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TELEGRAPH SERVICE

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## 38,000 R. R. MEN LEAVE DEMANDS WITH RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

This Gives the Strike Fever a set back to let the Wage Increase be Settled in Washington

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC IMPROVING

Chicago, April 20.—The strike fever has received a setback when eight thousand freight handlers and thirty thousand railway clerks decided to leave the hearing of the demands of wage increase to the railroad labor board in Washington. Freight traffic continues improving.

## PLAN WALK OUT OF 100,000 R. R. MEN

Detroit, April 20.—The walk-out of a hundred thousand maintenance of way railroad employees is threatened in Chicago for April the twenty eighth unless demands for temporary wage increases of a dollar a day is granted. This walkout will not receive sanction of the brotherhood president R. E. Grable announced.

## MARCH SHOWS BIG BUSINESS GROWTH

Washington, April 20.—The improved industrial conditions and a revival of business activities following the cancellation of government contracts during the year are responsible for the increased volume of employment in March as compared with last year the department of labor announced.

### COTTON MARKET.

March	41.75
May	39.82
July	36.65
October	35.65
December	34.75
January	33.95

## M. B. LLOYD IS PAID \$1,500,000 WICKER WEAVING MACHINE

Wicker Weaving same up to this as the mother of Moses Wove

## 30 TIMES FASTER

Menominee, Mich., April 20.—(Special)—A small news story on inventions has brought \$1,500,000 to Marshall Burns Lloyd, an inventor.

Several months ago Mr. Lloyd invented a new method for producing baby carriages, woven furniture and baskets. It was the only change in the method of weaving wickers since Jochebed, mother of Moses, wove a basket in which Pharaoh's daughter found him on the River Nile. Soon after Mr. Lloyd invented a loom which weaves wickers into any shape and does so thirty times faster and better than the fastest hand weavers.

The stories of these inventors was printed in patent journals and copied by a trade paper in Milwaukee known as 'Packages.' A New York representative of Lusty and Sons, London, England manufacturers, read the story, investigated and reported to his clients. They came here last week and left with Mr. Lloyd \$1,500,000 richer. This huge sum entitles them to extensive British Empire rights. Permits have been sold by the inventor in Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

Mr. Lloyd began life as a fish peddler in Meaford, Canada, al-

## LAWS TO SAVE FROM BUSINESS WRECK

Speakers Advocate Laws Guaranteeing Industry

## AT ST. LOUIS CON.

St. Louis, April 20.—The enactment of Federal legislation guaranteeing industry against strikes and aggressive foreign trade policy were advocated by speakers at the opening of the session of the Mississippi valley association convention.

## SIBERIANS DYING OF TYPHOID

Victoria, B. C. April 20.—Typhus has killed thousands of Siberians and thousands are still succumbing to the disease. Dr. A. K. Higgs head of the American Red Cross said on returning home.

## SAN FRANCISCO IS READY FOR CONVEN.

Chicago, April 20.—The arrangements committee has completed final plans for democratic convention in San Francisco.

though born in St. Paul, Minn. He was a hotel waiter, street hawker of soaps and cheap jewelry, mail carrier by dog train and small manufacturer. During his idle moments he tinkered away at inventions but never had money enough with which to produce big things until he sold a wire weaving device for bed springs, door and table mats. This was followed by a new method and machinery for making steel tubing. He was dismissed as an "insane inventor" when he tried to sell his patents to the steel corporation. Later independent firms which have since been absorbed by the steel corporation paid Mr. Lloyd enough money for American rights so that he could develop his wicker weaving ideas.

## CARRANZA PLANS TO CONQUOR SONORA

Plans To Send 65,000 troops against the State

## BOTH SIDES PREPARE

Auga Prieta, Sonora, April 20.—Carranza plans to send sixty five thousand soldiers against Sonora according to Jaurez reports. Both sides continue preparation for the clash.

## STREET PAVING SOON TO BE A REALITY

About ten days ago our honorable mayor and commissioners received an estimate from the civil engineers who had been selected to do the work an estimate of the cost of paving three blocks of Main St., which are twelve hundred feet long and seventy feet wide. It is estimated the cost of the three blocks will be sixty five thousand dollars. Now this is to be only the beginning of the good work. Paved streets are of as much importance as well as credit to a town as good roads are to the country, and no country or town need figure on amounting to any real modern progress without these real necessities. If there was ever a town that needed modern streets and sidewalks it is Scotland Neck. It is almost as level as a table and the streets in a shape not to shed the water. Then it is black land with a clay subsoil just enough clay to make a sticky mud. We have heard it said as well as know by experience that it is the worst of mud or the most trying dust.

When the paving begins on Main street it is only the beginning of this much needed work as people on a number of streets have voted for their streets and sidewalks to be paved.

In Washington they are telling the country it must economize or go busted. Good scheme, provided the reformation begins in Washington.

## RESIDENT CONSTRUCTION IS MUCH LESS THAN PUBLIC WORKS

Dwellings Usually Represent Thirty Per Cent Of Contracts

## IT IS RUNNING 14 TO 29 PER CENT

## TIMBER WORKERS TO STRIKE MAY FORTY

Demand Ten Hours Pay For Eight Hours Work

## PAPER SUPPLY HURT

Menominee, Mich., April 20.—(Special)—Paper mills, lumber mills and all other wood working manufacturing plants of the nation will suffer on May 4 when many thousand timber workers of all kinds throughout the upper peninsula of Michigan go on strike for eight hours work and ten hours pay. This is the greatest timber producing section in the United States so that when the strike breaks the paper shortage as well as all other products depending upon wood will be greatly augmented. Employers assert that they will close down permanently rather than meet the demands. They are showing fight by shipping out more lumber than has ever been known here. Great lumber piles which have not been depleted for fifty years today stand nearly empty.

## 50 REPORTED DEAD BY TORNADO IN MISS.

Aberdeen, Miss., April 20.—Several persons are reported killed and fifty injured and property damaged to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars as the result of a Tornado here.

New York, April 20.—Delay in relieving the housing shortage all over the country is greater than in any other form of building construction, according to a review of contracts issued today by the F. W. Dodge company. Public works, industrial buildings and public utilities are being constructed much faster than residences and are less affected by high prices, high wages and shortage of material.

Contracts awarded for residential buildings in the first three months this year vary from 14 to 29 percent of total building contracts in different sections of the country. Normally residences account for about 30 percent of the contracts, and in view of existing needs, the review says, residences should represent about 40 percent of the total construction.

In New York state and northern New Jersey 14 percent of the contracts in the first quarter of the year represented residential buildings, "a matter of serious concern," says the review, "as it is probable that the housing shortage is more acute in this territory than anywhere else."

In the territory east of the Missouri river and north of the Ohio residential construction was 19 percent of the total, in New England 23 percent, in the district of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington 28 percent; in the Pittsburgh district 19 percent, in the central west 18 percent and in the northwest 29 percent.

In no district is contemplated building construction as high as 30 percent.

A local Solomon asserts that a philosopher learns to take things as they come. Possibly so, but the wise man goes out and gets them.

# HE IS A MODERN JESSE JAMES

New York, April 20.—A. W. Riley, chief of the "Flying Squadron" of the Department of Justice, whose campaign so far has resulted in the conviction of 107 profiteers with fines ranging from \$50 to \$2,500 and imprisonment from one day to two years, has uncovered a number of surprising commodities for which dealers are said to be asking exorbitant prices. Complaints of alleged "gouging" in almost everything from pickles to rouge and from lemonade to whiskey are being reported to Mr. Riley by New York consumers. One man who had paid \$1.15 to a restaurant for a tiny steak and six small pieces of French fried potatoes, didn't stop to eat them but glancing at his check, took a newspaper he had been reading, wrapped up his "meal" and brought it to the Federal prosecutor.

Some of the letters of complaint were amusing, others pathetic. All, however, showed the seriousness of the present are of high prices. One indignant citizen wrote: "You ought to investigate —'s fish market in Brooklyn. He's a modern Jesse James. What do you think of 90 cents a pound for salmon and 60 cents for sea bass?" The chief of the "Flying Squadron" has received complaints of such examples of alleged profiteering as follows:

Drug store whiskey at \$5 a pint and \$2 more for doctor's prescription, canary birds \$20 to \$25 to \$18 for a cage; lemonade, served at a hotel dance and said to have been "weak" \$1 a glass; rouge \$1 to \$3 a box for "imported" brands; that fish during Lent rose from 20 cents to \$1 a pound in some New York markets; prunes, three for 10 cents in

a popular restaurant; peanut oil, sold as "olive oil," \$4 a quart; anthracite coal \$15 instead of \$9.50 a ton in Nyack, N. Y., because the miners were granted a wage increase of 50 cents a ton. Consumers complain to Mr. Riley that they have to pay 50 cents a pound for the same brands of coffee that retailed for 21 cents a pound before the war and that wholesalers paid 11 cents a pound for some of these coffees three years ago and are now paying 15 cents. Milk they charge costs 10 cents a glass in restaurants which buy it for 12 cents a quart; that they have to pay 35 cents for linen collars costing at wholesale \$2.40 a dozen; pickles cost 6 cents each; cabbage 40 cents a head; 75 cents bunch for asparagus and 35 cents a head for lettuce. A young woman protested after having paid \$3 for a bag at

a department store "bargain sale" which, she discovered later, cost 75 cents to manufacture. She said that many big business houses were not satisfied with 100 percent profit but were making, in some cases, 150 to 200 percent. She suggested a "remedy" as follows: "Do not buy anything in the first store you visit. Ask the price and, if it seems at all excessive, say you will not pay it and walk out. Then go next door and you may buy it for less. At any rate these profiteers need to know that the public is wise to them. A tremendous volume of refusals to buy would make such merchants realize they must stop overcharging if they would not precipitate a general business boycott." Obviously the "Flying Squadron" is working with the utmost secrecy and names of com-

plaintants are withheld. Several big New York corporations, which have been accused of making unjustifiable profits on foodstuffs and clothing, are now reported under investigation. According to Mr. Riley, one convicted profiteer blamed the public for much of the high prices. "It's so easy to get what you ask for," the merchant confided to the chief investigator, "that few businessmen can resist the temptation to raise prices. If I put two garments in my store window of exactly the same cut and materials but with a \$50 tag on one and a \$55 tag on the other most persons would buy the higher-priced one. It's a strange freak of human nature. People nowadays don't seem to concern themselves any more about what a thing costs." Protests against profiteering are reported pouring into the

Federal building here from all over the country. When a complaint is received it is indexed and forwarded to Federal prosecutors and "flying squadrons" operating in the United States judicial territory where the victim resides. Investigation follows and, if the facts warrant, arrests are made. The campaign initiated by Attorney General Palmer, will go on according to H. L. Van Sicker, in charge of the New York office for Mr. Riley "until prices of food, clothing, fuel and feed for livestock are brought to more normal levels." A nut once said that a man could get rich by attending strictly to his own business. His own business, we presume, would consist of annexing the other fellow's business.