THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

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YADKIN SHERIFF IS KILLED, ROBAH BAITY ACCUSED

Sheriff J. E. Zackery Was in Act of Arresting Man at a Moonshine Plant

Sheriff J. E. Zackery of Yadkin county, was shot and instantly killed Friday night at 11 o'clock at a block-ade distillery eight miles northeast of Yadkinville, the county seat. In company with Rev. T. A. Cundle, a Baptist minister, the sheriff started Friday night to investigate reports concerning the operation of an illicit distilling outfit. As the officer and minister reached the place they found three white men, apparently about 35 years of age. Just as the sheriff walked up to two of them and started to place them under arrest, it is charged that one of them, Robah Baity turned and fired his pistol, the ball taking effect in the sheriff's breast, near the heart, causing immediate death. The man standing beside Baity was Spencer McNeill. James Brown was standing off about 40 feet, reported to be acting as a sentinel.

According to reports from Yadkinville the soldiers recognized all three of the men and so immediately notified Coroner W. E. Hutchedge of the affair. Mr. Hutchedge in turn sent word to Deputy Sheriff L. A. Bapard, who lived several miles southeast of the scene of the killing. Mr. Bapard, with aid, started out and succeeded in cutting off all avenues of escape from that direction. Mr. Hutchedge, Deputy Sheriff C. E. Morris and ex-Sheriff C. W. Poindexter came in from the Yadkinville side.

Baity was arrested at the home of his father Saturday morning about 1 o'clock. McNeill was arrested at the home of Frank Shoaf, about 200 yards from the scene of the shooting, and Brown was taken at a house near there about the same time.

The men were carried to Yadkinville and placed in jail, but fearing mob violence and because of the unsafe conditions of the jail, they were hurried out and carried to Winston-Salem, the officers arriving there about 1 o'clock Saturday.

The officers were aided in the search for the men definitely by a number of good citizens of Yadkinville and other parts of the county. Immediately after the news reached Yadkinville County Attorney R. C. Williams authorized the offering of $1,000 reward for the capture of the men.

Immediately after the shooting the live Mr. Cundle entered the sheriff's overcoat burning, it having been set on fire by the burning powder from the pistol. He extinguished the fire.

Coroner Hutledge, stated Saturday afternoon that when they left Yadkinville with the prisoners a crowd was gathering, and that there was indications of mob violence. The jail, he stated, is not in a condition to resist a mob and, therefore, it was deemed best to carry the prisoners to Winston-Salem.

The prisoners, it is said, stoutly deny their guilt, declaring that they were not at the place of the killing.

County Attorney Williams stated Saturday that a preliminary hearing for the three men had been set for next Saturday afternoon at Yadkinville.

5,799 CAROLINIANS KILLED DURING WAR

Casualty List Shows Tennessee Suffered Heaviest of Nine Southern States

Washington, Feb. 17.—Tennessee suffered heaviest of the nine South-ern States east of the Mississippi River, in casualties among her officers and men who were members of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, Virginia's losses were second, South Carolina's third and Alabama's and Georgia's fourth and fifth, respectively. A statistical summary of all casualties prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the Army and just announced shows the total casualties of these Southern States to have been 21,716, including officers and men, out of a grand total of 592,413 for the entire country. These casualties include losses from every cause which put the men out of action.

The total casualties for each state follow: Tennessee, 2,193; Virginia, 2,139; North Carolina, 1,710; Alabama, 1,170; Georgia, 1,121; South Carolina, 1,419; Mississippi, 1,203; Louisiana, 2,189 and Florida, 1,171.

North Carolina's losses from enlisted men and men killed in action were heaviest, numbering 644; Tennessee's losses from that cause were second, totaling 582 and Virginia's, third, aggregating 544. In deaths from wounds Virginia was first with 191, Tennessee second, with 159 and North Carolina third with 148.

Casualties For State

The summary of the casualties for North Carolina follows:

	Officers	Men	Total
Dead			
Killed in action	14	410	424
Died of wounds	1	144	145
Died of disease	1	92	93
Died of accident	—	6	6
Drowned	—	1	1
Suicide	—	1	1
Murder or homicide	—	2	2
Executed—deserter	—	1	1
Executed—other	—	1	1
Other causes (enemy)	—	1	1
Cause undetermined	—	1	1
Presumed dead	—	1	1
Total dead	16	660	676
Prisoners			
Unaccounted for	—	—	—
Died	—	1	1
Repatriated	1	83	84
Total Prisoners	1	84	85
Wounded			
Slightly	35	1,497	1,532
Severely	33	1,139	1,172
Degree undetermined	14	157	171
Total wounded	112	2,793	2,905
Missing in action	—	1	1
Total casualties for state	241	3,469	3,710

BOLD AUTO GANG KILLED OR JAILED

W. R. Clinard Dead, and Rob and Kent Greer in Jail—Details of the Affair

Rockingham, Feb. 16.—W. R. Clinard is dead, Rob Greer is in jail at Rockingham and J. Kent Greer is in jail at High Point as a result of a highway robbery near Rockingham.

A coroner's inquest was held here over the dead body of Clinard, the verdict being that he came to his death at the hands of Robert Steele, Jr., J. F. Dunn, P. C. Markwalter, James Alfred, and Constable Ed Rogers, and that the killing was justifiable and in self-defense.

There was a bolder highway robbery here attempted than this and the city and surrounding country was stirred into a fever of excitement.

About 8:00 Friday night Robert Steele, Jr., in his car passed a moonlter stalled in the sand about 12 miles south of Rockingham. A manager who proved to be Greer got in Steele's car and presented a pistol against Steele's side, ordered him to drive to a neighboring home to secure help to extricate his car. When they returned they got the car out safely. The car then apparently went its way.

A few minutes later as Steele and Henry Harrington were driving homeward and a short distance from where the Greer car had been stalled, they were accosted by two men who threw a pistol in their faces and commanded them to stop. When they got out of the car one of the men hit Steele across the head with the butt of his gun and stole from him his pistol, watch, etc. Harrington remonstrated when they took his watch and he too was knocked on the head. The men then entered the car and drove away. Steele reached the Dillon store and phoned the alarm to Rockingham. The two cars were soon to pass thru the city and at once the sheriff of Richmond county organized a posse of a score of cars to scour the country.

The citizens of Ellerbe were phoned and they tried to barricade the street with boxes and interest the thieves but they, with fearful speed burst thru the edge of the construction accompanied by shots and sped northward. Cars were in pursuit and when some distance beyond Ellerbe the car containing the posse leader came across the Steele's car standing by the roadside with a wheel broken. The radiator was still warm showing that they were close on the trail. About four miles farther they passed two men and stopping they were asked for a ride to the man who said that their car had broken down. Said Steele to the men: "You don't know me, do you?"

"No," was the reply.

"I'm the man you held up, knocked in the head and from whom you stole a watch and car," and drawing his pistol he commanded the men hands up.

Clinard, who was killed, sprang forward, reaching as he did so his right hand which clutched something in his overcoat pocket. The clerk of the man's pistol was heard, rattled Steele and unceremoniously a gun was fired from the car and Clinard fell with a hole torn just under his left temple. In the meantime the men's partner, Rob Greer, was endeavoring to pull a weapon from his hip pocket, but the men in the car covered him and made his hands go up. On being searched the watch stolen from Harrington was found on Greer and a pistol just behind him on the ground where he had dropped it as his hands came up. In the right pocket of the dead man's overcoat was found the pistol he had stolen from Steele and his hand was tightly clinched around the weapon; also Steele's keys and about a score of various kinds keys were on him.

The Rockingham men, who were forced to shoot, brought the dead body and the prisoner Greer to the city. The inquest was held at noon with the above result. Rob Greer is in jail awaiting a preliminary hearing on the charge of highway robbery. It is understood J. Kent Greer is in jail at High Point in answer to the highway robbery charge.

When interviewed Rob Greer stated that his brother, J. Kent, on Tuesday bought from John Harlan at High Point a Hudson speedster that was recently traded in by J. Elwood Cox; that the three men with two show women of Greensboro, left that city Wednesday for Columbia. They spent Thursday in Columbia and were returning to High Point when, as Greer expresses it, the entire bunch got drunk and the car stuck in the sand where Steele found them; that he remembers nothing whatever about the robbery and that he did not attempt to draw a pistol when halted by the men in the car later in the night.

While the homicide is deplored yet it may have a salutary effect upon car stealing in Richmond county. A Ford was stolen in Rockingham January 31, from L. B. Palmer and on February 4, a Dodge car was stolen from W. A. C. Brown. His surgical cases were found by children in a creek near High Point the next day.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MURDER IS DENIED

Copenhagen, Saturday, Feb. 14.—Turkey denies all responsibility for the maintenance of order in the Ararat region, where James Perry and Frank Johnson, representatives of the American Y. M. C. A., were killed recently. This stand is taken on the ground that French and British troops are jointly occupying Kars and that Ararat is well within the armistice lines, it is learned on good authority.

The government probably will not make an official statement regarding its responsibility for the death of Perry and Johnson until the investigation now in progress has been completed.

Times Plane Continues Trip

London, Feb. 18.—The air ministry was notified of the arrival at Mongalla, Southern Egypt, of The Times aeroplane, competing in the flight from Cairo to Cape Town.

"Ours is a country with opportunities for all. Even in Boston you don't have to operate a book store." "Eh?" "You can run a beanery."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FORMER ARMY FLYER CHANGING PLANES IN MIDAIR

A very unusual photograph showing Al Wilson of Los Angeles, Cal., about to change from plane to plane many hundreds of feet in the air. Standing on the upper wing of the lower plane, Wilson grasped the lower wing of the upper plane and swung himself to it, absolutely unaided. Of the many plane-changing feats performed recently it is safe to assume that this is the most daring. Wilson was in the aviation corps of the army.

MATTERS BEFORE SPECIAL SESSION

Good Roads Issue and Woman Suffrage Expected to Confront N. C. Lawmakers

(By M. D. Abernethy)

Raleigh, Feb. 14.—While the state tax commission is doing everything possible to complete its work of revaluation under the new law, officials now believe that it will take up to July before that report will be ready and the work finally finished. With this report in his hands Governor Bickett will then set the date for the special session of the legislature.

Altho the special session of the legislature is a revaluation session primarily it is generally conceded here that the legislature are going to have their hands full keeping at least two other matters in the background, namely the good roads issue and the women suffrage movement. The suffragettes have given notice in more than one way that they want the constitutional amendment ratified as soon as possible and they would much prefer that it be done at the special session.

One of the latest steps the suffragettes of the state took to the open was severing Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, English suffrage leader, to come to Raleigh. She was scheduled to speak here before the Battle Royal Suffrage League, and probably other points in the state, but because of the influenza epidemic this address has been cancelled. The recent action of the Virginia legislature in defeating the ratification of the federal amendment has no doubt set the North Carolina suffragettes to working much harder than they would had ratification was out in their neighbor state.

INDIAN GIRLS LEARN WHITE MAN'S CUSTOMS

One-third of the Indians in the United States live in Oklahoma. From the Eastern to the Western borders of the state you can find men living in almost every stage of civilization, according to Miss Bertha Eckert, a Wellesley graduate, who has taught in Indian schools for several years and has just given up teaching to work with the Y. W. C. A. for Indian girls in the Southwest.

"The most difficult problem we have with the Indian school girl," says Miss Eckert, "is to help her hold herself true to the principles she has learned at school when she returns to her parents' home. In the western part of Oklahoma nearly all the girls come to government schools from homes where their mothers still wear the blankets and follow some of the old tribal customs.

"It is very hard for such a girl when she goes home for her vacation and other times the conditions are dangerous. Tribal dances and other customs, with the increasing age of the Aring people, are attended with immorality of which she becomes a victim.

"At school she has many friends. She goes back to home on the prairie, separated by miles, perhaps, from the nearest house, and she is lonesome. At school she has had all modern conveniences and congenial friends. Her little home seems crude and bare and even her mother's ways are strange.

"The problems of the Indian girls in eastern and western Oklahoma are quite different," says Miss Eckert. "In the eastern part the girls come from the 'Five Tribes,' the civilized tribes—Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws. These girls attend the public schools in large numbers and have mingled more or less with white girls. Their home conditions are practically the same as those of white girls and they are less subject to the dangers that often threaten their Indian sisters in western Oklahoma.

"In our Y. W. C. A. work among the Indian girls we hope first of all to teach them how to play and have good times together. Girls from some tribes know nothing of group games and in their homes sit for hours doing nothing. As they become accustomed to mingling with each other we teach them how to conduct club meetings. Thru their club work we hope to teach them that the Indians have a contribution to civilization, as their folk lore, their wood craft and their traditions. And finally, above all, we hope to have these girls realize that they have a responsibility to their own people and that they should return to them as social helpers and teachers."

JANUARY TOBACCO SALES IN STATE

Eleven Million Pounds Sold at Average Price of $35.40 Per Hundred

Raleigh, Feb. 16.—Tobacco sales in 180 North Carolina warehouses during January totaling more than 11 million pounds, bringing an average price of $35.40 per 100 pounds, according to the report issued by Mr. Frank Parker, director of the crop reporting service. The January sales practically close the season in North Carolina, altho there is yet a considerable quantity of tobacco in the hands of producers still to be placed on the market.

Last year was the greatest year in the history of the tobacco growing industry in North Carolina. Already there has been marketed a total of 399,594,475, with a season average of 31 cents per pound. North Carolina farmers are richer this year by $166,789,000 than they were a year ago, and have produced more than one-third of the tobacco raised in the United States. Prices have been uniformly higher altho the beginning of the season in July averaged only 31 cents per pound. The market strengthened daily and before the close new high records for price per pound had been established. The report by markets follows:

Burlington	36,089
Auburn	78,694
Washington	41,899
Warren	4,674
Durham	274,919
Tarboro	1,380
Rocky Mount	499,496
Wilson-Saxon	181,691
Louisburg	105,775
Youngsville	154,417
Greensboro	16,373
Goldsboro	33,413
Oxford	488,410
Stem, Hill	15,446
La Grange	370,816
Kinston	845,044
Robersonville	103,388
Williamston	46,189
Rocky Mount	1,057,322
Gibbons	144,587
Farmville	436,468
Greenville	1,486,411
Goldsboro	34,033
Mocksville	5,111
Mount Airy	29,573
Hendersonville	194,526
Waddell	175,191
Pinellos	137,996
Warrenton	194,931
Goldsboro	49,218
Wilson	1,194,350

GET GOOD TIMBER FROM THE BUSHES

(By HENRY L. FARRELL)

New York, Feb. 14.—"Go out and beat through the bushes. We need some new timber."

The old-time scout scratched his old-time head and wondered.

It was the same old-time manager talking, who a few years back had said:

"Lay off them bushers. They can't hit fast company until they go through the mill and learn the game."

When George Chile stepped off the sandlots of Cleveland last spring and was shown out of sixteen games for the Indians he exploded a bunch of dynamite under one of the unwritten laws of the old game.

It was dogmatic in baseball from the early "nineties" down through the "teens" that a recruit had to climb the ladder rung by rung from the empty lots up through the minors to the slick green of the big-time diamond.

Back in 1913 the old theory gave the first jolt when Al Shanaux leaped from the semi-pros to a regular berth on the Pittsburgh Nationals staff.

His feat was considered the exception to the rule and the magnates still listed a couple of hitches in the minors as an essential on a recruit's record.

Then came young Mr. Chile.

The fans had hardly recovered from the surprise of his feat when came another tradition busting youngster, Frank Frisch of the Giants.

Manager McGraw picked him off the team of Fordham university and was putting him through a course in bench academics when Larry Doyle, the regular second baseman, went bad.

Frisch took his place and was the sensation of the late season. He played ball like a vet and clinched a regular berth with the clan of the little Napoleon.

The result is the magnates are scouring the corner lots and college diamonds for other Chiles and Frischas.

MEETING THE BOLL WEEVIL MENACE

A Five-Year Readjustment Period to Test Skill and Efficiency of Farmers

This state is not going to quit growing cotton because of the boll weevil, and where individual farmers or groups abandon cotton, it will be for some other crop or activity which, after they learn how, will be as equally as profitable or even more profitable than cotton.

The coming of the boll weevil means a test of the skill and resources of the farmer, and those who can produce cotton to compete with the weevil, can continue to produce cotton in spite of the weevil.

These statements sum up some of the conclusions of Franklin Sherman, state entomologist for North Carolina, in surveying the situation in the Belts of Eastern Texas where damage from boll weevil, doubling, that he is either an economist or tried to advise on cropping methods. Mr. Sherman, as an entomologist, outlines a program for the southern counties that were invaded in the fall of 1919, and says that the following general advice will hold for each section as they are invaded in the future.

"Farmers may feel free to plant (this year, 1920) their usual average of cotton of usual varieties, and raise it by usual methods. But they should already be studying the matter of earlier maturity of varieties, and methods of fertilizing and cultivating which will hasten maturity—and they should be trying their best plans for more hogs (or other livestock) and of other crops to the place to follow.

"In 1921 the farmers in this area should plan to reduce their cotton acreage about 10 per cent. That is to say the man who has been growing 10 acres of cotton should plant about nine acres in 1921—the man who has been planting 50 acres should plant about 45 to 45 acres in 1921, and the man who has been growing 100 acres should plant 45 to 90 acres in 1921.

"This slightly reduced acreage should be of the selected varieties and be fertilized and cultivated to hasten maturity. In that same year of 1921 the reduction in cotton should be balanced—more than balanced if labor will permit—by increased attention to corn, other crops and livestock. The farm should be fairly self-sustaining in the matter of meat, grain and forage, with a surplus to sell if possible. Then, if the weevil is very destructive on the slightly reduced acreage, the farm will still be self-supporting, and if the weevil damage should be light it may make a good profit, not only on the other things, but on cotton also.

"(1922.) No matter how profitable his cotton may be in 1921, (the first year that can give a full test) the farmer would do well not to increase his cotton to the old average in 1922. If he has done well on the reduced acreage in 1921, he had better hold to that same acreage for 1922. If the weevil were disastrous to his reduced cotton acreage in 1921, he may reduce another 10 per cent in 1922, especially if he can again replace the cotton with other things.

"Thus, experience from year to year will guide him thus the period of three to five years of readjustment."

Taxes "Clean" the Germans

Berlin.—(By Mail.)—Dr. Fritz Pinner, Tageblatt financial expert, estimates that many of Germany's millionaires will be poorer the poorer than the millionaire class, when the new German taxes are installed. Between income taxes, business taxes, inheritance taxes, war profit taxes and other varieties too numerous to mention, the millionaire is going to give up a third or more of his wealth. As for leaving it to his children, the tax collector also attends to that, tacking on a heavy inheritance tax.

Autos Per Capita

California is first, Nebraska and South Dakota second and third, and Iowa fourth in automobiles per capita on Dec. 31, 1919, according to a table compiled by the Omaha chamber of commerce. The figures were secured direct from the person in charge of automobile registration in each state. Trucks are included with pleasure cars, because in most states the two types of vehicles are not separated.

Judge—"Didn't you see the lady until you struck her?" Lady Motorist—"No, I was looking at her hat."—Boston Globe.

REVALUATION ACT GETS GOOD START

Saving Every Property Owner 45 Per Cent on Taxes He Would Have Paid

(By Geo. T. W. Blickett.)

Every one who studies the revaluation act should at the outset give the act credit for a saving of forty-five per cent. In the years 1919 and 1920 every property owner pays forty-five per cent less taxes than he would have paid if the general assembly of 1919 had not touched the subject of taxation. This is not an argument, it is a statement of a fact.

Under the old law there was a reassessment every four years, and if the general assembly of 1919 had done nothing with respect to valuation the assessment would have been made in 1919 and the taxes for 1919 and 1920 would have been paid on this assessment. This law has been in force for about twenty years, and every four years there has been a substantial increase in values. The average increase has been 25 1-4 per cent. There is not a man in the state outside of an institution for the insane, or the feeble-minded who does not know that the actual increase in property values during the last four years has been greater than in any four-year period since the assessment law has been on the books. No mortal man will deny that if the old law had been allowed to stand without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t, the values in 1918 would have been increased as much as they have in any four-year period. Just knock off the 25 1-4 per cent and say that property values would have been increased 25 per cent. Then in 1919, the property owners would have paid 18 per cent more taxes on the same property than they paid in 1918. Under the revaluation act they did not pay a cent more. A similar amount would have to be paid in 1920 but under my recommendation to the general assembly this 18 per cent in 1920 will be reduced to 9 per cent, this for public schools. This makes a net saving to property owners in 1920 of 20 per cent, and this added to the 25 per cent saved in 1919 makes a total saving to the property owners on account of the revaluation act of 45 per cent.

Pure mathematics requires the word enemy of the revaluation act to enter this credit of 45 per cent as the first item in every calculation made in regard to the act.

Of course, the taxes in 1919 are higher than in 1918, but this is not because of but in spite of the revaluation act. The increased taxes for the year 1919 are due to two things:

1.—The public school term was by a practically unanimous vote of the people of North Carolina increased from four to six months. Of course, when the people voted for this increase in 50 per cent in the length of the school term they understood that it would cost 50 per cent more money, and no fair-minded man can complain on account of this increase in his taxes. He voted it on himself.

2.—The general assembly of 1919 increased the salaries of teachers in the public schools 50 per cent. This was done because the general assembly reached the conclusion that it was not only unwise, but positively indecent to starve the young women of the state who were devoting their lives to teach our children. Before this increase the average teacher in the public schools got $40 a month for teaching four months, her year's work netting her $160. Under the constitution the term was lengthened to six months and the legislature increased her salary to $67.50, which makes her earnings for the year $405, an increase of more than 150 per cent. If a man is opposed to this increased tax to give to the children a longer school term and pay the teachers wages that will keep them off the outside pauper list, let him come out boldly and say so. Treasa do not charge up these increases to the revaluation act which, as heretofore stated, reduced the taxes paid in 1919 and 1920 45 per cent.

MANY NEGROES FROM SOUTH TO NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 16.—New York's winter weather is no bugaboo for negro "immigrants" from the south. During some of the coldest spells the city experienced in the last two months, a steady stream of negroes—both men and women—poured into the city and surrounding territory.

According to figures gathered by the Travelers' Aid bureau, here more than two hundred negro women and girls enter New York every week. It is estimated the number of men coming here to seek employment and higher wages amounts to thrge hundred a week.

Most of the negroes come here from Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia. Scores show. Numerous others arrive from West Indian islands as well as from various states of the middle west.

Scores of these coming here have but the vaguest idea of how to get about the city or how to obtain employment. Representatives of negro societies and travel bureaus meet trains and boats and distribute leaflets intended to guide the strangers. In many cases, it was said, negroes are advised to return to the south when it is seen they are not fitted for industrial positions here.

SHIPS IN DISTRESS OFF CAROLINA COAST

Beaufort, N. C., Feb. 16.—The coast guard cutter Itasca reported by wireless today she was one hundred miles east of Cape Lookout Lighthouse towing a disabled steamship into port.

An unidentified schooner also was reported in a sinking condition thirty miles southwest of the lightship. A passing steamship offered to take the crew off, but they refused, declaring that the schooner would make Cape Lookout Cove before night. The wind off the coast is moderate.

"Smith is always putting up a bluff of some kind, isn't he?" said Brown. "Yes," agreed Jones. "If he had a pack of cigarettes papers and a sack of tobacco he would brag about owning some rolling stock."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ONLY FOUR MONTHS SUPPLY OF OIL LEFT

Paper Read Before Association of Miners—May Seek Oil from Foreign Countries

New York, Feb. 18.—America, with only four months' supply of oil in storage faces the prospect of having to seek oil from foreign sources which are now showing "a tendency to exclude the United States from purchasing from their fields," according to Van H. Manning, United States Director of Mines, in a paper read here today before the 121st annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, at the same meeting, confirmed the statement of the Director of Mines, and declared that the position of the United States in regard to its oil supply at the present time is "precarious." Mr. Smith estimated the supply still undeveloped, however, at enough for about 20 years. There are enormous quantities of oil in the shale beds in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, it was explained, but Director Manning was doubtful whether economic production of this oil is at present possible.

Latin-America, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands, it was said, control the main potential sources and all of these countries have adopted policies tending to shut out those of other nationalities. Director Smith declared that American concerns should enter foreign fields not only with American methods, machinery and ability but also with money and financial and operating control. A "wide open oil policy for all the world" was advocated by Director Manning who urged the active projection of such a policy by citizens and legislators.

Director Smith in his address on "A Foreign Oil Supply for the United States," urged a nation-wide thrift campaign in the conservation of fuel oil, gasoline and lubricating oil all along the line of production and consumption by better methods in heating, drilling, recovery, transportation, refining and use. He pointed out that the new demand of the shipping program alone would call for oil in quantities equivalent to nearly one-half the present domestic output.

Other papers presented at the sessions included discussions of oil production in Persia, the Philippines and Argentine, as well as in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and New York.

GLASS' 'NO MORE MONEY' MANIFESTO UNPOPULAR

London, Feb. 16.—Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass' manifesto against granting any further credits to Europe, besides filling columns in the newspapers, shares with the latest developments in the "crime wave" the attention of the men in the street. This is a scrap of conversation overheard between two London cockneys.

"Wot d'ye think of this 'ere fellow Glass—a bloomin' blagrate, I calls 'im."

"Wot feller Glass?"

"Why the American chancellor of the exchequer—the chap 'oo says 'e won't lend us no more money."

"Oh, 'im; well, wot shall 'im? Ahht they caught 'im yet?"

Shelby Gets Two Stores

Shelby, Feb. 16.—Following close on the announcement of Gilmer Bros. that they would establish a department store comes the deal made by which the Efirds get possession of the storeroom occupied by D. D. Wilkins & Son. The entire stock of Wilkins was purchased by Efird and a long term lease arranged with C. C. Blanton, the owner of the building.

Blackleg Vaccine Distributed Free.

Vaccine for immunizing cattle against blackleg is still in great demand. A report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, shows that 1,939,915 doses were distributed free to stock owners during the last fiscal year. The vaccine sent out by the bureau is in the powdered form.

Black Opals in Australia.

A find of black opal at Tintenbar, near Ballina, New South Wales, has caused much excitement at Melbourne, reports Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferris. There has been a rush of applicants for miners' rights and permission to enter private lands. The Melbourne Age states that nearly a hundred claims have already been pegged.

Held to Federal Court

Asheville, Feb. 14.—Lyda Hyder and Earl Hyder, his son, must answer in federal court next month to charges of having assaulted G. J. Thomas, a mail carrier. The pair claim Thomas was driving his car behind theirs on the Weaverville road, and when he finally passed around them Thomas hurled some unsavory epithets in their direction. The elder Hyder jumped from his car to that of the mail carrier and proceeded to "beat up on him," so the story runs. Thomas claims the attack was unprovoked.

Carelessness of Him.

Walter—"Mr. Smith's left his umbrella again. I do believe he would leave his head if it were loose."

Robinson—"I daresay you're right. I heard him say only yesterday he was going to Switzerland for his lungs."—Tit-Bits.

"Pigs is Pigs" the World Over.

The Chinese Christian family was the proud possessor of two pigs. The older of the two was a runt and the younger had outgrown him. The husband and wife were explaining the situation to the new missionary.

"The big pig be the littlest," explained the husband in broken English.

"No," said the wife, "he means not that. He means the young pig is the oldest."—World Outlook.

Comes In Handy.

B. Jinks—"You are a great believer in universal training."

B. Jinks—"You bet! In summer my boys goes in training digging trenches and in winter the experience proves handy when he has to shovel snow."