

STATE FISHERIES READY NOV. 1ST

CHAIRMAN J. K. DIXON IS OPTIMISTIC OVER THE OUT-LOOK

Raleigh.

All five of the State fish hatcheries will be ready for operation by November 1, according to J. K. Dixon, chairman of the State fisheries commission. Chairman Dixon is now on a tour of inspection, and has just visited the hatcheries at Roaring Gap in Alleghany and in Watauga county, near Boone.

Mr. Dixon is especially pleased with the co-operation the State commission is receiving from the Federal government. The Federal bureau of fisheries at Washington has furnished an expert free of charge to assist in locating all five of the hatcheries and has also drawn and furnished plans for their construction without cost to the State. Moreover, the bureau has assured Chairman Dixon that the Federal government will stock all three of the mountain trout hatcheries with rainbow trout eggs this fall without cost to the State with the understanding that all trout hatched will be distributed in the streams of North Carolina. 50 per cent by the Federal government and 50 per cent by the State authorities.

The Federal bureau expresses itself as greatly pleased with the progress being made in North Carolina and has promised continued co-operation. From time to time its experts will be permitted to visit and inspect the work at the various State hatcheries and advise the men in charge of the enterprise.

Another great movement in which the Federal bureau is heartily co-operating with the State authorities is now under way in Eastern North Carolina, said Chairman Dixon. At the recent annual meeting of the State fisheries commission board in Morehead City, G. C. Leach, of Washington, head of the division of fish culture of the Federal bureau, was present and conferred at length with the State board. As a result of this conference, it is practically assured that the State and Federal governments will co-operate in the propagation of diamond back terrapin, using the government's laboratory at Beaufort for this purpose. It is estimated that under the plan proposed it will be possible to rear and distribute 10,000 terrapin annually. They will be distributed in the waters of the eastern section of the State. The present market value of a terrapin is from \$4 to \$5 each. The Federal bureau has already given the State 2,500 terrapin, estimated to be worth \$1 a piece, and these are now being distributed in the waters of the State. Under the co-operative plan the State would pay a nominal sum for a helper and food and the Federal government would furnish the laboratory and enlarge the plant and give the whole output to the State.

Tuberculosis Death Rate Reduced
Forty-one less persons died of tuberculosis in North Carolina in 1923 than in the preceding year. In 1922, 2,586 persons in the State died of tuberculosis. In 1923, 2,545 persons died of the disease.

Although there are two and a half times as many white people as there are negroes in the State, there were only 27 more victims of this disease among the white population than among the colored. The death rate for the whites per 100,000 was 66.3 and that for the colored 155.5.

With 302 white and 68 colored deaths Buncombe County has the largest number of deaths from tuberculosis of any county in the State. This is explained by the fact that Asheville and vicinity is a great resort for the tuberculosis people of the whole country. Next to Buncombe Forsyth County leads in both white and colored, with 107 deaths, 32 white and 75 colored.

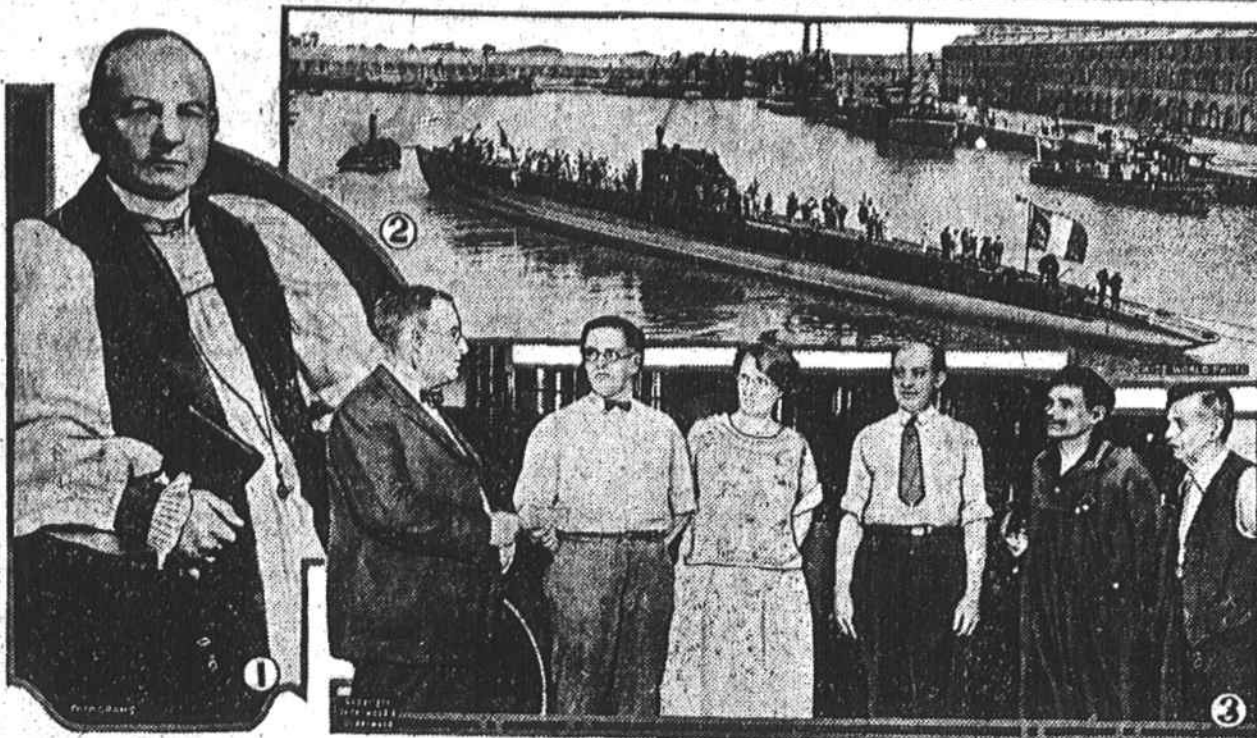
In each of the counties of Anson, Clay, Currituck, Gates, Graham, Jones, Rowan, and Wake only one white person died of tuberculosis. Haywood, Caldwell, Cherokee, and Watauga had only one colored death each.

No white people died in Alleghany, Pamlico, and Tyrrell of the disease in 1923. Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Carteret, Clay, Cleveland, Dare, Graham, Madison, Orange, Rockingham, Rowan, and Rutherford counties had no colored to die of tuberculosis last year, which is accounted for by the fact that there are very few negroes in these counties.

Alleghany County reported no death from tuberculosis. Clay, Graham, and Rowan had only one death each; these were white. Two Indians died in each of the following counties: Wilson, Onslow, and Hoke.

State Plans Big Exhibit

The North Carolina Committee of the Southern Exposition, which will be held in New York, January 19 to 31 next, has been called by Chairman N. G. Barlett, to meet here on Tuesday, August 5 next, to discuss the plans of the State for its exhibit at the exposition. Reports, it was said, indicate that practically all Southern States would have an exhibit at New York and that most of them have already reserved space for that purpose.



1—Bishop H. R. Carson of the Episcopal diocese of Haiti, who has been granted the use of American navy airplanes to fly from parish to parish. 2—France's newest and finest submarine, the Requin, in Cherbourg harbor. 3—J. R. Emery, owner of a big motor livery in Chicago, presenting the business to his veteran employees.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies and Germans Getting Together to Put Dawes Plan Into Operation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CHANCELLOR MARX and his German colleagues, called to London to confer with the allies on measures for putting the Dawes plan into operation, showed so sincere a desire to reach an agreement that hopes for the restoration of Europe were high. After being given a friendly reception by Prime Minister MacDonald, Premier Herriot and the other allied representatives, the Germans were handed the documents comprising the plans adopted before their arrival and were requested to examine them speedily and make reply. This they did, and their "observations" regarding the work of the conference, 60,000 words in length, were submitted the next day. In general, and so far as the Dawes plan is concerned, these appeared "quite satisfactory" for a starter and it was believed the committees of experts to which the German documents were handed for careful examination would be able to revise and alter them so that they would accord with the British and French proposals. The Germans reserved the right to supplement their first statement after more detailed consideration of the allied proposals.

Accompanying the German documents was a covering letter saying that there were certain questions outside the scope of the Dawes plan and the conference which must be settled. Chief of these were the matter of the military evacuation of the Ruhr and the personnel of the German railways in the occupied territory. Dispatches from London said that the French already had begun negotiating with the Germans concerning the evacuation of the Ruhr, offering to carry this out if the Germans would agree to the continuance of German armaments by the military control mission. Marx also demanded that persons expelled from the Ruhr be permitted to return, and the French were willing to concede this if the Berlin government would agree not to persecute those Germans in the occupied region who had co-operated with the forces of occupation.

David Lloyd George and other political opponents of Prime Minister MacDonald have been attacking his policy in the conference, but he has held his own in the debates. He informed the house of commons that if the conference were finally successful, these three agreements were to be expected:

1. An agreement between the German government and the reparations commission regarding matters within the competence of the reparations commissions.
2. An agreement between the allied governments and the German government regarding matters requiring to be settled by direct agreement.
3. An agreement between the allied governments themselves regulating matters of internal concern.

In the main Premier Herriot's course was approved in France, especially his refusal to permit any discussion of war guilt in the conference.

QUITE unexpectedly, the Anglo-Russian conference, which has been going on in London intermittently for months, has resulted in a measure of success. Early last week the British foreign office announced the parley had failed and was broken off, but MacDonald at once got into action, invited the Russians to resume the conference, and brought about an agreement for the signing of two treaties, one of commerce and one general. Rough drafts of these pacts were drawn up and initialed, and the prime minister insisted on signing them without waiting for the approval of parliament. The treaties were bitterly attacked by the opposition. David Lloyd George denounced them as "fakes."

It is understood, at this writing that the treaty of commerce gives British goods most favored nation treatment in Russia and that Great Britain recognizes the soviet trade monopoly and agrees to give diplomatic immunity to a certain number of Russian trade representatives. Details of the general treaty are not known, but it is believed it provides for British guarantee of a loan to Russia of between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. Undersecretary Ponsonby told the house that, regarding the claims of British bondholders, the soviet government had given an expression of liability and an assurance that the Russians would negotiate with the bondholders.

Prime Minister MacDonald is exceedingly anxious for consummation of these treaties with Russia, for the trade unions believe that they will mean more work and greater prosperity for the British workingman. They constitute an important part of the labor government's foreign policy, which is being vigorously attacked by the opposition.

Re-establishment of relations with Russia is a very live question in France. It is favored by certain financial interests which seek control of the Chinese Eastern railway, and of course by the Communists. But the Socialists of France are against it and Premier Herriot has become lukewarm toward Russian negotiations, presumably to obtain and keep Socialist votes. The Communist press blames Secretary of State Hughes, repeating the denied story that he told the premiers in London that so long as Europe countenanced bolshevism, America could not help it.

BULGARIA on one side and Yugoslavia on the other are still sniping at each other across the borders, and the danger of an outbreak of war has not been removed. Last week Bulgaria called 3,000 reservists to the colors and Serbia put up a loud wail. The French and British governments are doing their best to prevent actual hostilities.

AMERICA'S globe-circling air squadron had both good and bad luck last week. First, Lieut. Erik Nelson successfully flew from the Orkneys to Hovna Hornafjord, Iceland, but Lieuts. Lowell Smith and Leigh Wade were forced by dense fogs to turn back. Next day Lieutenant Smith made the flight all right, but Wade's machine was forced down by engine trouble when about half the distance had been traveled, and then was hopelessly wrecked during attempts to salvage it. Wade and his mechanic were taken aboard the cruiser Richmond, and it has been decided in Washington to send another plane to Pictou Harbor, Nova Scotia, so that they may continue the flight from there with the squadron. From Hornafjord the two planes still in commission flew to Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, 310 miles, in the face of a 50-mile wind and over land and water where a forced landing would have meant disaster and death. Their course from there takes them to Angmagssalik, Greenland, but ice conditions along the coast of Greenland are such that it was announced that the aviators might be compelled to wait in Reykjavik for a week.

THERE are indications that the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket will not get the unanimous support of organized labor by a long way, but it is considered formidable enough to occupy a major place in the strategy of both the Republicans and the Democrats. The former have adopted a policy of conceding nothing to LaFollette even in the several states of the middle Northwest which may have conceded to him. In these states the Coolidge leaders will make perhaps their hardest fight.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, added to his endorsement of the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket last week by further praise of the Wisconsin senator as the friend of organized labor, and made a lively attack on John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential candidate. He denied that any acts of Mr. Davis have shown him as friendly to the wage earner, and told how Mr. Davis last month sought secret interviews

with him and asked him to file with Gompers a "statement of questions in which labor is chiefly interested at this moment." All this, and more, was in a reply from Gompers to William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who had asked that the federation's executive council defer action on the proposed endorsement of LaFollette.

Matthew Woll, spokesman for Gompers, followed up this with a broadside directed at Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice presidential candidate, whom he denounced for alleged anti-union activity and especially for his organization of the Minute Men of the Constitution. "This organization chiefly fighting the organizations of labor and in upholding the right of judges to issue injunctions which have no warrant in law or in the Constitution, and which, as used in industrial disputes, order workers to do what they have a lawful right to refrain from doing, and order them not to do things which they have a lawful right to do."

Returns from the Oklahoma primaries at this time indicate that former Gov. J. C. Walton has won the Democratic nomination for senator over Congressman E. B. Howard. The latter was supported by the Ku Klux Klan and Walton says he will demand an investigation of alleged corruption by the Klan. W. B. Pine was nominated for senator by the Republicans.

MRS. ROSALIE EVANS, American widow of a British ranch owner in Mexico, who for many months made a determined fight to keep her great estate there from expropriation by the agrarians, has been murdered, probably by emissaries of the men who had been unable to get hold of her land. The British government, through the American State department, made upon the Mexican government the demands usual in such cases, and President Obregon ordered that the assassins be apprehended. It is now announced that the murderers, 17 in number, have been captured and jailed in Puebla. The incident, however, is not yet closed. Mrs. Evans' sister, wife of an American marine officer, has gone to Mexico to carry on the fight for retention of the estate.

Charles B. Warren has resigned as American ambassador to Mexico, and his successor will soon be appointed. Mr. Warren in his letter of resignation blamed the Wilson administration for much of our recent troubles with Mexico, and added that relations between the two countries have now been "readjusted to the satisfaction of both governments, and I feel that means have been found to protect American property and rights in Mexico, without offending the Mexican people or interfering in any way in her domestic policies and affairs."

MOST notable of the deaths of the week was that of Joseph Conrad, the eminent writer of sea tales, who passed away suddenly at his home in Bishopsbourne, England. Of Polish birth, he was a sailor for many years and began writing while serving as a sea captain. He wrote in English and was considered one of the foremost literary figures of the day.

Dr. Robert Grier LeConte of Philadelphia, internationally famed surgeon, committed suicide in his home, leaving a note ascribing his act to financial troubles. He was a former president of the American Surgical association, and during the war was a member of the advisory medical board for the American expeditionary forces.

SOME 5,000 delegates attended the national convention of the Knights of Columbus in New York last week. The pope sent his apostolic benediction in a letter. Bishop Mahoney of South Dakota in an address to the convention bitterly denounced the Klan and scored the conventions of both the great political parties for making "a concession of cowardice because of the fear that the quest for votes might suffer by an expression of opinion on the movement abroad that would eliminate Catholics from the privileges of citizenship and the emoluments of public life."

HOW TO KEEP WELL

Dr. Frederick R. Green,
Editor of "Health."

BETTER ROADS—BETTER HEALTH

EVERYONE admits the value of good roads, but what possible connection is there between good roads and health?

Good roads have always been regarded as one of the necessities of a civilized state. The old Romans were famous road builders and some of their highways are still in existence.

Macaulay, in his "History of England," says: "Of all inventions of the human mind, the alphabet and the printing press alone excepted, those inventions which have bridged distance have done most for the civilization of man." Steamboats and railroads made possible the exploration of the civilized world in the Nineteenth century. The automobile, airplane, and the radio are going to complete its civilization by bringing all nations and races together.

But what, have good roads to do with health?

The state board of health of Kansas says that good roads prevent disease.

How?

In many ways.

The removal of weeds and trash and the drainage which follows road building destroy breeding places for mosquitoes, flies and other insects which are known as disease carriers, not to mention chinchbugs, grasshoppers, and other pests which hurt the crops.

Hard roads and oiled roads also promote drainage and prevent insect breeding. Dry roads offer pedestrians and especially children who are compelled to walk to and from school, a dry path.

Good roads promote travel and make it easier for the farmer to move his produce, to get his supplies and to take his family to town. Good roads and automobiles have improved health by making it possible for the doctor to see more patients and to see them more promptly, to send his patients, when necessary, to a hospital and to give them better care.

Good roads have made it possible for townships to unite in building central high schools and so provide as good education for country children as for city children.

Good roads have done away with the isolation of the farmer and his family.

Anything which contributes to the physical or mental wellbeing of the individual helps prevent disease and prolongs life.

Good roads have reduced the amount of dust and so have decreased the irritation to the nose, the throat, the eyes, and the ears. Dust catches disease germs and the less dust we inhale, the better off we are.

Good roads, either in the city or in the country, mean healthier, happier, and longer lives for all of us.

OPENING DEAF EARS

THE radio is the wonder of the present. It has practically annihilated space. It has increased a speaker's audience far beyond the capacity of any building on earth. It is estimated that over a million American citizens heard President Coolidge in his address before congress last December. This was probably the largest audience which has ever listened to one man. Yet it is small compared to what the audiences of the future may be. In a few years radios will be as common as telephones.

But the radio has done something else that is greater than annihilating distance or making all of our citizens one vast audience.

It has opened the ears of the deaf. Not all deaf persons can hear the radio, but some so deaf that they have not heard the human voice for years are able to hear over the radio with perfect ease. The New York League for the Hard of Hearing is so enthusiastic over the radio that it has equipped its clubrooms with radio apparatus carrying 24 head sets. Warren Pond, the president of the New York league, writing in the Volta Review, a magazine for the deaf, says, "When my radio was installed and, sitting in my home, I heard clearly the notes of a song, the tears came to my eyes. After living in silent land for 45 years, the spell was broken and I found a new heaven and a new earth."

Think what this means to the man or woman whose ability to hear has practically disappeared, to whom not only the human voice but all forms of music are forever silent. What is it that makes it possible for the ear, deaf to ordinary sounds, to respond to radio waves? Is there something about the radio wave that is different from the ordinary sound wave and that produces a vibration in the ear that is dead to ordinary sounds? We do not know, but we do know that the development of the radio and its widespread use has brought happiness to thousands of men and women who have been cut off from the world of sound for years. No one could anticipate that such a miracle would take place. The unexpected results of science are sometimes the most marvelous.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetate of Salicylic acid.

Amazing Mental Feats

An Indian student who visited London recently is a human calculating machine. He performs the most intricate sums without resorting to pencil and paper, and can name immediately the day of the week for any date in the past or future.

At a test, two numbers, each of forty figures, were chalked on a blackboard. The Indian was told to multiply one by the other. After less than half an hour's mental arithmetic he gave the correct answer.

Important to All Women Readers of This Paper

Swamp-Root a Fine Medicine

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by parcel post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Her Bossy Aunt

My little cousin, Grace, was visiting us for a few days. When her mother came to take her home she took her on her lap and asked:

"Weren't you lonesome, and didn't you miss your mamma?"

Grace answered: "No, Aunt Emily can boss you like everything."—Everybody's Magazine.

Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot sud of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do for Sores, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Advertisement.

Women Outnumber Men

In the Babuyan Islands, recently disturbed by volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, a very large portion of the population is composed of women. Fishing is the principal pursuit of the men of the islands, and the frequent typhoons are fatal for the frail fishing craft, which accounts for the greater proportion of females among the inhabitants.

Don't check if you put over a substitute

when an advertised product is called for.

Maybe your customer will never come back.

Ben Mulford, Jr.

Omission Explained

"Father," said little Timmy O'Brien, "why didn't St. Patrick sign the Declaration of Independence?" Didn't they ask him?"

"Sure they did, me bhoys; but ye see he thought the man that brought it to him was v-an o' thim autygraft hunters, an' he kicked him out o' the house."—Boston Transcript.

An Unexcelled Remedy

for Cuts, Burns, Wounds and Sores, Handford's Balsam of Myrrh prevents infection; heals quickly. 35c all stores.—Adv.

So much conceit should not be

"knocked out" as to destroy self-confidence.

TOMATO and CABBAGE PLANTS

Stone and Red Rock tomato; Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Succession and Flat Dutch cabbage; Cabbage Heading, Georgia and Folmer collard; Giant Primal and White Plume celery. Big Boston, Iceberg, New York lettuce, White Bermuda and Prize taker onion; Kale, Brussels sprouts, beets, kohlrabi plants. Parcel post paid. 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00. Free full catalog and delivery guaranteed. D. F. JAMISON, SUMMITVILLE, N. C.

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