

BITTER, BLOODY FIGHT IS WAGED IN SILESIA

Germans and Poles Engaged In Terrific Struggle to Carry the Election

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—(Correspondence Associated Press.)—The long, bitter and often bloody campaign among the people of the Upper Silesia is expected to come to an end January 17 with the publication which will decide whether the region belongs to Germany or to Poland. As the time for the plebiscite nears the keenest interest of Germans generally fastens on the rich industrial coal mining lands, with the able fear that the Poles will win the election.

Since disorders before, during and after the elections are frankly considered probable, although approximately 200,000 troops, 200 tanks and 5,000 police will be strategically distributed to preserve the peace. Presence of allied troops and many police, however, has failed to prevent fighting during the many months through which the plebiscite battle has raged, and excitement on both sides has been steadily increasing.

Throughout the autumn and early winter the German government has made every effort to win the sympathies of neutrals and Silesians to the German cause. Frequent charges have been made that German workmen were discriminated, their business, political and social characteristics scathingly criticized.

It is charged by the pro-German campaign that the Poles are without the means who have ability to manage the great industries of Upper Silesia and that under their rule these industries would be bound to decay, the operation of the mines actually distributed to workmen, not so highly skilled or strongly organized as the Germans could overrun the region under a Polish regime, and it has been argued, would work for such low wages that the German population would be forced to leave.

On the other hand the Polish agitators, and particularly Wojciech Korycki, former member of the Reichstag, have not only flooded the plebiscite area with appeals to unit with Poland but have openly threatened the German residents with expulsion should the Poles win at the elections. They have brought up the old issue of Prussian interference with religious worship. The fact that Poles were excluded from holding any offices under the regime has incited them to their desire to carry the elections for Poland.

The Germans point out that with the aid of the rich Silesian coal fields it would be doubtful if they could fulfill their coal delivery program of the peace treaty. They assert that the Polish government the coal fields would suffer such a decline in production that they could virtually be lost not only to Germany, but to the rest of the world as well.

Into the campaign has entered every prejudice of race, religion, and politics. In view of the intense excitement that prevails, Germans are warned they should not carry arms.

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMENT ON SECRETARY COLBY'S TRIP

SANTIAGO, Dec. 5.—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The newspaper La Nacion commenting on the visit of Bainbridge Colby, American secretary of state, to Brazil and Uruguay, suggested that it be arranged so he would visit Chile.

"It is worthy of notice that the imperialistic tendencies which seem to dominate the spirit of some North American public men never appear to remain in the minds of public figures in the United States after they have traveled among us and thereby obtained a fairly accurate personal impression of our republics," the paper asserts. "It would seem that a voyage to this continent of a prominent North American converts him immediately to respect and esteem these young republics."

The paper recalls the visit of Elihu Root and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, head of the Pan-American union, "who upon his return have been at all times loyal friends of Chile."

"Every effort to draw closer the ties with other countries of America on a basis of just equality is a praiseworthy one," it adds. "The voyage of Mr. Colby presents an opportunity to do this with the United States and we should not overlook the occasion."

HARDING PEOPLE WORRIED BY RUMORS OF DAUGHERTY

They Think He Is Unfit for Attorney-Generalship—Daugherty Owes More to Harding Than Harding Owes to Him, Politically—Ohio Politician Is a Rough-and-Ready Type, Not at All of Judicial Poise

By MARK SULLIVAN
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WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The assumption that Senator Harding will offer the post of attorney general to Harry Daugherty rests on the theory that Harding is under obligations to Daugherty. Omitting the fact that the nature of an obligation by means of a political office would be seriously implied and contrary to everything we know of Harding's point of view, and his cabinet position, it is not the theory that Harding is under any such obligation to Daugherty as in itself it is so complex to go into minutely, any adequate description of the nature of Harding's candidacy would be a comparative certain re-election of the senate in order to further Daugherty's political fortunes in Ohio during Daugherty's term as president.

That the venture turned out better than either of them anticipated does not alter the original balance of the situation.

Runs in Harding's Favor
Incidentally, it is of interest now to recall the fact that Daugherty in permitting Senator Harding to run told Daugherty that if the enterprise should be successful he, Daugherty, would harass Harding by asking for or signing any office.

Under all this urging on Daugherty's part Harding gave his consent to run with the greatest reluctance. On several occasions he wanted to withdraw that consent, and tried to do so, but Daugherty's influence prevailed. Daugherty already has had much to benefit out of the association with Harding than he ever hoped to get. It is not surprising that he is in a control of the Republican politics that he could have achieved but for his association with Harding. It is in favor of Harding that the obligation now rests on him of the office of attorney general. He would undoubtedly rely on Daugherty to decline the office. Some politicians say Harding had better get Daugherty's declaration in hand before he makes the offer, but this is said to be a purely political maneuver. Daugherty's undertaking Daugherty gave Harding at the inception of

the enterprise, more than a year ago, not to accept an office if Harding should become President.

It is true that some of Harding's advisers among the senators and others at Washington are concerned over the repeated rumors about the possibility of Daugherty being offered the attorney general's office. Nine out of ten of the men whom Harding regards as his soundest and most loyal counselors would advise Harding emphatically not to give the attorney generalship to Daugherty, if Harding should ask their advice.

Some of these advisers, in fact, have thought of giving this advice to Harding of their own initiative, but have felt restrained by the thought that it is rather too personal a matter and that the thing is not to be thought of, anyhow.

Daugherty himself would be the first to recognize how deplorable it would be to make him attorney general. Daugherty is a rough-and-ready politician of the old school. He is not the sort of lawyer out of whom attorney generals are made. The attorney general is of all the offices within the gift of the president, the one which most surely casts for not only emittance among lawyers, but also for complete freedom on the part of the occupants from political obligations and even from political considerations.

The attorney general's office is in the same class with the justices of the supreme court, and no man should be made attorney general who is not fitted to pass from that office to the supreme court. In fact, two of the present justices of the supreme court, McKenna and McReynolds, came to the bench directly from the attorney general's office.

Unfitted for Place
The attorney general's office is in reality almost as much a judicial office as the supreme court. Apart from the score of other considerations, Harry Daugherty is about the most judicial of men. Both by his temperament and because of his long political rough-and-ready experience, Daugherty is a man whose world is divided into friends who are to be helped and enemies who are to be punished.

The very qualities that make Daugherty successful as a politician and make him a grave misfit as attorney general. He is courageous and he is always fighting. His personal generosity, if not his judgment, would strain him from subjecting Harding to a serious suggestion that Harding should make him attorney general.

The digging up of old charges, the rehashing of old investigations, the rehashing of Daugherty's career as a politician would be painful to both. Even if Daugherty were willing to go through it himself, Harding through it, nor be the chief cause of such a shock as his appointment would be to the present trustfulness of the public that Harding will appoint to each of the cabinet posts the highest available leader in his field.

ONLY PART OF WARTIME
WOMEN WORKERS LOSE JOBS

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Only part of the women engaged in industry during the war period have lost their places through the return of men from the war and the lack of employment. Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor, reports.

"Statements to the bureau from hundreds of industry heads who employed only women during the war show they have retained their female help, while

others stated they have replaced their women with male workers," Miss Anderson said.

"Because of the volume of unemployment throughout the country today no accurate figures as to the number of women employed in industries at present as compared with the war period are obtainable.

"I believe that when figures of the 1920 census are available they will show more than 12,000,000 women in gainful occupation. The census, however, will not set forth the present situation because unemployment has increased by leaps and bounds since it was taken.

"Women won the admiration of employers during the war period by their ability to fill in on men's jobs. Take for instance lathe operators. Thousands of women became very efficient and still retain their places beside men operators. The war gave American women a new opportunity in industry and they grasped it."

There are two factors needed to insure women their places in industry, Miss Anderson said. Protective legislation for the eight hour day is badly needed, she declared, and added that the women must "organize within the next few years."

With the return of prosperity, industries will clamor for women workers, in the opinion of Miss Mary E. McDowell, of the University of Chicago settlement house, who is chairman of the women in industry committee of the national league of women voters.

WOMEN TOURISTS, ATTENTION
New Hotel For Women Near Yellowstone National Park

Because of the scarcity of tourists' accommodations in towns near Yellowstone park, the high school dormitory in Livingston, Montana, at the northern entrance to the park, is to be turned into a hotel for women during the summer months, beginning next June. This is being done by the Y. W. C. A. of that district and will be under their management. There are a great many women tourists in Livingston every summer and accommodations are limited.

Taking your hat off when the band plays the national anthem doesn't get you anything with Uncle Sam unless you pay your income tax.

MILADY AMERICA BUYS
LARGELY OF PERFUMES

Last Year's Bill For Cosmetics
Ran Nearly to Five Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Milady America paid \$4,972,541 during the last year for perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations, a fact which has led to confused speculation by mere man as to what she did with them.

The real romance and adventure in the statement lies not so much in the figures, but in the fact that these imports were used as where they came from—a story which is related today in the following bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"When you pay the apothecary a sum that seems like a dollar a whiff for something that delights your senses you are especially fastidious, have you compound the scent that suits you personally, did you ever stop to wonder where his precious ingredients came from? The sunny isles and lands along the Mediterranean probably grew some of the flowers, others perhaps were plucked by dark Moorish hands in Algeria, and mayhap an animal in the brooding hills of western China gave life to furnish one constituent of the perfume."

"The vegetable kingdom is necessarily the most fertile source of perfumes. From its flowers such as the rose and jessamine, and from its seeds, woods and barks such as the spices and sandalwood, even the most fastidious connoisseur would be able to select either some simple odor or a complex fragrance. Now are they for perfumes alone, but for scented soap, cream, pomades, and in making flavorings and extracts.

Rosemary, thyme, sweet basil, and marjoram are found in great profusion in Mediterranean countries, and here the chemist can distill the whole plant and not bother about picking the flowers. Shakespear's, the unfailing naturalist that he was, made no mention of the rose for Ophelia the flowers she scattered.

"The old-fashioned lavender flowers in which our grandmothers used to pack the household linen and which old laces grow best in France and England. A temperamental flower it might be called too, for unless the climate, soil and altitude suit, it refuses to give its usual fragrance. Pin and rose of the plants are grown in the Drome region, France, at an altitude of 2,500 feet, while the flowers generally considered to have the most agreeable fragrance come from the Mitcham district of England, where the conditions of soil and altitude are decidedly different from those in France.

"The rose geranium, which has such an exquisite odor is also grown and distilled in France, but Spain, Algiers, and the island of Reunion engage in the industry. Unlike the lavender, however, the perfume of the rose geranium comes from its leaves and not from the flowers.

"But the country that might well be known by its scent is Bulgaria, for its rose crop is second only to that of over 12,500 acres of land in the provinces of Philippopolis and Stara Zagora are given over to the growth of rose from the petals of which attar of roses is distilled. In the wider rural gardens at Kazanlik, Karlovo, Kisloura and Stara Zagora the best of the flowers are grown. The fields are arranged about the fashion of the vineyards of France and Italy, and the vines are dew-laden buds, which have very few petals are snipped off by diligent girls, boys and women in the early mornings of May and June.

"About 4,000 pounds of roses are produced on an acre of land, but it takes about two hundred pounds of petals to produce an ounce of oil, for an attar which before the war cost about \$250 a pound.

"Roses are grown in other parts of the Balkans, as well as in Asiatic Turkey where they were introduced by Ahmed Vefik, the noted Turkish statesman and maker of letters in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and in India, Persia, and Fayum province in Egypt, and in France. The industry lately has been introduced into Germany.

"Many of the countries of Europe have for centuries successfully distilled oil from such seeds as caraway, anise, and fennel for flavoring and coloring purposes, and the citrus fruits of Italy and Sicily yield quantities of valuable oil. In fact so fragrant are the flowers and shrubs of some of the islands of the Mediterranean, that they are called the Spice Islands of Europe as the Molucca archipelago in the Dutch East Indies are known as the Spice Islands on account of the nutmegs, mace, and cloves that they produce. Napoleon said that he would know his native land, Corsica, with his eyes shut by the odor of the white-flowered cistus.

"Frankincense, which is one of the chief aromatic constituents of the incense burned in churches, is the gum resin of a tree found in East Africa, Arabia, and on the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean.

"Ladies and gentlemen in the time of Napoleon used the tonquin bean, a native of Guiana, to scent their snuff boxes.

"The animal perfumes are extremely limited in number. Ambergris is secreted by the sperm whale, civit by the animal of the same name, and musk by the musk-ox, the musk deer, and the musk deer, which is found in the high Himalayas, Tibet, and in eastern Siberia. About 15,000 ounces of musk, usually in the grain form, are annually imported to the United States from China and India. Musk has one peculiar and almost inexplicable characteristic. One grain of it kept freely exposed to the air of a well ventilated room, will impregnate the atmosphere for ten years without sensibly diminishing in weight."

ROBESON ORGANIZES
TO COMBAT WEEVIL

County Board of Agriculture Is Formed at Lumberton
Mass Meeting

(Special to The Star)
LUMBERTON, Jan. 8.—The Robeson county board of agriculture was organized here Thursday when a mass meeting was called for the purpose of devising plans for combating the boll weevil, which is reported to have already made his appearance in some parts of the county. Maj. A. J. McKinnon of Maxton, was elected chairman and O. O. Dukes, county farm demonstrator, was elected secretary-treasurer of the new board. Three members from each of the 25 townships in the county makes up the organization. The purpose of the organization is to get ahead of the boll weevil and to wage a campaign to get farmers to grow more foodstuffs and less cotton and tobacco. Practically all the townships in the county were represented at the meeting Thursday, which was addressed by G. M. Garren and Dan T. Gray of the state department of agriculture, E. B. Gather, district farm demonstration agent, and O. O. Dukes, county farm demonstration agent.

Ed. McLean, E. G. Paris and George Anthony, all of Lumberton, had a close call when an auto in which they were riding ran off a bridge and turned turtle into eight feet of water. McLean, who owned and was driving the car, was somewhat bruised, Anthony was caught underneath the car and was almost drowned before he could be rescued, while Paris escaped with a bath. The auto—a seven-passenger Oldsmobile—was badly damaged. A broken spring caused the driver to lose control of the car it is said. The accident occurred on the Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville highway, near Boardman, Columbus county.

Tom Britt, 21 years old, had his right leg cut off at the knee when he

fell against a circle saw at the W. P. McAllister sawmill, near Lumberton. The little finger of Mr. Britt's left hand was also cut off by the saw. The unfortunate young man stepped upon the carriage and lost his balance, falling against the saw. He had only worked at the mill two days.

The farmers of Robeson are slow about purchasing any commercial fertilizer and many of them declare they will not buy a pound until the selling price is lowered considerably.

Mrs. W. C. Seabolt arrived here Monday from Cleveland, Ga., to visit relatives. Mrs. Seabolt is 83 years old and had never before ridden on a train, it is said.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Robeson Fair association was held Thursday night. Frank Gough was re-elected president. T. L. Johnson was elected vice president and W. O. Thompson was re-elected secretary of the association.

While some of Robeson's roads are in bad condition, resulting largely from recent work, the roads generally are the best to be found in this part of the state, according to people who have traveled considerably of late.

MAJOR CRIMES DECREASE IN
MONTANA UNDER PROHIBITION

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 8.—While major crimes have waned steadily in the last two years in Montana since prohibition laws became effective peace officers are kept as busy as ever in chasing bootleggers, according to reports from 51 of 54 counties in the state submitted by county attorneys. Gambling, which is also a crime in Montana, shows the smallest decrease and grand larceny is the most numerous of all crimes.

The crimes listed in the various counties reflect the conditions and environment as well. The majority of forgery cases are reported from the cities, as are robberies and assault cases, while grand larceny cases are more numerous in the rural districts, and especially those where poorer crop conditions existed.

The reports cover two-year periods, the terms of county attorneys in 1915-1916 there were 2,196 crimes in the state and in 1917-1918 there were 2,534, which decreased in the last two years to 1,749.

The Salvation Army gives 18,000,000 meals and 7,000,000 beds to the poor in a year.

Napoleon died at St. Helena 100 years ago on May 5.

GRANVILLE ALUMNI TO
HELP SCHOOL PROGRAM

University Men at Luncheon in Favor of Development Plans as Outlined

(Special to The Star)
OXFORD, Jan. 8.—Following luncheon at a meeting last night of the Granville County University Alumni association, Judge W. A. Devin, called the meeting to order and presided. He spoke of the progress of development now being put forward for improving the university and other state institutions, and declared that the future of the state rests in this program.

As toastmaster, he then presented Frank Graham, well known to every recent university student. He spoke forcibly of the present needs and of the proposed solution.

Following Mr. Graham the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. B. K. Lassiter of the board of trustees reported on the recent meeting of the board and suggested that the budget had already been properly framed.

Dr. F. P. Hogwood, president of Oxford college, although not an alumnus of the university, said that the present work of the university merits the support of the state legislature in granting the appropriations needed. He stated that he was of the opinion that the people of the state should approve the present program of development as outlined by the president.

T. Lanier, one of Carolina's famous baseball pitchers of years gone by, next spoke and emphasized the fact that the proposed expense is not a tax but an investment. He referred to the youth of the state as a great diamond mine to be developed to the limit.

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The records of people who drive Franklins under difficult as well as favorable conditions, and who make their comparisons with similar records of other cars they have owned, are interesting.

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