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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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PROPOSE RESTRICTION THE COTTON ACREAGE

By The Associated Press
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Resolutions proposing the restriction of the cotton acreage next year to the basis of this year are before the convention of Southern Farmers and Bankers.

OPTIMISM PREVAILS IN WASHINGTON

(By J. E. Jones)
Washington, Dec. 12.—The Armament Conference continues to be the absorbing event in the Capitals of the World, and despite hitches in the pre-arranged program at Washington, the spirit of optimism remains undiminished. Japan is tenaciously hanging on to some of its "rights," but the process of adjustment is being gradually worked out. Unless all signs fall the Conference will establish a closer working arrangement between the organized governments of the world, and whether this will operate as supplementary to the League of Nations with its forty-one member nations, or absorb that body, does not seem so important, just so long as the understandings which are being arrived at provide a method for concerted action on the part of the great powers whenever any one of them may go on a rampage. Lord Grey declared that he could have prevented the world war in 1914 if he had been able to appeal to such official world organizations as now exist, and which have grown out of the Paris peace conference and the Washington conference for the limitation of armament.

HOOVER UPHOLD FEDERAL AID

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, Dec. 13.—There are many lines of business that need the cooperation and assistance of the government, Secretary of Commerce Hoover told delegates to the United States Potters' Association. Mr. Hoover says export trade, upon which, year by year, the country is becoming more dependent, primarily involved governmental assistance and service. The Secretary described the year of 1921 as one of liquidation, and he predicted for 1922 a year of recuperation. The country has passed the worst stages of depression and is on the upgrade, he declared.

FINDS BUSINESS BETTER

Washington, Dec. 13.—Improvement in business and industrial conditions in the United States is shown in the latest summary of business conditions announced by the Department of Commerce. Further rice declines took place during October, but on a small scale than earlier in the year. At the same time the output of iron and steel and textile products increased, while better building conditions were indicated.

THE 4 POWER TREATY SIGNED BY DELEGATES

(By Associated Press)
Washington, Dec. 13.—The formal signing of the Pacific Treaty by the delegates from the four participating powers, and the meeting of the naval "big three" to continue consultation regarding the naval ratio, were the principal events of the Arms Conference.

Washington, Dec. 13.—An American reservation attached to the treaty contained the provision that domestic questions of the various powers are not to be considered within the treaty scope and the treaty shall in no way be binding as regards the policy of the United States towards the mandated islands of the Pacific.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senator La Follette declared that he was prepared the ratification of the Pacific treaty.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Anticipating the naval limitation, ten Rear-Admirals of the Japanese Navy have been honorably discharged.

Serbia Has Come Back

(By Associated Press.)
Belgrade, Jugoslavina, Dec. 12.—Serbia has "come back". This is perhaps the most incisive way of saying that the little Slav kingdom has recovered in the most spectacular way from the effects of the war. For the first time in 10 years the country is standing on its own feet and is in no need of outside assistance. The peasantry of Jugoslavina, which form the backbone and sinew of the country, are enjoying a degree of prosperity and material contentment unknown before.

Other countries may have their unemployment problems, but Jugoslavina has none. Indeed, she has abundant work for thousands of aliens who are honest, have the will to work and are free from Bolshevism. Two hundred thousand good Russians who were without employment since the Petrograd revolution of 1917 have come to hospitable Jugoslavina and found useful and profitable pursuits among people of their own tongue. Every Serbian soldier too, has found remunerative work upon leaving the army. Soldier's unions, legions, or employment bureaus do not exist in this country.

The most impressive evidence of Serbia's rejuvenation is the extraordinary building boom which is sweeping the country. In Belgrade alone 4,000 buildings are in course of construction. In every corner of the kingdom business buildings, schoolhouses and private dwellings are springing up with a rapidity that reminds one of the building boom in the Western towns of the United States when gold was discovered, or of the home-building craze that seized the suburban centers of that country a decade ago.

Every square foot of the 4,000 buildings now in erection in the Serbian capital is taken, and it will require thousands of additional structures to accommodate the business firms and individuals who are flocking to the Jugoslavian metropolis in ever-increasing numbers. Once called "an overgrown village," Belgrade is now for the first time assuming the proportions importance and dignity of a real capital. Soon the city will have a splendid Parliament building, a real residence, and an Opera House of which more prosperous and ostentatious countries might feel proud.

BANK CASHIER GIVEN LONG SENTENCE

(By Associated Press.)
Cochran, Ga., Dec. 13.—U. H. Patrick, former cashier of the Citizens Bank here, has been given sentences aggregating from twenty-two to thirty-eight years, following his plea of guilty to four counts of embezzlement and three of felony.

To End Non-Taxable Bonds

(By J. E. Jones)
Washington, Dec. 12.—The President in his message to Congress said that he believes "our tax-problems, the density of wealth to seek non-taxable investment and the menacing increase of public debt, Federal, State and municipal, all justify a proposal to change the Constitution so as to end the issue of non-taxable bonds." Many millions of these non-taxable bonds are outstanding, and their increase through new issues, has made it almost impossible to finance the manufacturing industries and transportation facilities of the country. Public utility institutions have been particularly hit, and fully a year ago they asked Congress to call a halt on the non-taxable securities. Apparently only constitutional amendment can check the evil, and the President has urged the matter in order to guard against what he calls "capital's paralysis."

Greeks And Turks Face Each Other On 120 Mile Front

(By Associated Press.)
London, Dec. 13.—Greeks and Turks are facing each other on a 120-mile front of trenches and earthworks in Asia Minor. There positions are likely to remain stationary until the spring, according to Brigadier General Xenophon Stratigos of the Greek general staff.

The general, who has come to London with Premier Gounaris and Foreign Minister Baltazzi, described the present Greek position as a purely defensive one. Twelve divisions of 3,002 combatants each are holding a line almost due north to south between Eskishehr and Afium Karahissar, at a distance of about 20 miles east of the railway connecting these two important strategical points, with adequate protection on both ends.

"Although no big fighting has occurred for about a month, it must not be imagined that military activity has entirely ceased," said the general. "Skirmishes and minor raids are of daily occurrence."

General Stratigos then described the Greek dash for Angora by nine divisions last August. The river Sangarfa, often mentioned in despatches, first runs west to east, then turns northward and then flows again westward, forming a kind of hollow square. It is in this bend that the last big operations took place.

The Greek forces launched their attack crossing the upper course of the Sangarfa southward, and then made a semicircular sweep northeastward in the direction of Angora through the salt desert, driving back the Turks from position to position, on most difficult terrain.

"Although the capture of the enemy capital was not our immediate object, we would have taken Angora if we had had another month of summer," the general explained. "But after 24 days of hard fighting and marching, the troops were very much in need of a rest. We were then only some 40 miles from Angora; but if we had pushed on after the necessary period of rest, it would have meant starting a fresh offensive about the end of September, when the bad season sets in. Our forces therefore, recrossed the Sangarfa; this time on the south to north bend, in perfect order and not in flight, as had been erroneously reported. The Turks, thinking that they had us beaten, crossed after us, but we threw them back across the river. That was between September 15 and 20.

WILL LEGALIZE FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE COMBINATIONS

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 13.—Legislation legalizing cooperative farmers combinations for marketing and distribution will be recommended by Congressional Inquiry Commission, Andrewson announced.

The New Tariff

(By J. E. Jones)
Washington, Dec. 12.—President Harding asked Congress to pass the tariff bill, which has been pending since the beginning of his Administration. The bill has been before the Senate committee for several months, having already been approved by the House. Owing to the fact that there are more than a thousand features in the new bill that have never before been a part of a tariff bill, the manner of handling these items is puzzling, and the President has asked for a "flexible tariff," which through the tariff commission and the Executive may be altered without the necessity of going to Congress for changes. The condition of foreign exchange apparently makes such a course imperative, and the uncertainty of foreign money values likewise makes it essential that an American valuation plan should be agreed upon in the new bill. The freight rate problem help to American farmers, aid for the starving abroad, and the peace treaties, formed features of the message.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Somewhat colder tonight. Fresh northwest winds.

"Meanwhile, we broke up the railway running eastward from Eskishehr to Angora. We tore it up rail by rail. This again proves that we were not in flight. No fleeing army could do that. We did the job thoroughly; there is practically nothing left of that railway now.

"We next set about to raze the hollow square, with a view to make our position quite secure. On one occasion, Sept. 23, the Kemalists cavalry made a dash across the Sangarfa and got as far as Sivrihissar, but we beat them back again."

The general paid a generous tribute to the fighting qualities of his adversaries in the defense of positions, but he considered them inferior to the Greeks in open warfare. The reason, he thought, was that the Kemalists army is raised by compulsion, and the bulk of the population are hostile to Turkish rule. Captures of war material, he added, revealed the fact that most Kemalists rifles were of Russian manufacture, and some captured field guns bore the mark of the Putiloff Works of Petrograd, showing that they were made as recently as last year.

EASTLAKE IS ON TRIAL FOR KILLING WIFE

(By Associated Press)
Montross, Virginia, Dec. 13.—Roger D. Eastlake was placed on trial here for the murder of his wife, whose mutilated body was found in September in their home at Colonial Beach. Miss Knox, trained nurse, who is jointly charged with the crime will be tried later.

INVESTIGATE RIOTING ON DECLARATION

(By Associated Press)
Jerusalem, Palestine, Dec. 13.—An official inquiry has been started into the riot of November 2, the fourth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration in which Palestine was promised as a National Homeland for the Jews when six persons were killed and 35 wounded.

The trouble had been seething since two weeks ago, when the Palestine Committee for Independence, with headquarters in Egypt, sent telegrams to all parts of Palestine advising work to close shops and cease work yesterday as a protest against England's policy in the Holy Land.

The government, therefore, having learned of the "holiday" telegrams, had taken elaborate precautions for the safety of the people. Troops with drawn bayonets had been stationed in the strategic sections of the city. Armed motor cars paraded the principal streets. Mohammedans and Christians kept their shops closed. Even the Jews who favor English occupation, fearing disorders, had decided to take a holiday.

In accordance with prearranged plans a large crowd of Mohammedans at 9 o'clock had gathered in the Mosque of Omar, their only place of worship in Jerusalem. Patriotic speeches were delivered by influential Moslems, thus creating a tense feeling against the Jews, who were pictured as "trying to usurp the country."

What is believed to have added fuel to the anti-Jewish fires was the fact that the Mosque directly overlooks the Jewish synagogue.

No one could determine with any degree of accuracy today just how the fighting started. Many rumors were circulated, diametrically differing according to their origin. One report was to the effect that a young Jew of Bolshevik type had gone to the Mosque and jeered the Mohammedan speakers. Another report placed the blame on a group of Moslem boys who are alleged to have invaded the Jewish quarter, beating men and women with sticks. But the real origin of the fighting, at the moment of writing, is still a mystery. However, it was established that disorders began at 10 o'clock in the morning in a little dingy street. By noon the fighting had spread to all sections of the walled city.

Meanwhile, martial law had been declared. The first act of the military was to disarm the members of the police force who were charged with collusion with the rioters. Soldiers were rushed to the affected areas with machine guns. By 2 p. m., the situation was well in hand and order had been restored. The night was uneventful.

PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Dec. 13.—The industrial horizon presented a pessimistic outlook when three great strikes that would involve a hundred thousand men appeared against the background. Three labor disputes are already in progress. Rumbblings of wage disputes comes from the Railroad Maintenance of Way and Shop Crafts men and building trades.

MILITANT WOMEN CLOSE MINES

(By Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Kan., Dec. 13.—Militant women marchers of the coal fields went into action before day and stopped miners from working at three mines. Several motor cars were wrecked in the melee and several persons injured.

INTERNATIONAL DEEP WATERWAYS SYSTEM

(By U. S. Press.)
Washington, Dec. 10.—Representatives A. P. Nelson, of Wisconsin, and W. M. Chalmers, of New York, replying in the House to Governor Miller, of New York, and other opponents of the St. Lawrence waterway connecting the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean, declared that while America's inland sea is bottled up, the narrow and provincial argument is advanced that the New York barge canal can take care of the enormous export business. It would be like feeding a giant through a straw, said Mr. Nelson. Mr. Chalmers declared that completion of the waterway would turn the Great Lakes into a Baltic and bring the Atlantic Ocean within 100 miles of the center of population of the United States. New York Representatives who oppose the plan contend that it would make Montreal the export port for American shipping, with foreign control, and that since New York State built its own barge canal the sections of the country benefiting from the Great Lakes project should build theirs without Federal aid. Advocates of the St. Lawrence route insist that the benefits are nation-wide and that the new channel is not intended to outrival the barge canal.

COTTON MARKET	
YESTERDAY'S MARKET	
December	17.49
January	17.19
March	17.19
May	17.05
July	16.56
TODAY'S MARKET	
December	17.35
January	17.23
March	17.23
May	17.11
July	16.73