

THE COMMONWEALTH

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1882
AFTERNOON DAILY
"ALL THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL"

Volume XI. No. 94.

Four O'Clock Edition

Scotland Neck, N. C., Fri., December 10, 1920

Telegraph Service

Price Five Cents.

MILK MADE FROM PEANUTS IS THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENT

It is Said to Differ From Cows' Milk Mainly in Its Taste

COST LESS THAN COWS

"An American university which has been experimenting on the adaptability of the common peanut as a source of milk supply has announced its success in this new field. Peanut kernels were converted into milk four times their volume, which varied from four to eight per cent in fat content and around three per cent in protein.

The new substitute is like milk in that it turns sour and curdles, produces buttermilk when churned and may be made into cheese, but it differs from cow's milk mainly in taste, which is distinctly of nut flavor. The cost of production is said to be much less than the market price of cow's milk. Milk has long been produced in the Orient from the soy bean, which is legume of the same class as the peanut."

We already have a most palatable and nutritious product of the peanut called peanut butter and is used to some extent on our tables and in many places is quite popular at picnics excursion parties and occasionally in daily lunches. It is a rich food, a great deal of nourishment in a small bulk this with its unusually good taste makes a food of no little worth. And now with a milk from the humble peanut equally as nourishing and good tasted as cows milk with the added attraction of being less costly than cows milk there is good reason that the growing of peanuts will be again profitable and as a diversity help swell the farmers bank account to a considerable extent. This is what we hope will be the final result and no doubt will be as the above uses are only two of the named forms the peanut is used as a food. For thousands bushels are parched and eaten. Fine oil is extracted etc. etc.—Editor.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

(Continued from Yesterday)
Revision of Tax Laws

Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and property taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense and in order to make life more certain and definite. More and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is my privilege to draw to the attention of Congress for sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and

CONSTANTINE WILL NOT RESIGN IN FAVOR OF SON GEORGE

The Greeks Have Voted Overwhelmingly For His Return and Would Doubtless Revolt If He is Hindered

EX-KING ARRIVES SAT.

Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec. 10. Former King Constantine will not relinquish his claim to the Greek throne in favor of his son, George, it was declared today by Prof. Georgios Streit, close adviser of Constantine here.

"The Greek people want Constantine so badly that his abdication probably would cause a revolution in Greece," Prof. Streit added. "Prince George at present is in Bucharest with his fiancée and will not sail from Constanza, but will join Constantine enroute and enter Athens with his father, George, either meeting the party at Brindisi or being transferred aboard Constantine's ship on the high seas."

Constantine's party will board the transatlantic liner Patris at Brindisi, probably Saturday. Paris, Dec. 10.—The Greek government has addressed a note to former King Constantine asking that he abdicate immediately in favor of the crown prince, says a dispatch from Athens today.

Athens, Dec. 10.—The plans to have former King Constantine return to Greece this week appeared today to have been abandoned. The decision of the government apparently was to continue its "wait and see" policy, with the tendency to leave the decision as to Constantine's return to the throne with the former king himself.

The financial pressure of the British upon the government, which has been exerted against the plan to restore Constantine, appears to have become stronger.

treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realization of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safe-guarding civilization. The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment as well as for their vocational training and placement. The time has come when a more complete and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the Congress give the matter its due consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury and the board for vocational education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

Needs That Demand Action
Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwelt at some length in my message to the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress: The necessity, for example, of encouraging

BANK HANDLES THE FUNDS OF NORTH-HAMPTON COUNTY

The Arrangement is Most Satisfactory to The People

BANK PAYS 3 PER CENT.

Rich Square, Dec. 10.—Six years ago Northampton county abolished the office of county treasurer and appointed the Farmers Bank of Woodland as financial agent of the county, to serve without compensation. The service has been entirely satisfactory, saving the county about \$2,500 a year. County orders have been deposited in any bank and handled in the same way as bank checks. At their session Monday of this week three banks, the Farmers Bank of Woodland, the Bank of Northampton at Jackson, and the Farmers Bank of Seaboard, made application for appointment as county financial agent, each offering to pay 3 per cent interest on daily balances. The Farmers Bank of Seaboard was selected.

Two schools and several township road boards of the county have separate treasurers, all serving without pay. It was these, and the advocacy of the county paper, that suggested the idea of saving in this way to the people of the county.

The above arrangement in the matter of handling county funds is no new fad or venture—no novelty. A large number of counties in the state abolished the office of treasurer a number of years ago. In Richmond County six or eight years ago this was done and the banks of the county were glad to do the work of receiving and paying out the county's money for the deposits and as in the above case the county saved the cost of paying a treasurer and of course saving several thousand dollars. The treasurer of Richmond county, who was a popular man carried it to the people but was defeated.

Mr. Joseph Braxton who is stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., in the United States army and who is home on a furlough will return to that place tomorrow.

the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt. It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer of the wholesale dealer.

DE GOOD DAR IS BOUT DIS TIME O'YEAH

Mah mouf it watah, O it do;
An' mah lips, dey quivah, too.
Battercake time's a-rollin' roun'
Law, man, how Ah lakks dat soun'
'Bout dis time o'yeah!

Today Ah fine a honey tree,
An' Ah knows whah a 'possum be
An' dat ol' turkey gobbler's haid
soon will be numbah'd 'mong de
daid—
'Bout dis time o' yeah!

An' dat backbone an' cracklin'
bread—
Man, dey can't no moah be said,
Dese ol' feet o' mine am itchin'
To p'rambulate in de kitchen—
'Bout dis time o' yeah!
—Kansas City Times

PREHISTORIC BOYS LIVED AMONG JOYS

They Romped Around With Nothing On and Looked At H. C. L. With Scorn

By Gus Travis
Its quite a pleasure when we find some stories of the cave-man kind. Almost everyone has read about the lives the cave-men led. The ancient forests held man brutes who lived on fruits and fir tree roots and walked around like crazed galoots minus even their union suits! Their clothing of the latest style consisted of a beaming smile. On holidays and Christmas Eves they sometimes wore a few stray leaves, but seldom did the cave-men blush when they went out without their brush. They went to all the latest shows without a single stitch of clothes. When they fooled with politics they made their speeches in this fix. The modern set of politicians compared with them are no magicians when they try to win their fight by bringing hidden things to light. The ancient boys were always seared. They had their plans and outlines bared. When they made a tour to speak, be it one day or a week, they started out upon their trip without a sign of trunk or grip. When the people were on hand they wildly sprang upon the stand and yelled. "Oh cavemen of the nation—I'll make a startling revelation!" The secrets that they brought to light would make us gasp with awe and fright! The Shipping Board's big scandal shows you that we have a poor disclosure.

But we can now conclude quite well the old boys scorned the H. C. L. They did not have to spend their pile for clothes to keep themselves in style. Everything we want to buy is listed now so blooming high that our kale won't buy a pinch. Our cave men brothers had a cinch! They never had to pay high rent. They lived in caves and saved each cent. Their money never went for clothes as our hard earned cash now goes. Their life was one of pure bare facts. They also had no income tax. In truth, the life of each old boy was filled up to the brim with joy. They cheaply lived on grizzly bear. In fact, they loved this simple fare, for when the old boys met to eat—everywhere they saw bare meat! It causes us much sore vexation to think that their crude civiliza-

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING GETS A KNOCK-OUT BLOW

Secretary Daniels Issues An Order Abolishing It In The Navy

ROOSEVELT LOCATED IT

300,000 LACK SCHOOLS TEACHER SHORTAGE IS THE CAUSE

Over 300,000 children were deprived of schooling last year as a direct result of the shortage of teachers, according to estimates by P. P. Claxton, Federal commissioner of education, in his annual report, made public last night. No relief for the situation is seen by the commissioner, who added that while from 110,000 to possibly 150,000 new teachers would be needed during the coming year. "We shall have at the outside 30,000 prepared teachers to fill vacancies, or a deficit of at least 80,000."

Of even greater moment than the actual shortage, the report said, was the increase in "sub-standard" instructors. More than half the 350,000 teachers of the nation, it added, "are not prepared according to any reasonable standard for the work of teaching." The reasonable standard of preparation is placed at a high school education plus two years of professional training. One-fifth of the approximately 84,000 high school teachers in the country, the report stated, are intending to seek other employment.

COTTON FARMERS URGED TO CUT COTTON CROP 50%

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9.—A fifty per cent cut in cotton production in 1921 and curtailment in the acreage planted in cotton to one-third that of the total area in cultivation, was agreed upon at the acreage reduction conference here today of Southern bankers, merchants and farmers, and to make the plan effective machinery was set in motion to restrict wherever necessary credits to individual farmers merchants, factors, or banks unwilling to agree to the acreage reduction plans.

The plan, embodied in the report of the acreage reduction committee was adopted by a practically unanimous vote of the conference late today. It includes the formation of an organization in every township in the cotton states to secure the support of the growers, and their adherence to pledges of reduction.

Organization work pledged by the bankers present, will begin immediately and under the provisions of the plan will be practically complete by January 15 next.

tion was better than in every way than the one we have today. They were free, while we descendants are at best but frail dependants. It makes us sigh to picture men living lives as they did then. Its quite a pleasure when we find some stories of the cave-man kind.

It is gratifying news that, through an order issued by Secretary Daniels, simplified spelling has been abolished by the navy and that hereafter no such barbarisms as "thru" and similar monstrosities will be allowed to appear in the reports and records of the department. This is in thorough accord with popular sentiment on the subject, which has reacted strongly against the misdirected efforts of the spelling reformers. Fearful and wonderful as English is in the form in which it has come down to us, it is still preferable to the uncouth and revolting language which the phonetic spellers have tried to inflict upon an indignant public. Its anomalies and absurdities have at least a philological interest. The crudities of the spelling reformers have nothing whatever to recommend them.

One of the many mistakes of Theodore Roosevelt was his attempt when President to impose this objectionable innovation upon the American people. In default of more exciting topics the world of 1905 or 1906 took on little interest in this subject of reforming English spelling, and some enthusiastic zealots succeeded in inducing Mr. Roosevelt to take their view of the necessity of making over the vernacular. There upon the President with his usual impulsiveness and overactive way of doing things, issued a ukase to the Government Printing Office that thereafter simplified spelling should be used in all Federal documents emanating from it.

The effect of this astonishing proceeding upon Congress and the public generally was electric. With practically one accord every man, woman and child raised a mighty roar of disapproval and protest. Congress informed the Printing Office in the plainest manner that if it paid any attention to the President's order its appropriation would be withdrawn. Thus rebuked, Mr. Roosevelt backed down as gracefully as he could, and from that day to this simplified spelling has been as dead as Hector's pup. The few persons who adopted it have gradually dropped it, and now that abomination, "thru," is practically the only survival of this ill-timed reform. Its advocates meant well, but they did not take human nature into sufficient account. We have always been more or less disgusted with simplified spelling and are truly glad it has run its course.

COTTON MARKET

December	15.70
January	15.85
March	15.95
May	16.13
July	16.25
Local Market	14c
Cotton Seed	34½ per bushel.