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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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ATTACK JAIL IN EFFORT TO FREE PRISONERS

(By Associated Press.)
Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 2.—The attack on the Londonderry jail, with the object of releasing the prisoners, was repulsed by the police, two of the attackers being killed. Several of the attackers were captured.

Lower Rates Ordered

(By Maxwell Gorman)
Raleigh, Dec. 2.—In an order of the Corporation Commission railroads in North Carolina were instructed to abide by a uniform freight rate on crushed stone, gravel and sand in North Carolina.

The order was drawn in the case of a number of granite, sand and gravel companies against the Atlantic Coast Line, Carolina and Northwestern, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Norfolk Southern, Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway, and Winston-Salem Southbound. In this decision the railroads were ordered to put into effect on and after December 15, "the scale of rates for single and joint application between points in this state located on defendant carriers' lines as set forth in appendix circular No. 224, attached."

ENGLISH COMMITTEE REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN EGYPT

(By Associated Press.)
London, Dec. 2.—A report on the present situation in Egypt has just been issued by five members of parliament—Major Harry Barnes, William Lunn, J. Lawson, J. E. Mills and John E. Swan, who visited the country in September and October, as representatives of the Egypt Parliamentary Committee.

"In our opinion, the future constitution of Egypt," they say in their report, "is a matter for the Egyptians to decide and neither for us nor our government to dictate."

The solution of the Egyptian question depends, the report states, on the detailed application of the following principles:

"That the Egyptian people have the right to self-determination and complete independence and that any treaty should, while providing necessary safeguards for any reasonable British and other foreign interests, not in any way prejudice that right.

"That the delegates to negotiate the treaty on behalf of Egypt ought to be selected by the elected representatives of the Egyptian people.

"That for the securing of the free election of such representatives, martial law and any other repressive measure should forthwith be abolished."

The members recommend that the British government advise the present Prime Minister of Egypt that an election be forthwith held in that country.

"To drift is disaster," says the report. "In the interests of our country we would strongly advise the government to enter at once upon the course necessary to put itself into negotiation with representative Egyptian opinion in a spirit of goodwill. We earnestly trust that our visit may help to bring about a settlement in the form of an alliance between two free and independent peoples."

THE AMERICAN LEGION TO START REHEARSING FOR BIG MINSTREL

Monday Night, December 5th, the American Legion will start rehearsing for the Minstrel to be staged around the middle of this month. "Deep C" Green, a minstrel producer of many years experience, will guide the show, and as this is Mr. Green's five hundred and ninety-sixth home talent entertainment, theatre patrons here may rest assured that the Legion Minstrel will be right up to the minute in every respect.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Rain this afternoon followed by generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday, strong south shifting to west and north west winds.

KERENSKY SEEKING RETURN TO GOVERNMENT CIRCLES

(By Associated Press.)
Riga, Latvia, Dec. 2.—Despite denials by former Premier Kerensky and Russian Soviet officials, it is generally believed in Riga diplomatic circles that feelers have been put out recently by Bolshevik representatives and agents of the Russian Social Revolutionary party to sound out the possibility of reaching an agreement for entrance of some of Kerensky's party into the Moscow government.

That these negotiations, so far, have met with little or no success is also generally believed.

M. Tchernoff, one of the leaders of Kerensky's party, who is now at Reval, is said to have discussed the matter with Maxim Litvinoff, chief of the Soviet diplomatic missions abroad, who was at Reval on an unexplained errand.

Many of the more important Social Revolutionary leaders remaining in Russia, including some in prison, are known to have sent word last summer to their comrades in exile at Prague, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere abroad advising a cessation of counterrevolutionary work and an attempt at reconciliation.

According to one report, the Social Revolutionaries proposed that M. Kerensky should be admitted to the Bolshevik cabinet in the capacity of Foreign Minister. They also demanded the calling of a constituent assembly.

Mr. Kerensky, however, in an interview published at Prague where he was staying, issued a general denial of the negotiations, saying: "I must emphatically deny all rumors about alleged negotiations between the Social Revolutionary party and the Bolsheviks for finding means of a compromise. Such action would not only be foolish, but criminal. The fate of Bolshevism is more or less clear already, for absolute breakdown is inevitable. Russia is already cured of the ideology of Bolshevism, and we may say that today Russia is only in the hands of a Bolshevik government apparatus but that Bolshevism, as such, does not exist."

MEXICO TO ADJUST CLAIMS OF FOREIGNERS

Mexico City, Dec. 2.—Spain, France, Holland, Great Britain and Italy have accepted Mexico's recent invitation to appoint members of a mixed claims commission to assess damages suffered by foreigners during the periods of revolution in Mexico, according to El Democrita. The newspaper asserts that the first delegations will arrive in Mexico City early in December to start deliberations.

The Government Orders Arrest of Chas. W. Morse

(By Associated Press.)
Paris, France, Dec. 2.—The Havre police have been instructed by the French ministry to arrest Charles W. Morse, American ship-builder and financier, as soon as he lands from the liner Paris.

Havre, Dec. 2.—Charles W. Morse was detained on the liner Paris when she docked here. Morse said to be unaware that he was wanted in America until informed last night, and planned going to Paris for a kidney operation, but intended returning to the United States shortly. Said that he was willing to return to United States by the next steamer.

SWEDEN TROUBLED WITH GERMAN RUM RUNNERS

(By Associated Press.)
Stockholm, Nov. 30.—Rum-running into Sweden from Germany has developed into something like a public scandal, say Swedish newspapers. The broken nature of the coast line and the thousands of small islands dotting the sea approaches are all in favor of smuggling enterprise.

The craft engaged in this trade are generally small, fast-sailing schooners captained as a rule by ex-officers of the imperial German navy. Many of the skippers bear names well known in the records of submarine activity. Their daring and experience makes it very difficult for Swedish coast guards to stop them.

From Reval, Rostock, Stettin, Lubeck and other German ports these vessels put to sea, their cargo always consigned, according to the ship's papers, to some Finnish port. Once among the rocky archipelago of eastern Sweden, the cargo is landed piecemeal after nightfall on the rocks, from which it is later removed by accomplices ashore who have a widely ramified organization for the island distribution of the goods.

This illicit traffic is said by Swedish paper to be enormous. The papers are full of stirring stories about smugglers and their doings. They remain outside the territorial waters, cruising about until their friends seize their chance to rush out in fast motor boats, often in a heavy gale, tranship the liquor and disappear in the dangerous labyrinth of the archipelago.

Lately the police has started a scheme to beat the rum-runner at their own game. The other day a police boat, camouflaged as a smuggling craft, boarded a German schooner and loaded up to the gunwale from the schooners hold, unconscious of the fact that the schooner was just outside the territorial limit. When the policemen tried to leave the schooner without paying, the smugglers threatened to throw them overboard and there was nothing for them but to pay for the liquor.

In another case, the correspondent was told, a gale blew up soon after the coast guards had boarded a ship which happened to be within the three mile limit and, owing to the dangerous coast, the ship had to put out to sea, taking the Swedish guards away to Germany.

In Sweden and in Finland many of the coast population get their living by smuggling and refuse to go fishing and carry on their legitimate trades. In Finland, where total prohibition prevails, conditions are even worse than in Sweden. Fishing there has entirely ceased, it is said, because rum-running is far more profitable business.

FRANCE ADOPTS NEW RAILROAD LAW

Paris, Dec. 2.—France, in its new railroad control law, makes the railroads a present of advances, past, present and to come in the next five years, of an amount estimated at 10,000,000,000 francs. These advances, however, are in large part due to the former agreement with the railroads whereby they had to transport millions of troops and millions of tons of supplies during the war at a rate based on pre-war conditions. The sponge is passed over all these transactions.

The new law, to which the railroads have informally agreed, needs formal acceptance by the corporations but it is expected to become effective early next year.

The government then will have general supervision of the roads through an executive board that will control operation and order improvements. The government will control directly freight charges so that certain industries may be favored if desirable.

The companies will have reinforced credit and during five years the government will pay the interest 6,000,000,000 francs of securities the roads will issue to improve the lines.

A cooperative pool of profits is instituted by the law. Railroad earnings above a certain return to stockholders and above interest charges will be paid into a common fund to be used to meet any deficit by other lines. A company, however, that shows greater than normal efficiency in handling traffic or otherwise, may retain additional profits determined by a sliding scale.

There also is provision for labor participation in the various controlling boards and opportunities for profit-sharing.

Hotel Rates Reduced

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 2.—At a meeting in Raleigh of many traveling salesmen in connection with Post E. of Raleigh, T. P. A. Burrell H. Marsh, of Winston-Salem, national hotel chairman, was present and made an address on hotel conditions in North Carolina and the proposed two-and-a-half-cent mileage bill now before Congress.

He reported reductions in the rates of a large number of hotels in the state and urged his hearers to give him more co-operation in his efforts to get further concessions from the hotels.

Mr. Marsh in discussing the proposed 2½-cent railroad mileage book bill called attention to the fact that if the railroads could afford to haul theatrical people all over the country at a 2½-cent rate, it certainly seemed that some concession could be made to the traveling men who created the business for the railroads to handle. He also said that the railroads gave special rates to tourists from New York to Southern Pines and other resorts in this and other states, and they could not justify the exorbitant rates the traveling men were required to pay.

Letters from senators and Representative Pou expressing sympathy with the traveling men in their efforts for lower railroad rates were read.

REV. E. L. HILLMAN, NEW METHODIST MINISTER HAS ARRIVED

Rev. E. L. Hillman, who has just arrived to assume the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comes to this conference from the Western North Carolina Conference.

Mr. Hillman is a comparatively young man full of vigor and enthusiasm; is a graduate of Millsap College, Mississippi; he is also a graduate of Emory University in the Theological and Collegiate departments, and attended Edinburgh University, in Scotland.

The Commonwealth extends the heartiest welcome to Rev. Hillman, and assures him of its cordial support in his work.

GREEKS RECLAIM TERRITORY AFTER SIX HUNDRED YEARS LOSS

Brusa, Asiatic Turkey, Dec. 2.—After 600 years of Turkish occupation, Brusa is again under the dominion of its ancient owners, the Greeks. In sight of the tombs of the first six sovereigns of the Osmanli dynasty, thousands of Greek troops are quartered, and the old capital of Bythia has every appearance of a great modern military base.

Trade is flourishing. The hotels are crowded with business men. Living is cheap. The Greek occupation has brought about a distinct revival of local commerce.

The Turkish merchants find the Greek soldiers good customers, and they are waxing rich on them. They have also found the Greek government good buyers. Some of them have closed large contracts for the feeding and equipment of King Constantine's Anatolian army. Others may be glad to see the Greeks go, but not Brusa's tradespeople. They have enjoyed no such prosperity in years.

Brusa lies on the slopes of verdant Mount Olympus, 50 miles southeast of Constantinople. It is considered the most beautiful as well as the most healthful city in the Turkish Empire. King Constantine of Greece selected it as his home during his recent visit to Asia Minor. It is noted for its mineral baths and its silk products.

According to popular belief, it has a mosque and a promenade for every day in the year, so that one need pray or walk in the same place only once a year.

The city's population, which numbers about 100,000, is a bewildering mixture of Asiatic and European nationalities. One sees in the public square and the narrow cobbled streets groups of commercial travelers, tourists, holy men, scholars, dervishes, janissaries, eunuchs, veiled women, princes and paupers, millionaires and mendicants, soldiers and spies.

The market-place is a Gentile and Jew, Moslem and Greek, Levantine and European rub elbows and speak each other's languages. They care little whether the Greek army or the Turkish army occupies the town; they want to be left in peace and allowed to pursue their wonted callings.

The port of Brusa is Mudania, on the Sea of Marmora, an hour's ride by narrow-gauge railroad from Brusa. Mudania is an important military base for the Greeks. Scores of army transports with men, munitions and supplies arrive weekly for the Anatolian front. During the recent operations near Angora, Mudania was the main artery of supply for the Greek troops.

Thousands of Greek and Armenian refugees, fearing Turkish Nationalist reprisals, have sought shelter within the city of Brusa.

WILL ATTEND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

(By Associated Press.)
London, Dec. 2.—Premier Lloyd George is planning to leave December twelfth for the Washington Conference if it is learned here.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE IS HOPED FOR

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The hope for an early settlement of the dispute arising from Japan's request for an increase of seventy percent in capital ships' tonnage, allotted her under American limitation plan, centered in an effort to bring Japanese views into harmony with the United States.

DATA ON TWENTY LEADING CROPS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, announces the following data from the 1920 census of agriculture for the United States.

The 20 leading crops of the United States in 1919, arranged in order of value, were corn, hay and forage, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, apples, barley, sweet potatoes, rye, rough rice, grapes, peaches, kafir and milo, oranges, sugar beets, peanuts, dry edible beans, and sugar cane. The total value of these 20 crops was \$13,754,290,926, which represents more than nine-tenths of the total value of crops shown by the Fourteenth Census.

Corn heads the list, with a value of \$3,507,797,102, or almost \$1,000,000 more than hay and forage, which stands second on the list with a value of \$2,523,050,224. Cotton ranked third, with a value (including cottonseed) of \$2,355,169,365, and wheat ranked fourth, with a value of \$2,074,078,801. These four crops combined represented a value amounting to \$10,460,095,492, or 70.9 per cent of the total value of all crops harvested in 1919.

The next four crops in order were oats, with a value of \$855,255,468; potatoes (white), with a value of \$639,440,521; tobacco, with a value of \$444,047,481; and apples, the leading fruit crop, with a value of \$241,573,577.

TWO EPISCOPAL BISHOPS ELEVATED

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 30.—Rt. Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd, bishop since nineteen-nine was installed as first Suffragan Bishop of New York, and Rt. Rev. Herbert Shipman was consecrated as Second Suffragan Bishop at services in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John The Divine, Bishop Manning, of New York, officiated.

COTTON MARKET

YESTERDAY'S MARKET	
December	17.21
January	17.17
March	17.14
May	16.93
July	16.49
TODAY'S MARKET	
December	17.25
January	17.12
March	17.11
May	16.88
July	16.40