

AL CAPONE'S CHUM JUST ANOTHER BUM

Peter De Vito Once Got Tangled Up With Income Taxes, But Not Now.

New York—Peter De Vito was a schoolboy chum of Al Capone in Brooklyn. Pete got rich, too. In 1929, he made a half million. He had a \$60,000 home, and 4,000 men, including some of the toughest gunmen in town, working for him, and Pete was a dude.

Recently, De Vito was arrested for the first time since 1932. He had 10 cents in his pocket, his clothes were shabby, and he needed a shave.

For two years he had been living in a little room above a restaurant where he worked for rent, board and tips. Before that he had been seen cadging pennies in a subway station.

Soon after he was locked up in Brooklyn recently, he fainted. Anemia was the doctor's diagnosis. Starvation was Pete's trouble.

"When I had it," he said ruefully, "I took care of everyone. Now that I'm broke, no one will help me."

When he was 30, Pete bought a truck at the urging of Capone and other friends and by 1929 he had 700 trucks and was conceded to have supplanted little Augie Pisano, until then king of trucking in the city.

Federal investigators reported that his income in 1929 was \$503,000, of which \$250,000 came from the Standard Oil company, for whom he supplied trucks and men to break a strike. He did similar jobs for other big corporations.

In 1931 and 1932, he became involved in income tax and illegal liquor cases. Though he won acquittals in both cases, he was finished.

If he can stand up, he will be arraigned in Brooklyn felony court today on a charge of felonious assault as a result of a fight with his brother-in-law, Fred Morris, last Saturday night.

COMPETITION

Because of the increasing popularity of the small tractor, many farm machinery companies are making strong bids to capture part of this attractive market.

Japanese Buying Likely To Expand Over Grace Period

New York, July 29—Some foreign trade circles said today the United States notice to Japan of abrogation of the commercial treaty with that country might prompt some immediate expansion of Japanese purchases here of such things as iron and steel, petroleum and automobiles.

So far this year, Japanese purchases have been somewhat less than last year, but it was thought the Nipponese might take advantage of the six-month's notice to increase supplies of materials for which they look across the Pacific in preparation for the possibilities of less favorable trade conditions under such new treaty as may be negotiated.

Although Japan bought only 7.7 per cent of total American exports last year, it was individually the third best customer of Uncle Sam. Its purchase here ran to \$239,620,000, exceeded only by the United Kingdom and Canada.

In the first five months of this year, Japan took only \$96,267,000 of American products, which was \$13,371,000 less than in the same months last year. The decline reflected somewhat smaller purchases of cotton, petroleum, automobiles parts and airplanes.

Japan has been buying much more from Uncle Sam than Uncle Sam buys from her. American purchases from Nippon totaled only \$126,820,000 in 1938, leaving an excess of American exports to that country of \$112,800.00. This was more than offset, however, by shipment of \$168,739,000 of Japanese gold, which was sold to the U. S. treasury, thus providing Japan with dollars to make purchases.

In the earlier months of this year Japanese sales to America actually showed a little higher dollar value. Through May they amounted to \$50,250,000, up \$2,406,000 compared with last year, but this was due to higher prices for silk, resulting from curtailed production.

The outstanding trade between America and Japan was long the swapping of cotton for silk. But in 1938, Japan bought \$52,850,000 worth of cotton, and sold Uncle Sam \$83,652,000 worth of raw silk, both figures showing substantial shrinkage from earlier years. Japanese purchases of such things as iron and steel, machinery, automobiles and petroleum came to substantially more than her cotton buying.

Silk, however, remained Japan's chief stock in trade, accounting for nearly two-thirds of her sales here. Some textile men say the recent development of new fibres by rayon manufacturers here, with sufficient strength and elasticity to permit use for purposes heretofore reserved for silk,

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may make a severe dent in Japanese silk business in years to come.

The first reaction of the silk market to news of abrogation of the treaty was a decline of a few cents a pound, but buying soon appeared, and prices came back partially.

he emerges from a year's prison sentence as "mouthpiece" of New York's underworld. Local authorities fear quick reprisal from the gorillas he betrayed in helping convict James J. Hines, Tammany leader, of complicity in the notorious policy swindle.

Federal agents want him for questioning as to the cache of the millions supposedly hidden away by his former client, the murdered Dutch Schultz (Arthur Lliege-

GANGSTER LAWYER FACES TROUBLE

New York City—Nothing but trouble awaits J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, formerly Stein, when

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beheimer), who controlled the beer racket in New York during prohibition.

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PRACTICAL HEALTH HINTS

The Problem of Perspiration

By Dr. James A. Tobey

THE act of perspiring, or sweating, is a normal function of the human body. It is, in fact, one of the ways in which the system is rid of certain waste products, and the process is also an aid to the maintenance of proper body temperature.

Some persons will, however, sweat much more than others. Individuals who are active, high-strung, and nervous will perspire more profusely than easy-going, mentally serene persons. Excessive perspiration may occasionally be a sign of physical trouble or disease.

Individuals will also, of course, sweat more at one time than another, as in hot weather or during physical or mental exertion. Emotional upsets, such as fright or anxiety, and digestive disturbances will likewise cause us to break out into a sweat.

The sweat glands are located all over the body. Those under the skin give off odorless moisture through the pores, while those under the armpits and in other parts produce mot-

ture having a characteristic odor. If the skin is dirty, oily, or laden with bacteria, perspiration from the skin may also be unpleasant.

Excessive perspiration, known scientifically as "hyperidrosis," can be treated in several effective ways. The first, obviously, is by frequent bathing and scrupulous cleanliness. The baths should be hot, and accompanied by the vigorous use of pure soap. Medicated soaps are not necessary.

Powders, such as talcum or zinc stearate, are valuable in the milder cases. The powders should be dusted on the parts affected and thoroughly rubbed in. If the feet cause trouble, stockings and shoes should not only be well-powdered, but should be changed daily and worn loose. The sufferer should have two pairs of shoes, so that he can wear them on alternate days.

There are various harmless deodorants and antiperspirants on the market, which will usually give temporary relief.

In hot weather, when sweating is most prevalent, plenty of fluids such as water, milk, buttermilk, and fruit juices should be consumed. Salt added to these beverages aids in water retention, and foods naturally containing salt, such as bread, vegetables, and salt meats should be increased in the daily diet.



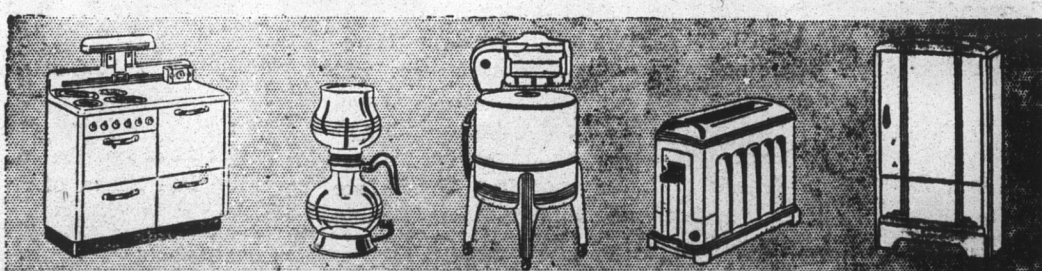
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A MESSAGE TO NORTH CAROLINA BEER RETAILERS

THE abuses which sometimes are allowed to attach themselves to the beer business are as distasteful to the vast majority of you as they are to us. The activities of this Committee, therefore, are directed toward the elimination of these ills—and we feel strong in the knowledge that our efforts, so far, have been widely supported.

Already the work of the Committee is resulting in court cases against those who mistakenly think they can violate state law and common decency; and this work will be vigorously pressed as the campaign goes on.

Any breach of good business conduct . . . any law infraction . . . on the part of a licensed beer retailer endangers not only himself, but thousands who operate strictly within the law. Thus, it is your duty to look upon your license as a badge of responsibility and to operate your business on a reputable and praiseworthy basis.

See to it, then, that the permanence of YOUR business is not threatened by the handful who refuse to see the value of the above-board way!

Brewers and North Carolina Beer Distributors Committee

Suite 813-17 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C.

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