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LOSE TRADE THROUGH THE LACK OF UNDERSTANDING NEEDS

(By Associated Press)
Buenos Aires, July 29.—The decline in United States trade with South America, and particularly with Argentina, forms the subject of an outspoken article in La Epoca, the government organ. After explaining that its present criticisms are written in the same friendly spirit as were the economies it has frequently voiced on former occasions, La Epoca points out that despite the business acumen and commercial foresight of American merchants, proved over and over again in a thousand ways, they have failed to hold the position they gained in the South American markets during the war simply because they have refused to adopt methods calculated to suit Latin American conditions.

They began their export operations by insisting upon spot payments against bills of lading and allowed the buyer no time to examine the goods or any opportunity to express his consent or otherwise. Later, a concession of three months and, afterwards, of six months credit was granted but the refusal to allow an examination of the goods continued.

But as these extensions of credit have coincided with the extraordinary appreciation of the United States dollar in respect to Argentine currency, with the official prohibition to export Argentine gold, and with the high interest—some cases nine percent—charged by North American banks for discounting bills given in payment of American goods, these concessions, in reality, "conceded" nothing.

Again North American investors have shown little inclination to put their money into South American enterprises, says La Epoca, nor have their manufacturers consulted Latin American tastes in the preparations of articles destined for the Argentine markets. Again and again the questionable business methods of some of the agents of important northern firms have been denounced. Finally, the deficient transport services have not been materially improved.

If this were not enough, continues La Epoca, while the United States "Finance Minister" chants anthems in praise of the "open door" policy which is to eliminate favoritism and unjust privileges, the government decrees an emergency tariff in protection of its own producers which constitutes a severe blow to Argentine exportation.

Under these circumstances and in the name of Pan-American fraternity, La Epoca urges the careful study of the question in order to arrive at a favorable solution of the difficulties mentioned. There are no fundamental divergences to overcome but simply those of method, it says adding that harmonious relations are worth more than a few dollars in the Treasury of either nation.

COTTON MARKET

October	12.02
December	12.50
January	12.49
March	12.84
May	12.97

Aristocrats Discard Coats

(By Associated Press)
Rome, July 29.—A take-off-your-coat experiment for the hot summer months has succeeded in very high aristocratic circles in Rome. The "coatless" campaign was carried so far that in one of the smartest balls given by the select society, the men appeared in white flannel trousers and shirts.

DELIVERS ULTIMATUM TO THE BRITISH

(By Associated Press)
London, July 29.—The United States Shipping Board has delivered an ultimatum to British Shipping lines that unless its ships accord fair treatment in contracts for the transport of cotton from Alexandria, Egypt, to the United States Kingdom and the United States, the shipping board will declare an open market and haul anything, anywhere, at any rate.

PROMISE OF BIG WORLD MARKET FOR U.S. WHEAT

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, July 29.—Latest estimates on American wheat place the harvest a 809 million bushels as compared with 787 million bushels last year, according to officials of the Department of Agriculture, in the face of somewhat reduced crops in the rest of the wheat producing world.

The harvest as it effects the world's supply is being watched as it has at no time since the signing of the Armistice.

The Southern Hemisphere—Australia and Argentina—started the present calendar year with two good crops, which seemed to assure the importing countries of ample supplies for the remainder of the present crop year, which ends July 31. India began the season's wheat crop harvest in the Northern Hemisphere, completing cutting in May; and the outcome was, as had been forecast, a short crop. India is not only out of the exporting list for the next twelve months but may, and probably will be an importer.

With winter wheat prospects in the United States cut down 55,000,000 bushels to a total of 574,000,000 estimated in the July report of the Bureau of Markets and Crop estimates, and the spring wheat condition reduced by heat, drouth, and rust, the importers will apprehensively watch the harvest in every country until Canada's farthest north crop is finally secured. Canada's what is threatened with drouth and rust.

Bulgaria And Jugoslavia Becoming Reconciled

(By Associated Press)
Sofia, July 29.—Bulgaria and Jugoslavia are moving slowly toward reconciliation. The opposition which the Greek policy meets in certain great and small powers has somewhat facilitated this drift.

Mutual desire for a free outlet to the Aegean Sea draws irresistibly the two Slav neighbors to Saloniki and Kavala. Taking advantage of the difficulties which are actually surrounding the Greeks, some of the powers are busy at work in Belgrade and Sofia to bring as soon as possible the two countries together.

Czechoslovakia, in her attempt to re-establish a Slav block which would strengthen her Orient policy, uses all her influence with the Serbs to overcome the resistance and the animosity of the Serbian Nationalists.

The French representatives in Sofia are also very active for this reconciliation which they wish to place under the patronage of France. They favor here the idea of a personal union of Bulgaria with Serbia for it would facilitate the creation of a Slav bloc to counterbalance, up to a certain extent, English influence in the Near East. At present the French are the closest advisers of the Sofia government.

LET ROAD CONTRACTS IN THE FALL

(By Associated Press)
Washington, July 29.—The Governors of States are urged by Secretary Hoover to let contracts for road construction in the Fall rather than in the Spring so as to relieve unemployment during the winter months.

NO EXAGGERATION OF THE PLAGUE SITUATION

(By Associated Press)
Washington, July 29.—Replying to the charges that the administration exaggerated the plague and famine conditions in the South, President Harding declared in a letter to Representative Byrne of South Carolina, that official reports indicated to the contrary and the government's investigation would go forward.

The President quoted a telegram from Charles O. Hearon, Editor of the Spartansburg South Carolina Herald, saying that although the South Carolina situation was not alarming, he felt that the public health service was on the right track and should continue its investigations.

The President said that reports indicated a wide territory affected and an investigation was advisable to prevent a further spread. He said that the last thing in the administration's mind to exaggerate conditions.

MOTHER JONES TO ENTER COAL FIELDS IN DEFIANCE OF THE AUTHORITIES

(By Associated Press)
Charleston, W. Va., July 29.—A hundred members of the United Mine Workers of America from Cabin Creek coal fields will start for Mingo County today, according to C. F. Keeney, President of District Seventeen. Mother Jones, labor organizer, is expected to be in the party.

The decision to send men into the district, which is under martial law, Mr. Keeney said, came after C. H. Workman, organizer, was arrested in Mingo. He said if these organizers are arrested they will send more until every jail is filled.

IDLE MEN AND MACHINERY CAUSES LOSS

(By Associated Press)
New York, July 29.—Idle men and machinery caused loss of nearly a million dollars annually in the metal trades industry, the American Engineering Council reports. The instability of labor employment and faulty management causes waste.

REPORT ON CHEMICALS IN THE U. S.

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, July 29.—In its preliminary report the manufacture of products of the Bureau of the Census reports an increase of 247 per cent in the industry from 1914 to 1919. In the latter year 1,374 establishments engaged either wholly or partially in the industry reported he manufacture of products valued at \$694,643,000 as compared with 754 establishments producing chemicals valued at \$200,195,800 in 1914, an increase of \$202,447,200.

PRESIDENT AND WIFE OFF FOR VACATION

(By Associated Press)
Washington, July 29.—President and Mrs. Harding leave today on the yacht Mayflower for Plymouth, Mass., where the President will speak Monday at the Pilgrim's Tercentary celebration. He will spend most of next week at Secretary Week's home in the White Mountains.

THE COMMERCIAL RENAISSANCE IN POLAND

(By U. S. Press)
According to a recent statement of M. Przanowski the Polish Minister of Trade and Industry, the commercial revival of Poland is gradually becoming a fact. Instances of development are cited as follows:

Approximately one third of the houses destroyed by military operations, about 500,000 out of 1,500,000 have been rebuilt, and 3,000 kilometers of new railway have been laid.

Before the end of this year a great river port will be opened near Warsaw, although the construction work will only be finished in part. The country is now producing 80 per cent of its prewar coal output. As an example of the trend of Polish commerce it is stated that 746,000 tons of coal were mined in January, and 885,000 tons in April. An investment of 323 million marks has been made for the new mining machinery. Remarkable strides in rehabilitation are reported in the petroleum salt, textile, sugar, and metallurgical industries.

Before the war, states the Minister 530,266 workmen were employed in the territories now forming the Polish Republic, while this year the total is 540,000 compared with 261,159 in 1920.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday. Gentle to moderate southwest winds.

Depression And The Tariff

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, July 29.—Commenting on "business and financial conditions in the United States as related to the new tariff bill, a circular of the Guaranty Trust Company says in part:

The business stagnation of today is not due, as some advocates of protective high duties assert, to a flood of foreign goods competing with the produce of our own fields and factories. Moreover, in large part, our imports are non-competitive goods, and it is in industries represented by some of these, such as coffee and rubber, in which stagnation is most pronounced at the present time. Although it is estimated that our export trade constitutes but about ten per cent of the total trade of the country, is commonly looked upon as the outlet for surplus productive capacity of agriculture, transportation, and manufacture, and as a stabilizer of business, a healthy and prosperous foreign trade has become of increased importance to a great many of our citizens. It is consequently of serious domestic concern.

"While it is possible that a high protective tariff on some articles may be proper, there is surely nothing in our economic situation which justifies the adoption of a general tariff policy that will, in effect, erect a barrier around our ports and isolate us commercially."

AUTHORITY GIVEN SEC'TY TREASURY TO FUND ALLIED DEBT.

(By Associated Press)
Washington, July 29.—The Senate Finance Committee has ordered a favorable report on the administration bill giving blanket authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct negotiations for the funding of the allied debt. An amendment provides for the completion of the funding within five years.

WILL REVIEW CASES OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

(By Associated Press)
Washington, July 29.—A review of the cases of ten thousand war veterans rated permanently disabled has been ordered by the War Risk Insurance Bureau as the result of a ruling by the Comptroller of the Treasury, who required each case to be judged on individual merits after medical examination.

Passion Play Is Next Year

(By Associated Press)
Oberammergau, July 29.—Since the decision was made to give the delayed Passion Play in 1922 Oberammergau has taken on new life. Carpenters, painters and masons, many of them wearing long hair and beards which mark them as participants in previous dramatizations of the passion of Jesus Christ, are restoring the open-air theater and villas which had no attention during the war period.

Busy housewives are preparing their homes for the reception of visitors who will fill the little village next summer. Scene-painters are rebuilding and restoring the representations of parts of the Holy Land where lived and died and rose again from the tomb.

Needlewomen are fashioning robes for the apostles and scores of other biblical figures who participate in the play. Although the cast will not be elected by the directors of the play until October, young women who have distinguished themselves in other religious plays given by the Oberammergau folk are fashioning simple robes suitable for the role of Mary in the hope that they will be chosen to enact the part of Jesus' mother, the highest honor which can come to an Oberammergau woman.

The great auditorium which shelters spectators of the Passion Play is a wooden structure supported by steel trusses. It has seats for 4,000 persons, arranged much after the plan of a modern opera house. When the play is offered one end of the auditorium is removed entirely, and the stage stands at some distance from the end of the building, in such a position that the mountains furnish a background for the setting. The audience is entirely sheltered in case of rain and the main part of the stage has a glass roof.

Even among the children of Oberammergau the reverence for the Passion Play is very marked and in imitation of their elders they are constantly acting in the hope of being chosen for important roles in the production given every ten years.

As good character, is insisted upon as the basic requirement for participation in the play, the danger of being debarred from a part in the historic spectacle is held constantly over the village children and is a far better corrective influence than the bogeys invented for most children.

POSITION OF THE GAS INDUSTRY REINFORCED

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, July 29.—Industrial records recently compiled show that 833 gas companies operating in 1400 communities have obtained a total of 1,382, increases in rates. Additional increases in rates having been granted where it was shown that the original readjustment in rates of these concerns proved insufficient.

Commenting on the industrial use of gas, a circular published by the Illinois Committee on Public Utility information, says:

"Artificial gas has come into wide use in industry because of its superiority as a fuel from the standpoints of uniformity, concentration, ease of control, cleanliness, lack of storage space requirements, expense of handling and financing the supply of which combine to make it most desirable factory fuel.

It is largely used to melt metals such as aluminum, babbitt, lead, brass, tin, zinc and linotype. Gas fired core gases, wherein casting molds are baked, have proven very economical. Forging work is also a large consumer of gas and porcelain enameling, brazing and jappaning are other processes wherein it is widely used. Gas fired steam boilers for plating and pressing, gas fired lumber kilns, china kilns, coffee roasters, smoke houses and candy furnaces are also in common use. There are industrial customers in Chicago who use as high as 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas monthly.

Bolshevik Terrorists Are Not Born Degenerates

(By Associated Press)
Budapest, July 29.—Hungarian phrenologists who have made a careful study of the skulls of 30 notorious red terrorists sentenced and hanged after the fall of Communism in this country have just reported that "Bolshevik terrorists, though exhibiting signs of abnormality, seem not to belong to the type of born degenerate criminals."

All the 0 were members of Bela Kun's fearful bodyguard called the "Lenin-bosses," all were found guilty of numerous murders and robberies and examined in their lifetime by the same doctors when under trial.

"The skulls," runs the report, "are prognathic characterized by an exceptionally low forehead, deep eye-caves, big mouth, sharp protruding jaws, deficient dentition. When compared with the skulls of notorious common murderers preserved in the museum of the police they show the signs of degeneracy in a much less degree.

"The only exception is Joseph Cserny the leader of the group, whose skull is easily first among the worst and most deformed specimens of human degeneration. When examined during his trial the savage cruel look of his small evasive eyes startled even the professional doctors of crime. Small wonder that the Bolshevik dictator of Hungary, Bela Kun, felt afraid of the man and never met the chief of his devoted bodyguard without previously shipping a revolver into his pocket.

"The medical board holds the view that the Bolshevik terrorists, though undoubtedly degenerate individuals, would under ordinary circumstances never have committed murder. But their resistance to crime was much weaker than that of the civilized type and when the solid body of law and mortality was shaking with revolutionary fever their half-slumbering ferocious instincts roused up and they killed with the savage passion of the neolithic man."