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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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HICKORY CAMP W. O. W. HOLDS UNVEILING

A crowd of over four hundred gathered Saturday afternoon, June 28th at the Hickory Camp No. 1, W. O. W., unveiled monuments to its members, Sovereigns Lucia and W. M. Cobb.

The procession for the march to the Baptist cemetery, formed at the W. O. W. headquarters where they were joined by members of the sister camps of the W. O. W. and the W. O. W. and their leaders from the Tarboro camp. After reforming the line at the entrance to the cemetery, Master of ceremonies led the procession to the graves where a wedge was formed. After a touching prayer by Dr. Charles Anderson, the quartette composed of Mrs. W. R. Bond, Mrs. C. W. Lewis, W. E. Smith and A. C. Young sang a beautiful selection. The program was very attractively conducted by Mrs. Leonard Lovegrove. In the absence of State Deputy James W. Charles Anderson made a very inspiring and eloquent address on the principles of Woodcraft and the benefits derived from the W. O. W. Following a closing prayer by Rev. S. E. Cottraine the members reforming and marched to the railroad and boarded the train.

Population By Sex

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, June 27.—The Bureau of the Census has issued a statement giving the sex distribution of the population of the United States, as shown by the census taken as of January 1, 1920. The total population of the United States, 103,710,620, comprised 52,909,376 males and 51,801,244 females. At censuses prior to 1820 the enumeration returns showed the sex distribution of the white population only for which the ratio of males to females was 104 to 100 in 1810 and 100 to 100 in 1820. This condition is due in a measure to the fact that the total population includes a considerable proportion of foreign-born persons, 13 per cent in 1920—among whom the males greatly outnumber the females. The excess of males is not, however, due wholly to immigration, the native population being comprised a greater number of males than females at every census for which separate returns for natives have been made.

The preponderance of males over females by 1920 appears for every state in the Union except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama in which states the number of males to 100 females ranges from 96.3 for Massachusetts to 99.9 for North Carolina. The District of Columbia shows a far greater excess of females than appears for any state the ratio being only 87 to 100.

The sex ratios are lowest, as a rule, in the southern and southeastern states and highest in the western states. Among the states east of the Mississippi River, Michigan with 110.8 males to 100 females, is the only state in which the ratio is in excess of 100 to 100; but of the 22 states west of the Mississippi, 12—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California—show higher ratios than this, the highest being that for Nevada—114 to 100.

The Republican Members Dissatisfied With Congress

(By Associated Press)
Washington, D. C., June 28.—Representative Anson, of New York issued a statement today saying that the members of the House were dissatisfied with the progress made by Congress, and disclosed the fact that he and ten others had called a conference for tomorrow night of a hundred new Republican members, in order that a full discussion of the situation can be had.

GOVERNMENT TAKES NOTICE OF EXTORTION OF TOURISTS

(By Associated Press)
Paris, June 28.—The effect of the high cost of living in Paris upon tourist trade, as indicated by the growing frequency of complaints of extortion by Americans visiting France, is occupying the attention of the government. The authorities hold that the tourists have the cure largely in their own hands; exaggerated prices being due in large part to indiscriminate spending by visitors, aided by the spendthrift tendency of French profiteers.

It is admitted that abuses practised in amusement resorts, where meals, wine and dancing are provided, have their effect upon prices in general but how to correct that evil without discouraging the most profitable trade is a question.

Under Secretary of State Paissan, discussing the question with Americans, purposes publicity as a remedy. He has invited American visitors to join in a protest which will be published in the Paris press, and he also will take up personally individual cases of extortion brought to his attention.

The most frequent causes of complaint are charges for lodgings in hotels and apartments. Mr. Paissan told the Americans he had decided to ask hotels to publish their rates in the papers. This remedy would not, however, affect apartments, which are the subject of profiteering on a scale hitherto unknown.

There are very few unfurnished apartments to let, according to the real estate agencies; as fast as vacated by tenants they are transformed into furnished apartments and either let at rentals of from 300 to 1,000 per cent higher than the average before the war for furnished apartments of the same class, or rented at an increase of 200 to 300 per cent above the average for unfurnished apartments, with the proviso that the tenant buy the furniture at excessive figures.

Aluminum Produce In 1920

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, June 28.—According to figures collected by the United States Geological Survey, 229,885 short tons of aluminum sulphate, valued at \$8,104,457, was produced in the United States in 1920, as compared with 200,034 short tons, valued at \$6,763, in 1919. Besides the aluminum sulphate made for sale, 4,115 short tons of aluminum sulphate was made and consumed in 1920 by municipal water works, as compared with 4,725 short tons in 1919. In 1920 16,824 short tons of alum were produced, valued at \$992,259, as compared with 17,019 short tons, valued at \$879,198.

Farmer Commits Suicide

It has just been learned that Mr. James H. Dickens, farmer, living upon the farm owned by Dr. T. D. Kitchin, in Roseneath township, committed suicide sometime last night or early this morning. His body was found back of the house, with the top of his head blown off and a shot gun held between his knees. He leaves a wife and several children. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

Vienna Regaining Old Time Life

(By Associated Press)
Vienna, June 28.—Finance and economics seem to have parted company in Austria. With its money situation chaotic there is at the same time a generally acknowledged betterment of conditions of living.

Travelers revisiting Vienna say they do not recognize the city of a year ago. The mass of the people are better dressed and more plentiful food is shown in their healthy appearance. The green and sallow faces have disappeared and on the whole the Viennese are nearly back to normal as far as external evidence goes.

Paris can hardly show a more fashionably gowned crowd of women than that which turns out for the ring promenade in the afternoon or throughs the high-class shopping district in the mornings.

The shop display of luxurious wares of every description increases until the Arbeiter Zeitung says it exceeds Vienna's best days of before the war. The same newspaper admits there is steady progress and betterment in business and general conditions.

The famous delicatessen shops are reopening with almost their old-time excellence. The windows are filled with fancy dainties for which the city was noted, canned stuffs of the finest foreign makes are to be bought, American crackers and biscuits are common in the groceries, the candy shops are restocked and while last winter a pounds of sweets was virtually unobtainable the finest fresh bonbons now are to be had in any quantity.

White bread is served in nearly every restaurant and the bakery windows again display the famous Vienna pastries and cakes. In the poorer districts even the butcher shops and groceries reflect the same condition.

Turning to finances the current statement of the Austro-Hungarian bank speaks for it. There are at the moment 45,000,000,000 crowns in circulation and 4,000,000,000 outstanding treasury notes issued to the banks for discount. But this cheap money is plentiful. Everyone seems to have it and to be spending it. Enormously advanced prices for everything seem not to have affected the volume of business. Printing presses are now turning out a round 5,000,000,000 crowns a month to meet the government expenses. The current budget shows a deficit of 50,000,000,000 crowns. The wealth levy has produced thus far about 9,000,000,000 crowns, one half of which was paid in war bonds, leaving enough cash from this source to meet about one month's running expenses for the government.

Through its spokesmen and newspapers the government is urging the need of haste in the proposed credit plan of the League of Nations by which enough foreign capital is sought to establish a bank of issue whose new currency on a gold basis is expected to gradually retire and stabilize the value of the present crown.

English Coal Strike Settled

(By Associated Press)
London, June 28.—The settlement of the coal strike, which has been in progress since April first, is officially announced.

W. VA. GOVERNOR ORDERS 150 SOLDIERS TO ENFORCE LAW

Charleston, W. Va., June 28.—Governor Morgan, by proclamation, reaffirmed his declaration of martial law in Mingo County today, and commanded the assessor to enroll all persons there liable for military duty. He also ordered the sheriff to draft a hundred and thirty men, or accept that number of volunteers, to be mustered into service for a period of sixty days, to enforce order promulgated by the Government.

GERMANY REPLACES RAILWAY MATERIAL

Washington, D. C., June 28.—According to advices received here today Germany has fulfilled her obligation to replace all railway material taken from the Allies during the World War.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Local thunder showers. Little change in temperature. Gentle to moderate west winds.

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, June 28.—According to the United States Geological Survey, the production of petroleum in the United States during May, amounting to 41,920,000 barrels, was the greatest ever recorded for any one month. The daily average production of 1,352,258 barrels represented an increase of 16,891 barrels over that for the month of April. The estimated value at the wells of the oil produced during that month (May), about 66 million dollars, contrasted with about 113 million dollars, the value of the 36,503,000 barrels produced during May, 1920, emphasizes the shrinkage in value due to the precipitous fall in prices of crude oil that has taken place since the beginning of the current year. Daily average consumption of domestic and imported crude oil during May, 1921, decreased 77,414 barrels, and the total daily average consumption of 1,354,419 barrels amounted to only 2,161 barrels a day more than domestic production. Although imports decreased slightly to a daily average of 295,678 barrels, there was a net increase in stocks during the month of more than 8 million barrels. Pipe-line and tank farm stocks of domestic petroleum and stocks of Mexican petroleum held in the United States by importers on the last day of May, a total of 155,341,000 barrels, equivalent to 115 days supply at the current rate of consumption, are the greatest on record.

DEMPESEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT

The Dempsey-Carpentier fight will be given, round for round, through Associated Press reports, to our readers on July 2nd. Bulletins will be displayed in front of The Commonwealth Office.

DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITIES IN CONGRESS CONSTRUCTIVE

Washington, June 28.—As a political news center, Washington just now is the most important and interesting capital city in the world. Not only is the future security and stability of America dependent on what is being said and done here, but the future of every nation in the world is involved in large or lesser degree.

It may perhaps aid in giving a clearer perspective to and a better understanding of the significance of news events here, current and recent, to make a brief survey of the respective attitudes and policies of the two contending parties.

The Democratic policy in dealing with the activities, the errors and the failures of the present Republican administration has been, so far, one of admirable self-control and common sense. There have been no partisan attacks upon nor offensive criticisms of the administration by the national organization or party spokesmen and leaders or by the Democratic press. The Democrats have not resorted to sneers, abuse, vituperation and mendacity, so recklessly exhibited by their opponents in the late campaign and in the last Congress and not altogether abandoned in the present Congress. They have shown the highest respect for the office of President and have observed all the proprieties with regard to the present occupant. They have placed no obstacles in the way of the administration as a whole or of any department of the Government in efforts to find a way to solve the problems of reconstruction nor have they offered any opposition that might have made economic and industrial conditions worse than they are. In no instance have they sought to gain party advantage at the expense of the welfare of the country or the people.

Democratic activities in Congress have been dignified, intelligent and constructive. Leaders of that party in the Senate and the House have shown a willingness to aid in any honest and effective programme that would tend to revive business, reduce Federal taxation, resurrect international trade, provide markets for the American producer and to declare a constitutional peace. The Democrats, of course, have been unable to put through any constructive plan of their own, being in a hopeless minority but they have displayed the desire and ability to do so in their efforts to change reactionary Republican legislation.

The Republicans' attitude toward their opponents has been domineering and more or less truculent. They have used the power of their large majority ruthlessly, heedless of the importunities and warning both from the Democrats and the progressive members of their own party.

The Republicans so far are without any distinct or definite policy, except that of the high protective tariff, which they insist shall be applied to every industry whether the particular industry favors or opposes it. Neither is there any programme of plan for the solution of any of the great problems of reconstruction, domestic or foreign. The nearest thing to it is to declare a state of peace by joint resolution of Congress, alleged to involve contractual relations with a foreign government, thus amounting to a usurpation of a purely executive function, and imperilling our rights and interests growing out of the late war.

Republican legislation so far has been characterized by extravagant appropriations and consequent increased taxation. Aside from this its record is one of negation or drifting.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES VOTE AGAINST WAGE CUT

(By Associated Press)
Chicago, Ill., June 28.—The shops craft's employees, of the leading railroads have voted nearly seven to one against accepting the recent cut ordered by the Railroad Labor Board, it is learned here.

News From United States Senate And House

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The House has passed the Nelson-Curtis bill amending the farm loan act to permit national deposits of \$25,000,000 in land banks by the Federal Reserve to extend further credit to the farmers. As passed by the Senate, the bill provided \$50,000,000 for this purpose, but the House leaders cut it down, despite the endorsement of the Senate bill by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and the Federal Farm Loan Board. Representatives Wingo declared the Government has \$65,000,000 on deposit in foreign countries; that many millions are deposited in this country in commercial banks, and more millions have been loaned to the railroads, and criticized members of Congress for being squeamish about going to the rescue of the land banks.

"This money," he said, is a deposit not an appropriation; yet you are requiring the banks to pay 5 1/2 per cent on Government deposits which are practically permanent and not subject to fifteen days' call, as is this deposit.

ASKS RELIEF FOR BANKS

Herbert Quick, former member of the Federal farm loan board, told the agricultural committee, considering a bill creating a Government corporation for farm products exports, that unless a speedy system of credit was put into operation hundreds of banks in agricultural district would have to shut their doors.

WASHINGTON'S HOME

Under a resolution proposed by Senator Capper the committee on public buildings and grounds would be directed to inquire into the probable cost of maintaining the estate of Mount Vernon as a national institute and to submit a plan for the assumption of control of the estate by the nation government.

PHILIPPINE DEBT

The Committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report on the House bill to permit the Territorial government of the Philippine Islands to increase its bonded indebtedness from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

TIRED OF INVESTIGATIONS

Senator John Sharp Williams, opposing any further investigations by congressional committees, has suggested that the proper now would be to appoint a special committee to investigate the many investigating committees that has been authorized.

THE ALLIED DEBT

Senator Ashurst, discussing the allied debt, entered a vigorous protest against any extension of the period for the repayment of the \$10,000,000,000 now owed.

THE REFUNDING BILL

Senator McKellar, (Democrat) Tennessee, has attacked the administration refunding bill, declaring "a more unwise, unpolitic, unfair and unjust bill could not be devised."

COTTON MARKET

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| July | 11.63 |
| October | 12.40 |
| December | 12.86 |
| January | 12.95 |
| March | 13.24 |