

# Brevard News

EXPONENT OF TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

The Aim is Frankness and Sincerity.

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## STOP FLOOD OF RUM INTO SOUTH

Prohibition Officials in Washington Have Determined to Put Stop on Smuggling.

## TRADE IS BRISK; PRICES LOW

Most Efficient Special Agents in Service Are Ordered Into Southern States—Liquor Shipped in Various Disguises.

New York.—Finding that Florida and other Southern states have now become the chief territory through which liquors are smuggled into this country, much of it eventually appearing on the Eastern bootleg markets, prohibition officials in Washington have decided upon an intensive campaign in those states.

Already several general agents who were engaged with E. C. Yellowley in the investigations in this city the latter part of last year have gone to Florida, and others, including Saul Grill, "the silent man," with a record of having trapped hundreds of persons, from bankers down to plain bartenders, in bootleg schemes, will leave shortly for duty in that state.

Ralph A. Day, federal prohibition director for New York state, who has declared that next to the "home stills" the big problem in the enforcement of prohibition is smuggling, has received information that a considerable proportion of New York's present supply of the best grade of liquors, including hundreds of varieties of Scotch, first lands in one of the Southern states, and then is reshipped to this city by rail or boat.

Shipped in Disguise. Some come by express, disguised as other commodities, and even some have been known, it was said, to come through safely by parcel post. Agents on the staff of Director Day have seized liquors arriving here via Southern ports by boat, and also liquors coming in from the South by rail. In all instances the liquors are shipped as some liquid or food commodity, and perhaps would have escaped detection at this end of the line but for the observation made by the government agents at the shipping point.

In line with the information Director Day has received on the situation in Southern states is the story told by Frederick E. Walker, who has returned from a visit to New Orleans, Miami and points in Georgia and the Carolinas.

"I never thought it possible for smugglers to get so much liquor into the South as it appears they are now doing," said Mr. Walker. "Take New Orleans, for instance. Thousands of cases of liquor are being brought into that port, according to all reports, and after studying the map a little I could appreciate the ease with which it could be done. Shallow-draft boats can come around from Gulfport into Mississippi Sound and into the canal, along which there is a wide area suitably adapted for unloading the contraband goods.

"While the hotels in New Orleans are, for the most part, strictly observing the law, there are thousands of other places where liquors can be sold. The general agents under Mr. Yellowley who spent several weeks in New Orleans found the problem there much more difficult than in New York city, and it is quite certain that their efforts did not diminish by one drop the supply of 'wet' goods.

Even Bell Hops Solicit. "But over in Miami, Fla., it is another story as regards the hotels. As you are being taken to your room in the elevator the bell hop gives you the 'once over.' Even before you are well out of the elevator he is soliciting your liquor orders. Take me, for instance. I have been told that I even have the appearance of a government secret service man, yet the bell hops in the hotels in which I have stopped there approached me for liquor orders before I had reached my room.

"Competition is so keen in Miami and in many other places in the South that the prices are less than half what they are in New York city. Good Scotch can be had at retail at \$6 a quart, while in the city the price is \$13 to \$20, except in the ultra-fashionable places, where you pay as much as \$40 a quart. By the case you can buy the best brands of Scotch whiskies for \$50 to \$60, and I suppose in large quantities you can get it even cheaper. The good liquor comes from Cuba and the Bahama Islands.

"The conditions in Miami obtain to a large extent in many other places in Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas. All along the Atlantic coast the smugglers are operating freely, bringing in large quantities of liquors, according to the general talk all along the line.

"Not only are large quantities of

## BREVARD GREET'S GREENVILLE BOOSTERS

"Land of Waterfalls" Entertains Most Enthusiastic Road Boosters in two Carolinas.

The largest delegation of Greenville leaders and good roads boosters ever assembled in Western North Carolina invaded "The Land of Waterfalls" on last Wednesday for the purpose of renewing neighborly friendship, promoting the immediate building of the Jones Gap road and to celebrate the bond issue victory recently voted in South Carolina for its complete survey and building.

About one hundred and twenty-five prominent civic leaders of Greenville in about twenty automobiles made the trip to Brevard. Leaving at eight-thirty A. M., the last straggler reached Brevard around eleven o'clock. On the way from Hendersonville to Brevard the first stop was made at R. W. Everett's farm where the Greenville men were greatly impressed and considerably astonished at the magnificent thoroughbred cat, hogs, poultry, etc., raised on the "Encradine" farm.

After reaching Brevard, the boosters were given the key to the city and simply took over the town. A drum corps and quartette, which is part of the regalia of these enthusiastic boosters, made things mighty lively in old Brevard for several hours. A parade was staged and a general mingling with the business men of Brevard for several hours before dinner. After an old-time mountain dinner consisting of all known varieties of vegetables, fowls, etc., it was found necessary to assemble in the Court House for the afternoon speaking in order to give the citizens in Brevard a chance to hear of the great and many good things in store for Transylvania county at the completion of the Jones Gap road. W. E. Breese acted as local chairman while Ralph H. Zaccary made the address of welcome. The Greenville delegation responded with some of the finest oratory ever heard in these hills. Space and time forbids mentioning the names of all those in the delegation or to indulge in repeating some of the many good things planned and the many hopes and aspirations believed in by both communities when this great highway is completed. But assurance was given, by all of those who are in a position to know, that in less than two year's time a grand and perfect highway will be finished between Brevard, N. C. and Greenville, S. C. The surveys are finished now and the contracts out for bids.

The Greenville men left in a mighty happy mood and everyone of them seemed to be unusually impressed with the scenic grandeur and wonderful resources of "The Land of Waterfalls."

Many had never been here before while of course some were natives and others thoroughly familiar and strong boosters of this "Garden of Eden." The civic leaders of Transylvania county were given a hearty invitation to return this friendly visit and no doubt we will return the same in a very few months.

The German mark has slightly regained consciousness, but is far from being a convalescent.

After all, it doesn't matter so much what the powers do under sea if they do nothing underneath.

That college professor who pronounces dictionaries untrustworthy must have guessed wrong.

The cities have such a drag on the south of the farms because farm life is such a drag on the young.

Retrieved That Gold Piece. While in the station in Brussels in Belgium, my friend was intent upon getting tickets for the Waterloo battlefield. Not being able to talk much French and trying to speak her best, she in her excitement dropped a \$5 gold piece without noticing it. It slipped quietly down her dress. A Frenchman stood within reach of the window, and at once planted his foot upon it. As my friend turned from the window I was nonplussed what to do to recover the coin. I yielded to the impulse of this moment, as I had to act quickly. Steeping I took the man by the trouser leg, gave the leg a quick lift, and so reclaimed our coin. All looked surprised, not a word was spoken, my friend and I were in possession of the coin, and the Frenchman was out of sight.—Chicago Journal.

Ignors coming in by boats, but it would appear that "moonshining" is on the increase.

Pangs of Guilt. Columbus, Ind.—Having been converted at a revival meeting in progress at Edinburg, a young woman of that town found the pangs of guilt at having "beat" her way into the county fair here in 1920 too great to endure. She therefore inclosed a quarter and a dime, the price of the admission, in a letter and mailed it to Francis Overstreet, secretary of the Fair association.

## BLIGHT THRIVES IN BAD WEATHER

Vegetables Should be Sprayed—Don't Cultivate During Wet Weather.

Tomatoes and potatoes should have frequent applications of bordeaux mixture as a spray this rainy weather. Blight thrives under these conditions and unless steps are taken to control the disease, the crop will be cut short. Sprinkling the plants is no near so effective as is a small pressure sprayer since it is necessary to cover the under surface of the leaves as well as the upper side. Spray the fruit (tomato) also. It will help to keep them from rotting and will not hurt the one who eats them.

Frequent cultivation is very essential also but use one cultivator only when land is dry enough for stirring when land is muddy does more injury to the land than the present crop will be worth.

Late plantings of corn and beans are in order. Plan to have good fresh corn even after frost comes. This can be done by cutting the corn at the ground and storing in some dry place.

Better look after getting clover and grass seed right away. If you put this off until you need them, you might be disappointed in getting what you want. Insist on the best. Low grade seed should not be used at all. Plan for more hay and pastures next year and plant less acreage to corn and rye. There's more profit in the former and it is better for your land. Make what corn you do plant better so as to cut the acreage but not the crop.

Don't forget that hog pasture you have planned for so long to prepare. Soy beans can't be beat for fall grazing. Rye, rye and crimson clover are good for winter use. Two hogs can be grown and fattened for less on pasture than one in a 2 by 4 pen with nothing green to eat. Some soiling crop is fine if you don't forget to cut and feed regularly.

Don't forget to reserve a bundle of wheat and rye for exhibit at the fair this fall. A bundle must accompany each exhibit, so reserve one bundle when you thresh. This applies to grasses for hay as well. Cut and tie up in good shape so as to make them attractive.

Four community fairs have already been organized. Is your community included? If not, why not? Consult with your farm and home agents about it. They will be glad to assist you should your community be interested in having a fair. There are two other communities that will probably want fairs. Let us hear from you.

LINDLEY, Farm Agent

## SPAIN-WOMBLE MARRIAGE

On Tuesday morning, June 20, at the home of Rev. Chas. C. Smith, Mr. Albert D. Spain and Miss Irene Womble were united in holy bonds of matrimony, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Smith, a ring ceremony being used in a most impressive way by the minister.

Both of the young people are from Durham, and Mrs. Spain was a delegate from her class of the Edge Mount Baptist Sunday school, Durham, to the State Baraca, Philathea Convention last week in Hendersonville, and they decided that, as she would be in the mountains any way, he would come up after the convention and be married here. So they motored in Mr. Spain's car Tuesday morning from Hendersonville, and drove to Mr. Smith's home, where they were married, and then went to the Franklin Hotel where they remained until Wednesday when they left in their car for their home in Durham.

Mrs. Spain is a member of the church in Durham of which Mr. Smith was pastor for 10 years and several years ago was baptized by him. Mr. Spain was also an attendant at the church during Mr. Smith's ministry there. So they naturally wished to be married by a minister whom they have known for so long. A fact of additional interest is that Mr. Smith performed the marriage ceremony for two of the brothers of Mr. Spain several years ago, so it will be seen that Mr. Smith came into unusually close relations with both Mr. and Mrs. Spain.

## SMITH'S PLACE INSTALLS SHOWER BATHS

J. W. Smith, our prominent tonorial artist, has recently completed the installation of a specially built shower bath. The room is about four square feet and the walls and floor are covered with cement. In addition to this attractive new feature of Smith's place there is a private dressing room, etc. No doubt a rushing business will be accomplished here, especially on Saturdays.

A new automobile fuel has been discovered that doubles the mileage per gallon. But there's not enough of it for practical purposes, so there's no use in getting excited.

The crime waves reported from all parts of the world are causing appalling erosion along the shore line of civilization.

## OUR RALEIGH COMMUNICATION

COMPLETE RETURNS SHOW THE RESULT ESTIMATED—SECOND PRIMARIES

Raleigh, N. C., June 19, 1922.—The State Board of Elections completed on Thursday its canvass of the returns from the various counties and districts showing results of the votes cast for state and district offices in the state-wide primary on Saturday, June 3. Previous estimates were generally sustained in the conclusions reached by the canvassing board.

The vote cast for Corporation Commissioner showed that Lee carried 69 counties with a total of 95,967, and that Avery carried 31 counties with a total vote of 75,299, the total vote cast for Corporation Commissioner being 170,866, and Lee's majority being 20,268. This is 20,000 higher than most forecasters predicted and 5,000 below the estimate of a small number who had been watching closely the progress of the campaigns in a number of judicial districts and the Third Congressional.

The seven candidates for the democratic nomination in the Third Congressional district received a total of 16,318 votes. The highest went to Chas. L. Abernathy, who received 5,726. Maj. Matt H. Allen is second with 3,794, or 1,932 less than his leading opponent, whom he has challenged for another "try out" on Saturday, July 1. The fight between these two is already at fever heat and waxing hotter all the time. The record of Mr. Abernathy as a former solicitor and during the recent war is being attacked by the friends of Maj. Allen rather vigorously, but with doubtful consequences.

Congressman Edward W. Potts received a majority of 11,311 votes over Willie M. Person in the Fourth District, carrying every county except Franklin, the home of Senator Person.

RALPH FISHER, REPUBLICAN, WINS OVER DR. PEGRAM BY A VOTE OF 3,186 TO 1,370. THE FISHER MAJORITY IS 1,816.

There were no other primary contests for congress.

Returns from the five judicial districts in which contests occurred show the nomination of Judge George Cronner in the Second, Judge F. H. Craven in the Eighth, N. A. Sinclair in the Ninth, and A. M. Stack over Judge Walter E. Brock in the Thirteenth. Judge Cronner had a close call, his majority over R. E. Grady, of Wilmington, being only 199. The big vote cast for him in his own county (Union) gave Mr. Stack a lead of 277 over Judge Brock. There will be a second primary in the Sixth District between Henry A. Grady, of Sampson, and George R. Ward of Duplin, with a lead of 174 in favor of Mr. Grady.

There were ten contests for solicitor and six of these were settled in the first primary. J. H. Davis, the present solicitor, was renominated in the Fifth. C. L. Williams won over solicitor Siler in the Fourth. Maj. L. B. McLendon defeated solicitor Gattis in the Tenth, solicitor Graves beat J. M. Sharpe in the Eleventh, J. F. Spruill, of Lexington, outdistanced the field in the Twelfth. John Carpenter "pulled through" in the Fourteenth, Ed Swain has been certified in the Nineteenth by the withdrawal of his second highest opponent, and Grover C. Jones won over R. J. Sherrill in the Twentieth.

Second primaries have been ordered for the Seventh Judicial District between W. F. Evans and John W. Hindsdale; in the First, between Walter L. Small and J. Leary; in the Ninth, between T. A. McNeil and J. E. Carpenter; in the Thirteenth between Phillips and Russell, with the former leading by a vote 2,943.

E. P. Stillwell, republican, defeated his opponent, T. M. Jenkins, for the nomination for solicitor in the Twentieth and was certified as the republican nominee. He will oppose Mr. Jones, the democratic nominee in the general election.

## COUNCIL MEETING

The undersigned, composing the Council called together June 17, 1922, for the purpose of making an investigation of the cause of the division in Mt. Moriah Baptist church and to decide which of the two divisions was Mt. Moriah church proper, and which of the said two divisions was entitled to the church property, submit the following as our unanimous report:

1. We find no just reason for such division.

2. We find from the list of names which we have, the old organization is Mt. Moriah Baptist church and should have possession of all the church property, and should have possession and control of everything pertaining to Mount Moriah Baptist church.

Signed, Rev. Jesse W. Corn, Chairman A. M. Paxton, Secretary J. M. Powell L. W. Sumney L. W. Duncan John Fisher Ward Breedlove L. E. Powell J. C. Capps C. A. McCall W. N. Gillespie

## MILITARY STATUS FOR ARMY NURSE

Army School of Nursing Soon to Be Brought Under Federal Control.

## ALWAYS DEMAND FOR NURSES

Present Training School Exists Only by Order of Secretary of War—Want School Put on Permanent Basis.

Washington.—That the army school of nursing will soon be made an integral part of the army organization is the hope of Maj. Julia Stimson, superintendent of the army nurse corps.

The nurse corps believes in preparedness for service—in peace or an emergency. And preparedness, from the point of view of the corps, means a training school for nurses, corresponding in a general way with the training school for officers at West Point.

We have such a school, but it exists only by an order of the secretary of war. This may be a permanent enough existence, but it has an indefinite sound. Congress is to be asked, therefore, to give this important school a military status so that it may be a part of the army and so that the student nurses may have the relative rank of cadets, instead of the status of civilian employees of the medical department of the army.

Until the recent war the army maintained a small standing corps of nurses in time of peace and when it needed large numbers recruited them from the listed Cross nursing service. But during the World War the army opened its own training school to fit women for service, and it proved a successful venture. The first class of 500 young women was graduated last June. They served during their training at Walter Reed and Letterman General hospitals, and other army hospitals in this country, and in that way rendered valuable service.

Trained for Civilian Service. The school of nursing cannot use all of its graduates in ordinary times, but those who are not needed go out well trained to give service in civilian fields. Some of the army nurse graduates have gone into the newest line of nursing, public health work. Others have gone into private hospitals, homes, institutions and factories. There is need for every one of them.

For there are never enough nurses graduated from first-class schools, it seems. It is because of this great need for well-trained nurses and because it is an economy to the government to get its nursing done partly by students—as most hospitals do—that the army school of nursing expects to continue.

The school is really two schools. Walter Reed hospital in this city takes the greater part of the students, but to make it easier for Western girls to take the course, training is also given in San Francisco at the Letterman General hospital.

It is interesting to visit the school at Walter Reed. One goes with the vague idea, perhaps, that first aid is the prominent subject in any army nurse's course. He would not be surprised to find one of the demonstration rooms fitted out like a camp with dummies dressed in khaki to be used as models for dressing imaginary wounds.

One finds, however, that there is very little of the emergency atmosphere in the school. Hospital and transportation facilities for wartime nursing have been developed so highly during the late war that the army nurse can count on having practically the same apparatus as the nurse in any civilian hospital.

Nor is the army nurse taught only the technique needed in treating battle cases. She goes through the same course of training that the civilian nurse does.

One of the instructors points out with patriotic pride that the army school is one of the few schools of nursing in the country that is able to cover the entire course recommended by the League of Nursing education.

"The army can do this," said the nurse instructor, "because the students are on ward duty less than in most hospitals. And then, too, there are so many instructors from the army medical school who can be called on to lecture for us.

Besides the unusual opportunity of studying with so many specialists, the army nurse student has an opportunity to visit and study in other hospitals. There is no provision for teaching public health nursing at Walter Reed, nor for mental nursing, nor care of children nor maternity cases. For these subjects, the army affiliates with hospitals specializing in such cases. Students spend at least a third of their

## JEWISH PASTOR PREACHES HERE

Christian Jew at Baptist Church at The Morning Service

Rev. A. C. Fellman, of the Jewish Christian Mission of New York, will deliver a sermon here Sunday, June 25, 1922, at 11:00 A. M., at the Baptist church. His subject will be "The Christian Obligation to the Jew," and his sermon will be given in place of the regular Sunday morning sermon by the pastor, Rev. Chas. C. Smith.

Mr. Fellman is said to be a highly educated, cultured Jewish teacher and preacher. He has traveled in many countries and has spoken before many audiences in behalf of his people. He spent three years in Jerusalem and understands Zionism and will give an explanation from the Jewish standpoint.

Mr. Fellman will also deal, it is said, with the divisions of Judaism, such as the orthodox and reform movements. His address should be of special and peculiar interest to both the Jew and the Gentile. All of the Jewish people of Transylvania, as well as others interested in the present world movement, are urged to attend the sermon Sunday morning.

## THE CHILD

The child is now, as always, the chief human interest but time has determined that more and more it is the centre of the stage from a physical standpoint for with the increase for population and the many discoveries of the present age life is more intense. Our fathers and mothers of blessed memory were not propelled at as rapid a pace as we, their heirs. The bird machine, the telephone, the wireless and wine borne were to them absolutely unknown. Chemistry, the science of affinity, is, too, now wearing seven league boots in its onward march to keep up with the general progress of events. These things are not mentioned to underrate our predecessors—far from it. All honor to the pioneers for whom no macadam roads lay ahead; their means and methods were, compared to those of this time, crude, but their achievements good. Medicine and surgery, hygiene and sanitation, in common with other interests, have caught the onward trend and put at the service of the coming generation good school buildings, properly heated, properly ventilated, and with lighting carefully placed in order to preserve vision. Physical errors in the structure of the eye have been recognized and methods for correcting the same adopted. Proper supplies of water are now provided, for it is now beyond any doubt that many diseases are water born.

It is also demonstrated that the teeth are frequently the cause of indefinite aches and pains extending throughout the body by reason of being points of departure for infection from pus pockets distributing their evil products by various channels in the general system, there is no question that many cases of so called rheumatism have their origin in such pus pockets. The tourists whose function in the healthy body is not well defined at this time, are also responsible for a long train of bodily troubles. It goes without argument that the ideal healthy body should have all its members and parts in perfect condition. That this might be attained, attention to all things from an early age is of prime importance—proper foodstuffs properly prepared are essential, also proper surroundings as to air, clean bodies, clean premises, clean teeth. The last named are probably less caused for than any members of the body and are among the most important, for good teeth, to say nothing, from a cosmetic standpoint, are highly essential to the bodily welfare and should be cleaned two or three times daily, for it is remembered the mouth is particularly suitable as a home for germs, temperature and moisture being exactly right. Keep it clean.

Sincerely,  
W. J. WALLIS

The North pole is reported sixty feet out of position and it's difficult to get a man up there to fix it.

The emblem on the new silver dollar will be a broken sword, but it might be a broken pocketbook.

Three years in these other hospitals. For public health nursing they have been going to the famous Henry Street Settlement in New York, and for other subjects to New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and to St. Elizabeth's, the government hospital for the insane, in Washington.

## Woman Finds Bear on Porch

Berwick, Pa.—There was real excitement here when Mrs. Samuel Zimmerman, coming downstairs the other morning, discovered a large black bear on the front porch. The animal quickly fled when Mrs. Zimmerman opened the door.

COUNCIL