

The Cox Lumber company of Grimesland, writing to The Reflector, has this to say: "Please take our ad out of YOUR PAPER, as it is RINGING us MORE ORDERS than we can fill. If individuals or concerns have anything to SELL, we believe complete satisfaction will be obtained through the advertising columns of The Reflector. It is the case with us!"

What consistent advertising in The Reflector did for the Cox Lumber company, it is also doing for other advertisers who recognize the newspaper as the best medium of placing before buyers merchandise and every other commodity necessary to life. The concern that has something to sell and conceals it from ready sale by failure to recognize advertising as a vital part of everyday business is behind the times.

The Reflector is rapidly gaining in circulation. It is read by vast majority of Greenville folks, and reaches every corner of the county. With the approach of the busy tobacco season, merchants and others are reminded that NOW is a good time to plan advertising. If you would be in the front rank of progress let the purchasing power of Pitt County know it through The Reflector!

WEATHER.

Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; light to gentle winds mostly southwest

THE DAILY REFLECTOR

COTTON
Greenville spots 20 cents.
(By Knight & Company)

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

"TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION."

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Volume 84 FOUR PAGES TODAY GREENVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 4, 1923 FOUR PAGES TODAY Number 4

Harding Funeral Train Met By Great Throngs; Coolidge At U. S. Helm

Sorrow In Hearts Of People Shown At Every Point

On Board Harding Funeral Train, Roseville, Nev., Aug. 4.—Sorrow in the hearts of the American people over the death of the late President Harding was exemplified today. Silent groups stand with bowed heads at every railroad crossing, town village and city through which the special train is bearing the body of the lamented chief executive to Washington. As the train moved through western California and wide reaches of Nevada it was met with bared heads. There were none too poor; none too mighty; none too rich or none too humble to pay their last respects to the memory of the dead executive. These grief-stricken people were not only showing their own sorrow, but reflected the sense of mourning that is typical of the American people.

Such expression of silent grief has continued throughout the day and since the train left San Francisco, last night at 7:15, and it will be the same the entire 3000 miles back to Washington. It will be repeated at Marion, O., where burial will be made. It is the saddest trans-continental journey in the history of the country.

Mingled with the sorrowful heads was also sympathy for the brave woman riding in the rear car with her dead. Hurrying trains with their passengers gave no expressed words to Mrs. Harding, but she read it in the faces of them all. Mrs. Harding has gained strength to bear her ordeal under the support of such overwhelming grief in that every American heart is sharing it with her. She continues to bear up well under the strain and still as determined as on Thursday not to break down. She retired early. While she sought sleep silent groups marked the passing of the train. When San Francisco had paid its final tribute, towns along the railroad took it up. San Mateo, Red City, Tracy, Stockton, Miles and others continued tribute started at the Golden Gate.

The train is very quiet. The only noticeable stir is the hourly changes of the military and naval guard of honor that stands at attention beside the draped casket.

In sorrow unutterable, San Francisco last night bade good-bye to all that was mortal of Warren Gamaliel Harding, who until a few hours ago was president of the United States.

To his widow, Mrs. Harding, the city said an revoir with a compassion unwitnessed here since those sad days of the earthquake and fire when San Francisco had unassuageable sorrow of her own.

The outpouring of compassion came at sunset when the city's thousands lined the streets leading from the Palace Hotel, where President Harding died last night, to the Southern Pacific station, where his body was placed on board a special train to be taken to Washington.

Last Photograph of The Deceased President



Warren G. Harding

This remarkable photograph of President Harding, the last taken before his serious illness in San Francisco, showed plainly the fatigue the Chief Magistrate was suffering as a result of his long tour and speech making.

body was placed in the same car he occupied on coming here and started on that final journey from which none, not even Presidents, return.

Body Starts on Trip.
The same sun which he saw set behind the Golden Gate in a halo of mist last night from his hotel window tonight burnished for a few brief moments the metal of his bier. At 5:57 p. m. the body of the President was removed from the sitting room of the Presidential suite in the Palace Hotel and started from the eighth floor to the New Montgomery street entrance, where the hearse was waiting.

At 6:08 p. m. the body was placed in the hearse and started for the station while airplanes from Crissy Field at the Presidio flew in battle formation overhead as an aerial escort.

Mrs. Florence Harding, widow of the late President, standing between Mr. and Mrs. George B. Christian, Jr., as the Rev. James S. West read the prayer over her late husband's body here yesterday, nodded her head slightly as the pastor raised his hand and said:

"God is our refuge and strength." As the minister ended his prayer, Mrs. Harding said, "Amen."

Brief Services.
The widow stood and watched the half hundred persons as they filed out, waiting for the room to clear in order that she might have a few minutes alone with her dead before the body was taken to the train for transportation to the national capital. The body of the dead president reposed in a drab brown steel coffin, lined with white silk. The only inscription, engraved on a silver plate, was "Warren Gamaliel Harding."

The coffin was banked with flowers and floral tributes from citizens and consuls general of many nations, filled the sitting room of the Presidential suite where the simple religious ceremony was conducted.

The setting sun poured through the lower portion of the windows and flooded the flower bower with sunlight, which gave the room the appearance of an outdoor flower garden.

President Quietly Takes Over Heavy Duties As Pilot

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Calvin Coolidge, on his arrival here yesterday immediately went to his suite in the Willard hotel, which he has occupied since his residence in Washington. He was met at the Union station by a large dignified crowd. The new president plainly showed his intense sorrow over the loss of his friend the lamented president. He acknowledged the tribute paid him by rising his hat.

President Coolidge will make no arrangements to occupy the white house until such time as Mrs. Harding shall be ready to leave, it was learned today. In the meantime all business of the nation requiring the president's attention will be either conducted from his hotel suite, or the executive offices of the white house. President Coolidge, arose bright and early this morning and was at his desk at 9 o'clock.

Mail, accumulating during his vacation in New England, and conference on Mr. Harding's funeral arrangements will absorb his attention. He will also look after preparation of a proclamation for a day or national mourning for Mr. Harding.

It is considered unlikely that he will announce any important steps in his administration until after the country has recovered from the shock of the death of Mr. Harding.

The last leg of President Coolidge's trip from New England to Washington was made in fast time. Less than four hours and a half after he had boarded the special train which awaited him at the Pennsylvania station in New York he stood in the capital.

Coolidge Dignified Welcome.
As he passed through the gates at the depot to the Presidential entrance, which was last used by Mr. Harding when starting his Alaskan trip, Mr. Coolidge raised his hat and bowed quietly to the crowd behind the ropes. There were no cheers, no applause, but spectators raised their hats. The reception throughout was marked by its dignity and silence.

Before entering the White House automobile, the President, Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary Hughes and Postmaster General New posed a moment for battery of cameramen.

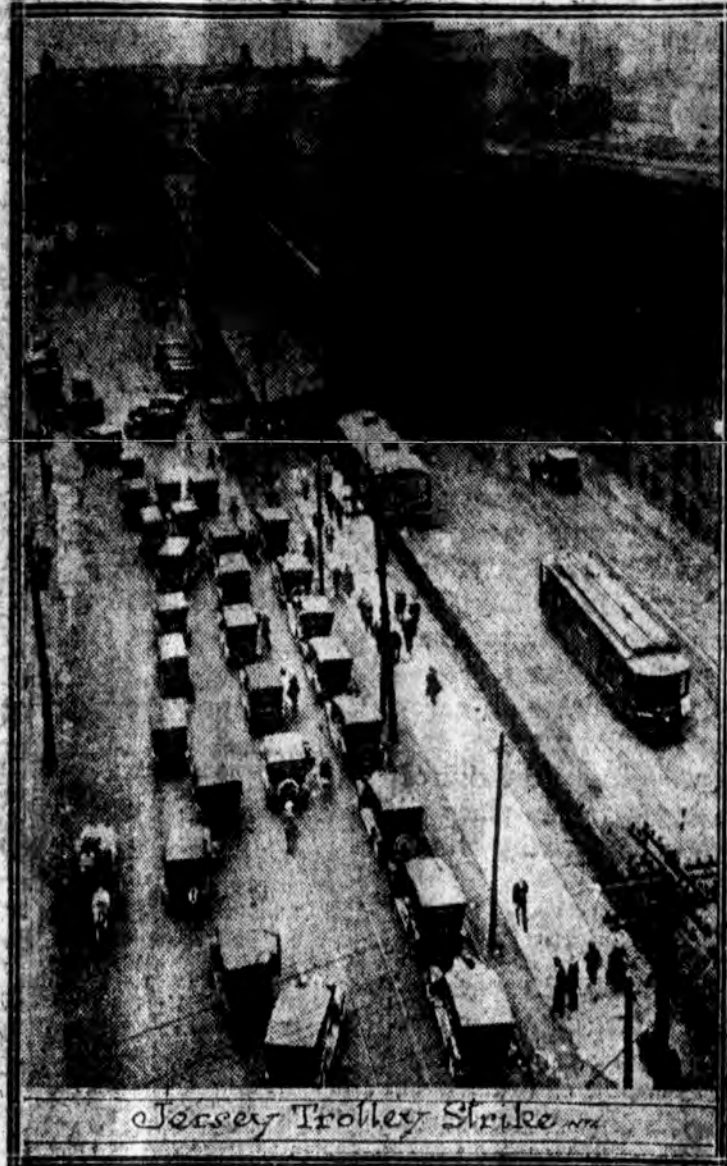
Political Complexities.
President Harding's death throws new complexities into the political situation within the Republican party which undoubtedly will have far reaching reflections in the national convention next year.

It probably will turn what many expected to be merely a ratification of the late president's nomination, into a contest for the republican Presidential nomination, with the stalwart conservative Republican forces aligned on the one side and the forces represented by such leaders as Senators Johnson, of California; Borah, of Idaho, and La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Harding Will Live On Ohio Farm

MARON, O., Aug. 4.—It was stated today that Mrs. Harding, the late president's wife will make her future home on the farm of Dr. C. E. Sawyer near here. Dr. Sawyer, a personal physician to Mr. Harding, made the announcement was made in today's Tribune, owned by the same interests that recently obtained controlling interest in the Star, formerly owned by Mr. Harding.

Jersey Uses Autos In Big Trolley Strike



With the strike of 6,300 trolley employees of the Public Service Railway Company, more than 100 cities and towns in Northern New Jersey are without transit facilities, and all the motor buses and private automobiles obtained were put into service to carry the 1,500,000 persons who daily use the railway.

CAPITAL WELCOMES HEAD, READY TO RECEIVE ITS DEAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The grief-stricken capital of the United States prepared today both to receive its dead and to welcome into authority a new chief of state.

Even before the departure from San Francisco of the funeral train, which symbolizes a nation's sorrowful remembrance of President Harding, arrangements had taken form here for such a ceremony as will express in brimming measure a nation's tribute to the kindly, gentle leadership of its fallen chieftain.

At the same time, as if stopping its tears to face bravely again towards the future, official Washington rendered its allegiance to President Coolidge, who has come into the chief magistracy of his country in the vigorous prime of a public life already made notable by executive achievement.

The whole transition was made

quietly and without flurry or confusion. One of the pomp and circumstances which usually welcome incoming presidents to Washington, awaited Mr. Coolidge upon his arrival late tonight to take up his new responsibilities, and except for the solemn demeanor of officials and the sorrowful faces of little groups who gathered before the bulletin boards to read details of the tragedy on the far-away Pacific coast there was little to show that one chief executive had passed and another had taken his place.

Throughout the day Secretary Hughes, as ranking official of the government present in the capital, devoted himself almost entirely to the preparation of funeral plans and data on urgent matters of state to be laid before the new President on his arrival.

JUROR DISQUALIFIED, GARRETT TRIAL IS SUDDENLY HALTED

4.—Judge B. D. White had arranged to be in court today for a few minutes to formally complete the record in the trial of Larkin C. Garrett, charged with the murder of E. S. Pierce, former preacher, which was brought to a halt yesterday when one member of the jury was disqualified for service.

The trial ended suddenly when the court upheld the contention of the prosecution that W. E. Wright one of the jurors, should be disqualified, from passing on the case because of alleged statements he made a few days before the trial and before he was summoned for jury duty. Following a conference between counsel for the state and defense, it was agreed that the trial of R. O. Garrett be set for Aug. 20 and that of Larkin Garrett, would be called at the September term of court which begins the fourth Tuesday of that month. Bail of the brothers was fixed at \$25,000 each. They are at liberty until their cases are called.

Judge White's decision of a mistrial came as a dramatic climax to a legal battle that has waged for 10

days with an intensity that the oldest attaches of the court said was unparalleled in the history of Virginia jurisprudence. The motion of the State was made late yesterday after all evidence for both sides was in and when final arguments were expected to begin.

Morse and Sons Are Acquitted of Fraud

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Charles W. Morse, noted shipbuilder and his three sons and four others were acquitted here today by a jury of charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in war time ship contracts.

The case has been on trial for more than two months. Charles M. Schwab and William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury were called as character witnesses. The trial has attracted wide attention because of the prominence of the defendants in business life.

Coolidge Sets Aug. 10 Day of General Prayer For Deceased President

Dr. Laughinghouse Is Named to Attend Rites For President

GREENSBORO, Aug. 4.—Carrying out orders of Alvin Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, Department Adjutant M. E. Denny, of this city announced that James A. Lockheart, state commander of the legion had appointed 31 men to represent the North Carolina department at the funeral services of the late President, Warren G. Harding. Adjutant Denny, said the reason for the large number of appointees was because in event that some of those named could not attend that the legion could fill the vacancies of the roster.

Commander Owsley in his message requested that every legion post observe the period of 30 days mourning for the late commander-in-chief and stated that post and department standards should be appropriately draped in crepe.

Members appointed include Thomas C. Daniels, Now Bern; Norman Y. Chambliss, Rocky Mount; Dr. C. O. Laughinghouse, Greenville; and Noel Patton, Fayetteville. Members of this committee will go to Washington for the funeral of the late President and will be joined by similar representatives of other states. The department colors will be carried by the committee.

Faoums Stallion Sold.

BUENOS AIRES. The English race horse, Tracey, sire of Papyrus, winner of this year's Derby, has been sold back to England. He came out two for breeding purposes at a purchase price of \$265,000. His return price, however, was slightly under this sum.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The first official act of President Coolidge, as the new chief executive of the nation was the signing today of a proclamation announcing the death of the late President Harding, and calling upon the country to observe Friday, August 10, as a day of mourning and prayer.

On that day Mr. Harding will be buried at Marion, O. The proclamation was signed at 11:18. It was brought to the president's hotel suite by J. Butler Wright, third assistant secretary of state and then returned to the state department for the signature of Secretary Hughes.

One of the suggestions made by the new president to those with whom he discussed the funeral arrangements, was that former President Wilson, take a prominent part in the rites to be held Wednesday in the rotunda of the capitol over the body.

It was declared that the invitation would be sent to Wilson at his S. street residence where he has lived in semi-seclusion since his retirement from public life. However, those in a position to know thought it was doubtful whether his physicians would permit because of Wilson's physical condition.

England Won't Keep Her Art.

LONDON.—It is not intended to take any legislative measures to keep works of art, famous books and pictures in this country.

PAIR LIQUORED UP, STARTED ABUSING MOTHER AND SISTER, SCORED AND FINED BY MAYOR

Walter Moore and Glaut Moore, according to testimony in police court today "got all liquored up" and then proceeded to abuse their mother, sister and brother. They found a frigid welcome when they appeared before Mayor Clark. The court severely rebuked them and in no uncertain terms warned the pair that if they ever came before him again that they would not get off with fines. Glaut Moore, was fined \$25 and cost and Walter because of his youth was let off with \$15. Sentence of 30 days on the road was suspended in both cases pending their good behavior. It also developed that Glaut Moore is married and has one child. He was cautioned that fact alone inclined the court to be lenient, but if he repeated any of his bad conduct that it would be the roads and probably worse.

Jim Jones, regular official visitor to the court was up again on the usual charge of being drunk. After settling for \$10 and costs he was reminded that if appeared again that 30 days working for the county would be the price of too much booze.

Biant Explains Spree.
L. R. Cunningham, who would make Jess Willard look like a pygmy as carpenter at work on the Teachers College. He laid off for a few days. It cost him \$10 and cost with an increase to \$25, if repeated. Ed Lloyd for being drunk and disorderly in the negro section, was also fined \$10 and cost. A judgment of 30 days was suspended which will become effective the mayor told him if he was again in court on charges.

On a charge of reckless driving in which J. K. Young damaged the machine of N. L. Holton, the defendant was allowed to pay the costs, after making good damages to Holton's car. Roy Wilson and James R. Everett, were charged with speeding. The former was fined \$10. The latter failed to appear and a capias was issued. Wesley Budd did not show up when his case was called. He did not have the exhaust muffled on his machine. Because he did not display the proper state license on his car Melton Jenkins paid the costs. For allowing his dog to run at large, J. I. Baker, colored, was assessed the cost.

New Parking Ordinance.
Mayor Clark called attention to the fact that the ordinance requiring head-in parking on Dickinson avenue had been found impracticable and therefore had been repealed, but that a new ordinance had been enacted requiring all parking between Five Points and A. C. L. railroad on Dickinson avenue to be parallel with the curbing, with the front wheels not more than six inches from the curb and the rear wheels not more than 12 inches from the curb, but that parking in this manner would be allowed on both sides of street.

He also invited the public's attention to the fact that weeds are being allowed to grow on side walks and vacant lots, and that an ordinance requires these weeds cut at once. He also instructed the police to bring indictments against those who fail to comply with the ordinance.

Day, August 4, 1923

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Saturday, August 4, 1923

MORE GOOD ROADS

So extensive has become the Federal aid granted to the states for highway construction that within a comparatively short time more than ninety per cent of the population of the United States will live within ten miles of a good road. There are now under construction about fifteen thousand miles of Federal aid highways, at a cost of more than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. There has been a steady increase in government appropriations for this work for several years past, and Congress has been brought to a full realization of its importance. These figures do not include the highway construction carried on independent of government aid by states, cities, villages and rural communities, which it is estimated will spend nearly a hundred millions of dollars on the construction of better roads before the year is ended.

Nearly two hundred thousand miles of improved highways have now been built by Federal aid. This work has been an important factor in industrial activity for several years and will continue to be so for many years to come. It has not only given employment to thousands of workers, but has added millions of dollars to the value of the land. It has made access to market far easier than ever before, has encouraged the growing of larger amounts of farm products and has aided in the solution of many transportation problems, especially in territory where the railroad service is limited.

Construction of good roads during the present year has not been seriously affected by labor shortage. The work has been going on at a rapid rate ever since the season opened and promises to continue at this rate until winter. Although there have been in some quarters decreases of local road revenues, yet in other sections the revenues have been steadily increasing. Such increases are due, in great part to motor vehicle fees, to mileage taxes on trucks engaged in the commercial transportation of freight and passengers, and indirectly to taxes on gasoline.

LEARN TO SWIM

The United States is fast becoming a nation of swimmers. Within the last few years there has been a general awakening to the importance of the art of natation as an item in physical education, not only because it is a means of protecting and saving life, but because it stands out boldly as one of the most beneficial forms of all-round exercise.

These statements are made by a writer in the New York Tribune, who points out what the universities, colleges and high schools of the country are doing in this field. Such institutions as Yale, Columbia, Princeton and nearly a dozen more have made swimming obligatory, and Vassar has taken the initiative among the colleges for young women by making swimming lessons a part of the regular course. All of these institutions employ a swimming instructor or physical director to see that the exercise is taken in the proper way and without danger to the health of the student.

A canvass made of universities for men in all parts of the United States indicates that the percentage of students who cannot swim at the beginning of freshman year ranges all the way from twenty to seventy per cent, and this represents numerically a general national average of from fifty to sixty per cent. As a result of the lessons now being given in the higher institutions of learning, collegians are becoming candidates for championship honors in national and international swimming contests.

Give the average American boy a chance, and he will soon learn to swim. He will take to water like a duck and it generally proves far more difficult to keep him out of it in the summer time than to induce him to go into it.

The schools have a large field of usefulness in undertaking to teach all pupils the value of swimming, not only as an enjoyable exercise

but as a safeguard against drowning. Training of this sort is welfare work of the best kind for it not only removes a large element of peril due to ignorance of swimming, but adds immensely to the health and happiness of young Americans.

AIRPLANES OF THE FUTURE

Prediction is made by experts of the department of commerce that within the next ten years, airplanes will be used in the United States, both for business and pleasure, on a scale commensurate with the increase in use of the automobile in the decade between 1905 and 1915. The effect of this development, according to the experts, will be to permit everyday commuting over far greater distances than is possible at present and to make long week-end trips an easy matter. The assertion is made also that the cost of the planes will be so greatly reduced that men of moderate means will be able to own and operate them.

The experts speak with a confidence that may or may not be justified. The problems of air flight in this country, as well as in others, have by no means been solved. Any comparison of the airplane with the automobile is far-fetched. The automobile generally has a good road to travel over and, with a reasonable amount of care on the part of the driver, accidents should be few and far between. Except in a winter of heavy snows and blocked highways, the automobile can be operated in almost any kind of weather.

This is not true of any but the stoutest airplanes, such as no private citizen of moderate means can afford to own. Now low-priced planes have yet been invented, nor is any likely to be invented for many a year to come that can withstand American storms.

Weather conditions must always be carefully considered by the pilot of a plane, and an amateur flyer who would take the risk of starting off from his home to his place of business when a storm was brewing would simply invite disaster.

Some progress has been made toward safety in flying, but recent accidents prove that the airplane, even in the hands of experienced operators, has many elements of danger. A national safety code is now being prepared by the government Bureau of Standards, in co-operation with the Society of Aeronautical Engineers. This, it is expected, will materially reduce the flying hazard in years to come.

No one can with certainty predict what will happen in the next ten years but it is difficult to believe that in that time flying can be made so safe that it will become an important factor in everyday intercourse and travel.

Mayor Clark and the police department are reminded that the auto dimmer law is being constantly violated.

A report today from Moscow says that Nicholas Lenin is worse. We didn't think that could be.

Those straw votes that show which way the wind blows seem to have been much stirred up by a passing Ford.

Employment managers point to the mounting wages of skilled workers as proof that it might pay embryonic general managers just out of school to go to work. It is possible that they are waiting for work to be called by some more aristocratic name.

Most wars are undesirable, but frankly we favor the motor car war now being waged in the middle west to drive the price of gasoline down to 10 cents a gallon.

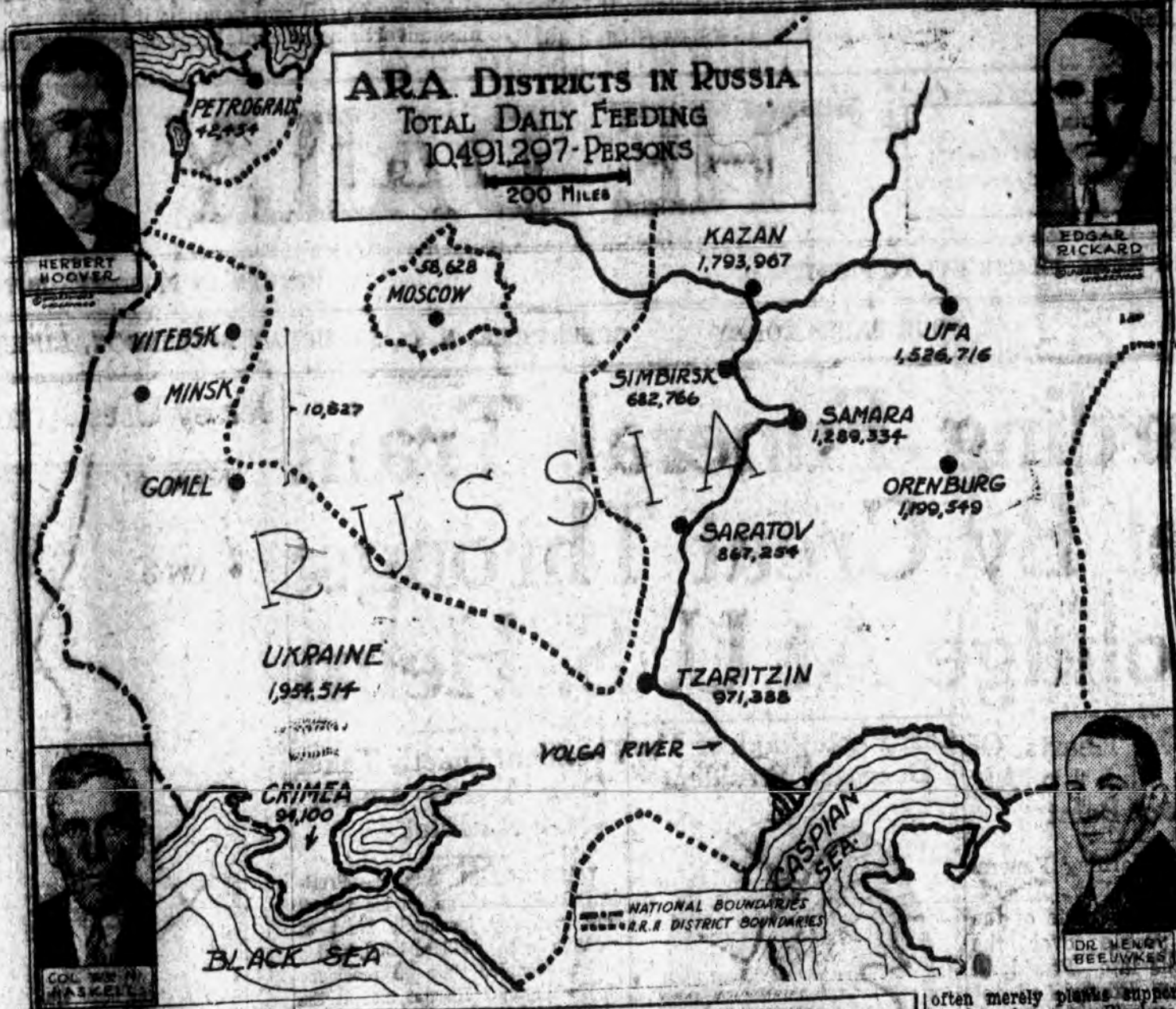
The federal government is prepared, on paper, to operate the anthracite coal mines, if the miners strike in September. If consumers are compelled to burn coal on the same basis, there'll be a lot of cold homes next winter.

In the New York traffic court the other day, a policeman appeared with bottled bootleg "evidence" of such strength that it exploded on his hip and ruined his trousers. John Barleycorn again plants a kicker under the coat tails of the law!

Frenchmen have a right to their own opinion that poverty will not prevent a nation going to war. No people have a better reason to know the truth of that fact than the French. The bloody revolution whose participants had nothing in their pockets but holes is merely a reminder.

The German mark will soon be so low that it will have to reach up to touch the bottom.

Two Hundred Americans Return Victorious From War On Russian Famine and Pestilence



By W. HOWARD RAMSEY

The American Relief Administration is withdrawing from Russia. The famine is over. Colonel Haskell, the little group of Americans who were working with him are returning to America. They come by sea and two, unheralded and unnamed, as quietly as they went, if America realized their accomplishments, flags would be flying, and blaring forth a welcome, and legions of the most prominent citizens would be waiting at the pier to cheer their homecoming.

And being plain, unassuming Americans, unaccustomed to ceremony and heroics, the relief workers could be tremendously embarrassed by the ovation, and inquire quite sensibly, "What's the big idea? What's all the fuss about?" and one of them would probably add, "low are the chances of getting a bit?" Just the same embarrassing question that the boys in khaki were asking in 1919!

For almost two years now a scanty hundred Americans, on a battle not far longer than the western front, have been fighting a foe more bloodthirsty than any the allied armies met. From the Baltic to the Caspian Sea, from the Crimea to the salt lakes they have conquered the famine, saved more lives than were lost in the World War, healed a sorely ailing people, and have won the respect of the world's greatest nations.

And because it was an adventure (which all America shared, it is fitting that its accomplishment should not pass unnoticed, that the people by whose generosity the great system of ships was fitted out, the men whose grain filled their bins, the vast body of taxpayers, the millions whose contributions ran into five figures, as well as those whose names enabled them to give only less sums, should know their gifts were not given in vain.

No one of the returning workers can tell the whole story. He may be interesting details. "I was at Izan when the corn arrived. The asants came from distant villages to haul it back on sledges. They had no horses. The ice in the river was breaking up. The roads were terrible. Some died before coming the trip."

Or, "I was in Odessa when the mine was at its height. There were bodies in the streets. People were dying so fast they could not be buried. The hospital basements were aped with dead." Or, "I was at renburg when the starved corpses were being hauled to the cemetery by cordwood, stark-naked, frozen dead, and tossed into shallow trenches, while dogs waited to tear at the common graves."

But their stories will all have out the same ending. "We opened our kitchens, got the supplies to the villages. My district for so many hundred thousand children, ised orations to so many hundred thousand adults, inoculated so many hundred thousand, restocked so many hospitals, provided food for patients, cleaned up the towns, starvation was checked. The movement of the refugees ended. Cholera disappeared. Typhus died. Things are looking much better now."

The men who were at the head-quarters in Moscow, keeping the accounts, directing the movement of food and the medical supplies, relieving and correlating the reports, fighting the battles for transportation, for adequate warehouses, for night cars and locomotives, for barges and sanitary trains, will tell a different story. It will not

America's Gift to Russia Included, in Part:

The feeding of children to the number of	4,733,339
And adults to the number of	6,317,958
Or a total, at the peak of operations, of	10,491,297 Persons
Food enough for	1,750,000,000 Meals
The operation of	21,435 Kitchens
The distribution of clothing to	333,125 Individuals
The distribution of medical supplies valued at	\$7,685,000
To hospitals and institutions numbering	16,400
With a daily capacity of	1,039,000 Persons
The performances of	3,396,598 Inoculations
And	1,304,431 Vaccinations
Shipment of food and seed grain amounting to	912,121 Tons
And medical supplies to the amount of	15,000,000 Pounds
Shipped in	227 Ships

be so vivid as to detail but it will be more comprehensive. Instead of telling of one city or one district with its hundreds of thousands fed, they will talk of the extent of the operation in terms of millions. They will illustrate the freight movement from the Northern and Southern ports to the heart of the famine area by graphic charts they have prepared. They will tell how many million cans of milk were ordered, how many consumed and the use that was made of the empty cans and cases, of how many thousand rats were exterminated and how the rats were exterminated months in advance, so that the children who came to the kitchen could be certain a meal would be waiting them.

And down on lower Broadway, toward the end of Manhattan Island, in one of the skyscrapers there are men who could tell still another story. They would speak of vast grain purchases, of the chartering of hundreds of ships, of the mobilization of funds, of crop estimates and international negotiations, of a detailed accounting system, of expert auditing. They would tell of a business administration of entrusted funds under the direction of Edgar Rickard, who was named chairman of the American Relief Administration, Herbert Hoover, to report to the President of the United States.

There has not been a deduction of one penny for administrative purposes either from funds provided by Congress or from public charity in the United States. But by whichever group the story is told, it is one of which America may well be proud. In July, 1921, Maxim Gorky and Patriarch Tikhon appealed to the whole world to save the starving population of the Volga Valley. The very day that appeal was published Herbert Hoover telegraphed to Gorky the conditions under which the A. R. A. could extend its relief. Within a month Colonel William N. Haskell was appointed director of the A. R. A. in Russia and food ships were on their way. America was the first country to respond. It offered to feed a million. It was feeding more than ten times that number day in and day out before the first twelvemonth had passed.

It transported to Russia and distributed there close to a million tons of grain and other foodstuffs. A fleet of 237 ships plied its way across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean, Baltic and Black seas, and under the direction of only 200 Americans an army of 125,000 Russians labored, unloading, warehousing, hauling, weighing, cooking and serving that food. It was food enough for one billion seven hundred and fifty million meals. Surely never before has one nation set so great a feast for a famished neighbor!

Is it any wonder that the peasants of one war-devastated and famine-stricken village, having no gold and no money available, painstakingly dug from the log walls of their cottages faded tablets and cast a medal for the American who brought them the food, inscribing it, "I was an

hungred, and ye gave me meat?" They might have quoted further, "Naked and ye clothed me," for the American Relief Administration purchased and distributed in Russia, close to \$1,456,000 worth of clothing, principally among the children, many of whom were so scantily clad that they could not decently come to the public kitchens for their daily meal. In addition to this it delivered in Russia more than 400 tons of clothing collected in the United States by other organizations, to say nothing of vast quantities of bedding, hospital garments and complete layettes.

The pious Russian villagers might well have completed the text, "I was sick and ye visited me," for never was there a sicker nation than Russia when the A. R. A. arrived. Typhus, cholera, recurrent fever, smallpox, typhoid—all were raging in the starvation districts and taking a tremendous toll of life among the people whose resistance was weakened by famine. Moreover the movement of refugees was rapidly carrying these epidemics into every part of the country, and even across the borders into the neighboring states, until Europe was threatened with a pandemic of immeasurable severity. And the A. R. A. in its visit of mercy came not, like Job's comforters, empty-handed.

Rather it brought \$7,685,000 worth of medicines and other sick room necessities. It brought a score or more physicians, skilled epidemiologists; it brought the largest quantities of serums, vaccines and other disease preventives ever ordered at one time. It opened free dispensaries, clinics, ambulatories, hospitals. It cleaned up entire cities: it purified water supplies, it bathed, deloused, purged, inoculated, vaccinated rich and poor, old and young, not by tens or tens of thousands, but literally by millions—almost by tens of millions. So that instead of there being 277,701 cases of typhus in Russia as there were in March, 1922, March, 1923, saw only 6,321 cases. Relapsing fever has been eliminated in the same proportion and the incidence of cholera is negligible as compared with last year's figures.

It takes more than figures to tell the story. When Dr. Henry Beebe, as chief of the Medical Division, writes truthfully that since going into Russia, the American Relief Administration has supplied upwards of 16,000 hospitals and other institutions having a constant capacity of 1,039,000 persons, the task may appear to have been a monumental one. When one glances at the map of Russia and finds that these institutions were scattered over an area ill-supplied with railroads and that some were separated from Moscow, the base of supply, by more than a thousand miles, one's wonder grows.

But no one who has not stood inside a Russian hospital, as it was in the days of the great famine, before the relief came, can realize the full measure of America's achievement. Everything was lacking. Beds were

often merely planks supported on wooden horses. Blankets were scarce, sheets were missing. Operations were performed with bare hands, in unheated operating rooms, without anesthetics, and only too often without any hope of asepsis. Wounds were dressed with newspapers or wrapped in rags from the patient's own all too scanty clothing. Water supplies were polluted, plumbing was beyond use and almost beyond repair. Drug rooms were empty of the simplest and most essential remedies. The food was unspeakably poor, utterly unfit for sick persons and woefully inadequate in amount. Men and women crawled to the hospitals to die, rather than to be made whole, and not a few succumbed in front of institutions that had no room for another patient.

America has wrought a transformation here. It is useless to pile up the figures, but a few may be significant. The A. R. A. distributed to these institutions a million and a half pounds of soap. Neo-salvarsan, which proved a perfect specific for relapsing fever, was supplied to the extent of 700,000 ampoules. This quinine alone, some thirty tons of it, was valued at more than half a million dollars, but no one can estimate what it was really worth to a country whose most prevalent disease is malaria. And so the list runs, through anesthetics, aspirin, bichloride, bismuth, chloroform, diphenols, ether, forsores, clear down to zinc ointment, including all of the best known items of the pharmacopoeia and most of those to be found in a catalogue of surgical instruments and hospital supplies, more than 2,000 different commodities in all, and in such quantities that the 325,000 packages sent on sixty-nine different ships, weighed fifteen million pounds. In distributing this medical aid the American Relief Administration acted as the agent of the United States Government and the American Red Cross. The surplus Army medical supplies were turned over to the A. R. A. by act of Congress and the Red Cross supplemented the Army stocks valued at \$4,000,000 by its own contribution of \$3,685,000, while the entire cost of transportation and handling was covered by an individual donation of \$267,400 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Altogether America's great adventure in humanity has cost her about \$62,000,000. Everyone in America has shared in the benefaction. The United States Government appropriated, in addition to the medical supplies, some \$20,000,000 for corn and seed grain. The Jews of America, through the American Joint Distribution Committee, gave \$5,000,000; Catholics, Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Adventists, and other Christian denominations, through their respective organizations, swelled the total. But the distribution was made under the unified supervision of the American Relief Administration. It was made in a characteristically American fashion, without regard to race, sect, party or creed. It was America's gift to the Russian people.

An expensive present? Well, it may have been. It cost more than the mere millions. Two of the Americans who went to Russia are not coming home. One died from typhus and the other dropped from sight. Two lives and \$62,000,000, almost as much as it costs the United States to maintain its navy for two months in time of peace—say ten million saved from death by starvation and half that number from death by disease—the friendship and gratitude of a great people won and held—perhaps a nation saved.

It almost seems as if the adventure had been worth while.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE REFLECTOR

SOONER or LATER

every one whose life is valuable will desire information on the subject of life insurance. We aim to advise the particular kind of insurance to fit individual means and needs. Information without obligation.

MOSELEY BROTHERS
General Agents National Life Insurance Co. of Va.
GREENVILLE, N. C.

Society

Mr. Chas. F. Manning, Richmond, is spending a few days with relatives in town.

Misses Viola Manning and Lena Hardy and Mr. George Hardy, of this city and Miss Myrtle House, of Washington, left this morning by auto for a trip to Sanatorium.

Rev. and Mrs. Leland W. Smith and children have returned from Virginia Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Moseley and Miss Frances Moseley returned yesterday from Virginia Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Austin have returned from a visit to relatives in Massachusetts.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO MEET MONDAY AFTERNOON

The Missionary Society of the Christian church will meet Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Mrs. Lucy Moye. Every member is urged to be present.

Mrs. G. L. Moore Entertains.

Mrs. G. L. Moore entertained Wednesday night in honor of her guests, Miss Annie Le, Johnston, of Kinston and Miss Flora James Whitler, of Wicahur. After many enjoyable games of rook and other kinds of entertainment, ice cream and watermelon was served. At a late hour all departed declaring they had spent a very pleasant evening.

Trade Unions Losing Members.

LONDON.—Trade unions in England have lost 315,503 members during the last year. This decrease is said to have resulted from the absorption by the government of some of the functions at one time performed by the unions.

The funds of the unions have fallen from \$254,266 to \$94,396 and the

THE "SUMMER FUR" AND THE FUR TRADE IN GENERAL

The United States the world's greatest fur consumer. Our people spend \$300,000,000 a year for furs. One-half of the finished product is produced from furs drawn from other parts of the world.

The "summer fur" which has in the past half dozen years helped to relieve the monotony of the mid-summer period is now in its most successful season. With the latest developments in its use, upon collars of light weight summer garments and a continuation of the form in which it had already been utilized the 1923 season will probably "break the record" of the short period since the summer fur became a noticeable feature of the life of the American cities. For it is only about six years, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, since the development of the fashion and its use is still chiefly confined to the United States and to the city in which the fashion originated, Paris.

To what extent this new fashion of the wearing of furs in mid-summer has participated in the enormous increase in the sum paid for furs by the people of the United States is difficult to determine with extreme accuracy. Fur experts, however, express the opinion that "summer fur" still forms but a small proportion, perhaps 10%, of the hundreds of millions of dollars annually paid for furs by the people of the United States, for the sums which our own people pay for furs do actually run into the hundreds of millions. The imports of furs in all forms in the fiscal year just ended totaled nearly 100 million dollars against an average of about 25 millions a year prior to the war, while the outturn of "fur goods" by the factories of the United States in 1921 was according to a census report just issued 140 million dollars, and that of the "dressed furs" 20 millions.

And when we remember that this nearly one hundred million

dollar valuation of furs imported is that in the country from which they are sent to the United States and are therefore exclusive of the freight and tariff duties, and also remember that the 100 million dollars worth reported by the 1921 census is the factory valuation of the goods, it is quite apparent that the sums annually paid by the final consumer will run into the hundreds of millions, and may perhaps cross the 300 million dollar line in the calendar year 1923. The big increase in recent years is due in part to larger quantities of furs used and in part to higher prices. The growth in the use of furs is illustrated by the fact the U. S. census reports show that the capital of the factories engaged in the production of fur goods increased from 30 million dollars in 1914 to 81 millions in 1919. New York and Chicago are the chief fur markets of the United States.

Certainly there can be no doubt of the enormous increase in the sums paid for furs, since the total output of the fur factories of the country has grown from 27 million dollars in 1899 to 160 millions in 1921, while the value of the imports has grown from an average of about 25 million dollars a year prior to the war to 93 millions in 1920, and about 90 millions in the fiscal year 1923, which ends with the month of June.

Where do they come from these hundreds of millions of dollars worth of furs used by our people? About one-half from our own forests and plains and mountains and about one-half from foreign countries, chiefly Canada, Russia, Siberia, China, Great Britain, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and India, for fur bearing animals are found even in the tropical as well as the temperate and frigid areas of the globe, and we do rank the globe for furs, since our official records show importations from no less than 85 countries, colonies and islands, though in a few cases, notably Great Britain and France, a considerable part of the millions

of dollars worth sent to us are drawn from foreign countries and their colonies and re-exported to the United States, the world's biggest importer and consumer of furs.

What are the principal classes of animals which supply the furs utilized in the United States? The foxes of the various classes, the marten family, Russian sable, the mink, the squirrel, karakul, the Persian lamb, Australian opossum, the raccoon, the skunk, the badger, the otter, while even the domestic cat is not entirely exempt from the scramble to obtain material with which to meet the constantly increasing demand of fashion. Most of the "summer furs" are supplied by the foxes, the marten, the squirrel, the mink and the Russian sable. A considerable quantity of furs are now being used for light weight wraps and consist almost entirely of the foreign product, largely karakul, China kidskins, Mongolian lambskins, rabbit skins and ermine.

Is this increasing demand of the world for furs materially reducing the number of fur bearing animals or likely to do so in the near future? Not to an extent yet appreciable, and it seems probable that any material shortage in the product from natural sources will be followed by an enlargement of the "fur farming" industry which has in recent years made limited contributions to the world's fur crop, which is now estimated at probably 250 to 300 million dollars a year in the form in which it leaves the hands of the trappers and hunters, who in the Fall and Winter months ranch the forests and plains and mountains of the globe to obtain material with which to meet the growing demand from all parts of the world and especially that of the United States.

The art of dressing and dyeing furs which is now in use in the United States is superior to that being practiced in other countries, and there has been no complaint in any quarter of the use in the United States of injurious dyes in preparing furs for the consumer.

CHURCHES

Methodist Church. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Morning sermon 11 o'clock by Rev. T. W. Selsor. No evening service. Union service Immanuel Baptist church.

Senior and intermediate leagues at usual hour. Miss Emma Mallison will sing. Prayer service Wednesday evening conducted by K. T. Futrell.

Free Will Baptist. N. D. Wiggs, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. A one

hundred per cent school A. G. Walters Supt.

Song and sermon 11 a. m. Every member urged to be present. Ladies Aid Tuesday 8 p. m. in the home of Mrs. John Daughtie. Members are requested to be present. Prayer service Wednesday 8 p. m. Jr. F. W. B. L. Sunday 7 p. m. Mrs. S. B. Hardee in charge.

No evening service. We will wor-

ship in the union service at the Immanuel Baptist church. Your pastor will preach.

Presbyterian.
Sabbath school and Bible classes 9:45 a. m. Preaching service 11 a. m. by the pastor. No evening service. Union service at Immanuel church Intermediate C. E. with Junior at 7 p. m. The pastor will preach at Joyner's at 4 p. m. Rev. H. H. Leach, who is to be our new county worker will begin his work Aug. 1 and will be used at one of the schools each Sunday.

Catholic.
Confession at 8 o'clock p. m., Saturday. Mass and sermon Sunday morning 9 and 11 a. m. Rosary and sermon Sunday at 8 p. m.

Memorial Baptist.
Sunday school 9:45 a. m. H. L. Smith, Supt. Morning sermon, 11 a. m., by Rev. C. W. Hood, pastor of First Baptist church, Belhaven, N. C. No evening service. Union service at Immanuel Baptist church. Sermon by Rev. N. D. Wiggs.

St. Paul's Episcopal.
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school and Bible class.

11:00 a. m.—Morning prayer. Baptismal service, Sermon, Subject: "Is it well with thy child?"

7:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor. 8:00 p. m.—Union service in Immanuel Baptist church. Sermon by Rev. N. D. Wiggs of Free Will Baptist church.

8:00 p. m.—Wednesday, Aug. 8th beginning of lectures to confirmation class.

Rev. G. F. Cameron, deacon in charge.

Immanuel Baptist.
Sunday school 9:45.

No morning sermon. The union service will be held in this church. Rev. N. D. Wiggs, pastor of the Free Will Baptist church will preach.

Christian Church.
W. P. Shamhart, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 o'clock. Junior C. E. 3 o'clock. Intermediate C. E. 6:30 o'clock. Senior C. E. 7 o'clock.

There will be no preaching service either morning or night. The pastor is away on vacation.

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING

Send the children to me to have their hair trimmed.
Lorraine's Beauty Parlor
National Bank Bldg.

JEFFERSON STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO.
R. T. COX
District Agent

PROTECT YOUR TOBACCO CROP

by insurance, when it is placed in the packhouse, ready for market.

Your year's work can be protected at a very small cost.

Full information upon request.

W. Bruce WARREN

Insurance & Real Estate
Telephone 142

Weak Back

Mrs. Mildred Pipkin, of R. F. D. 3, Columbia, Tenn., says: "My experience with Cardui has covered a number of years. Nineteen years ago I got down with weak back. I was run-down and so weak and nervous I had to stay in bed. I read of

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

and sent for it. I took only one bottle at that time, and it helped me; seemed to strengthen and build me up, so that is how I first knew of Cardui. After that, I, when I began to get weak and 'no account', I sent right for Cardui, and it never failed to help me."

If you are weak and suffering from womanly ailments, Cardui may be just what you need. It has helped thousands, and ought to help you.

The taste and Flavor is Lasting—and how delicious—

HORNE'S ICE CREAM

—Exclusively—
It's best because none is better.

HORNE - STATON DRUG CO.

Dependable Druggists
Phone 186

Attention! Tax Payers

WILL YOUR PROPERTY BE ADVERTISED?

Unless your taxes are paid before Monday, August 6th, such properties will be advertised to be sold on the first Monday in September.

Quick payment saves you the embarrassment of having your property advertised!

A. C. Jackson

SHERIFF of Pitt County

42250.
Small bungalow, five rooms, practically new, 18th street, (not ready cut). Just off pavement. Large lot, faces south. Possession.

L. J. SMITH
Insurance—Real Estate
306 Evans St.

THERE ARE DOCTORS OF HIGH AND OF LOW DEGREE—BUT I AM A HOUSE PHYSICIAN YOU SEE!

Conceton's Little Plumber

I'm the house-physician you should send for immediately when one of your water, steam or gas pipes go on a rampage or when you have made up your mind to install some new kitchen or bathroom conveniences. That supply line is one place where we shine.

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PRESCRIPTION

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Greenville Drug Co.

J. K. BROWN, Druggist.

Phone 19 — Five Points

Service and Quality

Try Our Want Ads Now

Try Our Want Ads Now

MONDAY

Anita Stewart in

"THE LOVE PIKER"

This is Miss

Stewart's latest picture, having gone

with Goldwyn Producing Company,

you will see her at her best in

"THE LOVE PIKER"

Also Pathe News

Coupons given to-night with each admission.

White's Theatre

Under New Management

TODAY

Ruth Roland in "HAUNTED VALLEY"

The Wonderful Dog and Monkey Comedy

A two reel western feature "GRIT"

"CIRCUS DAYS" 10 and 25c

TUESDAY

Miss Emmy Lou didn't have a one-piece suit at first—but then she didn't have a one-piece mind, either.

VIOLA DANA in **Crinoline and Romance**

Story and scenario by Bernard McConville. A Harry Beaumont Production



Also Comedy—"FAIR ENOUGH"

WEDNESDAY

William S. Hart in

"THE TESTING BLOCK"

A Paramount picked from 128 pictures as Hart's best.

Coupons given on Monday night to each person selling Quincy Adams Sawyer. Will admit you Wednesday plus 20c.

THURSDAY

The beauty of a thousand passions

POLA NEGRİ AND LOVE

FRIDAY

Mary Pickford in

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

This picture is brought back for second showing by special request.

Pickford's best picture. 10 and 25c.

SATURDAY

"HAUNTED VALLEY"

2 reel Western Melody Comedy—"SPOOKS"

A mixed program and a treat for the children.

Beginning Monday, August 6, each person attending Monday's and Thursday's Features matinee or night will receive a coupon—stating This Coupon and 20c will admit one to WEDNESDAY'S PICTURE, EACH WEEK AT WHITE'S THEATRE. These coupons will be given away on each Monday and Thursday as you enter theatre until further notice.

Children—will receive a GREEN TICKET. This ticket and 10c will admit TWO CHILDREN ON WEDNESDAY MATINEE OR NIGHT.

GET COUPONS MONDAY OR THURSDAY—SAV ETHEM FOR WEDNESDAY

LOCALS

REV. C. W. HOOD TO PREACH
MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. Hood, pastor of the Baptist church of Belhaven, N. C., will occupy the pulpit of the Memorial Baptist church at the 11 o'clock service tomorrow morning. The public is cordially invited to attend.

REV. T. W. SELSOR TO
PREACH METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. T. W. Selsor, of the faculty of the Teachers College, will preach in the Jarvis Memorial Methodist church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The public is invited to hear him.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF
METHODIST CHURCH TO
MEET MONDAY AFTERNOON

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Jarvis Memorial Methodist church will meet in the church at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. At this time representatives from this auxiliary will make a report on the recent meeting of the Federation Board held in Farmville. Other members will tell of visits to different churches in the county. These visits have proved of mutual interest. The meeting will close promptly at 5 o'clock.

NOTICE OF EARLY MORNING
COLLECTION OF MAIL

Effective Monday, August 6th, 1923, in compliance with recent instructions issued by a Post-office inspector, mail will be collected between 5:30 and 6:30 a. m. daily, from all street letter boxes located on Evans street and Dickinson avenue between the post office, and the A. C. L. railroad and from the E. C. T. College.

All other street letter boxes will be served by the three regular city letter carriers on their regular trips. This 4th day of August, 1923.
H. MUNFORD, P. M.

Rev. H. H. Leach
To Do Mission Work
In Pitt County Soon

Rev. H. H. Leach formerly of Kenly, N. C., has accepted the Mission work for Pitt county, and will soon be located in our city on Raleigh avenue. Mr. Leach's wife and child are in the mountains of West Virginia, and will not join him until the weather is cooler.

Mr. Leach is a graduate of Washington and Lee and Union Seminary, Richmond, Va. He has been doing mission work in Hyde county for the last three years where he did splendid work. Mr. and Mrs. Leach are especially fitted for mission work, and have dedicated their lives to it.

Presbyterians and others are to be congratulated on having secured them for the growing work in the county, and having them as residents of Greenville.

DISTRICT MEETING
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
GRIFTON, TUES. AUG. 7.

There will be a get-together district meeting of St. Paul's Episcopal church and neighboring parishes in Grifton, Tuesday, August 7.

The meeting will be very helpful and every member is urged to be present.

WINNER IN KITCHEN CONTEST
TO BE ANNOUNCED MONDAY

The names of the winners in the modern kitchen contest which closed Thursday will be announced in Monday's issue of the Reflector. A large number of contestants entered the race and the kitchens show some careful work.

Coolidge Will Be
to Call Congress
In Extra Session

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Pressure for the calling of an extra session of congress is to be brought to bear on President Coolidge. It will come largely from two sources, those seeking legislation designed to relieve the farmers and those who see in the threatened strike in the anthracite coal fields the possibility of another fuel famine in New York and New England during the coming winter.

What the decision of the new chief executive will be remains for the future. Recently, however, he was quoted as saying that at that time he saw no necessity for an extra session. This view was in line with that of President Harding, who often had voiced his determination that there would be no extra session unless some unforeseen emergency made one necessary.

Mrs. Leon Tyson
Praises Value Of
the Curb Market

Mrs. B. Leon Tyson, R. F. D. 6, Greenville writing to The Reflector praises the Curb Market and points out its value to "farmers and farmerettes."

Her letter says:
"I wish to say in the beginning that I am a strong advocate of the Curb Market. If it were not for the market I could not sell my surplus vegetables because I could not peddle them on the streets. I think it is already an assured success. If we farmers and farmerettes will keep on co-operating in the future as we have in the past, take our produce to the market and if the housewives and men of the city (for lots of them do go) will keep coming as they have, I think we may well rest assured that we will always have the curb market in our midst, especially if we always have as the head of it such as nice, courteous gentleman as we now have."

I was on the market this morning and I think I can safely say that more interest was manifested than has ever been before. It seems to me that interest is getting higher and higher all the time.

"Let's all work together and success will be ours."

Norma Talmadge
In Masterful Film
Strand Monday

Starting Monday for two days the feature at the Strand theater will be "The Voice from the Minaret," Norma Talmadge's latest offering.

A new picture with this popular star is an event in the lives of the lovers of motion pictures, and manager Moye is preparing for record breaking crowds, especially in view of the fact that the picture is pronounced Miss Talmadge's best and that Eugene O'Brien appears in it as her leading man.

A story of the Orient and the desert, "The Voice from the Minaret" holds one spellbound through its dramatic power. It relates the adventurous romance of a noblewoman and a youth from England, traveling on a pilgrimage through the deserts, and whose love transcends all difficulties. They are saved from folly by the "voice from the Minaret," but eventually love triumphs—and a thrilling story is brought to a logical and happy ending.

Frank Lloyd directed the picture, which was adapted from Robert Hichens' popular novel of the same name.

Prospects In N. C.
Cotton Belt Good,
82 Pct. of Normal

RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—North Carolina leads the main cotton producing belt with a condition of 82 percent of a normal, according to a statement issued by Frank Parker, agricultural statistician, department of agriculture crop reporting service. The average of the whole belt is 67 per cent. Parker said this forecasts a July 25 prospect of 875,000 bales for North Carolina and 11,516,000 bales for the United States.

"The cotton crop is unusually promising in most parts of North Carolina as reported on a basis of July 25 conditions," continued Mr. Parker's statement. "Complaint is made from the Southern Piedmont area that the crop is damaged due to dry weather. Rain is needed especially in the Piedmont counties."

Society to Gather
State Engineers

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 4.—Plans are about completed to the seventh annual convention of the North Carolina Society of Engineers which will be held here, August 10-11. Headquarters of the convention will be established at Kenworth Inn. It has been announced. J. L. Beeton, president of the association will preside over the sessions. At the same time that the North Carolina Society meets, the North Carolina branch of the American Association of Engineers will hold sessions.

Chicago Quotations	
WHEAT	
Sept 96 7-8	96 7-8
Dec. 100 1-2	100 1-4
May 105 1-4	105
CORN	
Sept 76 7-8	76 3-4
Dec. 63 1-4	64 1-2
May 65 1-4	65 1-8
OATS	
Sept 35 1-2	35 1-2
Dec.	37 1-8
May	39 2-4

Murderer Cheats Law
By Hanging Himself

COLUMBUS, S. C., Aug. 4.—William Farlies, sentenced to die in the electric chair Aug. 24, was found dead in his cell this morning. Authorities say that Farlies hanged himself with pieces of sheeting knotted together, during the night.

He was 68 years old and a former cotton mill worker. He was convicted of slaying Sept. 4, last four members of the family of John M. Taylor. The lifeless body was discovered when authorities went to his cell to take him breakfast.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

The ideal North Carolina Coast resort, offering unusual attractions and accommodations for visitors. Atlantic Hotel has been remodelled and with other hotels offer excellent accommodations; Unsurpassed surf bathing at Bogu, Sound.

Convenient schedules via Norfolk Southern trains and close connections at Goldsboro from points on connecting lines.

Special Sunday, week-end and summer excursion fares. Sunday train leave Morehead City 5:30 p. m.

For information, rates and schedules, apply to ticket agent or write J. F. DALTON, General Passenger Agent, Norfolk, Virginia.

Hospitals Find Books
Aid to Pills Curing Sick

CHICAGO.—Books as well as pills for curing the sick are now being used in the principal hospitals of the country, according to Miss Louise Jingley, district manager for the American Library association.

"Robinson Crusoe" will not cure a case of tuberculosis, but reading does keep a patient's mind off his troubles" Miss Jingley said. "Efforts are made to put the right book in a sick man's hands. A librarian in a hospital studies her patrons somewhat as a doctor does. Everything depends on the individual case."

France Endorses
Composite Fuel To
Break Monopoly

PARIS.—Alcohol and gasoline, mixed in equal quantities, will be put on the market as the French "national fuel" in October.

Long tests and a multitude of scientific sessions finally evolved this mixture as better than straight gasoline and a great forward step in "freeing France from foreign petroleum domination," a phrase often used in parliament.

France produces much alcohol, used largely in poor country homes for their limited cooking, and in industry.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—"Unproductive employment" of the working population in the Ruhr, now occupied by the French, is threatening grave consequences, two American observers, C. L. Jones and C. E. Herring, respectively, commercial attaches at Paris and Berlin, have reported to the commerce department. Though immense numbers of workers have been kept busy and paid wages during the six months of the occupation, the report said, their efforts have deliberately been guided to see that little of present day value is created.

Davison Scholars Announced.
CAMBRIDGE.—The winners of the H. P. Davison scholarships for 1923-24 have been announced by the University committee.

They are W. D. Macpherson (Harvard and Trinity), Scholar of Trinity, and Captain of the Real Tennis Team, who will go to Harvard; E. C. Moule (Weymouth and Emmanuel College), Scholar of Emmanuel, and a Rugby football player, who will go to Yale; and H. St. D. Nettleton (Eton and King's College), Scholar of King's, lightweight boxer, oarsman and actor, who will go to Princeton.

PLAN NEW INVESTIGATIONS
TO ABATE SMOKE NUISANCE

PITTSBURGH.—The smoke investigation begun by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh in 1912 and temporarily concluded in 1913, will be resumed immediately under the direction of Dr. Harry B. Meller, who has resigned as dean of the school of mines to take up the work.

-Wants-

THREE ROOMS, HALL AND BATH for rent. Water, lights and phone convenient location. P. O. Box 152 or phone 125 and 456-W. 2 4tp.

FOR SALE—ONE MOSLER IRON safe. Medium size and in good condition. Will sell cheap to quick buyer. Apply Greenville Laundry. 2 2t.

F. F. V. HAMS 35c PER POUND. Greenville Market Co. 4 1w

COLORADO DINING CAR WAITERS and sleeping car porters wanted. Experience unnecessary. We train you. Information free. Write 573 Railway Exchange, Omaha, Nebraska. 19 Tues, Fri 25t

NATIVE AND WESTERN VEAL very fine. Greenville Market. 4 1w

FOR SALE 1921 MODEL SPECIAL Six Studebaker touring car in perfect condition. Will have to be seen to be appreciated. Reason for selling, have closed car. Call this office or phone 147, \$500, cash or credit. 31 4t

GRAVES SPECIAL STEAK HAS NO equal. Phone, 82 4 1w

FOR SALE—COMPLETE HOUSE—hold and kitchen furniture, rugs, etc. Will sell in suits or as a whole. Reason for selling leaving town. Address furniture care Reflector. 1 4t.

FOR RENT—SIX ROOM BUNGALOW. Modern conveniences. Good location. Apply at this office. 1 4t

WAYSIDE TEA ROOM AND GIFT Shop will be open Sunday from 3 to 10 p. m. Coca-Colas, sandwiches, salads, hot fudge, sandaes. Bring your friends with you. 4 1t

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for rent, near A. C. L. Station. Telephone 512-W. 4 1t

WANTED—WHITE WOMAN FOR general housework. Phone 421 or see Dr. Fitts. 4 3tp

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