

# YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

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## IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

### PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed for Quick Reading.

"Yep, lots of York county folks had a lot to be thankful for last Thanksgiving day just like folks of other counties had," remarked a local man the day after Thanksgiving. "For instance Sheriff Quinn and every other county officer was thankful that there were no fights or other untoward disturbances and that they had a day of pleasure and ease. School children over the county were thankful for two days off and the prospect of no more school until Monday. Clerks in Stroups McConnell's, Feinstein's, Kirkpatrick's Shannon & Flexico's, Parrott's and every other store in the county were thankful for a day of rest from catering to and humoring an aggravatingly fastidious public. Stenographers in the court house were glad that they could chew gum to their heart's content if they wished and leave all thoughts of pounding the keys of a typewriter behind for a day. Soda water slingers were thankful for the adoption of the Sunday hours. Ex-soldiers were thankful because of the absence of hated mess sergeants and the memory of last year's Thanksgiving. York county rural carriers were happy because of a day off the terrible grind of it all and postoffice employees because they could at least observe holiday hours. Oh everybody had something to be thankful for and I reckon everybody was."

### Net Running the Postoffice.

"It would appear that this person thinks I not only look after the circulation of The Yorkville Enquirer which is quite a task in itself; but that I am a kind of custodian of Uncle Sam's mail," groaned the circulation manager of The Enquirer as he handed Views and Interviews a letter to read. The letter said: "Dear Sir: I will drop you a few lines in order for you to please change my paper from Smyrna to Clover. Please change it at once and all my other mail."

### Sitting on Her Hands.

She teaches school in York county and she is terribly serious and in earnest about it as she ought to be. She was telling her school troubles to the reporter yesterday and of course she was listened to with sympathetic interest. "I have the primary department," she said, "and forty pupils to teach. Some of them are very little tots and others are rather large boys. They give me a lot of trouble, the big ones by reason of their behavior at times and they don't seem to think I mean them exactly when I order them to stop talking or whatever else they might be doing contrary to school discipline. I have tried standing them in the corner and I have tried standing them on one foot. That didn't make them mind. So whenever they misbehave now I order them to sit on their hands for a while and I find that after they have done that a time or two they will behave all right."

### For Former Service Men.

"Homecoming Day exercises in honor of returned soldiers of the community were observed at Union Presbyterian church over in Gaston county on Thanksgiving day," said Mr. Dave Brandon, well known farmer of Bethel township who was in Yorkville, Friday. "Practically all the boys of the neighborhood who were in the army during the war were present as were many others from the surrounding country who had been invited. A feature of the exercises was the big dinner which was served. There was plenty to eat and more than a plenty and everybody had a good time."

### A Dry Day.

"Some contrast this Thanksgiving day to Thanksgiving day a year ago in Yorkville," glumly commented an ex-liquor merchant of Yorkville last Thursday. "A year ago liquor was more or less plentiful in the town; but today I haven't seen a man who even looked like he had a drink. I had a little one early this morning—a little one that my wife had hid away some time back. But mainly I have been like old Father Hubbard. You have heard about him, haven't you?" and he proceeded to recite:

Old Father Hubbard  
Went to the cupboard  
To get his poor self a drink.  
But when he got there  
The cupboard was bare.  
So he got him a drink  
At the sink.

### Reminder of Reproachful Days.

During a brief trip over the King's Mountain road the other day, the attention of Views and Interviews was called to the dilapidated remains of an insignificant looking little but which no man of the present day, unacquainted with the local history of this section, would even think of as being the noted landmark that it is. The hut, about 10 feet wide by 12 feet long, and probably eight feet high, is located at the point where the King's Mountain road crosses the line between North and South Carolina. Some people say that it is in North Carolina, some say it is in South Carolina, and some insist that it is squarely astride the state

line. It is a fact that its original site was selected with deliberate foreknowledge that the question of exact location might some day involve the liberties of the owners, and with this fact in mind there was never any inclination, in advance of the possible question being raised to settle the question of location. The shack was built for a barroom in the days when states and counties were seceding over the question of prohibition—when a state may be wet today and dry tomorrow, and wet again next month. The King's Mountain road, after it passes into North Carolina, becomes the dividing line between Gaston and Cleveland counties, and located as it is, this little shack may easily stand on the soil of three counties in two states. When York decided to reform her ways and quit recognizing the liquor business the barkeepers said they were doing business in Cleveland county, and when Cleveland county became respectable the liquor men claimed the protection of Gaston. It was not until all three counties and both states outlawed the traffic that the barkeepers gave it up. There was many a gallon of liquor sold at this point. People flocked there from every direction and carried the liquor away for many miles. But that is a long time ago now, some fifteen years or more, and the little old shack, no longer fit for any use, serves only as a reminder to those who know of the rough and reckless days long gone by.

### MELTING MONEY.

Silver Coins are Being Boiled Down to Bullion.

Because silver is worth more in bullion form than it is in coins thousands of silver dollars are being converted into bullion in this country, says Wesley P. Chesser, secretary of the Silver-Smith's Guild of America. He asserts that silver dollars are being melted down by those who see a profit in reselling the metal they contain and by silversmiths who are in need of silver. In the case of the 250,000,000 odd silver dollars melted by the United States treasury and sold as bullion to Great Britain it was easy for the government to keep a record of the dollars reduced but where silver dollars are melted by outside parties the government has no way of knowing to what extent the stock of silver dollars is being depleted. Coin silver stamped on an article may be taken to mean that it is produced from silver dollars, says Mr. Chesser, but dealers in bullion who melt silver dollars can add a small part of gold to the molten metal before casting bars for sale and the origin of the silver could be covered up.

In banking circles it is reported that the shortage in small bills, ones, twos, fives and tens, was never so acute as at present. It is believed that this is due to two reasons—to the great activity in retail trade and to the withdrawal of silver certificates by persons who anticipate redeeming them in silver dollars. The shortage is being partly met by a steady increase in Federal Reserve bank notes increased from \$228,165,000 on Sept. 12 to \$257,650,000 on November 21.

The factors in the present silver situation are analyzed by George F. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, in the November issue of America. He says that the maintenance of the value of silver bullion above the coinage rate is certain to result in silver dollars being melted. Mr. Roberts cites the treasury estimate of Nov. 1 that there were \$1,885,000 silver dollars outside of the treasury, \$15,135,714 in the treasury as trust funds against silver certificates and \$8,415,000 in the general treasury cash. Mr. Roberts notes that there is no law against melting silver dollars. "Whether silver will go higher," says Mr. Roberts, "depends upon the general trade situation between the rest of the world and Asia, and particularly upon the prices of exports from China, India and other cities using silver as money."

Discussing the operations under the Pittman act, Mr. Roberts says: "This unacted authority is something to be considered in calculating the probable course of the market. If the treasury should decide to release these 99,000,000 dollars or any considerable part of them the action would give a check to the upward movement of silver. It has been understood, however, that the intention was to hold these pieces to supply bullion for our own subsidiary coinage, which is very heavy. Of course this policy has the effect of keeping the government out of the market as a buyer, but its purchases of that amount would be spread over several years. No little embarrassment will result from having our subsidiary coins melted. It would probably force an issue of subsidiary paper currency. The present seems to be an opportune time to dispose of all the remaining silver dollars, and congress might well enlarge the authority of the secretary of the treasury to enable him to do this."

Children enlisted in home gardening under school supervision in the United States school garden army have produced in the little more than a year the work has been in operation food-stuffs valued at \$4,800,000, the bureau of education, department of the interior has announced.

Bankers in the city of Madrid, Spain, are on strike.

## DOGS IN ARMY SERVICE

Intelligent Canines Prove Their Usefulness.

### REDUCE LOSSES OF LIFE IN BATTLE

Great Britain Began War by Scoffing at Ability of Animal, and Wound Up by Recognizing Him as Invaluable Ally.

London Telegraph. Just before the armistice was signed an order was issued in the instructions for divisional attack that all British infantry battalions taking part were to be provided with messenger dogs. That is to say, at the very end of the war the idea which Lieut. Col. E. H. Richardson of the royal engineers—who initiated in this country the training of dogs for military purposes—had advocated with great pertinacity for many years finally received official recognition, and the war dog was admitted to be an essential part of the perfect equipment of an army. So slowly does even a triumphant idea win its way to acceptance at headquarters when once it has been turned down as impracticable.

Col. Richardson, whose own deeply interesting account of the training and work of his war dogs recently has been published, was known to newspaper readers before the war as an enthusiastic believer in the capacity of dogs for service with the police and in the army. But the British war office would have nothing to do with his projects. They brought forward a host of objections, with the result that when war came the solitary war dog in the British army was one which went out with the 2nd Norfolk and was killed by a shell on the Aisne.

### Wolfe and Prince Won Britain.

The French employed dogs trained to ambulate work, but the Red Cross which they bore was no more respected by the enemy than the Red Cross on hospital ships, and they were shot down at their humane work. Later wonders were accomplished by the use of dogs in the Vosges, and effective service was rendered by pack teams on the Italian front. Only the Germans however, apparently had a regular organized service of dogs as messengers at the beginning of the war, but this, according to Colonel Richardson, did not succeed as well as it should have done, because the training both of dogs and keepers was of too mechanical and highly detailed a kind. But though the British military authorities gave him no encouragement at the start, Colonel Richardson received numerous requests from officers at the front for dogs trained to sentry, patrol and messenger work and he sent out a considerable number in 1915 to do their bit in the fighting line. We are told, indeed, that it was the splendid work of two Airedale terriers, Wolf and Prince, reported on in the most favorable terms by the officers commanding the 56th brigade, R. F. A., which opened the eyes of the authorities to the incomparable value of the service which trained dogs can render and which led to Colonel Richardson being authorized to open a regular canine school at Shoeburyness. The dogs speedily "made good," and for the faithfulness and speed as messengers and runners they deserve the thanks and gratitude of the British people.

Casualties among the human runners had been terribly heavy till these intelligent dogs came, and to a large extent took their places. Trained Airedale, Irish and Welsh terriers, sheep dogs and collies would carry their messages any distance up to four or five miles. They took no notice of shell fire or barrages. Once released, off they went, threading their way through shell holes at a high speed. They would easily cover in 20 minutes ground which a man could not cross in less than an hour and a half, and, of course, it was easy for them to pass where no man could keep his foothold. Serving as messengers back to its supporters from any infantry battalion which had pushed forward in the attack, these dogs were invaluable. So well disciplined were they that they would look neither to right nor left, and they mastered the natural and almost overwhelming temptation to a dog to stay and investigate whatever piques his curiosity. Even if they fell in with other dogs, the best of them would still go forward and conquer their inclination to gossip or quarrel till duty was done. We are not at all surprised to be told that these marvels of discipline were all done by kindness, and great must have been the patience extended by those who trained the dogs, to their work.

Many dogs were killed, but relatively the casualties were light, and many a stray which otherwise would have ended its days ingloriously in a lethal chamber showed itself capable of acquiring discipline and did its work with the best.

### The Dog's Great Role.

When one obviously failed in its duty the explanation usually was that some dog loving British soldier had been unable to resist the temptation of calling the dog off its work for the pleasure of petting it—a genial trait, which however reprehensible, will not be too harshly judged. No doubt some dog worshiping sentimentalists will shudder at the thought of exposing dogs to the horrors of war. But from Colonel Richardson's account it is clear that they thoroughly enjoyed their work and that the best of them had a wonderfully high sense of duty, which made them keen and eager to finish their errands as quickly as possible. Being well broken at home to the noise of shell and rifle fire, they seem to have shown no sense of fear on the battle field and to have behaved with fighting since the dawn of history, and had same remote antiquity, it is not surprising that there have been war dogs before Colonel Richardson's, though they have lacked the hardy should have worthily sung their praises. But till the great war the dog has played a very small role in the battles of his master. Now he has found himself, and henceforth, without a doubt, the dog will be recruited as soon as Bellona clashes her summons to arms. We think all the higher of human nature for the way it rose superior to the horrors of this war. Let us not forget to think higher, too, of canine nature for the utmost coolness.

Inasmuch as mankind has seen proofs which it has given of its fortitude and intelligence.

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### CAN GET PROPERTY.

York County Soldiers Can Get Government Property if Due Them.

Many discharged York county soldiers have returned part of their equipment they received when discharged and some others failed to get all the equipment that was coming to them at the time of discharge. Some may not care for the stuff while others undoubtedly would like to have their old equipment as much for a keepsake as anything else. Hon. W. F. Stevenson member of congress from the Fifth district of South Carolina which includes York county has issued the following statement in regard to the matter:

"Under an act of congress every enlisted man in the American army in the recent war was entitled, upon honorable discharge and return to civilian life, to permanently retain the following property:

- 1 overseas cap. (For all enlisted men who have had service overseas) or 1 hat and 1 hat cord for all other enlisted men.
- 1 olive drab shirt.
- 1 service coat and ornaments.
- 1 pair breeches.
- 1 pair shoes.
- 1 pair leggings.
- 1 pair gaiters.
- 1 pair socks.
- 1 pair handkerchiefs.
- 1 pair gloves.
- 1 pair of trousers.
- 1 pair of drawers.
- 1 pair of undershirt.
- 2 suits underwear.
- 4 pairs stockings.
- 1 pair gloves.
- 1 gas mask and helmet (if issued overseas).

If any soldier did not secure all of the above equipment on discharge, he is now entitled to receive it. Upon receipt of any discharged soldier I will send the necessary blank to be filled out to enable him to obtain any property which was not given him upon his discharge. Officers and enlisted men who have returned the gas mask or helmet may make similar application for these articles that they may be issued if available.

Under the same act of congress, each enlisted man honorably discharged since November 11, 1918, and before the passage of the act of February 23rd, 1919, is entitled to five cents per mile from the place of his discharge to his actual residence, and, if he did not receive this mileage upon his discharge, he may obtain it upon filing proper application.

### THE CLERGY UNDERPAID.

Minister Says Negro Automobile Labor Gets More.

A negro in an automobile repair shop now gets more money than a clergyman who has gone to school for seven years and spent \$100,000 on his education, was one of the salient remarks made by the Rev. C. Herbert Reese at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church of Philadelphia Pa., of which he recently became pastor. As a result of the radical change in the earning powers of the ordinary worker he said, "the problem of the church is no longer how to get enough money for the workman to live on, but how to make him use his newly acquired power justly and wisely." This can be accomplished he believes if the church is alive to the situation and preaches the simple teachings of the Savior. After discussing social conditions generally the pastor took a fling at government ownership of public utilities, although he admitted it did have some advantages. "Government ownership has a tendency to produce a vast army of fairly well paid but discontented employees, whose freedom of speech is more or less muzzled and whose spirit is considerably crushed," he said. "It is extremely doubtful whether, as a rule, the highest type of citizenship is developed by government employment." Then he asked, "Do you want our people to become a nation of government employees who of necessity must be largely deprived of all opportunity for enterprise and initiative."

Edward Caldwell, negro ex-sergeant at Camp McClellan, Ala., sentenced to die in Anniston December 5, was brought to Birmingham, Ala., for safekeeping last week.

## BELIEVES IN WHITE MAN.

Negro Bishop Says He is Greatest Benefactor of Colored Race.

Many people will recall Bishop A. J. Warner, colored church leader who was a leading figure at a colored Methodist church conference in Yorkville several years ago. Bishop Warner is one of the leading negroes of the south and he is using his influence to promote good feeling between the races. He presided over the state conference of Zion colored church at Kinston, N. C. last week. The following dispatch from Kinston will be of interest:

"The negro is not trying to surpass the white man," according to the venerable bishop, "but is following in his footsteps." Bishop Warner realizes, he declares, that had it not been for the white man's intervention he might even now be sojourning in Africa, "eating a monkey ham or possibly nibbling the shin-bone of a neighbor's little child by the side of the Congo."

In the early days we helped the white people to fell the trees and clear the ground and plant the crop. On Sunday when they drove to meeting in an ox cart we followed on foot. Then they discarded the ox cart and got the wagon. We followed with the cart. Then they got the spring wagon, and we the old wagon. Next came the barouche, and we followed our white friends in the spring wagon. The carriage succeeded the barouche and we were possessed of the latter. So on down until the white man acquired the automobile. We have taken to the automobile which he is beginning to forsake." Thus it is that the colored race is following faithfully in the footsteps of the white, according to Bishop Warner.

There was a negro who tried to outdo the white man. He by the colored churchman's account, constructed a sausage balloon. He had heard that a white man had flown 50 miles in such a contrivance. He had all his friends assemble to watch his departure. They held the ropes while he boarded the aerial craft. "Ain't nothing been heard of that nigger or the balloon since."

"My grown' owe all to yours," Bishop Warner, old whites in a congregation he was addressing. "All we know we learned from the white man. Our God and our Bible came from the white man. If we don't get to heaven you white folks will have to 'come into court' for we are worshipping like you have taught us to do it." Even the negro's vices he got from the white man. In Africa, Bishop Warner said, he found a watch hanging from a tree. He inquired the cause. It was a valuable watch at that. Some person had lost it he was told, and the finder had hung it in the tree for the owner to recover when he should pass that way again. He was astounded. But it was the primitive honesty of the race, he was convinced.

The aged colored churchman is teaching his race to love their white friends. "I have but one policy. That applies in the north as well as in the south. My northern friends will bear me out in this."

### OPPOSED TO UNIONISM

President of Winthrop Would Not Have Teachers Join A. F. L.

York county teachers who returned Saturday from Columbia, where they attended the annual meet of the South Carolina Teachers' Association, said that one of the matters under discussion during the meeting was as to whether or not the teachers should affiliate themselves with the American Federation of Labor in an effort to secure for themselves higher salaries and by the same means try to obtain a remedy for certain other conditions.

That the Teachers' Association has stood for the best ideals in education and educational progress in South Carolina since its beginning under its initial president, the late Dr. Carlisle of Wofford College, Rock Hill, who responded to the two addresses of welcome. The lack of legislative influence hitherto exerted by the organization uniformly has been due, he claimed, to the neglect of the teachers of the state. Their sedentary life and their lack of spectacular methods have had much to do, he thought, with the failure of the people to fully understand and appreciate the teacher. However, the war and the awakening of the people of the world, he is sure, will cause the educator to assume his rightful place as leader in the new world structure.

The veteran educator expressed the wish that the teachers would not form a union and federate with the National Federation of Labor, as had been suggested by a Chicago school authority, for a strike by them would be as much a mistake as that of the Boston police, which he characterized as a crime. He went further and said that an officer who deserts his post is a deserter and should be treated as such. While he deplored the small salaries received by the teachers, he was constrained to believe that the demand for increased remuneration should come from the people. However, he predicted that the dawn of a better day and a more liberally salaried teacher was near at hand.

James P. Kinard of Rock Hill, president of the association, took the view that the time has arrived when the teachers of the state would be better recognized than in the past. He said

that the people have come to realize that a democracy can be no better than its educational structure. Among the several things which he thought the state needed educationally was a new constitutional convention which would write into the organic law the best system of schools that any state could have.

### GENERAL ANGELES.

Late Villista Was Strong Friend of the United States.

When General Felipe Angeles, gallant Mexican soldier and world famous artillery expert met death at the hands of a firing squad in Mexico last week upon order of President Carranza of Mexico, the United States lost one of the most powerful and influential friends that it had in that country. The specific charge against Angeles was rebellion. He was found guilty by four Carranza generals sitting as a courtmartial at Chihuahua City, after a session that lasted continuously for approximately thirty-nine hours. Gen. Felipe Angeles was classed before the great war as one of the world's foremost artillerymen. He had attained considerable fame as an artillery commander in the Mexican army under the long regime of President Diaz and cast his fortune with Francisco I. Madero in the revolution by which Madero seized the Mexican presidency. Subsequently Gen. Angeles enlisted his skill in support of the cause of Francisco Villa against the Carranza government and was credited with planning many of the battles Villa won. Both friends and enemies of Gen. Angeles have declared that he was an unselfish patriot and that his hope was to bring about peace in Mexico.

### Director of College.

He was successively student, instructor and director of the Mexican Military College, Chapultepec, and an author of several textbooks, not all of which dealt with military matters.

Graduating from Chapultepec in 1892, he was assigned to the engineers, but later to the artillery corps with the rank of captain. In this latter branch he served as a member of several technical commissions, was sent to Europe to inspect artillery for the Mexican government and while there was graduated from the French artillery schools at Fontainebleau and Malilly. He wrote a textbook embodying some of his observations in Europe and France decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

### Field Commander.

Angeles was barred from returning to Mexico when Madero's revolution occurred, but when Madero became provisional president Angeles was recalled and placed in command at Chapultepec. In 1912 he was made a field commander, already having been commissioned as a general, and commanded troops in a campaign against the bandit Zapta. In this service he is said to have won the good will of the Mexicans by his humanitarian policies. When Madero sacrificed his life as a penalty for his revolution, Angeles was first imprisoned and then banished. He returned to lend his support to Villa's various campaigns, and it is declared that when Villa followed his advice the bandit leader was victorious. After Villa's famous raid upon Columbus, New Mexico, Angeles went to the United States and remained there for about two years.

### Appeals to United States.

He returned to Mexico in November, 1918, expressing the hope that he might unite the scattered revolutionary factions into a compact unit and pacify that country "before it was called to account." He accompanied Villa in the attack on Juarez, June 15, 1919, when American troops crossed the Rio Grande and dispersed the revolutionists. After this incident he appealed to the United States military authorities in the name of the "fellowship which exists among military men," to define the attitude of the United States toward Mexican revolutionists, but the United States authorities declined to communicate with him on the ground that he did not represent the Mexican government.

As evidence that Gen. Angeles was prompted by desire to promote peace in Mexico, it has been said that Villa's payroll, which was among his papers taken on the attack on Juarez, showed that while Villa's brother, Hipolito, was credited with drawing \$20,000, Angeles' name was on the list at \$20. Angeles was born in the town of Zacuaitipan in the state of Hidalgo, June 12, 1859. He was the son of a retired colonel who had served in the War of Intervention and against Maximilian when the effort was made to make that prince emperor of Mexico. His wife and three sons lived in El Paso, Texas, during the time he was in the field with Villa.

### Too Much For the Poet.

The aspiring young author was anxiously awaiting the postman's ring. Finally his patience was rewarded, and he hastened to know the worst. "Hang it," he exclaimed as he fell dejectedly in his chair, "That's what I call rubbing it in."

"What's up?" asked the postman with sympathy.

"I sent the magazine two poems and they sent me back three."

## BIG ORDER FROM ALASKA.

Long List of Things it Wants Congress to Do.

Alaska has a big order for congress to fill. Recently a bi-monthly bulletin issued by the territorial government's bureau of publicity drew up a list of things the northern territory asks congress to do. The list follows:

- Restore the national forests to the public domain or, at least, allow the establishment of industry therein. The pulp industry is anxious to start but is kept out.
- Open up the oil lands to exploitation and exploration.
- Extend the coal laws of the United States to Alaska.
- Give the territory jurisdiction over the fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals.
- Consolidate all governmental authority in one executive, thereby eliminating conflicting jurisdiction.
- Remove the restriction on export of birch lumber from the public domain.
- Establish a constabulary.
- Assign coast guard or naval ships to constant duty in Alaska waters to assist in the enforcement of law and to be available for rescue work.
- Assist the farmers by loaning them money.
- Increase telegraph service.
- Restore the mail contract system of shipping mail by freight and express.
- Make larger appropriations for higher ways.
- Give the Indians better opportunities for learning trades and establish sanitariums for them.
- Give Alaska aids to navigation commensurate with trade demands.
- Establish the musk-ox industry thereby making waste lands productive.
- Give Alaska the same opportunity to develop that was accorded the western territories, now the western states.

### SHOPPING IN RUSSIA.

Economic Chaos Makes Long Tours Necessary.

When a housewife in south Russia leaves on a shopping trip she takes a traveling bag along. Because to make an economic success of it she may have to be gone a week and cover fifty miles of territory relates the New York Sun. Conditions in a few of the larger cities which Denikin has wrested from the Bolsheviks are becoming fairly stabilized, but in hundreds of the smaller villages the utmost economic chaos prevails. Prices vary widely in different towns and the ruble never has the same value in two adjoining villages. So the thrifty housekeeper, buying a week's supply of potatoes or firewood, or seeking cloth for the children's clothes, journeys from town to town seeking the best bargains. The high cost of living is just as much a burning question in south Russia as it is in America, but reliable information on the cost of commodities is not nearly so definite.

Rumors of all sorts are handed about. A traveler arrives in one town and announces that the price of potatoes is two rubles cheaper in the next village. The economical housewives set out for the designated town.

Upon arrival they are likely to find that the price of commodities is even higher than in their own town. But there are always plenty of "straight tips" on the other places further on. So the women journey on, traveling by train, ox-cart or on foot, according to the facilities available, seeking the best prices in a territory covering perhaps fifty miles.

A week's shopping tour is considered a success if a few rubles are saved. But the mere physical strain of this heavy competition in economy has been the cause of a great deal of illness, and the American hospital at Ekaterinodar has a number of patients who are listed by the doctors as victims of economical shopping tours.

### CURRENT EVENTS

News Happenings Gathered From All Over the World.

- The temperature went to seven degrees below zero at Denver, Col. last week.
- The first railway locomotive in France to use oil fuel hauled a heavy train last Wednesday with complete success. French railroads are planning to alter their engines to use fuel oil.
- U. Masumoto, labor delegate from Japan, speaking Thursday in the international labor conference in Washington, characterized his government as an "autocracy which is the enemy of social justice."
- Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore announced Friday night that Bishop Frederick J. Kinsman, former head of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Delaware was received into the Catholic church last Sunday.
- Ira Cromer, young man of Winston-Salem, N. C. court martialed while serving in France and convicted of stealing Y. M. C. A. funds may have his sentence reduced. He was sentenced to serve ten years in prison; but the sentence is to be cut in half if Cromer behaves himself well.
- Negro land owners are multiplying rapidly in the cotton growing sections of the lower Mississippi valley as a result of colonization schemes undertaken in several Mississippi and Arkansas "Delta" counties, according to reports of field agents of the southern Alluvial Land association, made public at the headquarters of the association in Memphis, yesterday.