

# GRAND OPENING OF 59TH STATE FAIR

THE GREATEST OF LONG LIST OF STATE EXPOSITIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

## ADDRESS BY COLONEL GRIMES

Attractions that go With the Price of Admission to these Annual Festivals Are Finer Than Ever.

### Raleigh.

With a fanfare of trumpets the 59th annual State Fair was opened under auspices that bid fair to make it the greatest of the long list of successful State fairs. The crowds were bigger, the exhibits more varied and numerous, the midway longer and more diverse, the racing both horse and motorized, faster, and the attractions that go with the price of admission to the grounds finer than ever.

The noon hour was set for the formalities that have for more than half a century marked the opening of the fair. Promptly to the minute the official party arrived, and many hundreds who had made their way to the grounds for the ceremonies found that their fixed belief that nothing ever happens at the appointed time had caused them to miss the opening. As it was, the grandstands opposite the speakers' stand were fairly well filled to hear the opening address by Col. J. Bryan Grimes, and the wide-armed welcome from Gen. Julian S. Carr.

The ceremonies were brief and punctual. The massed bands in the grandstand ceased playing and General Carr in a few brief words presented Colonel Grimes, chosen in the absence of the Governor to deliver the opening address. Colonel Grimes spoke for 10 minutes, welcoming North Carolina to the fair and dwelling briefly upon the glories of the State, of which the fair so well typifies. The bands broke into "Dixie," which brought answering yells from the assembled hundreds, and the crowd turned away to the enjoyment of the week of the fair.

### Red Cross Conference.

Raleigh has as her guests Red Cross workers from every section of North Carolina, representatives from division headquarters here and department directors from national headquarters, Washington, the occasion being the Fourth Red Cross Roll Call conference. The meeting at Raleigh brings to a close the preliminary organization work in the Southern Division, similar conferences having already been held in the order named, at Columbia, S. C., October 13; Nashville, Tenn., October 15; Atlanta, October 19; Tampa, Fla., October 22.

Reports from each of these conferences proved most encouraging to Red Cross executives. Practically every chapter in the four states named is aiming at a one-hundred-per cent membership increase, and it is now anticipated that North Carolina will fall in line with the effort.

The Fourth Red Cross Call commences Armistice Day, November 11, and continues to Thanksgiving Day—twelve working days in which to double the membership in the five states comprising the Southern Division.

### Will Not Send Troops.

A call for troops to guard cotton gins in Fairmont, Robeson county, was declined by State authorities with the suggestion that threatened destruction of ginning property under the State law is a matter for the civil authorities.

Mr. H. G. Stubbs, of Fairmont, telegrapher Governor Bickett: "Can State furnish military guard for my gin. Fairmont and McDonald posted last night against further operations. Makes condition serious for merchants, business men."

Private Secretary William Bickett, private secretary to the governor, after consultation with the adjutant general wired in response: "Impossible to send militia. Suggest you acquaint sheriff of situation and if necessary deputize guards for your property."

### New Trial for Bryant.

The North Carolina supreme court filed an opinion ordering a new trial for Wash Bryant, of Harnett county, convicted at the May term of superior court and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary for killing his wife. The new trial was deemed necessary in the opinion of the court because Presiding Judge W. M. Bond, after the state had decided not to ask for a first degree verdict, failed to instruct the jury whether to return a verdict of second degree murder or manslaughter.

### Notable Cattle Exhibit.

Among the notable cattle exhibits at the State Fair is a carload of registered Angus-Aberdeen, shown by J. G. Morrison, of Stanley, and E. H. Harrison, of Salisbury.

Mr. Morrison is a graduate of State College, class of 1906, and has been farming and breeding cattle in Lincoln county since leaving college. He comes to the State Fair from the Gaston county fair, where he took seven first prizes and two seconds with his Angus-Aberdeen herd. From Raleigh he and Mrs. Morrison go to Columbia,

## American Cotton Association.

Throughout the Cotton South interest is awakening in the proposed cotton export corporation—more specifically speaking, the American Products Export and Import Corporation—which having its inception in South Carolina, there growing out of the American Cotton Association, is reported in many quarters and by many sound business men who have the interest of the South sincerely at heart is the first really constructive proposition yet advanced for the salvation of the cotton grower and the material welfare of the cotton growing states.

In addition to selling cotton to Europe on credit, when this is necessary the cotton exports corporation purposes also to operate to an extent on the basis of barter, exchanging cotton for such products as these countries may have. For instance a consignment of cotton might be exchanged for its value in certain fertilizer materials, oils, or even laces, these brought back to this country and converted into cash. The corporation will be chartered to engage in the business of exporting and importing cotton and other products and to trade generally in the same. Subscriptions to the stock are payable in cotton at the market price, in Liberty Bonds at the market price and in cash. In South Carolina alone to date the subscriptions have reached approximately \$1,000,000.

## Federal Reserve Hand Book.

For the benefit of bankers, business men and the public generally the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond has issued an authoritative and comprehensive little book on the organization and operation of the federal reserve system. It answers many practical questions regarding the new banking law and meets a number of objections raised by persons not fully cognizant of the benefits and merits of the system.

Such matters as mobilized credit, reserve accounts, elastic currency, rediscounts, par collections and the immediate credit system are clearly and succinctly explained. The book further shows in non-technical language the benefits which have accrued to the banking and business interests of the country as a result of the establishment of the federal reserve system.

## Narrow Escape from Death.

While flying 2,500 feet in the air at the East Bend Fair in Yadkin county and walking along the upper wing of his ship, Lieutenant Turner, well known in local aviation circles, lost his footing and fell off the wing. By extreme presence of mind, he was able to grasp the lower wing of the ship, and saved himself from being dashed to the ground half a mile below. The near tragedy was witnessed by thousands of people.

## September Tobacco Prices.

The average price of September sales of leaf tobacco in North Carolina in September was \$19.21 against \$41.10 for September, 1919, and the sales, including estimates on thirty two warehouses that failed to report, totalling only 48,620,056 as compared with 79,220,071 sold in September last year, according to the monthly report of Frank Parker, of the Crop Reporting Service.

"There were 40,480,056 pounds producers tobacco reported sold during the month," says Mr. Parker in his report. "The 32 warehouses failing to report are estimated to have sold 8,040,000 pounds, making a total probably sold during the month of 48,520,056 pounds as compared with 79,220,071 pounds sold during September last year."

## An Important Exhibition.

One of the most important exhibitions at the State Fair is that of the Safety Association of Southeastern Railroads which is directed towards the careless automobile drivers, appealing to them to observe care in crossing railroad tracks.

Every day is noted one or more accounts of accidents at railroad crossings where automobiles are struck by trains. Innocent passengers, women and children sometimes, are killed and in 90 out of 100 cases the cause has been determined to be the fact that the driver of the automobile did not Stop, Look or Listen, or else, seeing the train approaching attempted to beat it across.

"Raleigh, Shepherd of Ocean." Agriculture, education, health, fire and accident prevention, social hygiene, child welfare exhibits are proving the biggest attractions. There is more livestock this year than ever and the exhibits are holding the attention of farms. The best blooded stock has been entered this year for the \$8,000 in premiums offered.

"Raleigh, the Shepherd of the Ocean," an open air pageant maske, was presented again to a big crowd. The pageant, an historical production, has a cast of 600.

Treat for Fair-Goers. State Fair-goers this year have a real treat in store for them when they view the exhibits of the United States Department of Agriculture. No pains or expense have been spared by the specialists of the various bureaus of the department, which are doing big things of vital interest to the people of the country generally, to make the Government exhibits as complete and entertaining as possible.

The exhibits will cover about 5,000 feet of floor space, and promise abundant entertainment.

# MCSWINEY'S FINAL RELEASE BY DEATH

FEVERISH INTEREST IN POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS IS CAUSED BY DEATH

## MUCH GRIEF AND BITTERNESS

Is Extremely Improbable That There Will be Any Outbreaks or Disorderly Developments in Cork.

Cork, Ireland. — Feverish interest in possible developments caused by the death of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, of this city, which occurred in Brixton prison, London, is mingled with the grief in which his death has plunged south Ireland. Although the people appear stirred to the highest degree of bitterness, it is regarded as extremely improbable that there will be any outbreaks or disorderly demonstrations in this city.

It is expected, however, there will be a considerable extension and intensification of guerrilla warfare against the police and military forces, which, anticipating reprisals, are doubling their vigilance, especially in remote districts.

Cork jail, where a number of hunger strikers are in a grave condition, is guarded inside and out by soldiers equipped with machine guns.

There is an exceptionally large garrison here. It is equipped for any eventualities, has a number of tanks and armored cars and is ready for instant service.

It is understood the Irish parliament had been making appeals to all elements of the population to refrain from violence. This is also believed to be the policy of various influential leaders of the Sinn Fein movement.

## Death of King Alexander.

Athens.—King Alexander of Greece died at 5:20 p. m. His death was due to wounds received when a pet monkey attacked him early in October. Throughout the night his heart action grew weaker, his general debility became more pronounced and pulmonary symptoms were intense.

Breathing at times was most difficult and alarming, and at noon it was announced that the king's condition was hopeless.

## No Revolution in Cuba.

Havana.—The Cuban presidential campaign is nearing an end with little talk this year of a revolution. The leader of the 1912 revolution, General Jose Miguel Gomez, a former president, is the liberal nominee. The coalition nominee is Dr. Alfredo Zayas candidate for vice-president under Gomez in 1912 and supported by Gomez as the liberal candidate for president four years later.

## McCartney Request Refused.

Washington.—The supreme court refused to grant the request of Harry S. McCartney, a Chicago lawyer, that it assume original jurisdiction over his suit brought in the District of Columbia courts to compel Secretary of State Colby to promulgate the peace resolution passed last May by congress. President Wilson vetoed the resolution and it was not passed over his veto.

## Million Weddings in 1919.

Chicago.—One million weddings were celebrated in the United States in 1919 but only 70,000 new homes were erected. F. Roger Miller, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Macon, Ga., told the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries here in an address on "The Solution of the Housing Problem."

## Upward Trend of Exports.

Washington.—The downward trend of exports and the upward trend of imports was halted during September. Figures made public by the Department of Commerce showed that exports for the month exceeded those of August by \$28,000,000 and that imports were \$150,000,000 below those of the month before.

## Want Gins Closed One Month.

New Orleans.—Governor John M. Parker issued a proclamation calling upon all cotton gin owners in the State of Louisiana to close their gins for a period of 30 days beginning November 1 in an effort to give new life to the cotton market.

## Racing Balloon Seen.

Danville, Ill.—A balloon believed to be one of the entries in the international balloon race passed over here at 10 p. m. It had a silvered bag and appeared to be about 7,000 feet high.

## Small Arms Trophy.

Washington.—The battle-ship Oklahoma attached to the Atlantic fleet, has been awarded a bronze trophy for excellence in small arms practice for vessels of the battleship class for the year.

## Ginners Warned.

Harperville, Miss.—Ginners of Scott county have been warned that unless they stop operations until the price of cotton has risen, their property will be destroyed, according to reports circulated here.

# FOREIGN TRADE IS NOT COMING

NEW MERCHANT MARINE OF AMERICA MAY BEFORE LONG HAVE NOTHING TO CARRY.

## WORLD ANTAGONISM ROUSED

Shipping Act's Provisions for Termination of Commercial Treaties and for Preferential Rates Are Very Displeasing to Other Nations.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—The United States shipping board, the department of commerce and other branches of the federal government testify that a feeling of lack of interest in the trade of the United States is being felt in various parts of the world. One possibility, it is asserted, is that the United States will find itself with an idle merchant marine after having spent enormous sums of money building ships in anticipation of a greatly expanded world trade. This trade has not come as yet, and it is said authoritatively that the prospect of its coming is by no means as bright as it was a year ago. The new merchant marine act of last June is not making more agreeable the relationship of the United States to the trade of the world. Certain provisions of it are arousing antagonism throughout the world.

Section 34 of the law makes this provision: "That in the judgment of congress, articles or provisions in treaties or conventions to which the United States is a party, which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory tonnage dues on foreign vessels and on vessels of the United States entering the United States should be terminated, and the president is hereby authorized and directed within 90 days after this act becomes law to give notice to the several governments, respectively, parties to such treaties or conventions, that so much thereof as impose any such restriction on the United States will terminate on the expiration of such periods as may be required for the giving of such notice by the provisions of such treaties or conventions."

Mr. Wilson Refuses to Comply. President Wilson has not complied with this mandatory provision of the shipping act. He has refused to do so because, so it was learned he believes that to give notice to the nations with which the United States is trading that it proposes to terminate its commercial treaties would at this time, when those same nations are at least puzzled over the attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations, not only wreck the foreign trade of the United States but place this government in an undesirable attitude before the world.

The report has gained currency that Great Britain and other nations are determined to follow a course of retaliation as soon as they are informed by the state department of the intention of the United States to abrogate its commercial conventions. It is generally understood here that the president is acquainted with many facts which have not been conveyed to the public, and that he is holding up the notification until he can refer the matter to congress in December.

Another provision of the shipping law which is getting the United States in bad with sister nations is contained in section twenty-eight, under which preferential rates may be allowed when property or passengers are carried in American vessels. The commercial attaches in this country of the various European and Asiatic governments in their reports to their home governments made much over the recent assertion of Senator Jones of Washington, author of the shipping act, that this provision of section 28 will "drive foreign shipping from our ports."

## New Rule for Money Measures.

When the house of representatives meets on the first Monday in December it will be able to take advantage of one advance step in making appropriations of money. During the closing days of the last session, at a time when national political conventions were absorbing the attention of the public, the house adopted a rule providing that hereafter all executive estimates and all appropriations shall be handled by the committee on appropriations, instead of by eight committees as in the past. Many of the representatives had already left Washington when the new rule was adopted and it is averred that some of them do not even yet know of the action taken.

The task of preparing the annual estimates of the government's financial needs for the next fiscal year has already been begun by the several executive departments. For the most part these estimates will be prepared as they have been in the past. They will go to the secretary of the treasury as formerly, and the secretary will on the first day of the next session submit them to the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives. The only difference is that this one committee only will be interested in these estimates this year, while heretofore eight committees have had an interest in the financial requests.

Only Legislation for the Others. The several committees that for many years have reported both legislation and appropriations will, with

the exception of the committee on appropriations, now confine their work to legislative matters. The committee on military affairs will report legislation for the army, but the committee on appropriations will handle the estimates and recommend the appropriations for the support of the army. The committee on naval affairs will handle legislation for the navy and recommend increases in the navy, new battleships and improvements in navy yards, etc., but such proposed legislation must have the approval of the committee on appropriations after that committee shall have looked over the government's financial situation to see whether the money to pay for such things can be made available. The same will apply to the committees on agriculture, post offices and Indian affairs, which in the past have reported appropriation bills, as well as other legislation affecting the interests assigned to them.

Money should be saved under this new arrangement. It is, of course, such a business arrangement as any well-organized corporation would use. Its great advantage will be that the appropriation of the people's money will be kept in the one channel. So long as eight committees were authorized to report appropriation bills, it was inevitable that there would be many duplications. Unfortunately for the welfare of the government there was always more or less friction between these eight committees.

## Will Pass Budget Bill Again.

It is generally assumed that one of the first acts of congress when it comes back in December will provide for a budget system. It will be recalled that last spring the legislative body passed a budget bill and sent it to President Wilson, who vetoed it, not because he objected to the system, for he had repeatedly recommended that budget legislation be enacted, but because, in his judgment, it attempted to restrict executive authority. The house promptly made the correction in the bill which the president asked for, and repassed it, but the senate in its hurry to get away for the convention season failed to act on the new bill. It is unfortunate, of course, that the estimates and appropriations for the next fiscal year will not be made under the budget system, but the consolidation of the work of reporting appropriation bills will give congress an opportunity to do better work in dealing with appropriations than heretofore.

## Farm Population Drained.

Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture, says that the higher wages paid in industries, the shorter hours, the conveniences and other advantages of city life, have drained the farm population, especially in the vicinity of large manufacturing centers, almost to the danger point. The supply of farm labor was 37 per cent below estimated requirements last spring. The acreage to be harvested in food crops this season is about 11 per cent less than last year. Only a favorable season and much more than eight hours a day labor by farmers and their families have, the secretary says, made possible the abundant crops this year. A continued reduction of the farm labor supply through conditions which make it impossible for farmers to compete on equal terms with other industries, in conjunction with an unfavorable season, will result in reduced production of many crops, which will naturally bring about high prices of food in cities and add greatly to industrial problems, he asserts.

"It should be borne in mind that after the season has progressed beyond planting time, no power on earth can increase the production of food and raw material on farms beyond the capacity of the acreage already planted," said the secretary in discussing this subject. "In other words, a whole year or more is involved in the preparation of the soil and in seeding and harvesting, and, therefore, to insure that an adequate acreage is planted to provide an ample production in an average season, farm prices must be so stabilized as to hold out to the farmer a reasonable prospect that, at the close of the crop season, he will find a ready market at prices which will compensate him for his labor and investment."

## Farmer Must Get Adequate Prices.

Secretary Meredith says that the farmer must receive adequate prices for his products, prices which will enable him to continue to produce, to secure a reasonable return for his efforts, and to maintain a satisfactory standard of living for himself and for his family. "There may be people who think that only the farmer is adversely affected if he fails to secure adequate prices," said he. "If the farmer stops producing he will suffer, of course, but the manufacturer and the merchant and the banker will suffer just as severely, and possibly more so. And the farmer will not keep on producing adequately unless he receives fair compensation for his efforts—unless he can maintain his family in approximately the same degree of comfort that the city family enjoys. Every business man, of course, is interested in keeping the farmer on the farm and in having the farm operated to its reasonable capacity, turning as much as possible into the channels of trade, manufacture and transportation, and this means, of course, that every business man should be vitally interested in seeing that the farmer gets fair treatment in the marketing of his products."

## Quick Service.

Telephone Patrol—Central, got me double-six double five nine, Main—and get it quick, like they do it in the pictures.

# CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

## SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Maxton.—The store of Mr. Maxton, six miles from Maxton, destroyed by fire a few days ago. The blaze started when a quantity of kerosene ignited from a lighted lamp.

Sanford.—Miss Elizabeth Jane Monroe, of Osgood, this county, who in her 96th year, recently registered, is pressing her purpose to vote in the coming election.

Winston-Salem.—Jay Eial, for years publicity agent for Hixson Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circuses, died at a local hotel here a few days illness with pneumonia.

Washington.—It has been announced here that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador to the United States, will speak at Flora Macdonald College, at Red Springs, on January 14.

Raleigh.—The success of the operations of Special Motorcycle Officer W. E. Mangum has caused the Wake County Commissioners to employ two additional special officers so that all of the highways of the county can be adequately guarded.

Fayetteville.—The flour and grain mill and wholesale establishment of the Christian-Ewing Company, was burned to the ground by fire thought to have been of incendiary origin. A cotton ginney owned by the same company was not burned.

New Bern.—Marion Bowden, ticket agent at the Union station in this city and Robert Hawk, a well known young white man here, will face a jury at the next term of Craven superior court on a charge of having withheld in their possession on which the government tax had not been paid.

Winston-Salem.—If Bishop Denton is willing Rev. Zeb Barham, for four years at Tryon Street Methodist church, Charlotte, may be assigned to Centenary church here as pastor to succeed Dr. Gilbert Rowe, who is the new editor of The Christian Advocate.

Raleigh.—Following an interesting two days session, the Carolina Cattle and Horse Raisers' association adjourned to meet in April at Columbia, S. C. The South Carolina capital was the scene of a spirited fight with Greenville as to the meeting.

Rocky Mount.—D. H. Pearsall, connected with the mechanical department of the Atlantic Coast Line for a long period has been named to succeed N. E. Sprowl, who resigned to enter another line of business, as superintendent of motive power with headquarters at South Rocky Mount.

Concord.—The eighth annual convention of the Woman's Synodical Auxiliary of the North Carolina Presbytery came to a close here with two able addresses by Mrs. N. Bunker of Asheville, and Dr. J. H. Hendricks of Gastonia.

Greenville, S. C. (Special).—Henry Revis, county surveyor of Rockingham county, North Carolina, died at the City hospital here. The effects of injuries received while a truck in which he was riding overturned on the Greenville-Hendersonville highway 25 miles above the city.

Asheville.—The last belonging of William Jennings Bryan was shipped from Asheville to his Miami home, and the commoner has departed from Asheville never to return to reside here, he states.

Wilmington.—Charged with transporting whiskey, C. E. Britte of Pamlico county, an oil inspector for the State Department of Agriculture, was arrested at Kinston, near here.

Goldsboro.—Colonel Joseph Robison, editor of the Goldsboro Daily Argus, has moved his printing plant from Walnut street, where he has been for the past thirty years, to West Chestnut street.

Burlington.—Several new homes are under construction in this city and a number of plans are under consideration. During the past few months \$1,000,000 has been expended in residences and business houses.

Burlington.—With averages on individual loads of tobacco as high as \$40 and \$50 per hundred pounds and with general sales averages ranging from \$29.40 to \$31.30, Burlington housemen are confident that the future will bring forth even better prices.

Rowland.—Three well known white men and two Indians were instantly killed and a negro probably fatally injured by the explosion of the boiler in the ginney of C. T. Pate and R. E. Bridgers, at Bracy station, three miles northwest of Rowland.

Louisburg.—The town of Wood, located in Franklin county, entertained several hundred citizens and visitors when it gave a big barbecue dinner in honor of the opening of the Wood Banking and Trust Company, which was recently organized.