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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT JAPAN

London, March 27.—The Prince of Wales is to spend nearly a month in Japan and numerous dinner parties, balls and other ceremonies and entertainments have been arranged in his honor.

The program of his stay in the Mikado's Empire, as announced here, shows that after arriving in Yokohama on the battleship Renown, April 12, he will go straight to Tokio where he will be entertained with dinners at the Japanese foreign office and at the Prime Minister's official residence. The British Embassy in Tokio and the British colony in Yokohama are planning to give balls to celebrate his visit. After a week in those two cities, the Prince will go to Nioko for two days and afterward will visit Odawara and Lake Hakone, visiting Yokohama on the way to unveil the inter-Allied war memorial arch which has been erected by popular subscription on the "Bluff," the foreign residential district.

Later, he will proceed by automobile to Shoji, where he will remain over night and on the following day will go to Iida whence he will descend the Tenryugawa rapids as far as the railway line where he will take the train for Kioto. One week will be spent in this ancient capital city of Japan in which the Prince will visit Lake Biwa and the island of Chikubushima.

Next the Prince will go to Nara for two days and then to Kobe where he will be entertained by the British colony.

On May 8, he is to sail from Kobe through the Inland Sea possibly stopping at some of its ports and, on May 9, he will leave Japan for Manila where he will spend two days.

PROVISIONAL PLANS MADE FOR GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE UNDER ENGLISH MANDATE

London, March 25.—Provisional plans for the future government of Palestine under the British mandate which have just been issued make provision for the appointment of a High Commissioner to be known also as Commander-in-Chief. He is to have power to appoint an executive council to be constituted in such a manner as may be directed by the High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner will also be assisted by the Legislative Council of members. Of these latter, 12 are to be elected and every man in Palestine over 25 years old will be entitled to vote.

The High Commissioner would be expected to divide the country into provinces or districts and all rights of public lands and also all mines and minerals, English, Arabic, Hebrew are to be permitted in the territories of the Palestine council, government offices and law courts, any religious community or any other section of the population should complain that the provisions of the mandate were not being carried out, it would be entitled to present a memorandum to that effect to the High Commissioner or the High Commissioner who would be required to forward it to the Secretary of State for submission to the League of Nations. Unless the High Commissioner has written reason to the contrary, it is not to be forwarded.

WEATHER REPORT

North Carolina: Showers and heavy thunderstorms tonight and tomorrow. Cooler in the interior today. Much colder Wednesday. Fresh south and southwest winds.

RUSSIAN BEING TRAINED IN USE OF CORN

London, March 25.—Training the Russian in the proper methods of consuming American corn, has now been undertaken by the American Relief Administration.

The distribution of corn to approximately 5,000,000 adults in the Volga valley has begun, the first 18 trainloads of the American gift having reached the famine areas according to advices of February 24. One Russian funt per day, or roughly 14 ounces, is the feeding allowance for adults.

So that they may get to know the possibilities of this new food, not only from a nourishing but a palatable point of view, cards containing recipes are being sent to all American Relief Administration inspectors, village relief committees and distribution centers.

The recipes include such typical American dishes, as corn mush, corn bread, corn biscuits, corn soup and corn gruel. A warning against eating the corn in the raw state and directions for its treatment in case of spoilage are also being issued.

This is the first time the American Relief Administration has distributed food directly to the individual for consumption in his own home. Child-feeding is always conducted en masse, about 2,000,000 Russian children now being fed one balanced meal a day in some 6,000 old kitchens.

CITIZENS NO LONGER FEAR INQUISITION

Moscow, March 25.—Curtailment of the powers of the dreaded Cheka has loosened Russia's tongue and is restoring a measure of its old life. No longer greatly fearing the ire of the inquisition, most of Moscow's residents, though still somewhat chary of talking politics in public places, have little hesitation now in expressing what they think of things in general. They smile more often, give more "parties," and are beginning again to extend old time Russian hospitality to strangers without fear that the presence of an unknown guest in their quarters will bring an armed Cheka agent there to investigate.

Pallid young men of the old class of aristocrats, who survived the world war, perhaps two or three campaigns of the civil war and who spent time in prisons are returning to their old habits of enjoyment. Some of them look like ghosts returned to a land that is a graveyard of their former wealth but, if they are ghosts, they are merry ones and dance gaily on their own tombstones.

Conditions have changed and they must spend a part of their hours in working. They have few or no servants and must do their own washing and cooking.

The princess who once ordered from Paris half a dozen gowns at a time, herself, wears that one of 1914 vintage which she managed to save. But she wears it gaily and, since the Cheka menace seems one only to remember and even joke about, she dances in it all night.

The "ghosts" are happy to escape the grave. The nightmarish fears seem behind them. They are reveling in freedom. Fear years of army rations, two years of prison soup, a year or so of nothing much at all and now champagne and caviar, even if it takes the last of the rubles they own as clerks, mechanics, chauffeurs, or any other job open for a prince, baron or count.

A bottle of vodka may represent the price they got for the last trinket their aristocratic old grandmother managed to save. But the Cheka is not at the door tonight. Tomorrow may go hang.

FRANCE TO HAVE BASEBALL LEAGUE

Paris, March 27.—The French Baseball Federation, or "La Federation Francaise de Baseball," as the natives will know it, came into being this month in the club rooms of the American Legion in Paris, whose walls are covered with trophies of the great war in which Americans and French fought side by side.

There are already three all-French baseball teams in France, one in Paris, known as the Ranelagh Baseball Club, another at Roubaix and a third at Tourcoing. The Ranelagh team, which has been playing for three seasons, last year completed in a contest between the half-dozen clubs formed of Americans in Paris attached to the American banks here, the Graves Registration, and other similar organizations. While the Frenchmen did not head the list at the end of the season, they were not the last on it, a noteworthy achievement when it is remembered they played against experienced American players. This year, thanks to the Federation Francaise de Baseball which has just been founded, clubs will compete for the championship of a real French League, and the honor of being the first champions will be keenly fought for.

SWEDISH STUDENTS ADMIRE AMERICA

Stockholm, March 27.—Swedish students and scholars who have been enabled by scholarships to pursue post-graduate work in America have found much to admire in American Universities and colleges and are telling their folks at home about it when they return in letters.

American university life seems to have captured their good-will. American scholarship as represented in the larger universities has evoked their praise.

What has completely won Swedish scholars, they say, is the liberal spirit and generosity of American colleges in enabling the Swedish visitors to prolong their stay by additional scholarship grants.

Reports by these students and scholars are receiving wide publication in Swedish newspapers. They are winners of scholarships given by the Sweden-America Foundation, which since 1919 has afforded about 45 of them opportunities to study in various American educational institutions. In return the American-Scandinavian Foundation of New York City has presented scholarships to about 30 American students for study in Swedish universities.

Indications are seen here that this exchange of students is a potent influence for the promotion of international friendship.

Some of the Swedish students took their post-graduate courses in American banking and industrial houses in order to study American business and commercial methods. One of these reported that he found the large New York bank where he spent more than a year to be marvelously organized and operated.

Swedish students who studied at Columbia University, Smith College, Harvard and Yale pay tributes to those institutions or their instructors.

The Swedish students are unanimous in saying that they were astonished at the ease with which the average American college student expressed his thoughts. They attribute this fluency to their training in debating clubs in discussing social and political questions.

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ROYAL WEDDING CAKE WEIGHED 500 POUNDS

(By Associated Press)

London, March 27.—Princess Mary borrowed Viscount Lascelles sword to cut the huge wedding cake which was served at her wedding breakfast. When the party had assembled in the dining room of Buckingham Palace, King George invited the Princess to lead the attack on the formidable 500-pound confection.

Viscount Lascelles acted as her escort and as they approached the huge cake he handed her his sword. Prince Henry who was close behind his sister offered to get a hatchet but Princess Mary laughingly declined.

The Duke of York evoked a laugh by suggesting that a Louis (machine) gun might settle the thing more expeditiously than either sword or hatchet.

The Daily News correspondent who thus describes the fun at the wedding breakfast failed to state what success the Princess had with the sword. He says that when the Queen Mother, Alexandra arrived at Buckingham Palace after the wedding ceremony, Princess Mary made an impetuous dash at her and the two embraced affectionately.

The Duke of York remarked that Queen Alexandra was the first to kiss the bride but Queen Mary smilingly refuted it, saying that she had kissed the Princess when the register was being signed in the chapel of Edward the Confessor.

"Well, anyhow," the Duke of York is quoted as saying, "I am going to be the first bachelor to kiss her," and he did it so emphatically as to cause a laugh at his expense.

King George suggested that the Duke might like to kiss all the bridesmaids and but at this point the Duke's nerve evidently failed him.

The First Train Here Forty Years Ago

Forty years ago today the first train was run from Weldon to the bridge just north of town and stopped there, the bridge not having been completed at that time.

FILIPPINOS TO SEND PARLIAMENTARY MISSION

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, March 18.—An official announcement by the Philippine Press Bureau says that the most prominent men of the Philippine Islands will be included in the membership of a parliamentary mission that will leave the Islands in April for Washington. The mission has been empowered by the Philippine legislature to negotiate for independence, and to oppose the recommendations of the Wood-Forbes report and also the extension of the application of the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines as well as to take up other questions affecting the Philippines.

The mission will be composed of members of the Senate headed by President Manuel I. Quezon, and by members of the House headed by Speaker Sergio Osmeña. General Emilio Aguinaldo, who was president of the Philippine Republic, has been invited to accompany the mission as honorary president.

SALONIKI BUSIEST CENTER OF EAST

Saloniki, March 27.—Saloniki with its 100,000 population and its 59 minarets gives shelter to more refugees than any other city in the world. Crowded within its narrow and shattering walls are 40,000 Greek and Macedonian refugees, 20,000 exiles from Russia, and an uncounted number of fugitives from Armenia, the Caucasus and other oppressed countries.

Most of them have a pitiful existence. A crust of black bread and a cup of watery soup daily is all that keeps them from the grave.

The Greek government has not the means to care properly for this great host of indigents. All its money is eaten up by the army in Asia Minor. The charity of America plays a large part in the care of the children, of whom there are many thousands. The American Red Cross is trying to ameliorate the wretched plight of the little ones.

The heart of Saloniki was destroyed by fire in 1917 and most of the city still is a mass of crumbling walls and rubbish heaps. The water and sewage systems were almost wholly destroyed. There are no hotels left. Only the well-to-do have homes. The rest of the population live in huts, tents and in the streets.

Nearly a dozen mosques have been turned into shelters for the homeless. In front of the altars where incense was wont to send its pungent odor heavenward, the boiling soup pot and homely brazier now hold away. Two thousand persons eat, sleep and have their being in a single mosque.

Saloniki is no place for a weakling. The city's streets are packed with pedestrians, merchants, bankers, peddlers, commercial travelers, soldiers, sailors, beggars and money-lenders, who make up a perfect maelstrom. This is the busiest mart in the East. It is also the richest. Nowhere in Europe is wealth at once so opulent nor poverty so utterly wretched. The visitor has to fight almost for a place on the street. He battles for a foothold on the only streetcar line, he storms the restaurant for food, and he has to appeal to the governor-general for a room.

State Board of Health Is After Insanitary Hotels

RALEIGH, March 24.—The first prosecution instituted by the State Board of Health under the amended hotel law enacted by the General Assembly of 1921 occurred at Lexington and resulted in the conviction of J. W. Kepley, manager of the Hotel March at that place.

The prosecution resulted from the failure of the management to correct insanitary conditions after inspectors had pointed them out. The case was handled by L. G. Whitley, chief of the field inspectors, and was tried before Judge Moyer, recorded. Judgement of the court was a fine of \$10, the payment of costs, and the further order that the hotel be forthwith cleaned up and brought into such condition as to fully comply with the state hotel law.

The management of the Hotel March was charged with violating four sections of the law, namely: failure to keep posted a list of charges for rooms; failure to provide proper bed linen; failure to keep beds and bedding free from vermin; insanitary conditions in kitchen.

Practically all the hotels of the state have shown a desire to heartily co-operate with the State Board of Health in observing the provisions of this law, which was jointly drawn by committees of the traveling men and hotel managers in conjunction with the state health officer. Many on inspection have scored approximately perfect, and nearly all have prom-

Russia Money Mad

(By Associated Press)

Moscow, March 25.—Russia is money mad. Almost everybody from the humblest Communist to the erstwhile aristocrat is thinking, dreaming, talking of money. Public events, life, death, all elst go by the board.

As the ruble drops dizzily, week by week, people cease to talk or do business in millions, as a few months ago. Now everyone of money consequence is not a millionaire but a billionaire and soon they will be trillionaires. A million rubles lately has been equivalent to \$2, a billion to \$2,000.

Speculation has reached such pitch that the cabman speculates on his fare. To one he charges 50,000 rubles for a ride and to another 100,000 or 200,000, according to his wit.

The man, woman, or child who doesn't get rich in Russia today must be a fool indeed. One has but to buy any article, a pair of shoes, a Persian rug, a lamp, a watch, a ring, a half dozen yards of cloth and hold it for a few days and sell it for twice the cost.

Women speculate shrewdly and shrewder than all others are former countesses and princesses.

Since the government turned the real estate over to its occupants, the rent of apartments and rooms here has jumped from zero to large sums. The right to occupy a mere room, if the owner wishes to sell out, runs from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 rubles and apartments 50,000,000 to 200,000,000. Legally, newcomers are required to pay nothing but in order to obtain what they want, they must secretly subsidize the Soviet house committee.

There is speculation in cloth. Most of the good cloth now in Russia is smuggled in. A little money is paid here, there, everywhere, and the cloth gets in. Then speculation takes place in its distribution. In the south of Russia, cloth is cheap, hence it must be transported to the center or north, where two or three times its cost may be obtained. If sent to Siberia, the profit is immense.

Speculation in food is the biggest affair. An official who controls a private car makes millions moving flour, fruit, wine to the center at high prices.

AMERICAN CORN, FLOUR AND GRITS DIET OF ARMENIANS

Constantinople, March 27.—American corn flour and corn grits are making their first appearance in Soviet Armenia and other parts of the Near East this year, these products having been substituted for wheat and rice on an extensive scale by the Near East Relief in its work through Asia Minor and the Caucasus.

An effort to make corn products popular among the Turks in the Constantinople area has also been inaugurated by American business men here. Seventeen public institutions in Constantinople have agreed to make a month's trial of corn products, substituting them for wheat and rice. The saving in cost is about 75 percent and a large market for American farm products is expected to result in the Levant.

COTTON MARKET TODAY'S MARKET

MARCH	17.77
MAY	17.28
JULY	16.8
OCTOBER	16.67
DECEMBER	16.53
YESTERDAY'S MARKET	
March	17.65
May	17.05
July	16.71
October	16.65
December	16.56