



Bobbed Hair

The Year's Most Dazzling Mystery Romance

20 Popular Authors

First Installment of this Great Serial Story Will Appear in Tribune Tuesday

THE COLORADO CASE.

Statesville Daily.

The jury failed to agree in the case of Dr. Blazer, of Colorado, on trial for the murder of his 34-year-old niece daughter, but the case was dismissed and the defendant freed on a writ of habeas corpus. The latter was moved to ask for dismissal, he said, on the ground that he regarded it improbable that any jury could be obtained that would agree on a verdict in fairness to both the defendant and the State. The attorney had conducted a vigorous prosecution for first degree murder.

The case was an unusual one, although not without precedent. The daughter was born deformed, physically and mentally. The father, a country physician, had taken care of her pitiable condition and as years passed, the mother being dead, it is said that he was the only one who understood the child-woman sufficiently to care for her. He was advancing in years and suffered from high blood pressure. The theory is that he was disturbed about the possibility of the "human husk," as the wreck was called, being left without care after his death. He ended her existence by chloroform. An act of mercy, of course, but an act without legal or moral authority to perform. When legal action was taken against him insanity was offered as a defense, and the old man went on the stand and testified that he had no recollection of administering the chloroform, that he must have been out of his mind. That is to say, he performed what he believed to be an act of kindness, of mercy, to a wretched being to whom life brought no joy and who might be left at his death to a more wretched existence. But as is usual in all cases of that sort, he lacked the courage to stand up and try to justify his act on that ground, for he had no legal excuse. Therefore insanity, the usual refuge, was pleaded. One expert said he was insane, another said he was not. The jury probably had no idea of convicting him of first degree murder; it is improbable that he would have been punished severely if he had been convicted.

It will be agreed that human beings who are physical and mental wrecks are better off dead; that death comes as a blessed relief to them and to those responsible for their care. But the privilege and the authority to decide when life and death is not given to the individual for obvious reasons. The State takes that authority only for crime. Possibly it would be an act of humanity if a board of medical men were authorized to pass on the hopeless and helpless cases such as described and relieve them of existence which can mean nothing to them. But who would want to make the offering for the sacrifice? Who, for instance, would ask that his own be put to death, even if it was as hopeless as the Colorado case? It would be better for all concerned, but we haven't got that far yet. The main difficulty is the possibility of abuse of the improper exercise of the authority.

ties or be eliminated. But is wanted is a law that will secure the unchallenged expression of the popular will. Let the past go.

DRUNK WITH POWER.

Asheville Citizen.

Pullman fares between points in North Carolina were increased 50 per cent, a few days ago. The traveler purchasing a berth to Raleigh paid \$3.75 yesterday whereas the day before the charges would have been \$2.50.

The raise in rate was not made by the Pullman Company; it was not directed by the railway companies in whose pockets it goes; it was not ordered by the North Carolina Corporation Commission which is empowered to regulate transportation charges on travel wholly within this State.

It was decreed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body created by Congress to regulate transportation flowing from one State to another. This commission's authority, that of Congress to create it, rests on the provision in Article I, Section 8 of the National Constitution that Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

The right to regulate commerce "among the several States" is the right to regulate rates not between one State and another in this instance, but rates applying solely within one State. It is made to justify the calm ignoring and nullifying of

the act of North Carolina Legislature making such an increased Pullman rate unlawful. It says in effect to the North Carolina Legislature—to the people whose agent that Legislature is—that it has no authority to regulate commerce wholly within North Carolina. It calmly orders the State and do its bidding.

The explanation which is made, in a casual and detached way, to North Carolina is that as a war measure an increase of 50 per cent, on existing Pullman fares was decreed, this to go to the railway companies, and that the Commission has continued it in interstate business. The North Carolina Legislature, however, when the war was over discontinued it so far as travel wholly within this State was concerned.

The interstate body thereupon decided that travelers in North Carolina should not have this "advantage" and so it abolishes this 50 per cent surcharge. It has been taking over more and more authority, stepping evermore beyond its rights, seeking to make State freight rates suit its interstate rates. It now touches what seems the climax.

But it may not be the climax. If the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to fix rates between Asheville and Salisbury it has power to regulate taxicab fares to the Asheville passenger station. It is the duty of the State Commission to fight this application of the surcharge through the Supreme Court if necessary.

Corn Cracker Accused of Peddling Corn Liquor.

Corn Cracker in Charlotte Observer.

When I was examined by the wonderful Charlotte surgeon, he advised me to drink sulphur water from the celebrated Cleveland Spring, near Shelby, N. C. I am very fond of sulphur water; but was not aware of its volatile nature. Securing a five-gallon jug, I hid me to this famous resort and hostelry. With the hang-dog expression of a man invading the privacy of a hen roost or entering the precincts of a bootlegger's joint I told the urban proprietor I was an invalid and had been told to drink some of that famous water; and, in a mysterious whisper, asked what it would cost.

"Nothing except to help yourself," was the reply. "But you can't keep five gallons at once, for it will evaporate in 24 hours. Get a gallon demijohn, fill it, cork it tight, and come every day," was his admonition. I filled it and started home; but was held up by a squad of profane and ribald revenue officers. Owing to my infirmity and ignorance, I don't understand the navigation of a tin lizzie. They were a robust set of brigands seven in number, heavily armed, and under leadership of Red-necked Bill. His salutation was, "Halt that you old grey-faced de—; what yer got in that thar jug?" "Sulphur water," was my rejoinder. "The h—! Yer under arrest and I am goin' to take you eahr an' all!"

"Can't you smell?" I asked. "Of course I kin, an' I've bin-a-watchin' you two years." "Where did you watch me?" I asked. "Oh yer bin operatin' all over South Mountings, Cherry Mounting, around Casar, and God knows whar else." I told him I had been in a hospital a good deal of the time and at home the rest of the time. They all smelled of the find, and Red-necked Bill called it corn whiskey, another declared it monkey rum, a third pronounced it apple brandy, still another called it peach brandy. They took me back to Shelby and had Hatcher Webb and all the doctors to examine the liquor. All pronounced it sulphur water and I was released. But my captors had consumed most of it trying to learn what kind of a decoction it was. Everything that happens out of the ordinary seems to happen to me. My hair has turned white and I am afraid to buy a restorative. I am down on the whiskey traffic; but why do hoodlums have to administer the law?

Her New Signature.

Aunt Liza couldn't write her name, so made an "X" on the receipt for her monthly wages. One day she made a circle instead, and was asked why the change.

"Ah got married yistiddy," she explained very earnestly, "an' changed mah name."

THE CUTEST THING.

New York Mirror.

Wanted—Waitresses, neat, refined, for restaurant; uniform rule not to wear their clothes during business hours.

Help Wanted—Young man in dental office to assist with false teeth.

Adv. (In restaurant window): Tables reserved for Ladies Oysters and Clams.

Wanted—Young lady to curl up and dye in a beauty parlor.

Adv.—Special Sale: sculptors will sell their well-known marble heads.

Help Wanted—Man to beat my rugs and neighbors.

Adv.—We guarantee to teach you to play the piano by ear.

Wanted—Cuban woman to put on Havana wrappers on the corner of 28th street and 7th avenue.

Wanted—Lady would like some pillows made with her own feathers.

Adv.—Babies developed and enlivened in oils and paints.

Salesmen Wanted—Carpet manufacturer wants three men to cover Long Island at once.

Ad.—If you can't express yourself, we'll train you by mail.

Fight Follows Sermon by Plain-Talking Preacher.

Cleveland Star.

At a service held Saturday night in the Church of God in the Southern part of Shelby, the preacher in charge

made some rather plain statements in his exhortation for clean living and after the service one of the hearers "called him." And as the result of the calling in aftermath of the service will be aired in recorder's court during the week, it is said.

As reports have it Rev. Mr. Long preaching to the congregation urged them to lead clean lives and especially stressed the payment of debts. So earnest was he in his plea for cleanliness that he called out a man's name in the congregation, and as reports have it told him that "you should pay Mr. So-and-So what you owe him." The hearer, whose dignity had been hurt by the public calling of his name before the entire congregation, called on the person after the service and informed him that he did not owe "Mr. So-and-So" anything. The talk advanced and blows followed and as a result officers say that the hearer and his father, and also the preacher have bruised faces. The preacher, with a black eye, says he was kicked and the father of the hearer with a bruised face, says he was struck with a rock, and it seems to be a foregone conclusion that something happened.

Another State of Frankland?

The Pathfinder.

On the 157th anniversary of the overthrow of the independent state of Frankland, there is agitation in the mountain districts of North Carolina and Tennessee for the creation of a new state with Asheville as its capital.

About the most the move can accomplish will be to invite an investigation by a joint commission representing the two states. However, its place in the current news recalls memories of the brief career of the sovereign state of Frankland.

When, in 1784, North Carolina ceded her western lands to the United States, settlers in that section formed a separate state. A provisional government was set up and John Sevier was chosen governor. The new state might have succeeded had not jealousies and rivalries arisen. Soon Frankland had two sets of officers. Finally a party led by Col. Tipton had an armed clash with Sevier's followers and took Sevier in irons to Morganton. Sevier's trial was never concluded and the new state passed out of existence in 1788 when North Carolina offered pardon to supporters of the Frankland movement. When Tennessee became a state Sevier was made its governor.

Ten women are doing "men's work" in the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. They began the service during the World War, and proved so efficient that they have been retained ever since.

The Cologne Cathedral, started in 1248 and not completed until 1880, carries the legend that the original architect sold his soul to the Evil One and haunted the edifice until it was completed.

Use Nature's Own Plan to Forestall Forest Famine

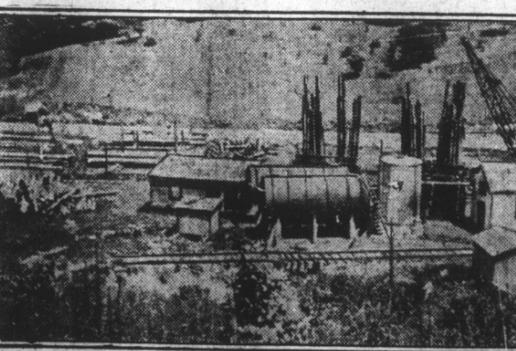
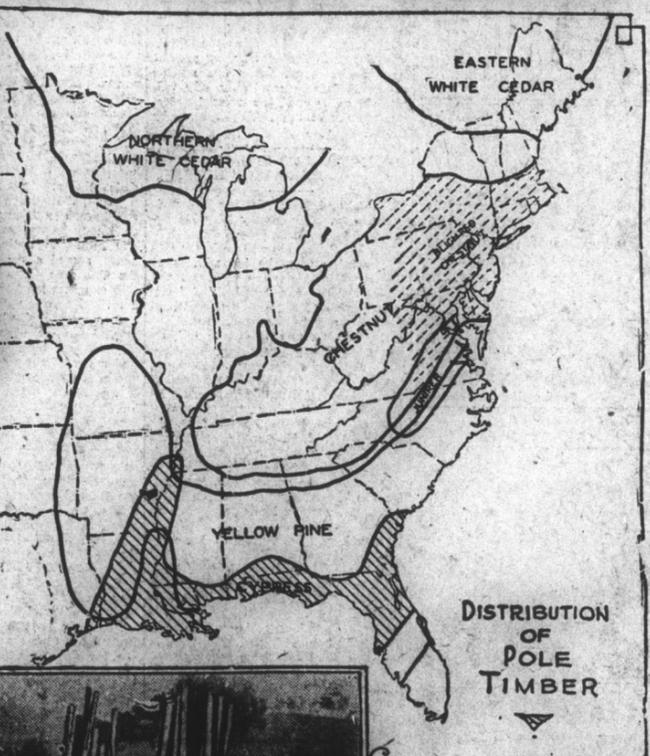
NEW kind of conservation—based on scientific purchasing and maximum economy in the use of timber—is likely to be one of the principal means of saving the United States from forest bankruptcy.

Year by year the forests have been dwindling. Each year we have been using four and one third times as much timber as we have grown. Virtually within a period of seventy years, seventy per cent of our forests have been cut down, and now—when we are in sight of the very end of our timber resources—we have mills and men equipped for cutting more trees into lumber at a more rapid pace than has ever been possible before. Trees in the more accessible regions have been cut and used; and gradually lumbermen have had to press farther and farther into remote forests. One striking result of this tendency is that greater and greater capacity for cutting down trees has been created, and there is competition between numerous units to market more lumber as widely as possible.

Confronted with this problem, the government and the forestry associations have engaged in campaigns of education and in plans for reforestation. Fundamental and far-reaching as it is in plans for the future, reforestation can mean little to the present genera-

tion, for trees cannot be grown in time to replace those which are being cut down. Nor can the country stop using timber products for a few years in order to give the forests a chance to catch up. As General Purchasing Agent of the Western Electric Co., I had reason to make sure that there are no substitutes for trees which are entirely satisfactory or economical for any considerable number of consumers.

The hope of the present lies in a drastic and general economy and a reformation of cutting and marketing methods. Such a reformation is outlined with particular references to poles in the organization of the American Forest Products Co., in New York. This company, which will supply poles for the Bell System, has taken over five strategically located plants for preservative treatment of poles, through which there will be effected a broader development of eastern pole treating facilities than could possibly be obtained by the



How a Modern Pole-Treating Plant Looks, Sylva, N.C.



but some of the Appalachian Mountain region, the Southern yellow pine zone of the Gulf states, the Northern white cedar zone of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the Western red cedar zone of Washington, Oregon and Montana.

Each zone has a logical area of distribution.

Disregard for the time present hit-or-miss way of buying poles. Consider that the pole supply is being produced in the most economical way, and we find the different kinds of timber going into use in territory within easy reach of the region of growth. This means minimum cost for transportation, and irrespective of any other advantage this important economy seems almost decisively in favor of zoning the country for the purpose of buying poles.

With each zone supplying its logical area, we find methods of quantity production highly developed within each zone. Obviously, quantity production on a country-wide basis is impossible because

that would involve shipment of poles to a central point and subsequent redistribution. But within these areas, quantity production is logical and represents material savings in money for these reasons:

- It makes possible efficient utilization of the timber within the zone.
- It reduces the cost of cutting and handling.
- It eliminates grossly excessive productive capacity.
- It centralizes what is now a hit-or-miss, competitive, business among non-co-operating small units the chief interest of which is price competition and not efficiency or economy.
- It eliminates costly sales of poles to distant distribution outside of a logical area.
- And it greatly facilitates preservative treatment of poles at lower cost.

When each of these zones, established by nature, is considered as a unit in which an economic organization is engaged in producing under the best, most efficient business methods, the right amount of timber for a logical and economical zone of consumption, the

One of the first applications of the new conservation through the American Forest Products Company has to do with treating the poles taken from the chestnut forests of the Appalachians which are still untouched by blight. There is no way of stopping the progress of the chestnut blight which is sweeping southward at the rate of about 25 miles a year and has already eliminated the last remaining sources of chestnut poles north of the Potomac.

Economically produced but treated and passed into consumption, the remaining stands of chestnut—most of which are in the more densely wooded regions of the Appalachian mountains—will serve the nation's pole requirements of the timber for several years. The situation demands, however, that production be on a rather even basis throughout the period, so that the right number each year may be turned into poles.

Exceedingly important, also, is the preservative treatment of poles, for such treatment results in substantially increasing the life and lowering the cost per unit of pole.

zone system placing an automatic regulative to protect forests. Automatically, the areas are balanced against each other as to supply, efficiency, and productive availability. This acts to protect any area from exhaustion.

When each of these zones, established by nature, is considered as a unit in which an economic organization is engaged in producing under the best, most efficient business methods, the right amount of timber for a logical and economical zone of consumption, the