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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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## CITIZENS ARE THREATENED BY FLOODS

(By Associated Press.)  
Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3.—All residents of the northwestern portion of Phoenix have been notified by the sheriff's office to leave their homes because of danger from Cave Creek. The waters have broken over the irrigation dams and rain is still falling on the watershed.

## RUSSIANS SAY IMPRISONMENT IS VALUABLE EXPERIENCE

(By Associated Press.)  
Moscow, Jan. 3.—The majority of political prisoners, men and women, being released from Soviet prisons speak with satisfaction of their imprisonment as "a great experience." While they are not at all anxious to renew the experience, they insist that it did them good.

As being locked up in Russia has become a sort of habit, there is no shame attached to imprisonment, and those released seem proud of their time spent behind bars.

The women prisoners feel that they have seen a novel side of life and, while rick in their abuse of the conditions of their imprisonment, invariably wind up their recital by saying there was a great and valuable experience.

Instead of punishing these people, it would almost seem the Soviet government had conferred a distinct benefit on them by locking them up. The solitude of prison life, with its opportunity for self-acquaintance, appealed to Miss Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of the great writer, who was locked up once for eight months at a stretch.

A Georgian princess spoke enthusiastically to the correspondent of her imprisonment because it confirmed her belief in God. She related how, after months of slow travel in a prison train on her way to Archangel, she fell ill with the typhus, after which she was, by some mischance, put in solitary confinement. She broke down under the strain, she stated, and fervently prayed for release, and it came within the day.

Another woman, once wealthy, declared that her imprisonment had taught her the Communist regime was no worse if not an improvement on the old imperial one. Thrown among people of her own class in prison, she found them selfish and unwilling to share their food, cigarettes and blankets, as was the case of the plain soldiers of the peasant class also in the same prison.

"The human mask of convention and politeness dropped from the educated people, and their fears and selfishness shone plain for all to read," said this woman. "This mill of suffering and bloodshed and revolution has been a needful lesson. It is an impulse towards a new life."

### COTTON MARKET

#### TODAY'S MARKET

December	18.34
January	18.23
March	17.76
May	17.29
July	16.47
WEDNESDAY'S CLOSE	
January	18.81
March	18.74
May	18.31
July	17.87
October	16.95

## RESOLUTION INTRODUCED CALLING UPON FRANCE TO PAY

Washington, Jan. 3.—Representative Reavis, republican, of Nebraska, has introduced a resolution directing the administration to demand payment by France of the money loaned by the United States during the war, as France has indicated its intention of spending large sums on increased naval armaments.

## Production Of Coal Declines

(By U. S. Press.)  
Washington, Jan. 2.—The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite and beehive coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, December 4, says: "Coal production declined again during the week ended December 17, and established a new low record for this season of the year. The total output of bituminous coal was 7,046,000 net tons and the average per working day, 1,174,000 tons. The lowest daily average in any December of the past eight years, the period over which records of current output extend, was 1,379,000 tons in 1914."

"Expressing the same idea in different terms, it is noted that the present production is at the rate of only 362,000,000 tons a year. The latest year in which the country's needs were met with so small an amount was 1908. This fact is the more extraordinary when it is remembered that December is ordinarily a month of maximum output, and that the country's normal requirements have increased by 175,000,000 tons since 1908."

"The Lake season is over, and the seaborne export trade is very dull but these facts alone do not account for the decrease in output. It is evident that coal is flowing rapidly out of storage, for 7,000,000 tons a week is insufficient to meet current consumption."

## HOLDS HARDWOOD COMBINE A "TRUST"

(By U. S. Press.)  
Washington, Jan. 3.—The open competition plan of the American Hardwood Manufacturer's Association has been declared by the Supreme Court a restraint upon trade in violation of the Sherman antitrust law. Department of Justice officials commenting upon the decision said it would form a basis for the government's policy towards hundreds of associations maintained by various industries to exchange price and other trade information. Activities of these associations have been under observation by the Department for some time, but doubts in formation of policy, it has been stated by Attorney General Daugherty, awaited the decision in the nation's highest court.

In rendering its decision, the court divided, six and three, Justices McKeena, Hobbes and Brandeis dissenting. It sustained the United States district court for Western Tennessee, which in April, 1920, granted an injunction perpetually restraining the association from entering into further agreements under the plan and directing the abandonment of "all efforts whatsoever having the purpose or tendency to enhance or maintain prices."

## Largest Number Of Baptisms In History

(By Associated Press.)  
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 3.—During the last year two hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and fourteen baptisms were administered in white Baptist Churches of the South, the largest number in history, the committee reports.

## FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF NAVAL LIMITATION

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Jan. 3.—The final adjustment of the naval limitation agreement is expected in the arms conference by the end of the week. The delegates hold informal conference over and far Eastern questions.

## What Is Japan In The Treaty?

(By J. E. Jones)

Washington, Jan. 3.—When Senator Henry Cabot Lodge drew the four power pact he must have believed that his authorship produced the most concise and far reaching document in the history of all diplomacy. "A gem for brevity," declared Washington.

"So simple and plain," exclaimed many. Henry Cabot Lodge made a speech in which the sprigs and blossoms of oratory almost shut off the view of the four-power pact for peace and the latter was adopted—a laudation in favor will say aye; "all opposed will say no." "The ayes have it and the motion is carried Unanimously." Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

The next day the questioning began. Henry Cabot Lodge's masterpiece was admitted of the class that Shakespeare found "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 't is enough, 't will serve." But like the well it has holes in it, and some of these appear to be as wide as church doors. The reporters rushed pell-mell to see Mr. Hughes, and he told them just what was meant by "dominions," "continents," "provinces," and all such terms. "Does the four-power Pacific treaty mean," they asked, "that the powers have agreed to protect insular possessions and does that mean the homeland of Japan?" Mr. Hughes said these very things were intended. And then came up questions as to whether Australia is a continent, as it is used to be described in the geographies. The answer was that for the purposes of diplomacy Australia is a new island.

After Mr. Hughes had everything apparently straightened out, the reporters began asking questions of President Harding, and the latter gave it as his view that the agreement did not guarantee protection of the "homeland of Japan," but that it merely covered island possessions of the Pacific.

The President's statement caused confusion in conference circles. Evidently the President and his Secretary of State had gotten different angles to Mr. Lodge's Magna Charta of peace. But in that they were no different from others who studied the document carefully.

The Lodge document apparently needs as many "interpretations" and "reservations" to make it whole as the longer treaty which former President Wilson brought back from Paris.

The conference recognizes Mr. Hughes as its greatest figure and leader, and it is likely that he will be the one called upon at every stage of the proceedings to iron out misunderstandings in the Lodge pact.

## STRONG SENTIMENT AMONG THE IRISH FOR THE TREATY

(By Associated Press.)  
Dublin, Jan. 3.—Dail Eireann resumes discussion of the treaty with Great Britain. Strong sentiment is indicated among the Irish people favoring the treaty.

Belfast, Jan. 3.—Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, asked his congregation to pray to be saved from "such a misfortune as the rejection of the Anglo-Irish treaty."

### WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday. Unsettled and warmer, with probably rain. Moderate southerly winds.

## SMALL FIRE IN RESIDENCE

About eight thirty o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from the residence of Mr. R. P. Byrd on the corner of 12th and Church Streets, and in a very few minutes the fire fighters were on the scene, as well as a goodly crowd of citizens and friends. The fire caught from a defective gas in one of the front rooms and was burning between the ceiling and floor. Very little damage was done except to the roof, which was partially torn off to get to the fire, and some water damage to furniture within the room.

## CALLS FARM SESSION

(By U. S. Press.)

Washington, Jan. 3.—By direction of the President, Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, is shortly to call a national agricultural conference to consider what corrective and constructive steps can be taken to relieve the depression in the farming industry. The conference will not be limited to representatives of agriculture but will include all important allied industries, such as packers, millers, railways and water carriers, exporters, commission merchants, and so-called middlemen.

The calling of the conference is an effort on the part of the administration to institute some practical means of relief along the lines suggested in Mr. Harding's recent address to Congress, when he called attention to the depression.

## CHILEAN FRUITS MARKETING IN U.S.

(By Associated Press.)

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 3.—Chilean fruit growers are beginning to find a market for their fruit in the United States. Shipments of Chilean peaches, grapes, melons, cherries, plums, strawberries and chibiquas, a kind of custard apple, have been disposed of in New York at good prices, says F. Rojas Haneous, Director of Agriculture.

The director has pointed out to Chilean growers that the best market in New York is to be found from January to April and advised them as to the best method of sending their fruits more than 5,000 miles to the New York market.

## NO DRINKING BY THE GERMAN FLAG POLICE FORCE HOISTED IN U.S.

(By Associated Press.)  
Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Mayor Mes. who was elected on a platform to fire the whole police force if it didn't obey orders, assumed office today, warning the police "one drink and you are fired."

## ROYALISTS SUPPORTERS OF EMPEROR CHARLES' ACTIVITY

(By Associated Press.)  
Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 3.—Activity is reported as increasing among the Royalist supporters of Emperor Charles. The Emperor has been re-organized and a platform demanding only native Hungarian King be elected to the throne. An effort is being made for Charles to leave Madeira and settle in Italy.

## DISCUSS LINKING NATIONS BY HIGH POWERED ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 2.—The linking of groups of the principal countries of the world into huge high-power transmission systems from which electrical energy sufficient to provide a large portion of commercial and transport needs could be taken is one of the problems which the International Electrical Conference in Paris had under discussion.

The meeting brought together delegates from 12 countries including the United States and Canada.

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Electricity as a means of moving the wheels of industry is about to come into its own, according to delegates and the only thing that prevents tremendous developments in electric energy is the present high cost of materials and the expense attached to changing from steam and other methods to electricity.

Nations had enough potential electrical energy in their waterways to eventually abandon the use of coal, experts at the conference said, but only government financing could provide sufficient funds to harness this dormant power.

The American delegates surprised the European experts when they outlined the extent to which electricity is made to work for the American people. The invasion of the American home by such labor saving devices as electric stoves, dishwashers, irons, etc. amazed many of the delegates who represent countries where as yet electricity has no figured in the home except in supplying light.

The conference studied methods for the standardization of equipment necessary in connecting the various high-power transmission systems. With such an international power arrangement the United States for 1920 was 157, and as suggested France may in the near future supply electrical energy to the Balkan States and points as distant as Poland and Russia.

The delegates were surprised at the progress made in electrical development in France since 1918. The use of French rivers in generating electrical energy will eventually place France second to none in the manufacture of electricity in the opinion of the delegates.

(By The Associated Press)  
New York, Jan. 3.—Germany's flag has been unfurled over the consular office of the New German Republic from the same flagpole from which it was hauled down in nineteen and seventeen.

## Mortality From Cancer

(By U. S. Press.)

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, announces that nearly seventy-three thousand deaths were due to cancer in the death registration area of the United States in 1920, and if the rest of the United States had as many deaths from this cause in proportion to the population, the total number of deaths from cancer in the entire United States for 1920 was 89,000, while for 1919 the number is estimated as 84,000 or 5,000 less than for 1920.

The trend of the cancer death rate is upward, the rate for 1920 being higher than that for any earlier year in 22 of the 33 States for which rates are shown in the following table.

The cancer death rate in the registration area in 1920 was 83.4 per 100,000 population, against 80.5 per 100,000 population for 1919. In comparing the death rate from cancer in one state with that in another, the Bureau uses "adjusted" rates in order to make allowance for differences in age and the sex distribution of the population, because generally speaking only persons in middle life, and old age have cancer, so that a state with many old persons may be expected to have more deaths from cancer than a state with comparatively few old persons.

The reports furnished by the Government comparatively high cancer mortality in the Northern states, and comparatively low rate in the Southern states, while there is little difference between the "adjusted" cancer rates of the white and colored races of the same states. In other words, the white and colored races seem equally susceptible to cancer, but both races seem less susceptible in the South than in the North.

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES OF THE HEART

(By U. S. Press.)

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, announces that 124,000 deaths were due to organic diseases of the heart in the death registration area of the United States in 1920, and if the rest of the United States had as many deaths from organic diseases of the heart in the same proportion to the population, the total number of deaths from organic diseases of the heart in the United States for 1920 was 157, and as suggested France may in the near future supply electrical energy to the Balkan States and points as distant as Poland and Russia.

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