

\$200,000,000 IN TEXTILE PLANTS IN N. C. SHIPMAN SAYS

Represents an Increase of 84 Plants Yearly Value of Output is Over \$259,243,725.

(By Max Abernethy) Raleigh, Dec. 12.—Textile manufacturing plants in North Carolina now under operation represents an

invested capital of more than two hundred million dollars, according to Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman whose biennial review of the industry shows 508 plants reporting an invested capital of \$197,758,932.

Thirty-eight mills have failed to send in their reports for the two-year period, but the total number of mills reporting since the last biennial review in 1918 represents an increase of 84 plants. The estimated value of the yearly output from all but 52 mills is \$259,243,725. Raw material used by the textile plants exclusive of the knitting mills was 305,260,311 pounds.

The total number of spindles reported is \$5,255,320; looms, 72,514; cards, 12,119, and the number of horse-power utilized at regular intervals was 218,883. Cotton, woolen, cordage and silk mills employ 73,592, and the estimated number of dependents intimately associated with the cotton mill industry in this state in the capacity of wage-earners and their families is 214,843.

"An index to the industrial progress of the state during the past two years," says Commissioner Shipman, "is furnished by the continued growth of the cotton mill industry. Industrially North Carolina has rapidly advanced to that position of output and prosperity were continued expansion will be controlled only by basic limitations. No fact relating to the advancement of the state is more important or more significant to the student of social and economic conditions in North Carolina than the vigor, the persistence and the success that has followed the introduction of this branch of manufacture. The last biennial period has witnessed the usual development of the textile industry."

"The extent to which an industry gives employment and the extent which it pays in wages is a better test of its importance in many instances than the capital it requires, the cost of materials, the value of products or even the added value through the process of manufacture. The wage-earners in all branches of the textile industry of the state combined, present a formidable array of men, women and children. The number of each class reported for the period covered by this report shows a healthy increase over the previous two years. The cost of living is also higher, but this condition may not be maintained in the immediate future on account of business depression which appeared during the latter part of 1920. The high average wages paid males during the last biennial period \$6.56 per day; females, \$4.23.

"Estimated unemployment in the textile industry of the state at the time this report goes to press is small in comparison to conditions reported from other sections of the country. This is due to the fact that both day and night forces have been maintained, although on short time (in some instances), which has enabled the operators to hold out the hope of fulltime operations when market conditions show improvement."

Regarding the knitting mills of North Carolina Commissioner Shipman says: "There has been a noticeable expansion of this industry the past two years as evidenced by the statistics, but it does not necessarily follow that the manufacturers have encountered no obstacles in the operation of their plants. The demand for their capacity output experienced during the year 1919 and the first half of 1920 has not since been maintained, extraordinary fluctuations in the price of raw materials have prevailed; the wage scale also has been unstable, and various other causes have kept manufacturers in a state of perplexity. However, depressing times are passing, many plants which shut down a little while ago are resuming operations and the knitting industry looks to the future with hope and confidence."

Summary Knitting mills: Number of spindles employed, 216,782; knitting machines, 20,444; sewing machines, 1,128; number horsepower, 22,338; number employees, adults, (male, 5,775; female, 9,443; children, under 15 years), 1,275; Total number of employees, 16,493; number dependent on mills for a livelihood, 29,416.

High average daily wage paid men is reported to be \$6.60; low-cut average, \$2.61. Highest average paid women, \$4.35; lowest, \$1.80.

Sixteen mills report the use of steam power for power; 15 employ electricity exclusively; 15 steam and electricity; one steam and water; two, water; and the remainder generate their own power from internal combustion engines.

THE BABY COLONEL OF KENTUCKY



Here is a real, sure-enough colonel. He's Colonel Dick Stoll, Jr., officially appointed to the staff of Gov. Edwin P. Morrow. Colonel Dick is only one year old and is the son of Circuit Judge Stoll of Lexington.

KANSAS WOMEN STOP MINE WORK

About Two Thousand Prevent Miners From Going to Work—Friends of Alex Howat.

(By The Associated Press) Pittsburg, Kan., Dec. 12.—A mob of women estimated at two thousand, some of them wearing

sandwiches and holding signs, stopped the wives and relatives of Alexander Howat, stormed mine number 17 of the Jackson-Walker company shortly after five o'clock this morning and prevented miners employed at the mines from returning to work.

The women apparently had no leader and were principally foreigners. The mob formed in Franklin about a mile from the mine. Men estimated in number at about three hundred formed also but did not march on the mine.

About 125 miners have been working in the Jackson-Walker shaft. Many were going to the mine in their motor cars and by the interurban which passes near the mine.

This morning the women after assembling at Franklin marched down the public highway which parallels the interurban to the station near the line and refused to let miners leave the cars.

The women stopped motor cars and ripped off many side curtains. If there were miners in the car they were told they could not return to work. Other persons were compelled to stop and wait until the women permitted them to go.

EXPLOSION AT MINE

(By The Associated Press) Pittsburg, Kan., Dec. 12.—The explosion of a boiler at the Victory mine, near Chicopee, this morning gave rise to reports that the mine had been dynamited.

CATERPILLAR PARADE

Melbourne, Dec. 12.—Myriads of caterpillars are passing over the lower part of the river at Murwillumbah, on the border of New South Wales and Queensland. Eating and working over the ground, they sound like rattling wind.

PRISON FOR SEDITION.

Bristol, Eng., Dec. 12.—Justice Avey sentenced a fellow classmate of Cambridge University to six months' imprisonment, on a charge of making seditious speeches to unemployed.

BURGLARS REPENT.

London, Dec. 12.—Thieves who broke into the house of Lieut. Col. J. H. Levey and stole the family jewelry, including the colonel's medals, returned the decorations the next day. They kept the jewels.

COTTON MARKET

Further Advance in Cotton. New York, Dec. 12.—There was a further advance in the cotton market this morning on covering over the government crop estimate and fresh buying promoted by firmness of Liverpool, better feeling over Manchester and a more favorable report from the domestic goods trade. First prices were firm at an advance of 14 to 45 points and more active positions sold 40 to 48 points net higher right after the call with January and March touching 18.12 and May 17.96.

Opening Firm. New York, Dec. 12.—Cotton futures opened firm.

WORST IS OVER FOR THE FARMER WALLACE THINKS

Says Troubles of Farmers Are Due to World Wide Conditions and the World War.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Freely and frankly discussing the present plight of the American farmer, Secretary Wallace tells the President in his first annual report to-day that there "seems to be good reasons for believing that the worst is over and that we may reasonably hope for gradual improvements from now on." He adds that "a clear recognition of the conditions as they exist should help us to realize this hope."

In large part the troubles of the farmer today are due to world-wide conditions and in the inevitable result of the world war, the Secretary of Agriculture says, adding that it is not to be expected that by some "miraculous transformation" the period of adversity may be turned over night into a period of prosperity.

High rates, big crops produced in the face of high costs, unemployment in other industries in the country with attendant lessening buying of foodstuffs, and the lack of foreign markets for the farm surplus are given by the Secretary as the more immediate causes for present conditions in agriculture. He lays particular stress upon lack of foreign markets for farm surplus as given by the Secretary as the more immediate causes for present conditions in agriculture.

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"It is a terrible indictment of modern civilization," he asserts, "that with such abundance here there are millions of people overseas suffering from the bare necessities and other millions starving to death. And surely we are sadly lacking in our understanding of economic laws or in our attitude toward them when the production of bounteous crops grown by the hard labor of 13,000,000 farmers and farm workers and their families is permitted to play such a large part in paralyzing our industries and business at home."

Large advances in freight rates, while bearable in time of high prices, Mr. Wallace says, if continued are bound to involve a re-making of the American agricultural map.

The simple process of marking up the transportation cost a few cents a hundred pounds," the Secretary writes, "has the same effect on the surplus producing state as picking it up and setting it down 100 to 300 miles farther from the market. Agriculture is depressed until the rates are lowered or until population and industry shift to meet this new condition."

With the heavy consuming population of the country massed near the eastern coast, the distances from the producing areas, Mr. Wallace says, substantial advances in the transportation costs have the effect of imposing differential against American producers in favor of their competitors in foreign lands, particularly those to the South of this country, who have the advantage of cheap water transportation.

The agriculture secretary thinks that when the country finally emerges from the present condition it will find itself at the beginning of a new agricultural era. Pointing to the large increase in the country's population and the fact that most of the easily cultivated land has been taken up, he said the time is not far distant when home needs will require practically all that American farms produce in the average year.

"This means," he adds, "a more intensive agriculture, with larger production per acre and lessened competition and still maintain our standard of living."

The department is planning to meet these new conditions, Mr. Wallace continues, by strengthening certain phases of its work, more especially the scientific research, the applications of the result of research to farm practice, more extended studies of marketing farm crops with a view to reducing costs, investigation of both production and consumption at home and abroad for the purpose of better adjusting American production to market needs, and studies looking toward making available to the farmer those devices of modern business which provide needed credit on easy terms and which may help to distribute production risks more equitably.

HOW SUB CREW ESCAPED



HOW CREW ESCAPED FROM S-48—The crew of 41 of the U. S. submarine S-48 were trapped when it sank off Bridgeport, Conn. The men and officers crawled through the torpedo tube, indicated by arrow, when gas fumes filled the craft. The rescue boat is Standard Oil tug 28.

BIG 5 REFUSES TO ARBITRATE

Say Operations Are About Normal and Won't Arbitrate—Union Officials to Washington.

(By The Associated Press) Chicago, Dec. 12.—Packing house officials of Chicago reiterated today that the strike declared about a week ago by the Amalgamated meat cutters and butchers union had not interfered materially with normal operation and also stated that they would stand firm in their refusal to meet arbitration overtures of union leaders.

The union officials were continuing their effort to arbitrate their recent wage cuts and Secretary Dennis Lane and President Cornelius H. Hays have both gone to Washington to lay the strike and wage question before President Harding and the department of labor with a view to having the President ask the packers to meet officials of the organization.

No report of violence has been made to the stock-yard policemen within the last 24 hours. In Fort Worth, Texas, Fred House, a negro packer employee, who was beaten by strike sympathizers a few days ago and afterwards shot and wounded to the point of death, was taken from a hospital there last night and lynched.

In Kansas City, Kansas, strike sympathizers are also said to have called a worker to the door of his home and fired several shots at him.

MORSE INVITES A FULL PROBE BY OFFICIALS

(By The Associated Press) New York, Dec. 12.—Emphasizing his hurried return to America voluntarily Chas. W. Morse, shipbuilder, whose contracts are under federal investigation and who was requested to come home immediately by Attorney General Daugherty, said in a statement today that he would "unhesitatingly appear any place and before any tribunal the government would require." This statement was issued aboard the steamer Paris after the ship builder was met at the pier by his attorney and had declined to be interviewed. He said Mr. Morse would proceed direct to Washington to meet any demand made upon him. Through his counsel Mr. Morse, who was held aboard the Paris at Havre, said he would leave for the capital at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

FIRST ARREST IN BIG U. S. MAIL ROBBERY

Jersey City, Dec. 12.—The first arrest in connection with the \$2,000,000 mail robbery in Lower Broadway, New York, several weeks ago became known today when Frank Claiborne was ordered arraigned before Federal Commissioner Queen. Claiborne is charged with the theft of four packages of registered mail and was secretly arrested a month ago and confined in jail here by postal authorities.

8,340,000 BALES COTTON ESTIMATE

(By The Associated Press) Washington, Dec. 12.—The cotton crop for the year will amount to 8,389,403,000 pounds which is equivalent to 8,340,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, the department of agriculture announced today in its final estimate.

WARNING AGAINST ARM CUT BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Cut of Fifty Thousand Would Leave the Nation Without Its First Combat Force.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Warning against a permanent reduction of the regular army below 200,000 enlisted men is sounded in the last annual report of Major General Peyton C. March, now retired, was time chief of staff of the army. The report covers the 12 months' period preceding the general's retirement from the post of chief of staff on last July 1, when he was succeeded by General Pershing, with Major General Harbord as deputy chief of staff.

General March declares in his report that the idea that an army of 150,000 men, the strength now authorized by mandate of Congress, furnishes 75 per cent as much national defense as a force of 200,000 "is a fallacy."

"The 50,000 men above the 150,000," he says, "is the combat part in instant readiness to meet whatever emergency may develop. The reduction to 150,000 will almost annihilate this force, constantly needed in peace, and providing the life-saving first line to hold back the enemy of war until the second-line elements of defense are mobilized."

General March asserts that now that the war has been won there is "grave danger" that the American people will lose sight of "the calamity that ordinarily is the fruit of unpreparedness." Let it not be forgotten, he adds, that it required 17 months for the United States to put an independent army in the field in France, and asks what would have happened had France required so long a time to put into line the first fighting unit.

"And yet we hear," he says, "a million men can spring to arms overnight!" Turning to the question of universal military training, the general says that "if that portion of the manhood of the nation which would serve with the colors in time of war could appreciate what it means when untrained men must be hurried into battle they probably would vote overwhelmingly for the training in time of peace that would fit them for their duties in war and would insure them a decent chance for their lives on the field of battle."

"The untrained men that were rushed to the front in our armies," he adds, "must always pay a fearful toll in needless loss of life because of their lack of training."

"The former chief of staff reviews the activities of the army and the staff during his last year of service at great length and declares in conclusion that "the general staff as now organized under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (army reorganization act), is functioning smoothly and with a high degree of efficiency."

"In the face of criticism, undeserved and unwarranted," he adds, "their work has continued on a high plane of excellence and their morale has remained unshaken and unimpaired. They have deserved well of their country."

DENBY MAKES HIS FIRST NAVY REPORT

Washington, Dec. 11.—Secretary Denby, in his first annual report, made public today, announces that he has "no recommendation to make at this time relative to the naval establishment." A proposed future policy for the navy is embodied in the American proposal to the arms conference, but Mr. Denby omits any reference to this. His only statement as regards the conference is a recognition of "the arduous and excellent work" performed by the navy general board and individual naval officials in the preparation of information preliminary to it.

The naval budget for the next fiscal year already has been submitted to Congress. It is based upon the old policy of "a navy second to none" and contemplates continuation of the construction of nine battleships and six battlecruisers, which would be scrapped under the American proposal for the limitation of world naval forces.

The total of the budget, \$431,754,000, is \$264,000,000 less than the original estimates. Mr. Denby's report discloses, the reductions having been made as a result of conferences of naval officials and budget officers.

BRING BURMESE OPERA

Rangoon, Burma, Dec. 12.—A native opera company has left here for London and New York to produce a full Burmese opera. It usually takes two or three days for one performance.

GIVES BIRTH TO EIGHT CHILDREN

Mexico City, Dec. 12.—From Tampico comes the report published by el Universal that Senora Enriquez Rubio at that place gave birth yesterday to eight children, but none survived. The mother is well.

LUCK DESERTS OLDEST MAN

Paris, Dec. 12.—Djuro Chemdin, 146-year-old Turk, is out of luck—and luck.

He's too old to tote pianos, the hes' done that all his life in Constantinople.

And he's too young-looking to exhibit himself as the world's oldest man, which he came to Paris to do.

Djuro's eyes are bright and his step firm though his birth registration is dated 1775. Doctors say he'll live to be 160.

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THREE DANGEROUSLY HURT IN ACCIDENT

(By A. W. HICKS) Spencer, Dec. 12.—Motorists returning to Spencer Sunday night brought reports of a serious automobile accident which occurred about dark Sunday afternoon four miles north of Lexington on the Winston-Salem Southbound railroad when a large touring car driven by Mrs. John Travis of Lexington, crashed through the banisters of a bridge over a deep cut. The car fell something like 20 feet falling top side down pinning underneath Mr. and Mrs. Travis and their eight-year-old daughter, who were the only occupants of the ill fated machine. All were dangerously hurt and a large crowd which soon gathered prized the car up and got the injured out, rushing them to Lexington for surgical treatment. The accident occurred just where a double reverse curve in the road includes a high bridge across the railroad tracks. So forceful was the impact of the machine that the railing on one side of the bridge was torn down. The mystery is that any of the occupants of the car got out alive.

ULSTER PREMIER TELLS MEETING LLOYD GEORGE

Belfast, Dec. 12.—(By The Associated Press)—Sir James Craig, Ulster premier, presided over the meeting of the Ulster party and informed his supporters of his recent conversations with Premier Lloyd George in London. It is unofficially reported that the proceedings grew stormy when Sir James informed the meeting that Lloyd George had maintained an unyielding attitude toward Ulster. It was intimated that except for a few trifling changes the British premier declined to make any concessions, his attitude being that "there is the treaty and it stands."

SUBMARINES TO BE NEXT BIG PROBLEM OF CONFERENCE



On All Other Major Subjects Delegates Profess to See Prospect of an Early Solution.

Washington, Dec. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Submarines promise the present arms conference its next big issue. On all other major subjects before the conference the delegates profess to-day to see prospects of an early solution. But the question as to whether the submarine will be included in quantity in fleets of the future is developing widely divergent opinions.

The problems of naval ratios, fortifications in the Pacific and naval holiday, while still an open question, is regarded more or less bound together and their settlement simultaneously in the near future is said to have been facilitated by the new agreement between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France for the preservation of peace in the Pacific. The far eastern negotiations are also described as proceeding satisfactorily with sentiment developing in some quarters to make the final accomplishment of the conference in that direction a basis for a formal nine power treaty instead of merely a "gentlemanly agreement" or joint declaration of policy.

PICK HOOVER TO PACIFY CHINA

Commerce Secretary May Head Commission to Disarm Provincials.

(By Wm. Philip Simms) Washington, Dec. 12.—Herbert Hoover, now secretary of commerce, may head an international commission to disarm China.

China now has the largest standing army or group of armies of any nation in the world. The exact number of troops is not known even to the minister of war in Peking, but it is estimated to be between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

"These troops are under various 'tuchuns' or provincial military governors, who either are only nominally under Peking else are in open defiance of the Chinese government."

The "tuchuns" levy and collect taxes, force direct contributions from the inhabitants, obtain loans from local bankers virtually at the point of a gun, print and circulate paper money of their own making, graft and "squeeze" and wage wars as independent war lords while Peking looks on in utter helplessness.

Must Down War Lords.

Members of the Chinese delegation here admit little can be done towards getting China back on her feet until these "paper tigers" are destroyed. The most powerful among the "tuchuns" do not hesitate to wring funds from the Peking government, when there is any money to wring, and openly dictate to the president and his cabinet.

China can not demobilize the armies of the "tuchuns" alone, so it has been advanced in conference circles here that the Pacific powers, including China, should get together in the matter.

It is proposed that a disarmament commission be named and that the sum of \$50,000,000 be loaned to China as a demobilization fund. Secretary of Commerce Hoover is mentioned as chairman of this commission.

Give Soldiers Peace Jobs.

Representatives of the commission would work with the Chinese government and aid in the work of disarming the "tuchun" armies. Soldiers would be demobilized, given back pay—they are in most cases as long as absent from back to their home provinces. There they would be put to work on much needed public works—highways, railroads, canal widening and the like.

Without their armies, the "tuchuns" power would be gone. The wines and tobacco revenues, it is suggested, could be used to guarantee the \$50,000,000 loan.

The Chinese, it is understood, have been approached informally on the subject and in the same way have accepted the proposition tentatively, particularly the idea of Secretary Hoover as the head of the international commission.

SPITE CHURCH GOING

London, Dec. 12.—The Russian cathedral in the Saxon square, in the center of this city, is being torn down. It had been built 30 years ago by the wife of a former Russian governor of Warsaw, despite the promise of the former kings of Poland that the square would remain open.

British Delegates to Depart.

Washington, Dec. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—All of the British delegates to the arms conference except Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador here, have arranged to sail for home December 31 on the steamer Olympic, feeling that the main issue of the conference will have been disposed of by that time.

BEWARE FAKE "COFS"

London, Dec. 12.—Thieves have broken into a warehouse containing 30 suits and uniforms and taken 30 suits and overcoats. Police believe they will disguise themselves in the uniforms to carry out further exploits.

Yap Question is Settled.

Washington, Dec. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The controversy between the United States and Japan over the island of Yap has been settled and the terms of settlement will be announced this afternoon. Secretary Hughes today told the far eastern committee of the Washington conference, that certain definite rights on the island of Yap, including cable rights, will be included in a treaty which Japan has mandated in addition to Yap. The pact has been approved by the government heads and announced as to whether it has been fully signed is withheld. Although the terms of the treaty are held for official announcement in the daily communiqué of the far eastern committee it is understood the certain definite rights on the island of Yap, including cable rights, will be included in a treaty which Japan has mandated in addition to Yap.

To Withdraw Jap Postoffice. Washington, Dec. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japan, thru its arms conference delegation has announced to the powers represented on the far eastern committee of the Washington conference a willingness to withdraw Japanese post offices from China January 1, 1923.

Viviani to Leave. Washington, Dec. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rene Viviani, former premier of France and head of that nation's delegation to the arms conference since the departure of Premier Briand, made plans today to sail for home Wednesday on the steamship Paris with Madame Viviani and several other members of the French delegation.