# Lincoln County News

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## Mr. Peterson Tells How He Produced The Biggest Cotton Yield

**Breaks Lan And Thoroughly Harrows it Then Follows With Intensive Cultivation of The Crop Every Eight or Ten Days Until Latter Part of August Us Selected Seed.**

Immediately upon the announcement of the fact that Mr. William Peterson, of Sampson County, had won the national farm prize making him the champion cotton grower of the world, by producing an average of 1,047.87 pounds of lint cotton per acre on five acres of land Cotton Facts wrote to him, asking for a statement of the methods he used in making 2 pounds of cotton grow where but one had grown before.

In order that other cotton farmers may benefit by the example of Mr. Peterson and produce more cotton on the same amount of land, leaving the other land and labor for food and feed crops, Cotton Facts is herewith presenting briefly Mr. Peterson's statement about his methods:

"My methods of raising cotton are as follows," the champion writes: "I break my land from ten to twelve inches deep and then thoroughly disk and harrow it. We generally double crop with Irish potatoes or early corn between the cotton rows which are 5 to six feet apart.

"We either broadcast or drill stable manure then use about 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre, with a top-dressing of 150 to 200 pounds of soda. We clutivate regularly every eight or ten days until the last of August. This keeps the cotton green until heavy frost, giving it every opportunity to develop and mature.

"We carefully select the seed, known as 'Peterson's Improved,' from choice hills.'

### MEMORIAL TO FORMER STUDENTS OF STATE COLLEGE

The memorial committee of the general alumni association of State college met in Raleigh on the 22d, to consider the numerous forms of memorials which have been proposed as a lasting tribute to the 33 former students who gave their lives in the world war. After a careful survey and a thorough discussion of the various types proposed, the committee unanimously decided to undertake to raise $30,000 and erect a tower and chimes on the college campus.

The tower will probably be about 90 feet high and will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000 the clock $2,400, and the chimes $16,500. Unforseen expenses will doubtless run the cost up to $30,000.

The number of living graduates is 1,048. Eighty-two men are expected to graduate with the class of 1920. In all, no less than 6,000 have attended the college. Among the graduates only a little more than one-half have made subscriptions and many who have given expect to enlarge their subscriptions. Among the non-graduates there is still a large field to be gathered from.

### SENATE PASSES MEASURE TO CHECK SPECULATION.

The Senate has passed the administration measure by which it is hoped to check speculation and it now goes to the President for his approval.

Under the bill discount rates at each of the twelve reserve banks with the "approval review and determination of the Federal reserve board may be graudated or progressive on the basis of amount of advances and discount accommodations extended by the Federal reserve bank to the borrowing bank."

The bill was recommended by Governor Harding, of the Federal reserve board who thinks that "if this way it would be possible to reduce excessive borrowing of member banks and induce them to hold their own large borrowers in check without raising the basic rate. The Federal reserve would then be provided with an effective method of dealing with credit expansion more nearly at the scource than now practicable, and without unneccessary hardship to banks and borrowers who are conducting their affairs within the bounds of moderation.

"The expansion of credit set in motion by the war must be checked," he said. "Credit must be brought under effective control and its flow be once more regulated and governed with carefull regard to the economic welfare of the country and the news of its producing industries."

### THE FORGOTTON MAN

The Forgotton Man, in the American scheme of things, is one who is delving away in patient industry, supporting the family, paying his taxes, casting his vote, supporting the school and church, reading his newspaper, and cheering for the politican of his admiration, but he is the only one for whom there is no provision in the great scramble and the big divide.

He works, he votes, generally he prays—but he always pays—yes, and above all, he pays. He does not want an office, his name never gets into the newspapers except when he gets married or dies. He keeps production going on. He contributes to the strength of parties. He is flattered before election. He is strongly patriotic. He is wanted, whenever in his little circle there is work to be done or counsel to be given. He may grumble some occasionally to his wife and family; but he does not frequent the grocery or talk politics at the tavern.

Consequently he is forgotten. He is a commonplace man. He gives no trouble. He excites no admiration. Therefore he is forgotten. All the burdens fall on him, or her, for it is time to remember that the Forgotton Man is not seldom a woman.—William G. Summer.

The fact that President Wilsons name had not been withdrawn from the Georgia preperential primary a few days ago was considered significant. Now the fact that the President [illegible] administration and endorse his policies, but beyond that events seem to show that he is not concerned personally in the political outcome.

## Their Surprise are Reverse

A correspondent writing from Washington N. C., tells this unsual story:

"Authur L. Willis, a prominent farmer of Pitt county who lives near Pactolus, is in San Francisco to pay a surprise visit to his brother, Harry G. Willis, and the latter is here to pay a surprise visit to Arthur.

"Authur decided about a week ago that he would take a trip to San Francisco to see Harry, whom he had not seen in about six years. He decided not to write his brother, but to take him by surprise.

"It was evidently about the same time that Harry made up his mind to come back home and see his relatives here. He also decided that it should be a surprise visit and did not write of his intentions.

"Two brothers must have passed somewhere near Chicago. Harry has wired Arthur to come back to Pitt county, stating that he would wait for him here."

### SEVERAL LINCOLN COUNTY FARMERS TALKING OF GOING TO MONTGOMERY

Several Lincoln farmers and other are talking about going to the meeting of the American Cotton Association, and this county may be represented.

Secretary W. R. Greene, of the Alabaa Division, of America Cotton Association, has sent out a circular letter to a large number of people in al lsections of the South urging the mto attend the Montgomery Conference. In order that the ful lmembershi pof the North Carolina Association may get the information contained in this letter it is herewith reproduced:

"The American Cotton Association will hold its annual convention in the city of Montgomery on April 13-16, 1920, both inclusive, and we are very anxious that all parts of the country should be well represented on that occasion, and as a public spirited citizen of your State we are extending you a most cordial invitation to be present and you are liberty to extend this invitation to as many of your fellow countrymen as you may desire.

"The American Cotton Association is composed of business and professional men, as well as farmers, and we are particularly anxious that all allied interests be induced to attend this meeting, as the subjects discussed that that are named below will no doubt be of as much interest to others as to the farmers:

Cotton acreage for 1920.

Food and feed acreage for 1920.

Marketing cotton of 1919 in holders hands unsold.

Economic reform in baling by high density gin compression.

The net weight contract in selling cotton by growers.

Southwide county campaign for cotton warehouse construction.

Improving present methods of storing, weighing and grading cotton.

Best method for gathering and distributing cotton crop statistics.

Publication of Cotton Journal for benefit of Association membership.

Reports on State, County and District organizations and membership.

Slogan for 1920: "One Million Enrolled Members."

### BUYERS NOW FIXING PRICE OF LUMBER

Mr. D. O. Anderson, president of the North Carolina Pine Association talking to the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in Washington, stated that every sawmill in the North Carolina pine territory is cutting every foot of lumber possible under existing conditions.

"The new wholesalers' association has been quoted as saying that the manufacturers fix the price of lumber," said Mr. Anderson. "That is not true and never was. Before the war the buyer fixed the price, and fixed it low, as you gentlemen well remember. During the war the government fixed— and now the buyer is fixing it again—one buyer bidding against another. A few days ago a man called upon me for some lumber. I had just sold the last of that particular kind. "What did you get for it?" he asked.

"I told him and he declared that he would have paid $10 a 1,000 feet more for it. That is the way it goes.

"Labor is largely to blame for lumber conditions now. There does not seem to be any scarcity of labor, but the men will not work. It ought to be a crime under existing conditions for an able-bodied man to be idle more than one day in seven. The blackmail of labor idleness may be said to be holding up production."

### BRYAN ALSO WILLING BARK'S

**Hopes Country Won't Demand His Services But If It Does Of Course He Is Willing.**

In a statement issued at Lincoln, Neb., Wm. J. Bryan says that should his nomination for the Presidency be "demanded under certain conditions, he would feel it his duty to consider it. He does not desire the nomination, but feels that he owes it to progressive Democracy to go to the party's national convention, "to help in opposing the reactionaries and friends of the saloon," he said in the statement.

"If the situation became such that my nomination was actually demanded, as in time of war a soldier's life is demanded on the battlefield—I would feel I should consider it," he said.

"I hope that no such situation will arise, and I do not now see any probability that such a situation will arise.

Mr. Bryan said the demands of public life for 30 years have deprived him of companionship of his family and that he now desired "to look forward to a few years of uninterrupted happiness at home" where he could devote his time to literary work. He added that he had lost interest in public questions, but preferred to aid young men to "carry on the people's cause."

"We have great issues before us," he said," and willing work for those who are willing to put the welfare of the public above their own ease and comfort and risk all in the protection of the common people from the assaults of privilege.

"Humble not desiring the nomination [illegible] with a heart overflowing with gratitude for the loyalty and confidence which my friends have manifested."

## OPENING BASEBALL GAME IN LINCOLNTON

**To Be held Next Tuesday at Hoke Field—Fats and the Leans—All Stars—Called at 3:30—The Line-Up—Features, Free to the Public.**

Manager Tilson of the local fans association, is busy this week signing up players for the 1920 season, and will pull off the first game of the 1920 season next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 at the Hoke field. It is hoped to get out the largest crowd of the season for the opening game. A special feature of the game is that it is open to all—free. This is expected to get the grandstand and bleachers filled to overflowing. The line up for the opening game as given out by the manager is as follows:

Fats—J. B. Johnston, captain; R. S. Abernethy, Dr. W. S. Wilson, J. T. Perkins, M. A. Putnam, B. P. Costner, H. C. Cashion, P. M. Keever, O. A. Costner, John Wentz, W. H. Childs, M. H. Hoyle, J. A. Suttle, J. W. Mullen. This bunch is requested to wear tight fitting uniforms.

The Leans—J. L. Thompson, Cant., J. E. Kale, Edgar Love, J. L. Lineberger, R. J. Mauser, Clyde Mullen, Dr. Wise, W. W. Crowell, Ed Heavner, Robert Hinson, Rev. J. A. Snow, Jno. Mullum, Drayton Wolfe. These to wear full loose fitting uniforms.

The first nine named of each team above are the regulars who have signed up, or a contract is in negotiation. The others are to try for a place on the teams, and will perhaps be given a trial during the game should any of the players be put out of the game by the umpires. The losing team is to pay for all balls swatted away on home runs, and all balls bursted by heavy slugging.

There will perhaps be some refreshments of bottled drinks if you have the necessary nickle.

Umpires for the game thus far secured are Mrs. M. H. Kuhn and Mrs. J. L. Lineberger, negotiations are now underway for other umpires, to assist in the game.

Heavy padding is being placed around each base to avoid injury of the players. The player who stops every ball coming his way gets a season ticket, this also applies to each swatter who gets a homer. If the game is not finished by sundown the playing will be postponed until next Easter.

It's free next Tuesday afternoon.

All players expected to be on the grounds by 3 o'clock Tuesday.

Fans and fanettes may start going to the game at 12:noon.

### PEACE RESOLUTION UP ON THURSDAY.

Washington, April 4.—The fight in Congress over formal termination of the war will be renewed this week.

With the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty, the house will vote on a resolution, put forward by Republicans, declaring the war ended. There were indications today, however, that this might result in further development in connection with the treaty, possibly its resubmission to the senate by the President as the administration's counter move.

### THE TURK MUST GO

The first diplomatic note to bear the signature of the new Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, is a document which will have the hearty approval of every American, regardless of his political or religious allegiance. It is a notice to France and England that the American government and American people are steadfast in their old determination that the knife must be taken from the hand of the Turkish butcher.

During the war the world was given to understand that one of the fruits of victory would be the driving of the detestable Turk from European soil. The American government now formally reiterates the propriety and necessity of full compliance with this demand of the Christian world, to fail in the fulfillment of which would be a breach of faith with western civilization.

The note points out that the contention that expulsion of the Turks might be resented by the Mohammedans of Asia and Africa is not supported by the facts, since the war in the Near East was won largely by the aid of Mohammedans. But whether the Mohammedans of the Far East like it or not, the Turk must be ousted from Constantinople in the name of humanity. As former Ambassador to Turkey Morgenthau has declared, "If the Turk is permitted to keep control of the police and judicial systems the Greeks, Syrians, Armenians and Jews cannot call their souls their own. There isn't a single court of justice in Turkey where the judge cannot be bribed. The police are thieves and cut-throats."

The American note also suggests the justice and desirability of setting up Armenia as an independent state, embracing as much territory as the Armenian government can control. These two acts—expulsion of the Turk and setting up of the state of Armenia—will be but partial reparation for the generations of poitroon statesmanship in Europe which has permitted the Turks to persecute and slaughter subject races at will.

### WOULD STOP SPECULATIVE BORROWING

A bill designed to stop "speculative borrowing from Federal reserve banks was passed Wednesday by the House and sent to the Senate. It is in the form of an amendment to the Federal reserve act and under it each Federal reserve bank would be given control of rediscount rates and the volume of rediscounting by its member banks.

In presenting the measure the banking and currency committee contended that legislation was needed to check abnormal rediscounting and general expansion of credits."

The bill would also fix a standard of the amount of rediscount which could be made for any member bank based either on the amount of reserves or on the amount of captial and surplus. A graduated scale of rediscount rates on rediscounts above a certain amount would also be provided.

### CEMETERY KEEPER HAS SEEN DEAD MAN WALK

**Visitor From the Grave Strolls Around Among the Tombs In Broad Day.**

Kinston, Special to The Daily News. April 6.—The cemetery keeper at X, which is a town of 8,000 or 10,000 population in North Carolina, and not in the immediate vicinity, has had his job a number of years. He is a safe and sane and sober man, not given to any vice. He is a little past middle age He lives, he thinks, as nearly as he should as possible.

He goes about his duties unafraid and when the night wind sways the trees and the boughs "sough" the thought of spooks and spirits never enters into his mind. But he has seen one, he says, and there is nothing for him to do but believe what his eyes plainly beheld on three separate occasions.

—These are the facts set down for what they are worth: A month ago, toward the middle of a bright day, the keeper of the cemetery weeded a lot in a cleared part of the cemetery. It was a clear, sunny day. Traffic passed on two important roads bounding the cemetery. The birds sang. All around were signs of life and spring. It was the most unusual time imaginable for a ghost to walk. The keeper weeded away contentedly. Of a sudden there appeared a figure on a lot one or two lots removed from that on which he plied his hoe. The keeper looked to discern who might be walking on the lots with the cemetery regulations. He stood spellbound when he recognized the "person". It was a man he had buried in recent years. He had known him for years before his death. He was positive as to his interment. His stride was the same as in life, his attire similiar. He ha dthe attitude of a man "killing time," ambling about the lot as though exercising.

The cemetery keeper was not frightened. Had it been night, or misty day he would not have beleived his own eyes. He had never taken any stock in ghosts. He watched the uncanny figure return to the vicinity of its grave and vanish. The keeper returned repeatedly. Two or three days later he saw the apparition again. This time it walked to an adjoining lot It stopped and seemed to read the inscription on a head stone It causally sauntered back to the foot of its own grave and disappeared. A third time within a week the keeper saw it. Never was he frightened. Invariably it was in broad daylight and invariably the figure appeared similiar to a quick,living being, in the flesh. But no word could express his astonishment.

Now the cemetery keeper of X knows in his own mind that there are ghosts. His friends are puzzling over what phenomenon he could have witnessed, save the credulous among them, for these are interesting additional facts: The cemetery keeper is not an imaginative man. He knows little of Sir Oliver Lodge and his theories. He seems to hold no opinion that his spook [illegible] appeared for his benefit or even was aware of his presence. He felt when he looked upon it that it was uncanny even though it looked the same as when he addressed it familiarly on the streets in the years gone by. And some time, possibly years, having elapsed since the burial, the keeper had seldom thought of the man in recent months. Indeed, their acquaintanceship, it is understood, was never intimate. The keeper will not name the "man". His family would be worried, and skeptics would naturally discredit the keeper.

And now the keeper is waiting to see the apparition again. He has been unable to glimpse it since the 3rd visitation. It has occurred to him that he should, if he sees it again, address the ghost and ask why it strolls around in broad daylight and if it is disturbed, and if so what he may do to help it. The keepers friends say he is incapable of an hallucination.

### NEWELL GETS HIS REWARD

Winston-Salem Journal.

When the Honorable Jake Newell failed to say a word degratory to the Morehead steam roller in the Greensboro convention the whole State was surprised. When the Republican State convention passed into history and it was found that the Honorable Jake had not even so much as got a smell at the pie counter via Chicago the mystery of his silence deepened.

But now all is clear as the noonday. The Honorable Jake was not looking toward Chicago for his reward, but toward Washington. He was willing to let Mr. Morehead persuade the others into line with promises of Federal patronage provided Mr. Morehead would let him run for Congress in the Ninth District.

And thus it comes about that Honorable Jake Newell, of Charlotte, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the noisy Ninth. He will run as the champion of labor. His appeal will be to exactly the opposite class of citizenship from that to which Mr. Morehead made his appeal in the race against Mr. Hoey. And if the Ninth wants a Congressman to represent as special class will be elected. We hardly believe the people of the Ninth are are capable of making such a blunder.

"Say, Frank, you knew I was in the army, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did, George.'

"Well, do you know we had horse meat, to eat?"

"How did you know it was horse meat?"

"Well, one day when we were all eating at the table, someone said 'Whoa' and a piece of that meat stopped right in the middle of my throat." —Boy's Life for February.

Good, absent-minded Doctor Wilder was greatly dependent upon his practical wife. One morning Mrs. Wilder sent up an announcement after he had entered the pulpit with a footnote intended to be private. "The Woman's Missionary Society." he read aloud, "will meet Wednesday sharp. Your necktie is crooked; please straighten toward the right."

With Mississippi and Delaware both turning thumbs down on the suffrage amendment, the suffragists have a poignant realization that the mere man who wrote, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" knew what he was talking about. Needing one more state, the suffragists turn hopefully to Vermont and North Carolina. Governor Bickett, of the latter state, has promised to call a special session of the legislature [illegible] than vote for women suffrage. Why neither polite nor convincing. Why seek to postpone the inevitable?

## MT. VERNON ITEMS

Dear Editor allow me space in your valuable paper for a few dots:

The farmers are waiting patiently for the rainy weather to cease so they can get in the fields again and get busy.

Mr. M. T. Leatherman our Treasure spent Easter with his father, Mr. F. J. Leatherman.

Mr. T. H. Houser visited Mr. J. Z. Houser Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Irine Rainy of Salisbury, spent Easter with her father Mr. D. W. Leatherman.

Mr. Cleatus Hull and family visited Mr. S. C. Wesson Sunday.

Mr. E. D. Reinhardt visited Miss Anna Leatherman Sunday.

Mr. Arch Houser, motored to Cheryrville Sunday afternoon enroute with his brother to Charlotte.

Mr. Julius Sain visited Miss Clida Houser Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. G. Leatherman spent Easter at his old home.

Mr. Guy Reinhardt and Mr. E. Y. Leatherman, spent Sunday evening with Mr. David Canipe.

Mr. J. B. Leatherman is up on his job. He was out at Martin's new Camp ground Saturday night looking for his gray Onoossum.

Mr. David Wallace Wesson and Mr. E. Y. Leatherman, visited Mr. G. T. Gantt Sunday night.

Mr. Sammie Gantt and Mr. John Leatherman visited Mr. T. P. Jenks Sunday night.

Mr. J. F. Leatherman and family spent Sunday night at Mr. T. E. Houser's

Mr. J. E. Sains visited Mr. Burgin Hull Sunday evening.

Rev. Mr. David Wesson, delivered an able sermon at Mt. Vernor Easter Sunday at 11 o'clock. Text. Romans 6:4. A very large crowd attended services, the members of Mt. Vernon, should not forget to contribute liberal to Rev. Mr. Wesson

I will ring off.

Two News Readers.

### IS AFTER COAL PROFITEERS

**Attorney General Palmer Says Consumer Should Not Have To Pay More Than 20 to 40 Cents More For Soft Coal.**

Attorney-General Palmer has instructed Federal district attorneys to receive and consider complaints of profitering in bituminous coal "which may arise in your district under the Lever act."

Mr. Palmer's telegram was prepared after some bituminous coal operators had stated publicly that the new wage scale agreed on under the terms of the award by the coal strike settlement commission would result in an increase of from 60 cents to $1.25 a ton on coal.

Pointing out that the total increase in wages had been estimated at approximately $2000,000.000, Mr Palmer said that if this entire count were "added by the operators to the price of coal it would make an increase of 40 cents a ton."

"If however, the operators absorb the 14 per cent. increase which became effective in December," said the Attorney General, "there will be left only $97,000,000 to be passed on to the consumer. In this event the increase in the price of coal at the mine should amount to 20 cents a ton.

"I understood that an exaggerated estimate of the demand for export coal is affecting the market price, demand having been estimated at as much as 100,000,000 tons. But I am advised that our port facilities are only adequate for the export of 30,000,000 per annum that is to say, only 6 per cent. of our total production. This should not be made an excuse for rasing the price for normal consumption. It is proble that normal conditions will be shortly restored and fair prices will follow. In the meantime please receive and consider complaints of profiteering which may arise in your district under the Lever act."

Cotton in many localities from Alabama to central Texas may prove a complete failure if good tested seed is not used, according to a warning by the department of agriculture.

Tests in different localities show that much of the seed this year has less thn 50 per cent. germination, where as good planting seed should approximate 75 per cent. Farmers are advised to test their seed in advance by the "rag doll" seed test.

### A SINGLE MORAL STANDARD

The single moral standard condemns a fallen woman but visits no stigma upon the man equally as guilty.

With the acquisition of political power upon the part of women generally steps will be taken to end such an injustice. If immorality is wrong both men and women guilty should be punished; and the time is coming that it will be done.

Addressing the Nebraska constitutional convention Wm. Jennings Bryan said: "I would like to see Nebraska write into her constitution the single standard of morality. No segregation of sin, no licensing of vice, the penalties for immorality enforced impartially against both sexes. How dare we no longer discriminate against women and give to an immoral man the respectability that we deny to her?"

The same thought is abroad in the land. A new York judge has insisted that in future immoral cases men must be arrested and arranged on equal terms with the woman arrested. The injustice and falsity of our judiciary in this respect can be realized when we find women convicted always for a crime and the man going free when both are parties in crime.

North Dakota has gone even futher. A law has been passed which confers upon a child born out of wedlock the name of the father, and makes the child the legal heir of the father as well as the mother. Such legislation as this, and such law enforcement as Judge Wedhams in New York, refered to in the above paragraph, will go a long ways toward correcting the double standard now in common acceptance.

Hhe Republican party machine is in the control of old hands, who have no fondness for Herbert Hoover and not the slightest disposition in the world to give the nomination to the Food administrator. What chance of the Pperidency Mrfl. Hoover had, if any, went a-glimmering when fell blow of most of his support.—Chester Reporter.

### NEW YORKER HAD TO BE SEEN.

**Dressed in Easter Finery, They Defied Elements—A Constrast In Florida.**

An Associated Press dispatch from New York tells how determined crazy men and women were to show their Easter finery Sunday. It says:

"Cold, drizzling rain, and skies that threatened snow failed today to prevent New York's annual Easter parade in Fifth avenue.

"Gorgeous bonnets and wonderful creations, examples of the French and American modistes' art, were seen, bravely defying the onslaughts of the elements. The ranks of the parade were a bit thin, but the dauntless ones, in outfits more suited for Palm Beach than Fifth avenue in the early and uncertain days of spring, stepped forth to admire and be admired.

"Probably never before has mere man loomed so large as a contender for sartorial honors. Not only were the young men resplendent, they were "gaudy," according to quotations by New York clothiers, the very latest styles in 'business' suits come to $100 while evening clothes costs at least $200.

"The avenue saw suits of many colors and cuts. There were fancy topped shoes, too, that would make a barber jealous. Trousers were tight, baggy, and just loose, while the rainbow-hued shirts intensified the color scheme.

"The women, for the most part, wore heavy fur neckpieces with their spring suits and almost all carried gaily-colored umbrellas and parasols. Hundreds motored to church instead of frisking costly silks and satins in the rain. They presented a flash of color amid the downpour as they hurried from their vehicles to their houses of worship. The 'hurricane' decks of the Fifth avenue buses were crowded by the less fortunate, who, nevertheless, turn out each year to see the parade."

In contrast to the above, read a dispatch of the same date of what was geing on in Tampa, Fla.:

"More than 500 Tampans, some wearing overalls or calico and some old clothes, gathered at the court house square this morning, listened to speeches, signed a lengthy petition and, marching to the city hall, presented it to the mayor.

"The petition, which appeals for commissions to limit the profit not only to retailers but also the manufacturers, which later, it plainly charges with profiteering and pledges the signers to abstain from buying except denims, calicos and ginghams will also be presented to Senator Fletcher and Trammell and Governor Catts.

"The city firemen have abandoned their tailored uniforms and appeared this morning in overalls."

### USES OF NEWSPAPERS.

Some of you fellows who rather doubt the wisdom of raising your subscription rates to something near what they should be, read this from Mrs. S. Gilbert, in the Des Moines Register. Leave it to the women.

We could not keep house without newspapers.

Clean fish, chickens and meat on a newspaper.

Empty the carpet sweeper on one.

Use one on the tray when cleaning the table to catch the crumbs.

On sweeping days dampen papers, tear into bits and sprinkle over the floor to catch the dust and brighten the floor covering.

Lay several thicknesses of paper under the carpets and large rugs. Printers' ink is a moth preventive and the papers also save much wear on the carpet as well as shutting out the cold.

When ironing use a handful of course salt on a folded paper on which to polish irons.

A folded newspaper makes a good chest protector in severe weather.

Nothing else is as good for polishing the range.

Use a bit of paper for cleaning greasy dishes before washing as well as for rubbing the black from the outside of cooking pans and kettles.

Keep one in the tray of a gas stove to save cleaning every day.

Spread them on the kitchen floor when it is newly scrubbed.

Before doing all these things and more we read them. I almost forgot to mention that part of this usefulness.

Then when they have done all this good service they do duty again by being twisted tightly and used to kindle the fire.—Ex.

### COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

An indictment charging conspiracy in violation of the Lever fuel control act and the Federal criminal code, naming 125 coal-operators and miners as defendants, has been returned in the Federal court at Indianapolis, Ind., by a special grand jury which had been investigating the coal industry since December 17 1919. More than half of the defendants are operators, it is said.

Bond was fixed by United States District Judge A. B. Anderson at $10,000 in some of the cases and at $5,000 in others. The defendants will be arraigned on May 4.

Ten overt acts are charged against the coal men in the indictment, which contains 18 counts. It is understood that many of the violations charged have no connection with the strike of bituminous miners but occurred prior to the signing of the armistice.

The indictment was brought under sections four and nine of the Lever act and section 27 of the criminal code and charges in general that miners and operators conspired to enchance the price of necessaries by restricting distribution, limiting manufacture and by other means, and by conspiring to commit offense against the United States as defined in the criminal code. The penalty on conviction is a fine not exceeding $10,000, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

### THE BURR IN THE CRAW

(From The Statesville Sentinel.)

Hoover says he would accept the Republican nomination if called and if that party will accept his liberal and independent views. "There's the rub." Those progressive and liberal views would tickle the throat of the G. O. P. like a cockleburr being forced down a canary birds' throat. It can't be did.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

**Right Much When You Know the Facts in the Case.**

Fred A. Olds, in The Orphan's Friend.

There is a postoffice in North Carolina named worry and if you were to guess a year's space the odds are you could not give the reason of the name. It was the desire of the postmisteress (you must always call her "postmaster") to have it named Cherry Field, but that was too long the postoffice department said. She made other suggestions, but was informed that other places already bore those names. Finally she asked if 'Worry' would do and the department said yes. So there you are. She stated that the choice of a name had given her a lot of worry, hence the suggestion.

It remains for a widely known preacher in this state to tell a good story. And it may here be said that preachers are by no manner of means poor story-tellers. Said he: "In one of our piedmont counties a preacher's wife presented him with a girl baby, who was promptly named Elvira. A few days later he met a man who lived in the country near by and the latter said there has just arrived at his house a mighty fine girl baby. The preacher extended his congratulations and then asked what they had named her. To his inquiry the reply was: "The same as yours Hellfire."

A North Carolinian says that Mr. Hoover, "of the United States," who in Belgium has been acclaimed by the whole peonle as "The First Citizen of Belgium," and whose pet name there by young and old is "The Best Beloved," spent several years of his life in Yadkin county, this state, with relatives.

How many people in North Carolina today know that "dog oil" was made here during the War Between the States? In a newspaper of 1863 it is duly set out that it was selling at $15 a gallon and was good as neat-foot oil; that the average dog would produce a gallon. Dog skins were used for shoes and gloves and were worth $38 each. It was queerly stated in the paper that North Carolina could spare 500,000 dogs, and at the same time get a big revenue.

People who ride on the railway between Greensboro and Danville may be interested in knowing that the last on this link was laid May 23,1864, and trains were put on. It was primarily a military railway and its construction was due to a suggestion, or recommendation, earnestly made by General Robert E. Lee, the commanding general of the Confederate army. He said there was only one North and South line, this being the Wilmington and Weldon, over near the coast at one point, and that it was necessary to have another route further west, to be used if the W. & W. was cut and also to relieve the strain. Once the Federal raiders did cut the W. & W. between Goldsboro and Wilmington, burned a station or two and some cars, etc.

In 1918 the writer paid a visit to Hot Springs, in Madison county, to see the camp in which the German sailors had taken from the big passenger ships were interned. These Germans were in barracks surrounded by barbed wire. The ranking one of them was Hans Buser, the commander of the biggest vessel afloat, the Vaterland, now the Leviatham. He had four captains under him on this monster ship. The Germans got driftwood from the French Broad river, which ran, swift and deep by the flank of the camp, and were also given waste timber and with these things, stoves and tin cans they built a toy village which was a wonder for cleverness. The writer had fondly hoped it would stand for many a year, as a queer souvenir of the war, but alas! Uncle Sam sold the barrack buildings and all the toy village and now the latter has been torn down and destroyed. Could a roof have been put over all, so as to preserve it, the place would have been a mecca for sight-seers. When these Germans were sent to the Atlanta penitentiary they actually wanted pay for the toy houses!

### NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO HOLDS POWER IN MONROVIA.

Liberia is truly a hermit republic, writes Alan Bourchier Lethbridge, author and traveler, in the London Daily Telegraph. The country, he adds, has no roads, no railways, no telegraphs, no steamboats on her rivers nor any practical exploitation of her wealth.

Lodgings in Monrovia, the capital virtually do not exist with the exception of one place which is conducted by the mayor. This man is an enterprising negro of North Carolina who besides attending to the duties of the mayoralty and conducting his hotel operates an ice plant and an ice cream parlor which formerly were German property. From these latter his profits are said to be gigantic. He also has "something to do with the Postoffice" and is a police court magtrate. "In fact,' says Mr. Lethbridge "this remarkable man, started from nothing, has made himself a Rockefeller of Liberia."

In Monrovia, says the traveler there are no horses, motor, rickshaws or other wheel vehicles; no street lighting, no drinking water and not infrequently food supplies for the European colony run out and strict rationing is enforced until the ship arrives.

Unless the 23 members of Congress appear at parliament houses properly attired in a black frock coat, patent leather shoes, white waist coat and top hat, they are liable to a fine of $5. The thermometer sometimes registers 110 in the shade.

### CATHOLIC MEMBERSHIP INCREASE IN 1919.

The official Catholic directory for 1920 announces an increase of 186,224 in the membership of the church last year bringing the total membership in the United States and its possessions up to 27,650,204.

The number of archbishops was increased from 14 to 16, according to the directory, but the number of bishops was decreased by deaths.

There was an increase of 1,079 seminarians. New parishes totaled 148, and two new orphan asylums were established.

The secular clergy now number 15,389, an increase of 337 while priests of religious orders number 21,019, an [illegible] Government.

## SHORT ITEMS OF NEWS

Warfield Lynn, 11 years old, was instantly killed in Durham Saturday by an automobile.

Wilmington increases population by 7,624. Census statistics give Port City 33,372, which is a gain of 29.6 per cent.

A prisoner carrying whiskey in his hip pocket is in the same category as the outlaw caught with a burglar's kit ,according to a ruling by Justice Carvis in the Brooklyn Federal court. He held that it is justifiable for an officer to use as evidence in a Federal case liquor found in the pocket of a person who has been arrested.

The tri-State conference of orphanage interests in the Carolinas and Georgia will be held at the Methodist orphanage in Raleigh April 20-22.

According to a dispatch from Grantsville, Md., thieves have entered a distillery warehouse there for the sixteenth time and stolen all the liquor—about 45 barrels—left there when war-time prohibition became effective. The value of the whiskey is estimated at $30,000 to $40,000.

Restoration of the State department's diplomatic room, scene of many important international events, has been ordered by Bainbridge Colby, the new secretary of State. Demand for office space during the war necessitated conversion of the room into three offices equipped with desk book cases and filing cabinets. By the new secretary's order the wartime partitions will be removed, the room decorated and again be used for formal diplomatic events such as the exchange of treaty ratifications.

So far as reported in our State, the census figures do not reveal an unusual growth of urban population. Outside of Gastonia which more than doubled its population in ten years, the increase in the smaller towns appears to be no more than normal. The facts seem to show that the folks are moving from country to town but the census figures indicate that the movement isn't so great as we had been led to believe. With a few exceptions the towns do not show unusual growth.—Statesville Landmark.

Washington, April 6.—Representative Charles M. Stedman, of the Greensboro district, today announced that he had finally decided to run again for Congress, and was filing his papers with the state election board.

Charlotte, April 6.—One-half interest in a building fronting 27 feet on East Trade street, and about 75 feet from the center of Independence square, known as "Cornwallis' headquarters", at auction at the courthouse sold for $46,000. The purchaser was E. T. Cansler, Sr., local attorney. The piece of property was made famous because Cornwallis made his headquarters in a building occupying that site when he was in Cahrlotte in 1780 in charge of the British army in this section.

### THE FATAL WEAKNESS OF GERMANY.

Columbia State.

So much has been said and written of "German efficiency" that many observers of the present state of panic and distress in Germany are at a loss to understand the situation.

They have, evidently, counted upon a greater reserve force in the German people, greater resisting and resilent power. But, instead, the revolution that overturned the military regime, followed by the revolt for a time upset the Ebert republican regime, are succeeded by conditions that indicate a very serious collapse of the German people.

What has become of the overpraised "discipline" of the nation, its wonderful efficiency in economics and industry, marvelous mastery of technique and method?

The simplest, perhaps the best, answer is that these things that formerly, in the heyday of German power and arrogance, amazed and dazzled other peoples, were a sort of mirage, an illusion. They didn't exist. At least, they were, in very large part, the creatures of our carefully trained point of view toward everything German. We saw in the supermen of Germany what we had been told we should see.

Germany is today confronted by the perils of Bolshevism. Either the country will go Bolshevist, or be tremendously affected by the poison of Bolshevism. It seems probable that the Germans will be saved, by their long educational training, from the curse of accepting the Soviet state or running into communism. Their education, nearly 100 per cent of literacy, while it could not save them from wreckage, may at least rescue them from utter degradation and ruin.

Russia was an easy victim to the doctrines of Bolshevism, because only some 20 per cent, perhaps less, know how to read. On the other hand, should Germany turn to Sovietism, she would fare infinitely worse than Russia, because 80 per cent of the Russians are peasants, and the country can support itself. The very small proportion of peasants in Germany, below 20 per cent it is said, would soon result in starvation. The people cannot support themselves.

This condition is the fatal weakness of Germany. She must defend herself from Sovietism, or be ruined irredeemably. And, if she has not the strength for this defense, the other powers must, in their own defense, go to the rescue of the Germans.

### CAROLINA MILLIONAIRES

We had 949 men in North Carolina in 1917 with net incomes of $10,000 or more. The gross incomes of these taxpayers in the main would run around $50,000 each; which is five percent of a million dollars of productive property.

It takes one's breath to think of it.

There are 70 people in the state with net incomes of $50,000 a year and over —not gross but net incomes, mind you. These taxpayers are millionaires and multi-millionaries many times over.

However, the official definition of a millionaire is a person with a net income of $100,000 or more. On this basis, we had 24 millionaires in North Carolina in 1917, and only three southern states had more—Louisana, Oklahoma, and Texas in the order named.

[illegible] income of our richest man [illegible] dollar for a half cut.

He: "Sounds more like a runaway automobile."