had been complete.

New Method of Treatment.

"We now are using merurochrome in many cases of blood poisoning due to staphylococci and other bacteria," Doctor Young said. "We also are ex-

perimenting with other 'antiseptic dyes,' which are being used in other cases of blood poisoning."

Merurochrome, it is said, long has been used as an antiseptic for external application, but its injection into a vein is new. It is not a serum, however, but comes under the head of chemo-therapy.

Perhaps more than any other medical discovery, it is of value to physicians themselves, for they, more than any other class of persons, always have been sufferers from the ravages of this disease. It very often is caused by infection resulting from a tiny prick with a surgical instrument when performing an operation, as in the case of Doctor Vischer. Once septic poisoning sets in, the patient's chance for recovery formerly was very small—a chance which has been multiplied many times by the new use of merurochrome.

Doctor Vischer's illness attracted widespread attention in the medical fraternity. His father, Dr. C. V. Vischer, died 17 years ago from the same disease.

Waterworks Is Given to Village by Woman

Bennington, Vt.—The voters of the Village of North Bennington at their annual corporation meeting recently accepted from Mrs. Laura H. Jennings of New York the water system recently completed, her testimonial to

YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL PROVES FAILURE IN CITY OF NEWARK

Pupils Need Rest to Assimilate Education.

New York.—Schools must close for the summer vacation if the children are both to get and assimilate their education, Dr. David B. Corson, superintendent of schools in Newark, reported in a survey of all-year instruction. Several of the schools in Newark tried the twelve-months' system, the experiment proving a failure.

The all-year pupils were expected to complete the public school work in six years. Instead, it was found they were graduated at an average age of fourteen seven-tenths years. The small difference was more than offset in the superior physical and mental state of the latter group, Doctor Corson asserted.

Particularly noticeable is the defect in the all-year school when the boys and girls are ready for high school work, the superintendent said. A large proportion of them, through being "forced," have been "left back" and retarded in other ways during the primary grades work. On reaching high school their deficiencies become more obvious, and there is a large per-

ST BERNARD DOG IS PUT TO DEATH IN AN ELECTRIC CHAIR

One Shock Ends Life of Homeless St. Bernard.

Lynn, Mass.—Nero, a St. Bernard dog, homeless and sick, paid the death penalty in the electric cage at the Animal Rescue Home on Neptune street. Nero was executed because he had no guardian and, running at large, had become a menace to the public.

The dog was led to the execution chamber after the hair around the neck had been cut close and a steel collar connected with electric wires put around his body. His feet were doused in water and he stood on a steel plate, making a circuit for 5,500 volts of electricity.

That death was instantaneous was proved when the cage was opened twelve seconds after the current had been turned off. The dog was found

lifeless on the bottom of the cage, his eyes open.

Experts who saw the execution said that a similar machine, but larger and with a heavier voltage, could be successfully operated in slaughter houses and undoubtedly would be tried in the near future.

The execution cage is the invention of Huntington Smith of Boston and Prof. William L. Pusfer, formerly of the department of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

U. S. Bureau Organized in Three Major Groups

Washington.—The work of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, is now organized in three major groups dealing with the economics of production, marketing and general agricul-

her husband, Frederick B. Jennings, who died in 1920.

The property conveyed cost about \$170,000. The deed of gift provides that \$40,000 of income from rentals may be expended in the construction of a sewer system. Once the system has been built the net income from water rentals is to be expended for the benefit of the inhabitants of the village.

DEFENDS ILLICIT LIQUOR



Dr. T. H. Price, a prominent District of Columbia chemist, who has made an extensive study of illicit liquor, has issued a statement that 99 per cent of the bootleg whisky which he has analyzed is not poisonous.

tage of "mortality," or dropping from classes, among them.

One argument that favored the all-year school was a greater economy to the school board and city. Doctor Corson strongly denied that any such saving accrued. Had it been possible to graduate the pupils in the six years, as was contemplated, this saving would have been met. In view of the failure to accomplish this, the expenses proved as great as, if not greater than, the vacation school system.

Doctor Corson's report was originally read before the meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education association. His experience tended to end the putting forth of suggestions to apply modern efficiency methods to primary children, or to force education by hothouse methods.

In the all-year school there are five reorganizations of classes in the course of each twelve-month period. These cause considerable confusion in the matter of examinations, acquiring of new teachers and turning to a new subject, to be taught in a slightly different method.

tural matters that concern both production and marketing, including agricultural finance, land economics, agricultural cooperation, and farm population and rural life.

The organization comprises a Washington office with 300 employees and a field organization including 148 branch offices in 70 cities and employing 930 persons. The bureau has contracts through its own staff with every important agricultural industry.

The leased telegraph wire system of the bureau, covering more than 7,000 miles, formerly used for market news only, has also been made available for the dissemination of crop and live stock estimate information. A system of radio broadcasting provides communication with all the important agricultural sections of the country.

Sheriff Doesn't Fear Mob

Lufkin, Tex.—"I don't want any rangers here," declared Sheriff Watts in discussing his successful defense of the county jail against a mob. "When I can't handle my job, I'll quit and let some one else take my place."

ROAD BUILDING

HIGHWAY SIDEWALKS PREVENT ACCIDENTS

The increase in automobile traffic of late years has brought among others one very serious problem, the protection of pedestrians who have to travel along the public highways.

Recent figures compiled by a large life insurance company, covering casualties on highways of a certain state for the heaviest traffic season, showed that out of 427 deaths in automobile accidents, 47 per cent of them were of persons who were walking along public highways and were struck by motorists.

As a result of the alarming increase in accidents of this type, authorities have instituted campaigns of various kinds to reduce casualties, they have broadened rules which pedestrians should follow when forced to travel along the highways. People afoot have been warned to carry lanterns after dark and to walk on the left side of the road so that they will see oncoming vehicles in time to get out of the way.

But all these precautions cannot eliminate these accidents altogether; they can only reduce the number.

Realizing this, state, county and city authorities in various parts of the



Sidewalks Safeguard Pedestrians.

country are now building concrete sidewalks along the highways in the more heavily traveled regions to safeguard pedestrians. And this plan as shown in the illustration is really the only one which can prevent accidents to pedestrians along the highways.

"Widen, Repair," 1924's Sign for Road Builders

Highway builders of America have agreed on two vital planks in the 1924 road improvement platform.

The first will safeguard the annual investment of more than \$1,000,000,000 for highway construction and extension by the establishment of definite and systematic maintenance and repair.

The second will make this huge investment pay record dividends by raising degree of improvement justified by its traffic.

In some cases this will mean doubling the width of existing arteries; in others the straightening of all dangerous curves and the construction of subways, overhead bridges and traffic "gyrations" to improve traffic conditions and eliminate danger.

Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States bureau of public roads, first emphasized both of these needs in outlining his basic principles of highway management and financing during the coming year. He urged all states, where the first or "backbone" system of pavements is nearly complete, to concentrate now on building the big channels up to their proper earning capacity, and to set aside a certain part of all road revenue for the annual repair and maintenance of its built roads.

Improved Highways Will Help Roadside Markets

The rapid spread of a good idea is noted in the marvelous growth of the roadside market plan in the United States. It is stated by a bureau which has studied the situation that fully 500,000 wayside farm markets will be in successful operation during the summer of 1924 in this country. With the coming of the auto into common usefulness; with the opening of good roads leading from the city and town back to the farm, and with the exposure of the extortion prevailing on the way between the producer and the consumer, a lot of consumers and producers have reached the sensible conclusion that they had better get together for their own mutual well-being and do their commodity dickering direct.

Assist Better Highways

The President of the United States is so much interested in good roads that he has appeared in a movie film which is good road propaganda, sponsored by Henry Ford. The hero of the little two-reeler is a country boy, who is presented by the President with a scholarship for a prize essay. Later the boy becomes a civil engineer, devoting his life to the building of better roads in order to make his section of the country a better place in which

CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Leaflets on Stalks

The box-elder, or ash-leaved maple, is to be distinguished by its ash-like leaves of three to five leaflets on a single stalk, coarsely toothed and usually deep green, says the American Tree association of Washington, D. C. The bark on the trunk resembles that of the ash, and is light brownish gray, with narrow, shallow furrows. The young twigs are a light olive green.—Nature Magazine.

Insist on TAN-LAC VEGETABLE PILLS For Constipation

EIGHTY-FOUR--- STILL RUNS FARM

Widow of Veteran, War of 1812, Says That She Has Taken Black-Draught for Twenty Years.

Americus, Ga.—Mrs. Cornelia H. Clopton, who lives near here, is 84 years old, but keeps house for herself and has active charge of the management of her farm. She is the widow of Dr. Thomas Clopton, who fought with the Virginia militia in the War of 1812, and she draws a pension from the government for that reason.

Mrs. Clopton, according to her statement, has had a long experience with Black-Draught. "I have been taking Black-Draught constantly for the last two years," says Mrs. Clopton, "and I find that it is the best relief for constipation that I can use."

"For over twenty years I have known about this splendid medicine. A neighbor of mine recommended it to me that long ago and I have taken it when I needed anything of the kind ever since."

"For the last two or three years I have been troubled frequently with constipation and . . . complaints and, when these troubles come on, I take Black-Draught. I keep a box of Black-Draught always in the house. We are never without it."

Millions use Black-Draught. If your supply is running low, get more from your druggist today.

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT LIVER MEDICINE

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

harlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

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FOR 30 years physicians have prescribed Gude's Pepto-Mangan because it contains a form of iron which is readily absorbed, does not upset the stomach or affect the teeth, and is a splendid tonic and blood enricher. At your druggist's, in both liquid and tablet.

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