

THE COMMONWEALTH

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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1921.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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Chamber Of Commerce Endorses Route Of State Highway By Way Of Hobgood And Speed

Saturday notice was given of a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for Monday afternoon at five o'clock for the purpose of discussing the two proposed routes for the State Highway through Scotland Neck to Tarboro. This meeting was held yesterday afternoon and a copy of the minutes of this meeting follow:

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. J. H. Alexander, in the director's room of the Scotland Neck Bank, at five o'clock p. m., May 30th, 1921.

Mr. Alexander briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to consider which of the two State Highway routes proposed, that is: the one by way of Hobgood, Speed to Tarboro or the one by way of Lawrence's to Tarboro, should be endorsed and recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Alexander called attention to the fact that at a former meeting, while

this subject was thoroughly discussed, it was the sense of that meeting that it would not go on record as favoring either route.

There was a thorough discussion of each route, and finally Mr. Norfleet S. Smith offered a resolution calling for a vote on each route. This was passed and Mr. Alexander calling for a raising vote of those favoring the Hobgood, Speed route. Every member except one voted for this proposition, and after the vote was taken he asked to make it unanimous.

Mr. Alexander then appointed Messrs. Ashby Dunn and J. A. Kitchin, a committee to meet with the Highway commissions, to represent the Chamber of Commerce, to advocate the road by way of Hobgood and Speed.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

HUNGARIAN SPECULATES ON WIFE DOWRY

(By Associated Press)

Budapest, May 31.—A remarkable story of how a young Hungarian made a profit of 4,000,000 crowns by speculating with his wife's dowry and then sending her and her dowry back to her father, has just come to light here.

Four months ago Joseph Klein, a young merchant of Budapest of small means, married a Transylvanian girl and received with her a dowry of 2,000,000 Rumanian lei (worth at present exchange rates about one and one-fourth cents per lei).

The bridegroom quickly changed his wife's dowry into Hungarian currency and received in exchange 14,000,000 crowns, the crown then being quoted seven to the lei.

After the honeymoon the young husband found that his good opinion of both the Rumanian currency and of his wife had declined, and that the crown was now only five to the lei.

Mr. Klein thereupon bought back his wife's dowry for 10,000,000 crowns and sent her and her dowry back to her father. By that transaction Klein made a clear profit of 4,000,000 crowns and is now said to be on the lookout for another wife.

This is an example of how the marriage market here has been affected by the fluctuation of exchange values. When the Hungarian crown sank very low, the value of Transylvania, South Hungarian and Slovak girls backed by good Rumanian lei, Jugo-Slav dinars and Czechoslovak sokols, rose considerably in the eyes of the Hungarian youths and at least as many matches were made on the exchange as in heaven.

Slowly, with the improvement of the Hungarian money, the demand for girls from the lost provinces abated and Magyar girls are again very firm in the market. Former marriages with foreign currency girls are now being cancelled for the sake of Hungarian women.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Cloudy in East and fair in West portion tonight and Wednesday. Fresh northeast winds.

COTTON MARKET

July	12.93
October	13.69
December	14.10
January	14.20
March	14.45

BRITISH AND FRENCH REACH DEADLOCK ON SILESIAN QUESTION

(By Associated Press)

Paris, May 31.—The views of the British and French representatives over the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council to consider the Upper Silesian question apparently has reached a dead lock. The British want to meet immediately, while the French wish it to be delayed until after the report of experts on the Silesian situation is received.

Golgue, Upper Silesia, May 31st.—The German defense organizations will be disbanded as soon as the Inter-allied authority is reestablished in Upper Silesia, according to General Von Hoefler, German commander.

ARMY PILOT EXONERATED OF BLAME

(By Associated Press)

Washington, May 31.—Lieut. Armes, pilot of the Army ambulance plane, which crashed Saturday, killing seven passengers, including himself, was exonerated of all blame in the report of the investigating board. The accident in question happened late Saturday evening near Head, Md., during a severe storm, the velocity of the wind being around a hundred miles per hour. The findings were based on testimony of eye-witnesses at some distance, as all occupants of the plane were killed.

MANUFACTURE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, May 28.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1919 census of manufactures with reference to the piano industry has been issued by the Bureau of the Census. In 1919 there were 95 establishments. The statistics for 1919 and 1914 show that the number of establishments in 1919 was 260 and the value of the products manufactured totaled \$113,108,000. In 1914 there were 340 establishments with a total output valued at \$69,072,000.

Mrs. Bergdoll In Washington

Washington, May 28.—Grover Bergdoll, the rich young Philadelphian who made his escape to Germany in order to avoid a prison sentence as a slacker, would doubtless find himself popular in comparison with the feeling entertained for his mother in the House Committee that investigated the case in Washington. It is doubtful whether any woman, prior to Mrs. Bergdoll, ever gave testimony before a House committee, who has displayed such a combination of ignorance, cunning and vulgarity. Hers was a sort of "rough house" testimony. She defended her son and compared his record to that of Grover Cleveland, after whom he had been named. In the Cleveland campaign it was known that the former President had hired a "substitute" for Civil War service and paid him three hundred dollars. Mrs. Bergdoll said "Cleveland was the greatest President the country had had, and a slacker too." She observed that, notwithstanding his record as a "slacker" that he became President and that her own Grover might also hold the job some day. When asked how many liberty bonds she bought she simply answered with a coarse "haw haw—how many did you buy?" To other questions she told the Congressmen that "it was none of their business."

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON GOODS MARKET DISCUSSED

(By Associated Press)

Washington, May 31.—Secretary Hoover met the cotton goods manufacturers of the North and the South to discuss means of developing the facilities of the Department of Commerce to render more efficient service.

Bryan Citizen of Florida

(By Associated Press)

New York, May 31.—William Jennings Bryan announced that he would transfer his legal residence from Nebraska to Florida and vote in the latter state.

Moors Fight Spaniards

Tetuan, Morocco, May 31.—Two of the Moorish tribes who are fighting the Spaniards seem determined to fight to the death for their independence. They are the Bocoys and the Beni-Urriaguels.

The Bocoys are the most numerous, every man being a warrior and a fearless fatalist. The Beni-Urriaguels have been engaged in most of the rebellions against Spanish rule in Morocco which have taken place in the vicinity of Alhucemas.

The latter tribe is well supplied with arms, munitions and money for they have evaded all the vigilance of the Spanish coastguard vessels and have been carrying on an active trade with British and French blockade runners in wool, silk, wax, skins, eggs and almonds.

Even when the Sultan was supreme in Morocco, his forces were never able to dominate these two tribes, who had their refuges in the almost inaccessible fastnesses in the vicinity of Alhucemas and Penon from which they still harry the Spanish troops.

GENERAL AMNESTY HAS BEEN GIVEN POLITICAL PRISONERS

(By Associated Press)

Lisbon, Portugal, May 30.—About 1,500 royalist political prisoners have been set free under the vote of general amnesty for all such men passed by Parliament on April 9. This vote was taken at the time when all Portugal was paying tribute to the memory of the unknown soldiers whose bodies were brought here for interment in the cathedral at Batalha.

The grant of amnesty was the result of a long and bitter struggle for there has been a persistent fight against it by a minority of Portuguese. Latterly, however, the majority of public opinion all over the country was in its favor. The fight in its support was led in Parliament by the veteran Republican Senator, Dr. Jacinto Nomes, who is now, perhaps, the most popular person in Portugal.

When the vote was taken in Parliament a woman's voice in the gallery raised a cheer for Dr. Nomes who was so overcome by his emotions that he fell back in his chair weeping. Despite the rejoicing over the amnesty, there is much bitter comment because it prohibits political prisoners from being reinstated in any post they occupied before their arrest, either in the army or in public office. It also permits the banishment from the country for a certain number of years of all persons inimical to the republic.

HOOVER ADVOCATES CREDITS FOR SOUTH

(By Associated Press)

Washington, May 31.—Extended credit facilities vitally needed in the Southern cotton states, Secretary Hoover has written former Senator McBaurin.

ROYALTY WORKING AS CLERKS

(By Associated Press)

Riga, Latvia, May 31.—It is nothing unusual in Riga to have a Russian princess as your stenographer. At least, a business man can acquire the service of a countess in that capacity. Almost every diplomatic or consular mission in Riga has at least one princess or countess working as a typist.

If the supply of princesses and countesses fail, there remains a large number of other well-educated people, most of them unaccustomed to work, but now an anxious to do anything to save them from starvation.

Men who have been general managers of big Russian factories are now glad to take any kind of decent non-able employment to earn their living here.

The condition of these Russia refugees who have found shelter in the infant Baltic states shows how complete has been the financial downfall of the Russian nobility.

In Riga, Reval and other Baltic towns, princes, barons and counts and their families, accustomed for decades to lives of luxury, are living a hand-to-mouth existence. The possessions which they once had and that escaped confiscation by the Bolsheviks clutter up the shelves or second hand dealers in these cities. Diamonds, other jewels, fine tapestries and the countless costly nick-nacks of a luxurious civilization have been sold by these refugees to get bread.

The correspondent was present a few nights ago at an entertainment for the benefit of some of these refugees—all members of the old Russian or Baltic nobility. Some of the more fortunate had saved their evening clothes. They were in sharp contrast to those that had not.

Here and there were men in coats of on color, trousers of another and tan shoes or high boots. They danced with women as variously clad—some chic, in latest modes, some in shirt-waists and skirts; still others in frocks so obviously homemade or remade that the poorest shogirl in New York would sniff at them.

The casual stranger dropping into Riga or Reval for a day or two would never find this poverty. Instead, he would find cafes, open all night, where foreigners, lucky because of the low rates of Latvian or Estonian exchange, and local profiteers, tossed fat bankrolls of almost worthless rubles or marks to waiters who count only in hundreds or thousands.

An American correspondent who advertised in a Riga newspaper, for a translator able to read, write and speak fluently English, Russian and German and with some knowledge of Lettish, received 51 replies by mail. The corridor before his room in the hotel was filled with men and women seeking to apply personally for the position. Most of them were so well educated that they could qualify not only in the four languages mentioned, but in others as well.

They were either out of work, or receiving such small pay in their present employment that they were anxious to change.

Among the applicants were a former colonel in one of the most aristocratic Petrograd guard regiments, a dozen other former officers, two men who had managers of big Russian factories, and many other well-educated people.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS FROM VARIOUS POINTS

(By Associated Press)

WHEAT MAKES SENSATIONAL RISE

Chicago, Ill., May 31.—Wheat for May delivery had a sensational rise of twelve and one half cents per bushel.

TO STUDY EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS

Washington, May 31.—Chester Merrill, W. R. Meadows and W. L. Pryor, representing the bureau of markets, will go abroad for three months studying European cotton markets.

STATE'S RIGHTS VS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Washington, May 31.—State's rights versus federal government threatening to be subject of debate in congress in connection with roads.

SECRETARY DAVIS TO MEET MARINE SENATORS

Washington, May 31.—Secretary Davis planned to meet the representatives of the marine engineers and Chairman Benson of the shipping board with the prospect of formally signing the wage agreement.

COMMITTEE FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

Rev. Reuben Meredith recently received a letter from Hon. Josephus Daniel, who has been appointed State Chairman of Near East Relief work, requesting him to appoint a committee to receive old clothing to be sent to those destitute peoples. Mr. Meredith appointed on this committee the following ladies: Mesdames J. E. Bowers, Chairman, J. L. Dunn, J. H. Alexander, Jr., and A. M. Riddick. This committee wishes to notify the public that they will receive any old clothes which might be donated at the Mayor's Office at any time after ten o'clock tomorrow morning, and it is hoped that every one having any old clothes which they cannot use, will have them sent to the place specified. This committee is glad to co-operate with any other committee appointed for this purpose, and asks the same co-operation from the public in this worthy cause.

NEW ADMINISTRATION TO REORGANIZE ARMY

(By Associated Press)

Havana, Cuba, May 30.—Reorganization of the Cuban army is one of the tasks facing the new administration of Dr. Alfredo Zayas. The Menocal government which preceded that of Dr. Zayas took a preliminary step by abolishing the custom of promotion of officers by selection. The presidential decree effecting this reform will become operative on July 1, but no selection will be made between the present and that date.

The motive for army reorganization is economy and was discussed at conferences between Major General Enoch Crowder, special agent in Cuba for President Harding and both President M. G. Menocal and Dr. Zayas, then President-elect.

While the army itself numbers only about 11,000, the high salaries paid and the cost of supplies has run the total cost of this branch of the national defense to more than \$6,000,000, a figure considered excessive. Some sentiment has been shown for the abolition of the army and the creation of a force of rurales, but the general trend seems to be for a smaller force than at present but of greater efficiency, the result of the acquisition of the most modern forms of automatic rifles and machine guns.