

JUDGE ISSUES WARRANTS FOR 200 RESIDENTS

(By Associated Press)
Manchester, Ky., Apr. 25.—Frenzies of Clay County, who several months ago were ready to shoot opposing clans on sight, have joined hands and with the civil authorities, will clean up Mill Creek following the action of Judge Johnson in issuing warrants for the arrest of two hundred residents of the mountain territory.

MORTGAGE DEBT ON HOMES AND FARMS

Washington, D. C., April 25.—According to a preliminary report that has just been issued by the Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, the total estimated mortgage debt on owned homes and farms in continental United States, in 1920 was \$811,001,000,000 and the total estimated value of these mortgaged homes and farms was \$31,708,000,000, the mortgage debt thus representing 34.7 per cent of the total value. It should be noted that the term "owned homes" is used by the Bureau to designate those homes which are occupied by their owners, and similarly, "owned farms" is applied to farms operated by their owners, rented homes and tenant farms not being included in these totals.

The total mortgage debt on owned homes and farms in the United States in 1890, the only previous census in which this information was obtained, was reported as \$2,33,000,000 and the total value of these mortgaged homes and farms was reported as \$5,987,000,000, the mortgage debt thus representing 37.5 per cent of the total value. The mortgage debt on owned homes and farms increased 4.58 per cent between 1890 and 1920, and the value of these mortgaged homes and farms increased 457.6 per cent. As a result, the ratio of debt to value has decreased, being 34.7 per cent in 1920 as against 37.5 per cent in 1890.

The total number of homes not on farms in the United States in 1920 was 17,600,000 of which 7,195,000 or 40.9 per cent were owned by the occupants; and of these owned homes 2,855,000 or 39.7 per cent were mortgaged. Information regarding the value of the home and the amount of mortgage debt was secured from 1,836,000 or 66.3 per cent of these mortgaged homes. The total mortgage debt on the mortgaged homes not on farms in 1920 is estimated as \$6,000,000 and the total value of such homes as \$14,900,000,000, the ratio of debt to value being 42.6 per cent.

The total mortgage debt on owned homes not on farms in the United States in 1890 was reported as \$1,047,000,000 and the total value of these mortgaged homes was reported as \$2,632,000,000, the mortgage debt thus representing 39.8 per cent of the total value. The mortgage debt on owned homes increased 473.1 per cent, and the value of such homes 405.6 per cent, between 1890 and 1920. This has resulted in a slight increase in the ratio of debt to value from 39.8 per cent in 1890 to 42.6 per cent in 1920.

The total estimated mortgage debt on owned farms in the United States in 1920, including the estimated mortgage debt on tenant owned farms, was \$5,001,000,000 and the total estimated value of these mortgaged farms was \$17,609,000,000, the ratio of debt to value being 28.4 per cent. The total estimated mortgage debt on owned farms in 1890 was reported as \$1,086,000 and the total value of these farms was reported as \$3,955,000,000, the ratio of debt to value being 35.6 per

Robert W. Madry Gains Prominence As Newspaper Writer

STREETS TEXAS CITY UNDER WATER

(By Associated Press)
Dallas, Tex., Apr. 25.—The streets of commercial and residential sections are overflowing. Some of the streets are impassable as a result of standing water and floating debris. Residents of the river lowlands are preparing to flee.

Profiteering In Coal

(By U. S. Press)
Washington, Apr. 25.—Government control of mining and distribution of coal was recommended to Congress by Nelson P. Gaskill, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, as the most effective way to prevent profiteering in the industry. Appearing before the House labor committee, Mr. Gaskill urged the passage of legislation under which the Government would be third party to a forced agreement between coal operators and miners regulating the production of coal. The idea would be to stop over-production. Such an agreement, unless the Government were a party, would be a violation of anti-trust laws. Mr. Gaskill said that "bogus independent operators," and "faked" sales are mostly responsible for exorbitant prices of coal to the consumer. The Federal Trade Commission, he said, knows of numerous instances where a single carload of coal has been sold 12 times without delivery being made to any of the "purchasers," but with all of them exacting a profit. The big producing companies, Mr. Gaskill charged, often own the coal they produce all the way down through the various hands to retail distribution, but cover up the facts by a "system of bookkeeping which confuses the public." Mr. Gaskill urged a thorough investigation of the coal industry by a commission of engineers and disinterested experts.

RUSSIAN RED ARMY SEND PRESENTS TO TURKISH NATIONALISTS

Constantinople, April 25.—The Russian red army has just sent a train-load of presents to members of the Turkish Nationalist army who participated with the Russians in the revolutionary campaigns in the Caucasus when the governments of several small states there were overthrown by Russian Soviets. The presents consisted of several thousands of small sacks made of red material and containing sugar, chocolate and cigarettes. Each package bore the inscription, "presented by the red soldiers of red Russia to their valiant friends, the soldiers of Turkey." They were presented by the Bolshevik Minister at Ankara to the Turkish Nationalist War Minister, Kiazim Pasha.

The mortgage debt on owned farms increased 360.5 per cent, and the value of such farms 476.4 per cent, between 1890 and 1920, the ratio of debt to value decreasing from 35.6 in 1890 to 28.4 in 1920.

His Name Appears Prominently At The Head of Article in Current Issue of Commerce and Finance.

The title of Mr. Madry's story in the Current Issue of Commerce and Finance is "That Tyrant, Style," a "simplification" of which is given as follows: "Variety is the spice of life, but it has its drawbacks as well as charms. It is hard on the manufacturer, who never knows whether a given style will be a boom or boomerang. And it is hard on the consumers, who are offered more styles than they really want and have to pay for a lot of waste.

With a curtailed number of styles a dealer could carry all the necessary varieties, require fewer salesmen and less floor space, and have a quicker turnover and larger profits.

"Nobody intends to put the public in maids' uniforms or overalls, but there are fields in which simplification offers enormous advantages to everybody concerned."

In commenting on the Commerce Department's newly established Division of Commercial Practice, he says: "It is the inborn conviction of this new division that unnecessary complexities cause much of the unhealthfulness from which business is suffering.

"By way of illustration, there are automobile tires. There are now, for example, some 70 different styles of automobile tires on the market. An establishment that carried from one half to all of these tires in stock would have a capital tied up of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. With a much curtailed number of styles a dealer could carry all the necessary varieties in a stock representing not more than \$20,000 or \$30,000, require fewer salesmen and less floor space and have a quicker turnover and larger profits. Reduction in styles of tires would give mobility to the industry in all of its departments from manufacturer down to retailer.

In closing he says: "Variety has been eulogized before this. Life without it probably would fall flat—and prices probably wouldn't. It has its charms."

COMMERCIAL BANKING PROPOSED THROUGH POSTAL SYSTEM

Stockholm, April 25.—A postal checking account system whereby the Swedish post office department will be enabled to do a limited commercial banking business is proposed in a bill recently submitted to the Riksdag and sponsored by Anders Orne, Minister of Communications. The bill also provides that the present postal savings department be merged with the post office service.

Under the proposed system, which is meeting some opposition from the banking interests of the country, small depositors in the reorganized postal savings banks could draw their own checks instead of buying postal money orders. This system Minister Orne contends, would effect a saving in the salaries of officials and money order clerks and other expenses. He declares that less than one-third of the clerical force now required could handle the work under the new arrangement.

Minister Orne states that the proposed postal checking system will be of incalculable value to small depositors and especially to people in rural communities where there are no banking facilities.

RUSSIA ASKS THAT ALL WAR DEBTS BE CANCELLED

Willing, However, to Indemnify Owners Provided War Debts Are Scaled Down.

(By Associated Press)
Genoa, Apr. 25.—All experts, except Russians, planned to meet to consider the situation as a result of the new Russian demands including complete annulment of all war debts, declaration to restore private property because everything had been nationalized, but willingness to indemnify the owners provided country's war debts to allies are scaled down and financial help is forthcoming.

SEVERAL COAL MINES RESUME OPERATIONS

(By Associated Press)

Pittsburg, Apr. 25.—The resumption of a number of non-union mines in Fayette and Westmoreland districts, closed on account of the coal strike, are reported by railroads handling their product.

Women arrested in connection with disturbances were released from the Uniontown jail when it was learned that each was the mother of a large family and were needed at home.

PERSHING SAYS PREPAREDNESS WOULD HAVE PREVENTED THE WORLD WAR

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Apr. 25.—The United States, with adequate military preparation and under strong leadership could have prevented the World War, General Pershing declared before the Senate Military Committee, in behalf of the War Department's plea to increase the military establishment over the House proposal.

COTTON MARKET

TODAY'S MARKET
2:40 CALL

May	18.02
July	17.65
October	17.67
December	17.67
January	17.56

YESTERDAY'S MARKET

May	17.99
July	17.65
October	17.68
December	17.65
January	17.61

Messrs Robert Overton and Jesse Vaughan motored over to Tarboro yesterday afternoon.

Commencement of The County Schools At Halifax Friday

Also Seventh Grade Graduation Exercises Followed by The Final Debate For The Patterson Debating Cup.

Final Commencement exercises of the County Schools will be held at Halifax Friday, April 28th, also the graduation exercises of the seventh grade.

Following these exercises will be the final debate for the Patterson Debating Cup. There were eight rural schools to debate for the Patterson Cup with two schools winning both sides of the question. Considerable interest has been shown in the query: "Resolved, the farmers should adopt a system of cooperative marketing." These debates are similar to the triangular debates of the High Schools throughout the State which terminate in a final debate at the University of North Carolina.

Children will be given a treat in the afternoon in the person of "Satbo," a very unusual Health Clown. Drills, songs and the final competitive races for County winners will end the final get-together.

Group Playdays are being held throughout the week at the Hobgood, Halifax, Aurelian Springs and Hardaway schools.

SEC. OF WAR SAYS PROPOSED ARMY STRENGTH IS TOO SMALL

(Associated Press)

Washington, April 25.—The one hundred and fifteen thousand enlisted strength of the army in the bill passed by the House provides a military structure below the safe minimum requirements of the nation. Secretary Weeks told the Senate appropriations committee, urging one hundred and fifty thousand, with thirteen thousand officers.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight. Wednesday cloudy, with showers in west portion. Gentle variable winds.

French Threaten To Quit The Genoa Conference

DEMAND THAT FORTY-EIGHT HOUR ULTIMATUM BE ISSUED TO RUSSIA

Genoa, Apr. 25.—A Central News Dispatch from Genoa reports that the French delegates have been instructed to insist upon the terms contained in Premier Poincaré's speech at Barle-due.

The French will press for a forty-eight hour ultimatum to Russia or else quit the conference.

Genoa, Apr. 25.—Foreign Minister Chateauroux, of Russia, declared to the Associated Press, that the Allied resistance to Russian principles of nationalization was blocking the Economic Conference.

BRIDGE CONTRACTS IN ARGENTINA

Washington, Apr. 25.—American interests have recently been successful in securing some attractive bridge construction contracts from the Argentine State Railways, in keen competition with German and Belgian concerns. Preference was given to American bidders at prices which are really higher, considering that it is the practice of nearly all domestic companies to provide for payment in United States gold.

Muscle Shoals Power Projects

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Apr. 25.—Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company, has informed the agriculture committee of the Senate that his corporation would be glad and willing to enter into new negotiations with the Government for the purpose of working out a policy for the development of the Muscle Shoals power projects.

MINISTER SUGGEST FINES FOR NOT ATTENDING CHURCH

(By Associated Press)

London, April 25.—The alternative of going to church on Sunday or paying a fine is suggested by the Rev. Robert Forman Horton, one of England's most noted Non-conformist ministers, as a means of raising sufficient revenue "to run the country without plunging it into bankruptcy." Such legislation, he declares, would net \$0,000,000 a year.

Dr. Horton's suggestion is said to be based on a law passed in the reign of Edward VI, when anyone absenting himself from church "without lawful or reasonable excuse" was fined one shilling. The law was repealed, but re-enacted and rigidly enforced in subsequent reigns.

The 50 or more churches in the square mile around the Bank of England contained full congregations in those days, but few persons enter them on week days now except American tourists, and the Sunday congregations, Dr. Horton declares, "do not exceed a baker's dozen." The Bishop of London has even gone so far as to suggest that some of them be demolished and the valuable sites sold to provide funds with which churches could be built in other parts of the city.

This suggestion brought a deluge of complaints upon the Bishop, but strange to say they were not from persons identified with church affairs. Almost without exception they came from financiers, who maintained that the sight of these old churches served a very good purpose in softening the hearts of "money-mad crowds" who gazed upon them as they hurried by.