

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

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TELEGRAPH SERVICE

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## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS IN MAY

### EVEN CABINET MEMBERS PREDICT MTG

By Associated Press  
Washington, March 18.—An extra session of Congress before June 1st is believed to be certain by government officials and members of Congress, although these predictions are without supporting evidence to show that President Wilson has changed his mind not to summon Congress before his return to Washington. Cabinet officers have made it known that they believe the extra session will begin in May, some setting the time at the middle of the month, others suggesting earlier date, probably May first.

## RAINBOW DIV COMING HOME

By Associated Press  
Coblenz, March 18.—The third army has been notified that the "Rainbow Division" will sail from St Nazaire instead of Antwerp.  
The division will entrain for France the first week in April.

## VICTORY CROPS GOOD

When you have a chance to lay in a few more government bonds as a good investment for your family, by no means neglect the opportunity.  
There cannot be a better investment than a Victory Liberty Bond, with first call on all the resources of the United States. The crops of "Victory Year," as reported by the government, added about \$17,000,000,000 to our wealth. Here are just a few of the principal items:  
Corn—2,582,814,000 bushels, \$3,528,313,960.  
Wheat—917,190,000 bushels, \$1,874,623,000.  
Oats—1,538,359,000 bushels, \$1,032,423,000.  
Barley—256,375,000 bushels, \$235,269,000.  
Rye—89,103,000 bushels, \$131,947,000.  
Potatoes—397,676,000 bushels, \$475,731,960.  
Hay—75,459,000 tons, \$1,522,473,000.  
Tobacco—1,340,919,000 pounds, \$374,318,000.  
Apples—173,632,000 barrels, \$229,990,000.

OFFICIAL TRADE MARK OF THE 1919 WAR SAVINGS STAMPS



(The picture of Benjamin Franklin reproduced above appears on War Savings Stamps of the new series.)

## FRENCH WON'T ISSUE PASSPORTS

By Associated Press  
Paris, March 18.—The government refused three socialists, selected to go to Russia to investigate the Bolsheviki government, passports to pass out of France.

## GREAT AERIAL FLIGHT DELAYED

(Associated Press)  
London, March 18.—Lieut. Fontaine, who started on a flight from Senegambia to Pernambuco, Brazil, descended at Blois on account of a cracked cylinder. He is now in Paris and will make another start in a few days.

## FIGHTING AGAIN IN LITHUANIA

By Associated Press  
Stockholm, March 18.—Fighting has resumed against the Bolsheviki along the entire Lithuanian front, according to official information from Lithuanian headquarters at Kovno.

## English Brides Of American Sailors Arriving In New York



## FARM PROFITS WILL AID LOAN

Rural Business Men Are Well Able to Take Up Their Share in the "Victorious" Fifth.

More than ever before the American farmer finds himself in the position of comfort and prosperity which is his just due. Lean years are for him no longer. Last year the average of farm earnings broke all records. Six million farms in 1918 produced crops worth \$12,280,000,000.  
This year it is estimated that a greater wheat acreage than ever will be sown. Naturally, the farmer is making the most of his opportunities, and with guaranteed wheat prices and high prices for everything he grows, the outlook for him is most encouraging. And Europe will furnish a market for his fat hogs and steers.

It would be interesting, if possible, to assemble comparative statements of the farmers' bank accounts now and five years ago, and the list of mortgages that have been cancelled. And it would be more interesting perhaps to have a statement of the Liberty Bonds now in the hands of these tillers of the soil.  
Very soon the farmer will have further opportunity to prove that he is not without loyalty as well developed as any man's. For another loan is almost in sight, a loan that will draw upon us all.

Because of his price guarantee of \$2.25 a bushel, Uncle Sam stands to lose from 50 to 75 cents upon every bushel of wheat harvested next season. Having given this guarantee to the farmer, he will make it good. That is Uncle Sam's way. But what is Mr. Farmer going to do for Uncle Sam in the Liberty Loan?

In every Liberty Loan to date the farmer, as a class, has bought less bonds than men in other prosperous classes. He has been able meantime to get more sugar and everything else upon which the government put a restriction, than others have.

The big question now, when he stands to cash in at a 25 per cent premium upon his wheat crop, is what is he going to do next Liberty Loan drive?

Some Liberty Loan officials are suggesting that the farmer should buy a \$100 bond for each 100 bushels of wheat he sells to the government. He has made the profit and should have no hesitancy in taking a high-grade security in payment for the difference between what the government gets and what he receives for his wheat.

## UNFILLED PLEDGES STILL HOLD GOOD

Earnest Request is Made to All Subscribers to Redeem Promptly Their War Savings Stamp Pledges.

Pledges made to invest in War Savings Stamps have been automatically extended to 1919 by the government, which has made official announcement that persons who, for any reason, did not complete their pledges by December 31, 1918, may and are expected to liquidate these pledges by investing in War Savings Stamps of the new 1919 issue.

The 1919 War Savings Stamps are blue in color and a trifle smaller than those issued last year. They bear a likeness of Benjamin Franklin, the apostle of thrift and economy. The 1919 War Savings Stamps which yield their owners four per cent interest compounded quarterly, may be obtained from any postoffice, bank, or other authorized agent.

Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards, used last year remain in use during 1919, and filled Thrift Cards, that is, Thrift Cards on which sixteen Thrift Stamps have been affixed, may be exchanged for 1919 War Savings Stamps upon the payment of the few additional cents which represent the difference between the price of War Savings Stamp and \$4, the value of the sixteen Thrift Stamps.

Purchasers of 1919 War Savings Stamps should bear in mind that 1919 War Savings Stamps are to be affixed only to 1919 War Savings Certificates. Although one may have a 1918 War Savings Certificate (the parchment on which War Savings Stamps are affixed) which has unfilled space on it, such 1918 certificate should not have 1919 War Savings Stamps pasted on it; nor should 1918 War Savings Certificate. Keep the two years separate.

## WHY ONE MORE LOAN IS NEEDED

It Will Settle Nation's War Debts and Will Care for Sick and Wounded.

Once in a while some one asks: "What's the need of another Liberty Loan now that the war is over?"

Revenue from taxes will not be sufficient to pay all the bills, so the people will be called upon to provide the money by subscribing to government bonds. This money is going to pay off the army of producers at home—the farmers, merchants, manufacturers and others.

America had just begun to fight when the Hun decided it was time to quit. Allied leaders expected the war to last another year and the United States government was turning out ships, arms, ammunition and food to overwhelm Germany in one big drive.

Treasury officials have revealed that in 1919 America would have had a tank at the front for every seventy-five feet of line. We would have had ten tons of mustard gas ready for shipment for every ton Germany could produce. Thousands of batteries of guns would have been in action for every one America had in 1918. Everything else was being produced in proportion.

This gigantic preparation brought an early end to the war and saved thousands of lives. Victory Liberty Bonds will pay for this work which had been contracted for and was being delivered when the armistice was signed.

There are other purposes for which money is needed. Part of our army of 2,000,000 men must be kept in Europe until the peace treaty is signed. These soldiers must be fed, clothed and otherwise maintained. Then they must be brought home.

The sick and wounded must be cared for in hospitals. The army must be demobilized. There are thousands of maimed soldiers, heroes of the great war, who must be taught self-supporting trades and given an opportunity to earn their living.

This reconstruction work at home must be carried on. The job must be finished. The American people who furnished the money to win the war must supply it also to bring the nation back to a peace basis.

## BIG APPETITE FOR SAFE INVESTMENTS

Between Twenty and Twenty-Five Million Bond Buyers Take Billions in Short Periods.

Pessimists who shake their heads and join the chorus of "I dunno" boys at the prospect of floating a fifth Liberty Loan in April are administered a knock-out by figures which have recently been compiled by officials of the Treasury Department at Washington.

The figures give an idea of just how big an appetite for safe investment this country has attained in its war-year. Some of the more striking of the figures referred to follow:  
A bond market which had less than 300,000 customers two years ago had at the close of 1918 between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 buyers. The army of buyers absorbed \$11,156,565,850 worth of bonds in Liberty Bonds alone in 1918.

In the two years of the war—counting the first and second Liberty Loans which were floated in 1917—these bond buyers digested a total of \$16,974,329,850 in Liberty bonds.  
This healthy condition of the bond market is explained, perhaps, by the fact that the entire indebtedness of the United States today amounts to slightly less than 7 per cent of the estimated national wealth. The national debt amounts to only about \$170 per capita.

Some of the national debts are: Great Britain, 44.3 per cent cent. of national wealth or \$369 per capita; France, 41.25 per cent of national wealth or \$296.90 per capita; Austria, \$4.66 per cent of national wealth or \$242.90 per capita; and Germany, 38.7 per cent of national wealth or \$505.99 per capita.

These figures on Germany are exclusive of the ninth war loan, accurate returns of which never were had, and in the cases of both Austria and Germany no account is taken of any indemnities which those nations will have to pay.

## ALLIED LEADERS HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING

### DECIDE LEAGUE BE INCLUDED IN TREATY

## R. R. CLERKS ABANDON STRIKE

Atlanta, March 18.—Fifteen hundred clerks of railroads other than N. C. and St. L., returned to work yesterday after being on a strike since Friday, during which time traffic had been tied up in Atlanta.

## ESTHONIANS HOLD SITUATION

Copenhagen, March 18.—The Esthonian forces are again the masters of the situation on the Pskov front, according to an official statement from Esthonian headquarters.

## WILSON-CLEMENCEAU WRITE LLOYD GEORGE

### URGES HIS STAY IN PARIS FOR 2 WEEKS

## HOFFMAN NOW BAVARIA'S HEAD

By Associated Press  
Basil, March 18.—Herr Hoffman, socialist minister of worship in the Eisner government, has been elected premier of Bavaria by the diet, according to Munich dispatches.

## 30TH DIVISION SAILED HOME

By Associated Press  
Washington, March 18.—A large part of the 30th division, comprising ten thousand men, has sailed from France and will arrive at Newport News March 29, states the War Department.

## ELLISON DIED IN RICHMOND

By Associated Press  
Richmond, March 18.—J. Taylor Ellison, former Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and one of the most widely known men in the state, died at his home here today.

## KOREA MAKES DEMONSTRATION

By Associated Press  
Tokyo, March 18.—The Korean demonstration continued Saturday and Sunday, according to dispatches printed here, which indicates a national independence movement, remarkably extensive and well organized.

Paris, March 18.—The question to be discussed is one of securing accord between the Great powers on all phases of the peace treaty and its early presentation to Germany.  
It is expected an agreement will be reached as to the inclusion of the League of Nations in view of the recent reports of divergencies between the powers as to the inclusion of the "League plan" in the treaty.

Paris, March 18.—President Wilson will hold an important conference with Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando at the Paris "White House" today.  
The meeting takes the place of the Supreme Council session, which has been postponed until tomorrow.

Paris, March 18.—A letter signed by President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Orlando was delivered to Premier Lloyd George last night urging him to postpone for two weeks his return to England in view of the urgency of the problems before the Peace Conference.  
Lloyd George will submit the British cabinet and it is understood he will act in accord with its views.

## SPAIN FAVORS LEAGUE-NATIONS

By Associated Press  
Madrid, March 18.—The committee appointed to study the subject of the League of Nations has submitted report to be considered at a special cabinet meeting.  
The government endorses President Wilson's proposals but reserves its decision as to reductions in armament and fixing military forces by members of the league.

## SINN FEINERS NEW CAMPAIGN

By Associated Press  
London, March 18.—The Sinn Fein party is planning an aggressive campaign similar to that of the militant suffragettes.  
It is hoped to have the Peace Conference intervene.  
This is for the purpose of focussing public attention on the demands of the party.

## COTTON MARKET

### Closing Prices

	Old	New
May	24.75	22.74
July	21.25	20.90
October		
December		

Local Market NOMINAL