

THE COMMONWEALTH

VOL. XIII.—NUMBER 77.

FOUR O'CLOCK EDITION

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1921.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

5c PER COPY

MUST WORK TO GET REHEARING

(By Associated Press.)
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13.—Until all striking workers return to their jobs there will be no rehearing of the wage dispute award, Judge K. M. Landis, arbitrator, announced, in an effort to adjust the controversy which for four months has tied up the Chicago building industry.

The Tariff Storm-Center

(By J. E. Jones)
Washington, Sept. 12.—The dye tariff is the storm-center in the tariff hearings. Importers of German dyes have bodily appeared in the foreground as the opponents of the proposed embargo; and no one seems to attach any significance to the fact that a former Congressman, an rich from trading in German dyes, has made the biggest noise of all against American dyes. Patient America gives such occurrences first-page space in its newspapers, and a whole lot of fickle citizens echo the cry that "they want German dyes because they are better than we can make." This pathetic display of bad-memory seeks to reverse the things we said during the war about what we would do to the commerce of Germany.

It costs about two cents at present time to dye a dozen pairs of socks, and fifty cents covers the cost of dyeing a suit of clothes, so that there is no evidence that the merican public has been made to suffer any terrible hardships because German dyes have been shut out of this country. So keen have these foreigners been to maintain this trade with America that, it will be remembered, even after the war began in Europe, Captain Koening, of the German submarine "Deutschland," hopped up in Baltimore one Sunday morning with his submarine filled with German dyes for American importers—and now some of these same importers are now representing the German interests before Congress.

"Pro Bunco Publico"

Washington, Sept. 12.—Before the war, according to the Tariff Commission's report of 1915, there were exactly seven concerns engaged in making dyes in the United States. In the 1920 report, after six years of total embargo, there were shown 82. An Ohio dye manufacturer told the Senate Finance Committee that "this tale about German dyes being superior to those made in America is pro bunco publico." He said that the American dye manufacturers are making fine headway in establishing the industry in this country. Germany, the witness declared, is carrying on a campaign of propaganda defaming the American-made dyes. He told the Senators: "If you don't give us an embargo, please give us time to liquidate our business." It has been brought out in the hearings that Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have either imposed an embargo against German dyes or a licensing system to protect their own dye industries. The concerns that have invested millions of dollars in the industry in the United States now stand before a Republican Congress appealing for the same kind of tariff legislation that the party defended for so many years as necessary in the building of "infant industries." Steel, wool, cotton, wood and earthenware manufacturers were accorded preferential tariff legislation in the past, with the result that we now lead the world in some of our manufacturers that once were weak and struggling.

COMPERS IS TO INVADE SOUTH

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 13.—Samuel Compers will invade the South in an effort to check wage cuts in the textile mills of Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Alabama he told the convention of United Textile Workers of America adding that the textile industry will have a big fight on its hands unless organized labor is recognized.

Bank Buys Carload Guernsey Cows

Elizabeth City, Sept. 10.—A carload of fine Guernsey cows, already shipped and on the way, will arrive at this city this week, says Marshall H. Jones, cashier of the First and Citizens National Bank, and when they arrive, the cows will be driven down main street, will have their pictures taken, and will then proceed to the farm of A. E. Cohoon, near this city, whence they will be distributed among the farmers of the section.

These cattle were bought sometime ago by the First and Citizens National Bank for resale at cost to the farmers. This Bank with foresight and public spiritedness, is anticipating the time when the live stock growers of this section, called to keep their cattle in pasture by the State Stock law, will find the growing of scrubby stock unprofitable and unsatisfactory. In order to give impetus to the move toward better cattle in Pasquotank, the bank will sell these pure bred animals at cost, and will give the purchasers not prepared to pay cash a full year in which to pay for the cattle they buy.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Fair tonight and Wednesday. No change in temperature. Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds.

FAR-REACHING BENEFITS FROM DYE MANUFACTURE

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, declares that the "development of our national dye industry will not only mean future independence from Germany but, more important still, the utilization of our own raw products and the development of associated industries that are vitally tied up with dye production." Dr. Manning mentions the close connection of the industry to nitrates, fertilizers and ammoniums; and among the by-products resulting are tar for roads, paving materials, roofing, waterproofing materials, protective coatings, insulating materials, flavoring extracts, artificial perfumes photographic developers and wood preservatives. Dr. Manning warns that if the German dye industry is brought into this country in quantity that "the new industry would have no chance of existence."

The age-old controversy about the wisdom of tariffs still goes on, but the discussion that has been carried on in Washington in the attempt to let the German dye manufacturer crawl back into our good graces, seems to leave a very definite impression on the Capital that if the Republican principle of a protective tariff, and the American weapon of an embargo for commercial purposes, has any merit at all, that the place to begin in applying its operation is in finishing up the good work in behalf of establishing the manufacture of American dyes has been getting under way since the day we went to war.

PLAN TO OVERTHROW SOVIET GOV'T

(By Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 13.—An attempt to overthrow Soviet rule has been discovered following the arrest of Russian famine relief committee, says a dispatch from Moscow. Letters showing that the conspiracy was widespread are reported to have been found in possession of the relief workers.

BIG FIGHT ON FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK

FOUR REPUBLICANS IN RACE WITH DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE UNOPPOSED IN HIS PARTY

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 12.—A four-cornered fight for the Republican nomination for mayor over shadows all other features of the primaries Tuesday. Mayor John F. Hylan is unopposed on the Tammany Hall ticket but there are a number of contests for minor offices.

Nearly 1,175,000 enrolled Republican and Democratic men and women will be entitled to vote, the Republican registration being 643,630 and the Democratic 531,167.

The Republican nominees are Major Henry H. Curran, war veteran lawyer, former newspaper reporter, Yale graduate and now President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Major F. H. LaGuardia, of Manhattan former Congressman, President of the Board of Aldermen and an airman during the war.

Judge Reuben L. Haskell, of Brooklyn, prominent in politics in that borough, who was elected a county judge last year on a wet platform.

Former State Senator William M. Bennett, of Brooklyn, a figure in borough and state politics, who unexpectedly wrested the Republican nomination for mayor from the late Mayor John Purroy Mitchel four years ago.

Major Curran is the nominee of the Coalition-Republican forces and has the endorsement of the regular Republican machine. Major La Guardia is at present outside the pale of the regulars. Judge Haskell, also an outsider has made an issue of the prohibition question. Mr. Bennett is opposed to old line Republicans fusing with Coalitionists.

As all four nominees have been good vote getters in previous elections political students predict a close contest. Brooklyn, with the largest registration of any of the five boroughs and with two candidates in the field, is regarded as the pivot of the situation.

Considerable bitterness has developed during the campaign but the Republican managers profess to believe that after the primaries all the candidates will forget their differences and concentrate their energies in an attempt to roll the Tammany tiger on its back.

While Tammany has re-designated Mayor Hylan for another four year term, all has not been harmonious in the wigwam and leader Charles F. Murphy has a number of insurgent fights on his hands.

The most important of these is the contest of James J. Hines for the nomination of President of the Borough of Manhattan against the regular Tammany candidate, Julius Miller. Hines has conducted a house-to-house campaign in Murphy's own district and has enlisted the services of flying squads of women voters. He planned a political funeral procession for Murphy September 3, but called it off at the last moment.

The Socialist and Prohibition parties, who will have tickets in the

WOMEN HOLD THE BALANCE POWER

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 13.—Women voters, for the first time, will today participate in the mayoralty campaign primaries, and it is conceded that they hold the balance of power.

CANDY, CHEWING GUM AND COSMETICS

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, Sept. 10.—It costs the nation \$54,000,000 less to fill its sweet tooth during the past fiscal year than in the previous year according to preliminary annual statistics of the Internal Revenue Bureau, \$408,729,560 being spent for candy in the country, as compared with \$462,840,666 in 1920. It cost more, however, for chewing gum, as the bill for 1921 amounted to \$44,405,900, as against \$37,498,100 in the previous year.

Facial decoration was less costly during the past year, the amount spent on paints, cosmetics and perfumes amounting to \$145,019,100 as compared with \$160,693,025 during 1920.

AMASSES FORTUNE OF HALF MILLION BY BLACKMAIL

(By Associated Press.)
Naples, Sept. 13.—A "funeral de luxe" is the way the Naples newspapers described the burial of Alberto Alterio, reputed to have been one of the chiefs of the Camorra in America. He was formerly a Camorra leader in Naples but fled from here several years ago.

He settled in America, and is alleged to have amassed a fortune of \$500,000 by black mail. He was assassinated in New York a few weeks back and his body brought back to Italy by his wife. The funeral was attended by thousands of Neapolitans. The body was borne on the elaborate hearse which is reserved only for nobles, among them of recent memory Enrico Caruso.

Alterio's funeral was an event. The religious service in the church was marked with all the possible pomp and ceremony attendant on funerals given to high dignitaries of church and state. An orchestra of almost 100 pieces accompanied the mass which was still augmented in impressiveness by a large choir. The church, St. James of the Spanish Nobles was elaborately hung in mourning, folds of tapestry being suspended about the walls and ceiling. Quite a number of priests officiated at the ceremony.

The funeral procession was of great moment. In it, marched practically all of Alterio's associates in his profession. A dozen or more men shouldered a large floral offering which was carried in the procession. The design on it as that of a clock which registered the hour of half at twelve. The cost of this has been announced as 2,000 lire.

The coffin also attracted much attention. It has been chronicled that it came from America, cost \$5,000 and was engraved in silver. The crowd which followed the body to the grave was a veritable "unending stream of people."

election, November 8, have no contests in the primaries. Jacob Panken, a justice of the municipal court, is the Socialist nominee for mayor. The Prohibitionists have designated George Kenneth Hinds.

PROHIBITION FOR GREAT BRITAIN

(By Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 13.—Appeals to English women to demand prohibition throughout Great Britain has been made by speakers of the World's Methodist Conference.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, Sept. 13.—The President will call a national conference at Washington on unemployment and has instructed the Department of Commerce to formulate the plans for it. Its personnel will be made up so as to represent the country geographically and so far as possible to embrace representatives of the greater employment industries. The Department of Commerce will cooperate with the Department of Labor on representation of labor.

It is desired for working reasons to keep the number of the conference as small as possible. It is intended to invite representatives of the greater groups of industries and thought, and the cooperation of their national organizations will be sought in their selection.

The Washington Herald, Mr. Hoover's paper, says that it "has repeatedly urged that cities, counties, States and the Federal Government should always have a fund provided for employment uses in times of industrial depression. This remedy for unemployment," adds the Herald, "is one of the suggestions now found in the programme tentatively proposed for the industrial labor conference to be called the coming month by President Harding. This and a franker, more fairly balanced and better organized system of relations between employers and employees, are the two outstanding needs to bring continuing stability and maintain a fairly level market both for labor and for things."

The Herald disclaims having any "hint as to what the plan or program of this conference will be." It contents itself with this solace. "But this seems to be the opening period the word over, of discarding the political for the economic in formulating human relations."

The Washington Post believes that "President Harding's plan to hold in Washington a conference on unemployment should contribute considerable in a material way to an improvement in economic conditions in this country." The Post declares that "never before has there been a time while industry was stagnant that the spirit of optimism survived as it does now. That is the remarkable phase of the condition in which America now finds itself. With unemployment all too common, there is an entire lack of panicky feeling. The banks are full of money, the savings deposits are greater than ever before in history and capital and labor are agreed that revival of business and prosperity are just around the corner."

The conservative Washington Evening Star, in discussing unemployment, says "Discussion of this grave subject has proceeded too long on gossip and assumption. In this way some exaggerations doubtless have crept in and confused the situation and increased discontent. There may not be 5,000,000 unemployed men and women in the United States, and among those in existence there may not be in all, or even in a majority of cases the desperation so vividly described and accepted as fact.

"Now is the time, therefore, to take up this question and examine it thoroughly," continues the editorial. "Whatever can be done should be done

ALLEGED PERJURY OF WITNESS

(By Associated Press.)
San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The district attorney has issued a statement alleging perjury by one of the chief witnesses of Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle before the grand jury investigation and intimates that arrests may follow.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The foreman of the grand jury, investigating the Arbuckle case announced that the jury felt that addition evidence was necessary before rendering an indictment. The district attorney scored the methods employed to balk justice through perjury alleged on the part of witnesses. Arbuckle said that he declined to make any statement when before the grand jury. No date has been set for further jury hearing.

HALF MILLION IDLE IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Sept. 12.—Half a million men will be idle in New York this winter, in the opinion of reliable investigators, and the city has set machinery in motion to meet this situation.

In addition to relief measures planned by a special city committee named by Mayor Hylan, 53 charity organizations have decided to pool their resources and establish a general clearing house in order to avoid duplication of effort and handle the problem efficiently.

The Merchants Association of New York and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce have joined hands with the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to formulate a practical program. These organizations believe the situation can be met partly by pushing buildings projects, thus giving employment to thousands.

The problem of the ex-service man is at the heart of the entire situation, said Major William P. Deegan of the American Legion, one of the members of the Mayor's committee. He said 75,000 former soldiers were out of work during the summer and he fears the number will be increased to between 100,000 and 125,000 by mid-winter.

"We have no funds to help them," he said, "but we never let a man go away without help, even if we have to dig in our own pockets to help them."

Down on the crowded East Side, the Bowery lodging houses are already filled to capacity each night. "Men out of work are sleeping everywhere in the open, in every park, on every pier, in alleys, in storeyards and any place they can huddle out of the way and rest," said Major Underwood of the Salvation Army. "They cannot do so when it becomes cold."

COTTON MARKET	
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE	
OCTOBER	19.60
DECEMBER	19.60
JANUARY	19.28
MARCH	19.15
MAY	19.05
TODAY'S CLOSE	
OCTOBER	19.99
DECEMBER	20.04
JANUARY	19.88
MARCH	19.60
MAY	19.48

to provide employment for all who need and want it, and, when employed, are of the kind to render good service for good wages. Soup-houses are not becoming in American life, and American citizens do not look well in queues trailing off from such places."