

High Point Enterprise

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday.
By HIGH POINT ENTERPRISE, Inc.
J. P. RAWLEY, Sec. and Bus. Mgr.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month55
One Week15

TELEPHONES
Business, Circulation and Advertising, call No. 2312
Editorial and News Departments, call No. 2355

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published therein.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1920.
Next stop, circus day.

Oh well, count that day lost when there is no new revolt launched in our neighboring republic to the south.

"Oh sugar" is not diplomatic language to use when speaking to the stuck profiteer.

Harding wouldn't have a chance if a majority of the wets really believed that Cox meant Cox and cocktails.

Not common but uncommon stocks is the game that is adding hundreds of people to the large sucker lists.

And what, we ask, has become of Mitch Palmer's announced intention of looking into this here coal profiteering industry?

If the Poles could get Alvin York to run over there for a short time the Tennessee could chase the bullshewiks clear back to Moscow.

Wednesday is the day for hades to break loose down in Georgia. 'Tis primary day and will, according to advice notices, resemble an Irish uprising.

Our idea of a poor way to spend Labor Day is to pay out 15 or 20 perfectly good bucks to see two stall fed hams maul each other for 10 rounds.

The first gal we see wearing henna powder on her, er, foot handles in lieu of the famous old silk hose is going to get a dog-goned good looking at.

If MacSwiney (we're going to smell it that way this time) is going to die whether he is fed, what possible good can the United States do by requesting his release?

"Good gas service," is the way an advertisement in an exchange is headed. Which, according to personal experiences, indicates that most of the service is gas.

We'll soon know just what sort of an editor Mr. Harding is. Today's the time for the delivery of that speech on which he spent more than two days in preparation.

Piedmont league fans cannot kick over the finish of the race. With four games yet to go two teams are neck and neck, their status being productive of much excitement.

Polish and Lithuanian representatives negotiating as to boundaries between the two countries act just like the managers of prize fighters. Now they've gone and broke off negotiations.

Cox used plain language in referring to the statements of Hays and Upham before the senate committee. No possible chance was given to misconstrue his statement—the gent evidently believes whereof he speaks.

If we can get that interurban we won't have to worry about the corporation commission getting on the job and grabbing a few seats for paying customers on the "un-thru" trains operated over the main line of the Southern.

The action of the "outlaw" strikers in Chicago in taking engines and trains and turning them loose on the tracks is one good, very good, good, reason why everybody ought to side with the strikers—and help the state pay the cost of the hangings.

Dempsey will fight the French champ any time, says Jack, but from the way Carpenter came over here, grabbed the dollars and hurried back to his beloved France it looks as though Jack would have to surround Georges to get him to even consider the exchanging of taps.

There is a man in Harrisburgh, Pa., who owns 42 dwelling houses. Forty-one of them are rented, the owner living in the other. Now here comes the part that proves Hans Anderson and Kid Grimm didn't write from the air—the Harrisburgh man hasn't yet raised the rent on a one of the 41 houses.

SOMETHING TO LOOK INTO
Business men and citizens in general of High Point, and vicinity will be interested in the announcement that plans are rapidly being developed that plans are rapidly being developed for the North Carolina Central, an interurban railroad that is to run from Winston-Salem to Guilford college and to Greensboro, then through High Point, Thomasville, Wallburg, Lexington, Spencer and Salisbury. At the latter city it is proposed to have the northern link connect with the south end of the interurban, giving all cities between Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Charlotte interurban service.

The additional shipping facilities the proposed interurban will make available, the new territory it will open up, the natural prestige it will give the entire section through which it passes, all are points in its favor. Stock will be sold, of course we believe the proper authorities will look well into the scheme before the securities of the concern backing the proposed line are allowed to be put on the market.

There is a wonderful field for an interurban and one run along the route indicated, would get into some very fertile fields, that much is sure. Greensboro and some other cities to be touched by the system. In event it goes through, are greatly in need of more shipping facilities. An interurban system, operating trains more frequently than the steam roads, would, we believe, get a full share of passenger patronage because of its frequent and convenient schedule.

At any rate, the proposal is worthy of being looked into by business men who have the good of High Point and the section at heart.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

The wisdom, if not the actual necessity, of the farmers of the south marketing their cotton over a period of 12 months instead of a brief season of three or four months in order to hold up prices and to prevent the credit curtailment plan of the federal reserve board from serving to lower the price of the staple, is stressed in a recent issue of the Manufacturers' Record. Says this periodical:

"English cotton experts at the world's cotton conference in New Orleans last year insisted that the world needed a 15,000,000-bale crop from the south this year. They expected the cotton to be sold over again when they got back to England. They warned manufacturers of a world cotton famine already in sight. The south has not raised the 15,000,000 bales for which they begged. Its crop will be several million bales short of what they said was absolutely needed; but under the drastic reduction work of the federal reserve board, which has brought stagnation where aboutness and activity prevailed, cotton buyers in Europe and in this country and the bear gamblers are using the opportunity thus created to drive cotton prices down below the cost of production.

"Betrayed in the house of its supposed friends, its credits curtailed by the action of the board, the south must face a tremendous fight to protect its cotton against all enemies, open and secret. The planters should, after paying their debts, hold their cotton and store it, knowing full well that if they assert their power they can control the marketing of their staple.

"The age-old custom of rushing cotton to the market in the fall only played into the hands of the buyers, who, having forced prices to the lowest point, stocked up heavily, and then prices advanced, to their profit but to the loss of the growers.

"Let the south hold its cotton and market it slowly, during 12 months, instead of in four, and the producer will then soon hold the whip handle and no longer be driven by the lurch of the buyers. At the same time the south should give its attention more largely to diversified agriculture, raising a full supply of foodstuffs, for its own use and to add to the nation's food stores, making cotton a surplus crop. For a quarter of a century the Manufacturers' Record has sought to drive home the idea that every southern farmer should raise his own foodstuffs and then plant in cotton his surplus land only. In that way lie prosperity and safety, and in that way only."

LABOR DAY.

A triple holiday, Labor Day, anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and of the battle of the Marne—that's today. The workman, the soldier, and LaFayette, in honor of each is today being observed.

We all know what we owe labor—if it were not for that commodity, for those who sell it, it would be a terrible sort of world in which we are living.

The debt America owes LaFayette perhaps can never be repaid. He was instrumental in the founding and establishment of this nation. He is one Frenchman that will ever be dear in the hearts of Americans.

And the Marne—that great battle stopped the Germans in the mad rush for Paris, prolonged the war

until America was involved, when the war lust of the German junkers was almost completely eradicated. Peace on earth was made a great deal easier even though we haven't had any too much of that commodity in recent years.

A triple holiday is Labor Day, and business, professional, working, toiling men, soldiers and patriots can join in the celebration.

RAILWAY WAGE AND RATE INCREASES.

"Since the recent order of the Interstate Commerce commission authorizing the railways of the country to advance freight rates and passenger fares, came only a few days after the award of the railway labor board, giving increased wages to certain classes of railway labor, there has been a tendency in some quarters to confuse the two," says a statement issued by the Southern railway system. "A few days ago," the statement continues, "a southern editor was asked: 'If the railway employees receive an increase in wages amounting to \$625,000,000 and rates are advanced so as to yield \$1,500,000,000, what becomes of the difference?'"

"The difference goes to help the railways meet previous increases in wages which were granted by the United States railroad administration, to pay increased prices of fuel, cross-ties, bridge timber, steel rails and other materials of which the railways use large quantities and, after paying these increased costs, to yield a fair return on the value of the property, devoted to transportation purposes. Such a return is absolutely necessary if the railways are to be able to attract new capital which must be had to provide additional facilities, urgently needed in the south, where there has been such a marked increase in commercial activity.

"The petition of the railways for increased rates was filed in May, 1919, before the award of the labor board, and showed that at that time many railroads were not earning operating expenses. After the award of the labor board was announced, the railways filed a supplemental petition asking further increase to meet this additional expense, and the decision of the commission was rendered after considering both petitions."

Health Advice

Send Your Questions to Information Bureau, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

THE LIFE OF GERMS.

Disease germs, also called bacteria, do not usually live for any great length of time after they have left the body, for, like other living things, they soon perish when they are removed from their natural element. But they remain alive for hours, and sometimes for days, if they are protected against sunlight, dryness, starvation, cleanliness and oxygen.

Sunlight is one of the greatest destroyers of disease germs. They do not survive for long in a sunny room, exposed to the light. But if they are protected in a mass of secretion, such as sputum from the throat, the rays of the sun do not reach them, and they may survive for weeks or months.

Dryness kills most germs very quickly, but they survive in damp places, especially in darkness, sometimes for many weeks.

After disease germs are expelled from the body, they are usually not able to obtain a proper supply of food and soon die of starvation. Some few varieties, however, go into a resting stage, and assume a dry,

quiescent state, like a seed, for days or weeks, only to resume their growth again when favorable conditions return. This dry, seed-like form is known as a spore.

The bacteria which are able to stand starvation and drying may be found in dust. The bacteria of fermentation and decay which are able to survive in dust are found in the air so commonly that they readily fall on all exposed objects and start decomposition in decomposable matter.

Germs of tetanus and anthrax protect themselves from dryness by forming spores, and these diseases can therefore be carried in dust, dirt and other dry material which may have become infected months, or even years before.

The use of soapuds, scrubbing brushes and sunshine are effective in destroying disease germs. Children should be taught to wash the hands before eating. Scrupulous cleanliness should be observed in the sick-room to prevent the spread of disease germs to the well.

Q. Could you give me some information on why a person's heart would beat so fast and thump so hard at the least little exertion, or after a meal or at night when a person first lies down. It thumps real hard for a short time and then isn't noticeable. What for a diet should a person eat?

A. It is not possible to say merely from your letter why your heart should beat so fast and thump so hard after exertion. It is quite certain, however, that you should at once go to a good physician and have him give you a thorough examination; especially an examination of your heart. Rapid heart action and the thumping which you describe usually indicate that the heart is being pushed beyond its limit. If this occurs only after slight exertion it almost always means that there is something wrong with the heart. So much can be done by properly regulating the mode of life that a person suffering from symptoms you described should not delay a minute to place himself under proper medical care.

IMMUNITY TO DISEASE.

Physicians now know that almost every person possesses a certain amount of immunity to various diseases, an immunity which may be inherited, as that due to the transmission of artixoin from mother to offspring, or may be acquired, as that which follows an attack of communicable disease.

It is largely to the great French scientist, Pasteur, that we owe an understanding of this immunity. Studying in the fact that recovery from an attack of some of the common communicable diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever and smallpox, made the person immune to these diseases, Pasteur thought it might be possible to produce attacks of disease in healthy individuals in such a way that they would thereafter be protected. As a matter of fact he made his experiment with an artificial disease of cattle which at that time caused enormous losses in the cattle industry in France. His problem was artificial to produce a certain lack of immunity, something which would cause any loss of animals, but which would nevertheless bring about the necessary immunity. He finally found that this could be done by heating the animal germs and weakening them. His work was so remarkably successful that it was everywhere recognized as the work of the French cattle industry.

It must not be supposed, however, that Pasteur had had no previous experiences to guide him. As a matter of fact he gave credit to the immortal Jenner for the idea of artificially protecting against disease by the use of weakened living germs. Jenner, it may be recalled, in 1796 showed that the introduction of cowpox germs through a slight

scratch in the skin produced a pustule which protected the person against smallpox. Thanks largely to the careful scientific work of Pasteur and his successors we now know that cowpox virus used in vaccinating children against smallpox is really a smallpox germ which has been altered by being passed through a calf. Once it has changed from human smallpox to cowpox, it can not give smallpox to a person, but whose skin the virus is introduced. Vaccination is a safe and mild procedure, and constitutes the only protection against smallpox. Is your child protected? If not be sure to have him vaccinated.



HOLTON TO SPEAK IN CITY TONIGHT

A. E. Holton, of Winston-Salem, former district attorney and republican politician and candidate, will deliver an address in High Point this evening at 8 o'clock at the high school auditorium. The political issues of the day will be discussed by Mr. Holton, who, it is known, will make a thoroughly patriotic address. The people of the city are cordially invited to join the audience and hear a discussion of party principles.

PUMP GASOLINE FROM WATER WELL

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 6.—A water well in the industrial section of this city is pumping so gravely gasoline, and oil experts are unable to explain the "why" and "wherefor." Negro teams for several days pumped the product and threw it into the gutter, not knowing what it was. They thought someone had been pouring into the well. Oil company men were called, and pronounced the fluid gasoline.

All the tools you need to lay Galvanite Roofing

No experience is needed. Just follow directions. Galvanite laid right stays that way for years. It is triple-coated, mica-plated and weighs 25 lbs. more per square than other standard asphalt roofing.

The knowing roofing material dealer will tell you that, figured in years of service, Galvanite is the cheapest roofing on the market. It requires no paint—no other attention. Flat cost is low cost. Every foot doubly guaranteed.

If your dealer doesn't carry Galvanite Roofing write our nearest sales office.

Ford Roofing Products Co.

Sales Offices: Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo, Atlanta, Louisville, Memphis, New York, Pa. Mills and Factories: Vandalia, Ill.; Canton, N. Y.; York, Pa.

The Certain-teed Guarantee as a Basis for Estimating Roofing Cost

The Certain-teed guarantee provides a basis for estimating the approximate cost per year of your new roof. Certain-teed Roofing, Number 3 Heavy, is guaranteed for fifteen years. It usually lasts longer. Taking fifteen years as the assured life and dividing the unusually low cost of Certain-teed, as compared to most modern types of roofing, by this figure, you readily see how economical Certain-teed is.

The light and medium weights of Certain-teed are also guaranteed, five years for the former and ten years for the latter.

In addition to its durability, Certain-teed is weather-proof, fire-retarding and spark-proof. And it costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain than any other type of good roofing.

See a Certain-teed dealer about roofing. If he hasn't enough of the weight you want in stock he can quickly get more from a nearby Certain-teed warehouse or distributing center.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
General Offices, St. Louis
Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities

Certain-teed

PAINT-VARNISH-ROOFING & RELATED-BUILDING-PRODUCTS

For Sale By Beeson Hardware Co.