The Weather
Partly cloudy today and Friday; probably scattered thundershowers today; not much change in temperature. Stage of river at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., 3.1.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

Want Results?
Then the logical thing to do is to use the columns of The Morning Star to reach the buying public of Wilmington and its surrounding territory, with its 155,000 people.

VOL. CVII.—No. 177. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921. OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

...RS AND SHERIFFS' ...ES USING MACHINE ...; SEVERAL KILLED

...arfare Being Conducted ...ng the Logan County, ...W. Va., Front

...IN ASK TROOPS

...Authorities Send An... ...er Urgent Telegram to Washington

...W. Va., Aug. 31.—Hidden in ...e in nest, ... correspondent of ...ciated Press, aided by field ...today viewed the fighting ...ooked Creek.

...est was part of the Logan ...defenses, and the gun was ...by deputy sheriffs. Men con... were seen scurrying about the ...passes of the adjacent county ...one. During the correspon... ...y he saw two members of the ...forces fall after being shot ...gunners to him they saw two ...down prior to his arrival.

...ooked creek line extended for ...e of three miles on the ridge ...Logan county and Boone. To ...from Logan the route was ...miles of level country and ...ep path four miles long, over ...reinforcements toiled carrying ...ion and provisions. The ma... ...nest was about in the mid... ...e line. It overlooked a valley ...A mile distant were several ...s which protected the bands of ...men as they made an attempt ...ank county officers and get be... ...e ridge.

...and again they tried to ac... ...their purpose but at each at... ...achine gun and rifle fire drove ...ck. It was during one of these ...that the correspondent saw two ...in the roadway.

...other occasion a band of about ...came down the road between ...idings. A heavy fire from the ...however, caused them hastily to ...carrying four or five of their ...es on their shoulders. Whether ...eing carried had been wounded ...ot be determined.

...machine gunners previously had ...in the valley below where it ...d a woman, children and an old ...d not been able to leave. Now ...en the child and the old man ...e seen in the roadway during ...e fire.

...oth sides of the nest constant ...had been heard indicating that ...ies, forming flanks on both ...were in constant contact with ...sing bands. A courier from ...flank reported that a machine ...had been located on the other side ...the gunners had been either ...away or wounded. After a stay ...hours, during which there was ...ing, the correspondent left the

...COUNTY AGAIN ASKS ...EDERAL TROOPS BE RUSHED

...N, W. Va., Aug. 31.—Logan au... ...s announced tonight that a tele... ...had been sent to Washington ...that unless troops were sent ...the county would be attacked ...ween 4,000 and 5,000 men. Sheriff ...at the same time issued the fol... ...statement to newspapermen:

...e has been more or less con... ...ring on four points of the ...The points are Beech ...Blair, Crooked creek and Mill ...

...alties, according to the best re... ...can obtain, were limited to ...the defensive or Logan county ...John Gore, deputy sheriff, was ...s were John Cofage and Jim ...olunteer, aiding the authori... ...was a McDowell man, the ...from Logan county. We have ...information as to the num... ...on the opposing side. We ...of the minor who was shot when ...g at our men. The most serious ...g was reported from the vicinty ...At all points our forces suc... ...in driving back the invaders. ...opponents advanced one mile in ...Blair district but were driven ...in the Beech creek district they ...one mile and they also were ...back. The furthest advance ...the Peck's hill district, where ...advanced two miles along Hewett ...Here we also drove them back. ...have 1,200 men and have ar... ...for reinforcements from vari... ...points including Bluefield, Wil... ...McDowell and Huntington. I ...heard nothing of the fate of the ...es held prisoners, but I fear for ...That is all I can say at this

...announcement that an appeal ...been made to the federal govern... ...to hasten dispatch of troops was ...by officials at the courthouse ...the sheriff was talking to the ...apermen.

...RNMENT READY TO SEND ...TROOPS AT MOMENT'S NOTICE

...SHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The federal ...ment stood ready tonight to act ...st Virginia should tomorrow's re... ...show lack of compliance with ...ident Hardings proclamation call... ...all persons engaged in "unlaw... ...d insurrectionary proceedings" to ...to their homes.

...o regiments of troops of 1,000 men ...one at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and ...ther at Camp Dix, N. J., were in ...ness to move into the state on a ...ent's notice, war department offi... ...said.

...proclamation declaring martial ...n West Virginia counties has been ...n up and signed by the President, ...for promulgation.

...cials, however, remained still ...ul tonight that neither of these ...would be necessary, although ...spirit of optimism has been low... ...during the day by dispatches ...the disturbed area telling of ...es between bands of armed men ...state authorities and containing

(Continued on Page Two.)

Food Is Exhausted In The Tartar Republic

RIGA, Aug. 31.—(By Associated Press).—In one of Russia's starving regions, the Tartar republic, even the children will receive no food after tomorrow, according to announcements published by the "Izvestia" today.

Twenty-five thousand children maintained by the state institutions will be dismissed, while 200,000 fed under the card-rationing system, also have received their last supplies, the announcement said. The monthly reserves of the Tartar government to the amount of 70 cars of bread, 17 cars of cereal and two cars of sugar have been exhausted and no further supplies are in sight.

STARVING PEOPLE REVOLT

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The famished people in the Russian governments of Tambov, Voronezh and Orel are rebelling, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen quoting Helsingfors advices. The dispatch adds that troops sent to quell the disturbances have refused to fire upon the people.

COTTON CONTINUES TO PROMISE VERY LITTLE

Prospects Poor in Almost All the Belt, Says Weather and Crop Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The condition of the crop continues poor in most of the cotton states, according to the national weather and crop bulletin issued today.

"Shedding was reported in Oklahoma, Alabama and central-northern North Carolina," the bulletin says, "and weevil activity was retarded by dry weather in Florida and Texas, but much damage continued, except in the northern portions of the belt. Army worms are reported in Arkansas."

"Cotton deteriorated in most of Oklahoma and much of Texas," the bulletin continued. "The progress during the week was rather slow in other portions, except in Tennessee, northern Arkansas and southern North Carolina, where the weather was fairly favorable.

"The bolls opened rapidly and picking and ginning were in progress in all the southern and some central portions of the belt; this work made rapid progress in Texas.

"Little or no rain fell in most northern, central and western parts of the cotton belt. Scattered light to moderate showers occurred from central Texas eastward to the Atlantic coast. The temperature was below normal in the eastern part of the belt, about normal, or slightly above, in the central and southern parts, and much above normal in the northwestern portion."

FIFTEEN DEAD, HUNDRED WOUNDED, BELFAST NEWS

Truce Observed Everywhere But in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 31—(By Associated Press.)—Although the truce between the discordant factions is being completely observed throughout the remainder of Ireland, Belfast again today experienced another period of terror from gunmen and snipers. As a result, the death list was augmented by six, while 30 persons were injured, many of them seriously.

Today's casualties bring the total death roll for the three days of rioting to 15. There probably have been 100 persons, more or less, seriously injured, of whom numbers were non-combatants, who lucklessly had ventured into the streets which were being swept by rifle fire and revolver fire.

With some quiet intervals, resulting from the police putting snipers to flight, shooting at various sections of the city from early morning until late this evening. Some times it became so dangerous as to necessitate the suspension of the tramway service. Many workers were unable to reach their places of employment and returned to their homes, while shop keepers did not dare to open their stores. In some of the disturbed districts manufacturers were compelled to close for the day, while owing to the failure to open the shops, the streets presented a deserted appearance.

COSMODI MASTERPIECE FOUND BY AN AMERICAN AT ROME

ROME, Aug. 31.—An American young man, Harry Sternfeld of Pittsburgh, winner of the "Prix de Paris," student of the American academy here, has discovered a masterpiece of Cosmodi mosaics embellishing a great facade of a medieval cathedral, several miles from Rome, at Civita Castellana, a place for centuries forgotten, where the genius of Cosmodi and his sons is but commonplace because of familiarity.

The design was executed in the year 1210 and shows the influence of the Byzantine school. The whole of the facade is rich in color and glittering with golden fragments of stone which have stood the test of 700 years. The immense detail in the design staggers one as they proceed to examine them closely. The top of the loggia is one mass of mosaic done with variegated colors. Sternfeld says the work is "a dream; the best example of outside decorative mosaics I know of."

Sternfeld has just completed a drawing of the facade done in the actual colors, which he is about to present to the Beaux Arts Architects of New York, the donors of the "Prix de Paris." He has finished his course in the American academy here and is leaving for the United States shortly, to take charge of the school of architecture in the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. During the war, Sternfeld was an officer in the artillery.

CONCORD AGAIN CALLS ON MORRISON TO SEND TROOPS TO THE MILLS

He Will Go From Asheville to Charlotte Today to Confer With Metts

OFFICERS ASK HELP

Allege That Strikers Once More Are Offering Violence to Employes

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 31.—Request that state troops again be sent to Concord because of conditions arising out of the textile strike were received by Governor Cameron Morison, from C. L. Spears, sheriff of Cabarrus county; J. W. Womble, mayor of Concord, and C. A. Robinson, chief of police at Concord. Governor Morrison also received telephone communications and telegrams from several citizens of Cabarrus county requesting that the troops be returned.

Governor Morrison will leave Asheville for Charlotte at five o'clock tomorrow morning to discuss with Adjutant-General Van B. Metts what action should be taken on the request of Concord and Cabarrus authorities that troops again be dispatched to the textile strike zone.

The telegram signed by Sheriff Spears, and mayor and chief of police of Concord said:

"Conditions in Concord and vicinity are again beyond the control of the city and county authorities. Three hundred strikers congregated at Brown mill, forcible restraining men and women from going to work. Respectfully and earnestly request you call military company to be ordered out immediately to maintain order and preserve life."

According to information received by the governor, disorders have occurred daily this week at the Brown and Norcott mills. Operatives in one room of the Norcott mill had to be removed today, the management reported, because bricks had been hurled into the room.

A telegram signed by 14 professional and business men of Concord said:

"Situation now again serious. Local officials admit they cannot control situation. We think presence of troops necessary."

President F. M. Sloop, of the local union, textile workers, and L. M. Barnhardt, member of the executive council of the United Textile Workers of America, today issued a statement that they had done all in their power to maintain law and order in the strike zone and that employes of the Brown and Norcott mill want to return to work under the agreement reached with C. W. Johnson, owner, on Tuesday. The union officials denied that bricks have been hurled into the Norcott mill.

President James F. Barrett, of the state federation of labor, stated tonight that he would leave early in the morning for Concord. He said the latest difficulty there arose over the demand of the superintendents of the Brown and Norcott mills that every employe apply for his or her old position, which he asserted does not comply with the proposition made by Mr. Johnson.

Governor Morrison stated tonight he had advised James F. Barrett, president of the State Federation of Labor, that he would order the return of state troops to Concord tomorrow if further disorders occurred there in connection with the textile strike situation. He expressed the hope that the disturbances this morning would not be renewed.

COMMISSION SENDS ITS POWER CASE TO COURTS

Overrules Both Power Company and Mills

(By JULE B. WARREN)

RALEIGH, Aug. 31.—The corporation commission tonight overruled exceptions made to its order fixing rates for the Southern Power company, denying the justice of the exceptions filed by both the cotton mills and other consumers and the power company. Overruling exception was expected and this now leaves the matter in such shape that it can be fought out in the courts.

The five Raleigh printing concerns tonight sent in their acceptances of the amended contract for a quarter million dollars worth of state printing. The amended contracts give the union shops 55 per cent and the open shops the remainder, if they can handle it, at a price that will save $20,000 during the two year period as compared with the present contract. The strike clause is also more favorable to the state.

ALIEN PROPERTY OFFICIAL IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING FACTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Recommendation that "provision be made in forthcoming negotiations with Germany and Austria," to enable the alien property custodian to obtain information in those countries for use in litigation pending in this country over property seized by the government during the war, was made to President Harding today by Col. Thomas W. Miller, the custodian.

It is necessary in the best interests of the government, Colonel Miller said, that American agents be afforded facilities in both Germany and Austria for clearing up matters for former enemy owners and particularly with regard to a number of cases now pending before the courts.

Formation of a policy to govern the ultimate disposition of seized German and Austrian property was discussed with the President, Colonel Miller recommending the withholding of enemy property until satisfaction is made in connection with the $400,000,000 in American claims against Germany.

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR SYSTEM OF CREDIT TO RELIEVE THE FARMERS

Chairman Congressional Commission Makes Report on an Investigation

OUTLINES IDEAS

Would Arrange to Help Farmer Produce and Market His Stuff Profitably

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Permanent agencies should be established to provide credit, running from six months to three years, for farmers production and marketing purposes to fill the gap between short and long time credits furnished by existing banking systems, Chairman Anderson of the congressional commission, investigating agricultural conditions declared today in a statement. There is "immediate, imperative and conclusive necessity of setting up permanent machinery," he said.

The proposed credit, the statement continued, must be of such character as to conform to the farmers' turnover, and of sufficient flexibility to meet the varied requirements of different localities and different commodities. Mr. Anderson contended the credit should be extended "for time sufficient to enable payment to be made out of the earnings of the farm, without frequent renewals, which add to the expense of the borrower in fees and commissions.

Declaring that machinery of sufficient scope can be established only through federal legislation, the chairman held that once established, it should be self-sustaining, and should require no government support except possibly for the initial capital required to put it in operation. A system established by such machinery, he continued, must be comprehensive enough to meet the requirements not only of the large farmer borrower, but the small farmer borrower with limited assets.

"There are two essentials of such a credit machinery," the statement said. "The first essential is an agency to deal directly with the farmers. These agencies should be sufficiently numerous to meet the requirements of every locality, of every commodity and of every farmer. Two agencies now exist which might be used as the point of contact of the system with the farmer borrower. These agencies are the commercial banks (state and national), and the farm loan associations as now established under the farm loan act. A new agency might be created in the form of a co-operative credit association, built upon lines similar to the farm loan associations.

"The second essential is an agency which can convert a large number of small obligations of the farmers into short-time debentures, or other credit obligations, which can be sold to the investing public. In other words, it is necessary to have an agency through which the investing public can be reached.

"The character of both agencies is largely dependent upon whether it is proposed to have the debentures or securities absorbed by the deposit pool, represented by the deposits of the national and state banks, and the liquid assets of the country, or by the investment pool, representing the credit ordinarily invested in long time securities.

"There is, in my judgment no reason why both pools cannot be drawn upon the proper credit requirements of the farmer.

"In setting up the agency to deal directly with the farmer borrower, it is desirable to use the primary credit agencies already existing, and there would seem to be no reason why it should not be possible to use both the commercial banks (state and national) and the farm loan associations.

"In like manner, in order to set up the agency to distribute farm credit to the investing public, whether in the form of the original obligations or in the form of debentures or other securities, it may be possible to use both the farm loan banks and the federal reserve banks."

On completition of its inquiry, the commission, Mr. Anderson predicted, would be able to recommend to congress "a definite concrete plan" which, he added, would "complement the credit facilities now offered through the farm loan and the federal reserve systems" and would "give to the American farmer the most comprehensive and flexible credit system in the world."

WHEAT PROSPECTS NOT SUCH AS TO CAUSE GREAT ALARM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—No cause for serious alarm is apparent at present over the prospect of the world's wheat supply, although the situation is not so satisfactory as was expected during the first part of the current season, according to the department of agriculture.

Twenty countries, including the United States, which produce approximately 68 per cent. of the known wheat crop of the world, will harvest 2,461,430,000 bushels this year. That is 76,287,000 bushels more than harvested in those countries last year.

Drought in the greater part of the northern hemisphere was a serious menace in many countries, but fall-sown wheat was not so adversely affected as at first supposed. Nearly all nothern and central European countries will have larger wheat crops than last year.

A very unsatisfactory feature in the present international situation is the hopeless condition of Russian crops, the department experts say. Unofficial repotrs state only a very small area was sown in Russia to the various crops, resulting in a failure to produce sufficient food for the country's need.

Daugherty Pictures Forces Undermining American Law

Attorney-General Says Three Greatest Influences Menacing Reign of Law are Theories of Political Philosophy in Industrial Disputes, Agitation to Upset Republic, and Opposition to Prohibition Statutes

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Theories of political philosophy now "advanced by those who either violate law or sympathize with the law violator" in industrial conflicts, agitation to upset American form of government, and against enforcement of prohibition statutes, are the greatest forces at work in the United States to undermine respect for law, Attorney-General Daugherty declared today in an address before the American Bar association.

Arguing equally against sentiment that regards a convicted I. W. W. as a "hero of conscience" and "political prisoners;" that holds a bootlegger as exponent of "personal liberty," and sets up the slogan of "human rights against property rights" in employment disputes, Mr. Daugherty asserted fallacy and danger lay in all.

The attorney-general in his address which was his first since assuming office, suggested a method of informing public opinion by semi-governmental means to obviate industrial conflicts, but advocated complete disregard for the theories advanced in the other two fields. He declared the demand for "personal liberty" in prohibition enforcement had been "advanced in the past by every champion of lawlessness who has sought excuse for unlawful conduct."

"Supremacy of the law is not underminded by the ordinary criminal who commits murder, robbery, larceny," Mr. Daugherty said. "To the contrary, every occurrence of crimes of this sort tends to impress upon society the profound importance of law and its vigorous enforcement. The supremacy of the law is and has been challenged mainly in that class of legislation where there exists a difference of opinion as to governmental policy in enacting the legislation in question. At the present time among the forces undermining respect for law are the doctrine of so-called political offenses, erroneous conceptions of personal liberty and false doctrines as to the rights of individuals and minorities."

Resentment of large corporations of "persons and capital" against "interference of laws regulating them," Mr. Daugherty said, involved a "mistaken attitude" for "law and order is the shield of business and its security."

Despite the bitterness shown during recent years in industrial disputes, Mr. Daugherty said "statesmen, economists and thinkers are hopelessly divided" as to a remedy, "because they have not had at hand a trustworthy report of the facts in each case." "It seems desirable," he concluded as to this, "that there should be some agency in government to investigate the facts of each case as it arises, make a finding, and publish it to those concerned. Such publicity in most cases will be all sufficient to settle the question without further action."

The suggested investigation should rest "on the undisputed theory that the public have a right to know what the quarrel is about in every strike or lockout," but the finding should not be backed by legislation compelling acceptance by either party, he added.

The attorney general, who recently made a study of the cases of Eugene V. Debs and others serving sentences for violation of war time laws, discussed at length the question of "political offenses."

"There is now being disseminated extended propaganda to dignify the crimes committed by many persons now in prison for disloyal conduct or obstructing the government in the war with Germany by a general doctrine of political offenses," he said, "to create a public sympathy not only to have such persons freed, but to have this doctrine of political offenses recognized as part of our domestic life, the purpose being to allow such criminals and those in sympathy with them to continue such opposition to law and order with impunity. This propoganda has been waged by persons mainly hostile to American institutions for the purpose of educating the public, as they term it, to the fundamental distinction between political offenses and common crimes. These propagandists term all the anarchists, I. W. W.'s and socialists convicted of law violation 'idealists' and 'heroes of conscience' and demand their release on the ground that their acts are political offenses merely.

"Many well-meaning persons feel that it is sufficient reason for the release of these people to say that they are political prisoners. Men have often been taken off their guard by catch phrases and slogans that seem to express an idea. It is one of the most dangerous cloaks that has yet been devised by enemies of our constitutional system of government to cover lawlessness and disrespect for law. A man may have certain religious or political objections, but one not only violates the law his country imposes, but uses his full powers to induce others to violate law, is going too far to excuse himself.

Assaults upon the prohibition amendment and laws, he continued, involved "an erroneous theory of personal liberty under our constitutional system."

"They may still debate the wisdom of the law," he asserted, "but there is only one course of conduct and that is obedience to the law while it exists. The constitutional safeguards of minorities in this republic leave no excuse for any person to hold its laws in contempt," he said, discussing this point. "Those who do not believe in our government and the enforcement of our laws should go to a country which gives them their peculiar liberty.

"My duty is clear. As long as I am responsible head of the department of justice, the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the government, which I am at liberty to call to my command."

AS FATHER OF WATERS SO IS LIQUOR STREAM

Blair Admits Drying up Nation is Like Damming the Mississippi

(Special to The Star)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair admitted to callers today that the task of "drying" up the nation is becoming more difficult, and that when the government thinks it has it stopped one place, it turns to find it worse at another. It is like damming the Mississippi river when it is breaking the levees at every weak place along its course.

In the mountains of the south, he explained, moonshining is the great sin against the prohibition laws; in the ports, marine rum-running, and in inland cities, bootlegging.

Mr. Blair has inaugurated a drive against the liquor smuggler, believing that if he can be checked, the steady flow of Scotch, Irish and Canadian whiskeys can be controlled. He would like to patrol the entire state, the Canadian and Mexican borders and the gulf with experts but it would require an army such as that sent to France to fight the Germans.

Smuggling has become a real menace. Millions of dollars are being made out of it. The output of distilleries is not a drop in the bucket to the smuggled goods brought in.

Commissioner Blair made known today that the assignment of E. C. Yellowley as head of the "flying squadron" to clean up New York, is only the beginning of a hard drive against the smugglers. Other "flying squadrons" will be placed in seaport towns up and down the Atlantic. Special attention will be given to Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana ports where great quantities of goods are being landed daily or nightly.

TRAVELING MAN CLEARED OF CONNECTION WITH MURDER

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 31.—M. D. Futch, traveling salesman, arrested today in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Turner, whose body was found in a creek near Clearwater Saturday, was released from custody late today after having been questioned by Sheriff Lindsey, of Pinellas county, who came here from Clearwater.

Officials said they were confident Futch was not connected with the affair. Futch was not confined to jail, but merely held in the sheriff's office awaiting the arrival of the Pinellas sheriff.

SCOFFERS AT DRY LAW SOW DRAGON'S TEETH

Country Will Reap Harvest of Anarchy as Result of Their Preachments

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Commercial and social leaders who scoff at the federal prohibition law are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide, it was declared today in a warning issued to the American people by the judical section of the American Bar association.

"The people of the United States have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic," the statement, signed by Judge Charles A. Woods, of South Carolina, chairman of the section, said:

"When for the gratification of their appetites, lawyers, bankers, merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide.

"They are sowing dragon's teeth and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

The statement was issued after a large audience had listened to William Howard Taft, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, urge measures to reduce delay in the courts. He recommended appointment of 18 new judges, two for each federal district, to aid in clearing the dockets.

Introduction of a report by Elihu Root, chairman of the legal education section, in the section's afternoon session, aroused considerable controversy for acquirements of admission to the war.

After a turbulent session, the report was adopted and will be presented to the association tomorrow. It recommends two years' college and three years' law schooling, to admit to the bar, in schools maintaining certain standards.

The patent law section heard a report on revision and coedification of trade-mark laws, which it referred back to the committee, after discussion, for further revision.

MAXFIELD'S BODY RECOVERED

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The body of Commander Lewis H. Maxfield, commanding officer of the American naval contingent, who was killed in the ZR-2 disaster, has been recovered, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hull.

NO GENERAL RECOVERY IN BUSINESS INDICATED, SAYS RESERVE REVIEW

Slight Improvement is Noted, However, in Branches of the Foreign Trade

CROP YIELDS FAIR

Unemployment Continues, but Allowance Must be Made for Peak Comparisons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Indications of a broad general business recovery throughout the country are still lacking, according to the review of financial and economic conditions during August issued tonight by the federal reserve board.

"Slight improvements," the board said, "in some branches of foreign trade, fairly good agricultural yields and enlargement of manufacturing demands seem to point to a more favorable autumn season, but the situation is not such as to forecast any extensive or immediate revival of business in a large sense."

Heavy movement of agricultural products to market, hastened by a revival of a fair export demand, the board declared was the outstanding economic activity of the month. Deterioration of some crops, it added, notably coton, had modified the agricultural outlook but cost readjustment in many agricultural lines was approaching a point where it was probable some crops would show good returns.

Early crop movement, the board continued, with resulting liquidation of outstanding indebtedness had lessened the intensity of the credit demands usual during the marketing season.

Taking up the employment problem which President Harding has called a national conference to solve, the board asserted that, "large figures for unemployment have been transmitted to congress, but it should be remembered that these figures are based on comparisons with peak periods of employment in 1920. There are indications of increasing employment in various manufacturing industries but taken as a whole the employment situation for the month of August appears to show but little change from the preceding month."

In the Richmond district the board said there had been some demand for unskilled labor for road work but many railroad, shipyard and dock workers remained idle, while the demand for women workers had fallen off greatly and farm labor was in excess of demand.

Unemployment was especially pronounced in the iron and steel and coal mining sections of the Atlantic district and in New Orleans unemployment was considerable in the building and metals trades and sugar refineries.

LOCAL POSTOFFICE WILL HOLD EXAMINATION 20TH

One of Three Highest Will Get $3,900 a Year

(Special to The Star)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A postoffice examination to fill the vacancy at Wilmington will be held September 20, the civil service commission announced today.

The salary is $3,900 per annum.

The postmaster will be chosen from the three standing the highest.

National Committeeman Morehead will pick the man if Republican policy is followed out, but he must limit his selection to the first three.

If one is a Republican, the chances will point to him.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT CEMENT DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A supplementary indictment chaarging the Atlas Portland cement company, 18 other corporations and 44 of their officers, with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law returned by the special federal grand jury August 6, was made public tonight by Federal Attorney Hayward.

Most of the defendants are now out on bail on the original indictment. They are members of the so-called northeastern group of cement manufacturers and dealers engaged in the sale and shipment of cement in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and New York. They will be notified to appear for pleading on September 6.

The supplementary indictment alleged that the defendants, through the Cement Manufacturers' Protective association, were kept mutually informed of the transactions of competitors in their group, according to the "Eddy plan" of so-called open competition. The government claims that this method of doing business is a cloak for unlawful practices and that it is such a radical departure from the old-fashioned custom under which business men attended to their business without consulting competitors, that its legality must be submitted to the courts.

HUNTING FOR STOREBREAKERS

(Special to The Star.)

KINSTON, Aug. 31.—The police and county authorities here are seeking storebreakers who Monday night entered the big wholesale establishment of Harvey C. Hines here and the store of Walter Johnson at a rural point south of the city. Claud Ballard, a salesman for Hines, entered the latter's place at the time an unidentified negro was about to pilfer the store. The negro, armed with a club or iron pipe, withdrew. Augurs were used to gain entrance to Johnson's store. A number of pairs of shoes and an unknown sum of money were taken by the thieves, who left no clue.