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## IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

## THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs

### Foreign

The proletariat will descend into the streets, build barricades and give up the rapacious claws of the military," is the gist of a resolution passed by the Italian council of the chamber of labor at Rome.

Paris dispatches says that President Wilson insists upon a plebiscite for the Italian states between Italy and Jugoslavia, but he consents to the rectification of the eastern frontier of Italy in the district of Albania.

Italian Foreign Minister Tittoni says it would be difficult to find a graver period than this in the whole history of modern Italy.

Viscount Grey, newly appointed ambassador to the United States says he will not put forward a new proposal for treaties and alliances, but will endeavor to promote existing good will between all English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

In an encounter at Saarbrücken between Bourgeois and French soldiers many persons on both sides were wounded. One hundred Frenchmen participated in the conflict. Numerous Germans have been arrested for having attacked the Frenchmen.

Budapest is now the hungriest of the great cities of Europe. The price of the light ration of beef, mutton or veal of poor quality is to be had at the midday meal in the larger restaurants that remain open, but on such days supper is meager. At the largest and most fashionable hotels in the city, supper consists of a green pea, boiled spinach and a fragment of poor pastry.

London hears that the Bolsheviks have abandoned Kursk after severe fighting with Denikin's troops.

### Domestic

A strike of 200,000 shipyard employees on the Pacific coast is certain unless the navy department and the shipping board revoke their joint order prohibiting work increases at sea.

James O'Connell, president of the American Federation of Labor, says O'Connell further said that an equal number of workers on the Atlantic coast will join in a strike unless the order is changed.

At the conference of the Democratic executive committee held in Atlantic City, N. J., not the slightest hint of a third term for President Wilson was given.

Dennis E. Metcalf, charged with the murder of Robin J. Cooper, and Nora Lee Jones, negro, charged with being accessory before the fact, were held to the Nashville, Tenn., grand jury without bail before a magistrate following their arrest on warrants sworn out by Gabriel Hansen of Memphis, Tenn., self-styled psycho-analytical detective.

Ill from over-exertion on his long tour for the New York navy yard, President Wilson cancelled the speaking dates at Wichita and turned back toward Washington, where he arrived Sunday morning.

Eleven United States war vessels are tied up at the New York navy yard with crews sufficiently large to man them.

Many naval officers have sent in their resignations, claiming they cannot live on the navy salaries.

Twelve American owned steamships valued at more than ten million dollars, the property of a German subsidiary company of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, have been ordered from German ports to the Fifth and associated nations recently at war against Germany.

Cranberries will be cheaper this year than last year. There will be 637,000 barrels this year against 350,000 barrels last year.

Fifteen hundred lieutenants of the regular army have sent in their resignations to the war department, because they say they cannot live on ante-bellum wages.

General Pershing will have around him in his new headquarters in Washington only a fraction of the great staff which comprised the American grand headquarters at Chaumont during the war. Twenty-five military officers comprise the general's forces.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz has been appointed chief of naval operations, the highest office in the navy.

September 24th three themselves to Baptist and fasting in behalf of the Baptist \$75,000,000 campaign. The devotions began at sunrise and continued far into the night.

Speaking to a great crowd in the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, President Wilson says opponents of the League of Nations are cutting the heart out of that instrument. There is in Article X, he says, no peril, and that power of war still remains with congress. He asserts that proposed reservations will destroy plan for the League of Nations.

Under direction of the United States shipping board, its division of planning and statistics recently undertook an analysis of commerce carried in the vessels under control of the board. The month of June was selected for this inquiry. It was an extensive one, involving as it did an examination of all the vessels under the American flag which had sailed out of American ports during that period.

"Sign on dotted line," is still President Wilson's plan afloat. Despite situation in senate the president will insist on ratification without reservations.

## Two disastrous fires in the Los Angeles national forest are spreading. One hundred men fighting fires in the Big Toluca canyon, about ten miles north of Pasadena, were forced to flee for their lives when the fire destroyed their camp. The total area burned so far, September 25, is over one hundred thousand acres. The principal damage has been to water sheds forming the source of water supply for a number of southern California communities.

Action to remedy defects of the American cotton bale will be considered at the world cotton conference to be held in New Orleans in October. It is held by some authorities that the American bale is a disgrace when it reaches the other side of the "big pond."

Drastic action has been taken by Director General Hines to compel the prompt release of refrigerator cars. After receiving numerous complaints of delay in the unloading of such cars, Mr. Hines determined to compel the placement of an embargo against all consignees who fail to release such equipment.

Leo Stevens, balloon instructor at Fort Omaha, announces that Prof. David Todd will attempt to circumnavigate with the planet Mars this fall in a balloon to be constructed and piloted by Stevens. The balloon will ascend 50,000 feet. Its capacity will be 140,000 feet.

The field kitchen used by the former German emperor is among the 2,700 trophies of the world war, which have been brought to this country by the transport Santa Rosa. They will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington to be placed in the permanent war exhibit, where grandchildren and great-grandchildren may view them in the days to come.

Several tons of war trophies have already reached Washington and have been placed in the national museum. Many of these trophies are associated with some of the most dramatic episodes of the war, others vividly depict German military brutality and others stand out for their mechanical perfection.

### Washington

More than two thousand men who have been in Siberia are on their way home.

All drafted men remaining in Europe will be brought home by the end of October.

Their 2,000 advance and 898 reductions in class rail rates for the South are shown in a report sent out by the traffic bureau of the Mobile chamber of commerce.

British and Japanese control of all Orient ports, so far as it concerns shipping board vessels with cargoes consigned to ports of the United Kingdom, was at a standstill because of the strike of British railway workers.

Suspension of the sailings of all vessels under the control of ports of England, Ireland and Wales was announced by the shipping board through the making public of an order issued at Saturday night when the railroad strike became a certainty.

The shipping board, it was explained, ordered the suspension of the British receipt of information from its representatives in England as to conditions in the ports there and after the issuance of the British order prohibiting the furnishing of bunker coal to any ships other than outbound British vessels.

Subject before senate ignored in long debate.

Washington.—Not one passing reference was made in the long peace treaty debate in the senate to the 30 treaty amendments, which Vice President Marshall had ruled would be the special and continuing order of business.

The discussion embraced almost every other point. It covered all the ground from Persia, to Persia, and back to Persia. He charged that the senate, once it took up the amendments, would discuss everything else under the sun, was abundantly fulfilled.

Railway shophmen placed on brotherhood footing.

Washington.—Changes in the wage scale of railroad shophmen under which they will be paid on the basis of an eight hour day similar to members of the four brotherhoods, are embodied in the first national agreement covering their wages and working conditions.

Strikers claim enemy repulsed at Chicago.

Chicago.—Efforts of the big steel mills in the Chicago district to induce a sufficient number of strikers to return in order to operate on a larger scale failed. Although additional police protection was provided at every large plant and special appeals were issued to the men to go back, the number who returned was larger. At some of the mills the number of men reporting at work was smaller.

Stoll declared the nominee for congress.

Columbia, S. C.—The state executive committee declared Philip H. Stoll, attorney of Kingstree, the nominee of the party for congress from the sixth congressional district by a majority of 26 votes.

After purging the box at Andrews, Georgetown county, of 12 illegal votes, the protest of E. J. Sherwood, of Horry, Mr. Stoll's opponent, were cast at the Andrews box was dismissed by the committee.

Absolute prohibition of work prescribed Wilson.

Washington.—Under an absolute prohibition against work or worry President Wilson began the vacation prescribed by the cure for his at the end of nervous exhaustion.

After another troubled night he slept from early morning until toward noon, and in the afternoon was taken on an hour's automobile ride. The remainder of the day he spent quietly secluded in his room or talking with members of his family.

## REUNION OF WORLD FAMOUS THIRTIETH

MORE THAN 3,500 MEMBERS OF WORLD FAMOUS DIVISION IN ASSEMBLY AT GREENVILLE.

The Homes of Greenville Thrown Open to Veterans and Everything Done For Their Entertainment.

Greenville, S. C.—More than 3,500 members of the famous Old Hickory (30th) division had registered here for the first annual reunion of the Old Hickory association. Addresses by Governor R. A. Cooper, of South Carolina, Governor T. W. Bickett, of North Carolina, Major General E. M. Lewis, who commanded the division when it broke the Hindenburg line and other high officers were features of the day. The association at its business meeting adopted constitution and by-laws and perfected its permanent organization.

The enlisted men are playing an important part in the reunion, one of them introducing each of the two governors to a vast audience of about 5,000. They were Corporal Herman McManaway, of this city, and Sergt. L. L. Maillard, of North Carolina.

The reunion in a way is a home-coming of heroes, for the renowned division was trained at Camp Sevier in the suburbs to this city, and while there formed friendships in the community which are now being renewed. The homes of Greenville are literally thrown open to the veterans and everything possible is being done for their entertainment and amusement.

The principal streets of the city are a riot of red, white and blue and the carnival spirit is in evidence everywhere, harmless fun with much noise being engaged in by residents and returned line smashers.

### Organization is effected

Shipping board has stopped sailings to British ports.

Washington.—Shipping in American ports, so far as it concerns shipping board vessels with cargoes consigned to ports of the United Kingdom, was at a standstill because of the strike of British railway workers.

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The shipping board, it was explained, ordered the suspension of the British receipt of information from its representatives in England as to conditions in the ports there and after the issuance of the British order prohibiting the furnishing of bunker coal to any ships other than outbound British vessels.

Will carry fight for free speech to senate.

Pittsburgh.—The fight of the striking steel workers in the Pittsburgh district for the right of free speech and free assembly was given the go-ahead by the senate. John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, chairman of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, announced here.

Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that the situation was critical in this district because of brutal assaults by the police on strikers. He charged that they had clubbed and run down women and children with their horses at Clairton, Homestead and McKeesport.

Congress would know what Wilson was given.

Washington.—The state department was asked to furnish a list of all present tenders President Wilson thru that department from king, prince or foreign states, since December 1, 1918 under a resolution introduced by Representative Ramseuer, Republican, Iowa.

Grand duchy of Luxembourg is evacuated by Americans.

Luxembourg.—All American troops have been withdrawn from the grand duchy which had been occupied since last December by units of the third United States army.

Claims for damages against the United States government to the amount of 1,000,000 francs were paid to the owners of the ship, recently by American army officers in Luxembourg, who were in one way or another by American soldiers.

Sales by parcels post of surplus food have stopped.

Washington.—Sales of surplus food stuffs through parcel post delivery were suspended September 24, in order that all efforts may be centered on the operation of the army retail stores opened the following day. The department will continue to sell to municipalities the frozen meats and poultry and evaporated fruits now in refrigeration depots at the fixed prices announced.

Increase in membership of trades unions in Britain.

London.—An enormous increase in membership of British trades unions is shown in a trade union congress report just issued, which gives the present total membership of bodies affiliated with the congress as 4,895,000 compared with 2,332,000 just before the war, and 4,532,000 in 1913.

The most startling increase noted is the increase of the agricultural laboring class which was only 36,000 last year, but today is 100,000.

## SAYS RESERVATION MEANS REJECTION

ALL OTHER OBJECTIONS HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF BY ONE TO CANDID MINDS.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Reading again the terms of the famous old Hickory (30th) division, President Wilson declared in an address here that should any such reservation be adopted he would "be obliged as chief executive to regard it as a rejection of the treaty."

The president added that rejection of it would mean negotiation of a separate peace with Germany, and asserted that such a negotiation could not change a single item of the peace settlement.

Recalling Japan's promise to return to China all sovereign rights in Shanghai, the president said the only thing retained by the Tokyo government would be economic rights such as other nations hold.

One by one, said he, the other objections to the covenant had been disposed of. To all "candid minds," he asserted, it now was apparent that the Monroe doctrine was fully protected, that there was no super-government set up and that no danger was to be feared from the "speaking parts" given to the British dominions in the league assembly. The withdrawal objections, he added, was another "bugaboo" that had been dispelled.

Thus, continued Mr. Wilson, the whole discussion had settled down upon article 10 under which the members agree to preserve one another's territorial integrity against external aggression. He declared this cut at the "tap root of war" because nearly all wars started from aggression against those unable to defend themselves.

### Monroe doctrine protected

Action to remedy defects in American baled cotton.

New York.—Action to remedy defects of the American cotton bale will be considered at the world cotton conference to be held in New Orleans next month, according to an announcement by Frank Nasmith, secretary of the British delegation which is on its way to the convention.

"The American bale is a disgrace when it reaches the other side because of the way it is packed, its lack of uniformity and its ragged condition," said Mr. Nasmith.

Will carry fight for free speech to senate.

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## DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GREAT STRIKE

DEFINITION OF STRIKE ISSUE AS TO RIGHT OF EMPLOYEES TO BE HEARD.

Washington.—The chief developments of events in the great steel strike are as follows:

Definition of the strike issue as to the right of employees "to be heard, to organize and to have some voice in determining conditions under which they labor," made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the senate labor committee in Washington.

Announcement that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., principal owner of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, will take no part in the strike of 6,000 workers in the Pueblo plant.

Claim by union officials that workers in the Youngstown district, at a meeting held to vote on the question of returning to work, had decided against such a move.

Condemnation of "foreign agitators" and commendation of Sheriff William Haddock, of Allegheny county, by a coroner's jury in Pittsburgh which returned a verdict of "death from gunshot wounds inflicted by persons unknown" while an attack was being made on deputy sheriffs during a riot in the case of a woman organizer and striker.

Apparent deadlock, marked by lack of violence apparently prevailing in the chief steel centers.

### Denies Wilson meddled in fluence controversy.

Rome.—The Stefan agency, the semi-official Italian news agency, denies that President Wilson has demanded the expulsion of Gabriele D'Annunzio from Fiume, or threatened an economic blockade of Italy.

The news agency adds that President Wilson has not dispatched one of his reaching the American delegation in Paris, and the other arriving in Rome. Both of them were without menace, according to the news agency and expressed the most cordial sentiments towards Italy.

Navy department planning trans-pacific air flight.

Washington.—Tentative plans now under consideration at the navy department call for a seaplane flight from San Diego, Cal., to the Philippines in the early spring. Stops will be made at Hawaii, Wake Island and Guam under present plans.

The total distance to be covered in the flight will be more than 7,000 miles or twice the distance covered by the NC-4 in flying across the Atlantic.

Twenty million for medical education here.

New York.—A gift of \$20,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller for the improvement of medical education in the United States was announced by the general education board.

The official announcement of the gift says that the income of the \$20,000,000 is to be currently used and the entire principal is to be distributed within 50 years.

British railway strike takes on serious aspect.

London.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that the government takes the view that the railway strike must be fought with every facility at its command, even to the employment of armed forces if necessary. The war office announced that it would be necessary to suspend demobilization of the army and cancel all leaves of absence forthwith.

President Wilson cancels balance of speaking tours.

Wichita, Kan.—President Wilson cancelled the remainder of his tour under orders from Admiral Cary Grayson, the president's physician, to return to Washington direct from Wichita.

Although it was said, there was nothing critical about the president's condition, Dr. Grayson, his physician, declared a nervous reaction affecting the digestive organs made suspension of his trip imperative.

Interned enemy aliens are returned to their country.

New York.—More than 1,500 enemy aliens, the majority German, who were interned in this country during the war, sailed for Rotterdam on the steamer Pocahontas. In the party were 115 women who are voluntarily returning to Germany.

The men were brought to Hoboken on special trains after being confined to prisons at Fort McPherson, Oglethorpe, Douglas and other internment points.

Clumnceau speaks warmly of the American people.

Paris.—Premier Clumnceau's remarkable address in the chamber of deputies in which he asked for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany was made on his 73rd birthday. If his words on the previous day were a slight on America, the way he spoke of the "admirable impetuosity" with which American troops went into the war showed that no slight was intended.

## FAIRER DIVISION OF CARS IS PROMISED

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION IS TO AID SOUTHERN STATES IN TASK OF MOVING COAL.

Assurances Were Given at Conference Between Southern Senators and Committee on Railroads.

Washington.—Assurances of a fairer equalization of the coal car supply in the southern states in order that coal production can be increased to meet the demand this winter were given by A. G. Guthrie of the car service section of the railroad administration to a committee from southern states. The committee from southern states in order to seek relief for that section of the country, and assurances were given at a conference between Mr. Guthrie, southern senators and members of that committee.

The committee announced it would accept the railroad administration's assurances but said if the promises were not carried out pressure for action would be brought against the railroad administration, through southern senators. At conference the committee said it was not seeking any preferential rights but merely wished an adequate supply to enable mines in the southern states to increase their production.

### Rival factions marshal forces for real fight

Washington.—While the German peace treaty received only brief consideration in the senate, outside developments indicated that the factions were lining up for the real fight over the league of nations covenant.

The outstanding feature of the day was the announcement by Senator Johnson, republican, of California, that he would leave here for the Pacific coast to keep up his attack on the treaty, which was accepted to mean finally that his proposed amendment to equalize the voting power of the United States and Great Britain would not be called up for weeks hence.

Fitzpatrick makes bold assertion to committee.

Washington.—Appearing as labor's first witness in the senate investigation of the steel strike, John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, chairman of the strikers' committee, declared that an agreement by the United States Steel corporation to arbitrate differences with its employees would result in the immediate end of the walkout, he said, now affects 340,000 men.

Liberty bonds bail for alleged anarchists.

New York.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, whose arrests for deportation have been ordered following their release from federal prisons will be held in custody again immediately after their liberation by depositing bail in the form of Liberty bonds, it was announced here by Harry Weinberger, their attorney.

Liberty bonds valued at \$15,000 were sent to the commissioner general of immigration at Washington as bail for Miss Goldman.

Bail for Berkman in the same amount as that provided for Miss Goldman will not be produced until he arrives in New York from Atlanta under arrest when bonds will be deposited as security for his appearance when he is wanted Weinberger said.

Rumor current that Lenin has been assassinated.

Paris.—A rumor was in circulation on the Bourse here that Nicholas Lenin, the Russian bolshevik premier, had been assassinated.

French consider league guarantee insufficient.

Paris.—In an explanation to the chamber of deputies Premier Clemenceau, after declaring that the league of nations could even though rejected by the United States senate, asserted that it was precisely because the French felt that the league of nations was insufficient guarantee for the protection of the present German treaties of alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States were drawn up.

Germany ready at any time to begin on exportations.

Buenos Aires.—Members of the German delegation called on Foreign Minister Pueyrredon and discussed the proposed loan of \$100,000,000 by Argentina presented a memorandum to the foreign minister which dwells on the strength of the present German government and emphasizes the strong industrial position of the country.

"The industries of Germany are intact," it says.

Other Italian leaders try to emulate Capt. D'Annunzio.

Paris.—Apparently in emulation of Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio whose dramatic seizure of Fiume centered the attention of the world on the Italian forces of the Adriatic, other Italian forces are reported to be advancing on Spalato, Sebenico and Trau, important towns along the coast which have been under the control of Jugo Slav forces. Peace conferences between the Italian and Jugo Slav officials are plainly contemplated over the situation which seems to be grave.

## STRIKE AND TREATY PARAMOUNT ISSUES

EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT INTERVENTION BY PRESIDENT WILSON MAY BE MADE.

The Side of Capital in the Controversy Will Be Heard by Committee Through Chairman Gary.

Washington.—The German peace treaty and the steel strike remain the engrossing affairs of Congress. Prospects of a vote on the amendments to the treaty, proposed by Senator Fall, republican, of New Mexico, and providing for elimination of virtually all American representation on international commissions together with President Wilson's return to the capital, is expected to bring to a head the vital issues in the treaty contest.

Industrial unrest emphasized by the steel strike will share attention in the senate with the peace treaty. Hearings in the labor committee's investigation of the steel strike will be organized, when Chairman Gary, of the United States Steel corporation, is to give capital's side of the controversy. Senator Oscar W. Underwood, republican, of Alabama, secretary of the strike committee and other witnesses and it would not surprise many observers if efforts to bring about intervention by President Wilson would be made.

Whether President Wilson will continue the fight against all reservations "in full" or "in part" interpretative or definite, or will make known a disposition to accept ratification of the treaty with some sort of reservations, may be decided this week, it is believed in both democratic and republican quarters.

### Pessimism in Washington over unrest continues.

Washington.—There is pessimism here over the industrial unrest. It is feared that a world-wide panic may come if the treaty is not ratified.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, who is a very level-headed man, and a statesman, thinks that the business people of the country favor the league of nations. He believes that it is absolutely necessary at this time to stabilize the world. In a conversation he said that if we expect to sell our products to foreign countries, and maintain our export trade credits must be extended. He explained that the government had extended about all the credit it can afford to at this time, and that American business men and concerns must take it up now. But before this can be done or will be done the war must be declared off.

Famous howitzer mill has been nationalized.

Vienna.—The famous Skoda arms and ammunition works, near Pilsen, have been nationalized, according to messages reaching here. A national council has been named to conduct the works composed of six Czechs and three Slovaks.

The last previous advice regarding the Skoda works were that their purchase was being negotiated for by an American syndicate. A Geneva dispatch on August 31, however, said there was a hitch in the negotiations because of a difference on the question of the price to be paid.

The Skoda works produced the most effective heavy artillery weapons used by the central powers.

Brief rest will put the president in fine shape.

Washington.—President Wilson will be all right in a few days. He was threatened with serious illness, but Dr. Cary T. Grayson has brought him around all right. A brief rest will put him in fine shape.

Poin Dexter says Wilson is greatest menace to world.

New York.—President Wilson was characterized as "the world's greatest menace" in an address by United States Senator Miles Poin Dexter at a mass meeting of Queens county Republicans in Long Island City. The meeting was held to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Republican party.

The senator from Washington said the president was "the greatest pro-German in the country."

Eight German liners are to be retained by the U. S.

Washington.—Eight German liners including the former Hamburg-American steamer Imperator, second largest ship in the world, allocated to the United States by the inter-alleied shipping commission after the signing of the armistice and used to bring home American troops are to be retained by the United States. Plans to place them in passenger and freight service are being prepared.

Cotton exports show large increase over last year.

Washington.—Cotton exports for August were almost double the figures for the same month last year, according to statistics issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, the total number of bales being 479,058, as compared with 237,058 as compared with 237,450 in August, 1918. For the eight month's period ended in August, the exports in bales were 4,195,658 in 1918 and 8,248, in 1919.

## OVER THE LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Asheville.—Plans are about complete for the dedication and formal opening of the new \$300,000 Asheville High School.

Franklinton.—Ex-Sheriff Henry Crawford Kearney, one of Franklin county's oldest and most esteemed citizens, died at his home here.

Gastonia.—October 6 and 7 is the date for the annual meeting of the Seventh District Medical society which will be held in Gastonia.

Washington.—The war department informed Representative Godwin that it would be impossible to furnish aircraft for Dunn, Lumberton and other towns that desire them for fairs and other public gatherings.

Greenville.—The friends of F. C. Harding, of this city, will be glad to know that he has at last consented to allow his name to be used in connection with the office of lieutenant governor.

Monroe.—Monroe is endeavoring to organize a housing corporation to supply the demand for houses now existing. The plan is to raise \$250,000, forming business men to finance the operations.

Wilmington.—The magnificent \$20,000 pipe organ of the First Presbyterian church, presented to the institution as a peace gift by Dr. James Sprunt, was used for the first time. Dr. Sprunt is a leading elder of the church.

Asheville.—The completion of the five mile timber and lumber flume by the R. J. Noyes Lumber company on Curtin's creek makes 40,000 acres of virgin timber land available to the markets.

Wilmington.—William P. Emerson was installed as chief collector of the Wilmington division for the collection of internal revenue in this district, which comprises nine counties with this city as headquarters.

Winston-Salem.—The leaf tobacco sales on the local market this week aggregated 1,613,504 pounds. It brought an average of \$36.70 per hundred pounds.

Taylorsville.—O. F. Pool sustained the loss of his barn at All Healing Springs, two horses, three cows, 50 bushels of wheat, a quantity of fodder, a buggy, a number of farm implements by fire.

Lumberton.—Whether one or several cotton storage warehouses will be established in Robeson under the law as provided by the legislature will be determined within the next few days.

Rocky Mount.—O. A. Snipes, for seven years postmaster of the local office, has resigned. The act upon Mr. Snipes' part was occasioned by a decline in health and the increasingly arduous duties.

Greensboro.—Vice President Thos. R. Marshall will speak in Greensboro early in November, it is announced by M. R. Vickers, of Greensboro, provided tentation which are now being developed may be carried to fruition.

Wilmington.—A general strike of skilled workmen went into effect at the plant of the Carolina Shipbuilding Corporation when over 100 men quit work as a protest against alleged discrimination in favor of negroes.

Selma.—Plans and arrangements are being made by several of the manufacturing enterprises in Selma to come to the state fair in October and be represented in the parade with floats. The chamber of commerce, the merchants' association, and the school will be well represented.

Hickory.—Although heavy rains have fallen along the Catawba river from Marion to Catawba county, this section has been missed, with only a slight exception, for the past six weeks, and every thing is drying up.

Dunn.—Work on a new hotel to cost from \$100,000 to \$125,000 will be started here within a few days, according to a member of the promoting company.

The new structure is to contain 75 bed rooms.

Washington.—A number of prominent citizens of Washington and other points in Beaufort county have taken the initial steps toward bringing a cotton mill here and, if their plans materialize, will locate the mill a short distance outside city limits.

Asheville.—George Cathey, well known local character who was found not guilty of making whiskey last week, was freed of charges of perjury by a superior court jury, being his second acquittal within the past two weeks.

Mt. Olive.—Robbers were busy here again. They broke through the front door of Sam D. Byrd's store, leading dry goods establishment, and took away about \$400 or \$500 worth of men's clothing.

Lexington.—Jessie L. Ford, a machinist in the Dixie Furniture factory here, was electrocuted. He was in the act of removing an electric bulb from its socket and in some way received the fatal shock, death claiming him about five minutes after he received the current.