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## East Scotland Neck Affair Is Aired In Court

Saturday afternoon it appears that Carl Lee who, witnesses stated, was drinking, entered the store of Dave Harrell in East Scotland Neck using profane language and making a pass at the proprietor and generally fooling with customers in the store. The Harrells stated that they asked him to leave the store and he refused. Finally, witnesses stated, he walked up to Ed. Harrell, swinging his arms with fists, doubled, and either intentionally or otherwise struck Harrell on the shoulder. It seems that Harrell then knocked him down and proceeded to beat him up generally and the three Harrells, Ed. Frank and Dave proceeded to throw him out of the door. Witnesses stated that he then came back into the store when the doors started again. According to witnesses Ed. Harrell struck Lee over the head with a pop bottle, some witnesses claiming, from behind his back while he was held by the other two. His battered appearance was evidence enough that he had been in a battle and that he got the worst of the affair.

The trial was held before Mayor Coleman, A. P. Kitchin appearing for the three Harrells and Mr. Ashby Dunn appearing for the State.

Ed. Harrell was bound over to next term of court under a \$150.00 bond, Frank Harrell was fined \$10.00 and costs and Dave Harrell was discharged.

## PROSECUTION EXPECTED TO REST TODAY IN THE EASTLAKE TRIAL

Montross, Va., May 2.—The cross examination of Roger D. Eastlake, chief Naval Petty Officer, was completed today in the trial of Sarah E. Knox, charged with the murder of his wife, Margaret. Eastlake was ordered to hold self subject to recall. It is expected that the prosecution will rest today.

## Employment In Selected Industries

Washington, Apr. 28.—The United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in March 1922 from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining.

Comparing the figures of March 1922 with those for identical establishments for March 1921, it appears that in 9 of the 13 industries there were increases in the number of persons employed, while in 4 industries there were decreases. The largest increase, 43.4 per cent, appears in hosiery and underwear. Boots and shoes show an increase of 22.3 per cent, and automobiles an increase of 20.8 per cent. The greatest decrease, 26 per cent, is shown for cotton manufacturing, respective decreases of 10.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent appear in iron and steel and paper making.

Five of the 13 industries show increases in the total amount of pay roll for March 1922 as compared with March 1921. The remaining 8 industries show decreases in the amount of pay roll. Hosiery and underwear industry shows the most important increase—48.3 per cent, while in the automobile industry there was an increase of 29.3 per cent. In the iron and steel industry

## AMERICAN DEBT COMMISSION ASKS FRANCE FOR EXPRESSION

(By Associated Press) Paris, May 2.—The American Debt Funding Commission has informed France that it will be glad to receive that government's observations on what it has to offer concerning payment of interest on the French debt to the United States and amortization of the capital.

## UNEMPLOYMENT ORGANIZATIONS ARE DISBANDED

(By Associated Press) Washington, May 2.—Reflecting the decreases in unemployment, organizations for the relief of the jobless have disbanded in many localities, Secretary Hoover announced.

### COTTON MARKET

#### TODAY'S MARKET

May	19.61
July	18.89
October	19.02
December	19.01
January	18.87
YESTERDAY'S MARKET	
May	18.69
July	18.09
October	18.29
December	18.35
January	18.13

## OVERSEA CLEARANCES IN 1920 AND 1921

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Apr. 27.—A statement from the United States Shipping Board shows that a total of 4,444 ocean steamers, aggregating 21,467,626 gross tons (15,591,670 net tons,) departed once or oftener from the United States for ports in Europe, South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania, during the calendar year 1920. This was the year of maximum activity of shipping out of the United States to these overseas continents. In that year the clearances, which include repeated voyages of the same ship, amounted to 33,376,918 net tons to these continents. During 1921 the clearances fell to 28,369,035 net tons, while during January, 1922 (the only month's return available for this year), the clearances were 1,931,000 net tons, compared with 2,418,000 net tons in January, 1921, and 2,82,900 net tons in January, 1920. During the year ended June 30, 1914 (the last year before the outbreak of the war and the year of greatest shipping activity out of American ports up to that time), the clearances for the overseas contingents aggregated 4,235,949 net tons.

In 1920 the \$3,000,000,000 fleet of the Shipping Board fully entered the foreign trade of the United States. The 4,444 ocean steamers, of 21,467,526 gross tons employed during all or part of the year 1920 in the overseas trade of the United States were 40 per cent of the world's ocean-steamers tonnage and 35 per cent of the 12,500 ocean steamers afloat at the time.

The greatest decrease occurred—34.7 per cent. Cotton manufacturing shows a decrease of 32.6 per cent.

## President To Be Asked To Approve Bonus Bill

(By Associated Press) Washington, May 2.—President Harding is to be asked by the Senate Finance Committee of Republicans to approve the Soldiers' Bonus bill differing from the House measure only in minor essentials.

## ITALY AND FRANCE IN A SECRET POLITICAL PACT

London, May 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette and Globe says that it has learned that Italy, following the example of France, has made a secret political pact with the Turkish Nationalists government of Angora "behind Great Britain's back."

## STANDARD OIL BLOCK MAY EXIST IN CONGRESS

By RICHARD LINTHICUM (Special Correspondence) Washington, May 2.—The latest administration scandal, growing out of the leasing of naval oil reserves in California and Wyoming, to private interests controlled by subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company, promises to revive the former "Conservation bloc" in Congress and reveal perhaps the existence of a Standard Oil bloc.

These naval oil reserves, originally set aside by President Taft and in charge of the Navy Department, were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Clegg, by President Harding. During the administration of Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department many attempts were made by private interests to obtain these naval reserve oil lands but in every instance they were frustrated. Recent wild speculations on the New York Stock Exchange in the stock of the Sinclair concern, led to investigation which revealed these secret leases under the Fall administration of the Interior Department. The latest of these naval oil reserves to fall into the hands of the Standard Oil subsidiary is the Teapot Dome district in Wyoming comprising between 6,000 and 7,000 acres of Virgin territory. Naval reserves No. 1 and 2 are in California.

Senator Kendrick (Dem. Wyo.) first introduced a resolution asking for information concerning this alleged deal, which resulted in bringing to light the fact that the deal had been consummated, with a statement from the Interior Department made to the press, that the reason for leasing lands had drilled wells within two hundred feet of government land and were draining the naval reserve. It was alleged that such drainage had been going on for years. This statement was completely disproved by former Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who said in a public statement that several times owners of adjoining land had threatened to sink wells close to the naval reserves, but he had told them if this were done he would put Marines into these fields and tap their reserves, and the threats of the owners of the private lands were not carried out. The former Secretary stated that all modern navy vessels are oil-burners, and that these reserves must be protected.

Senator LaFollette (Rep. Wis.) came to the support of Senator Kendrick and introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate a list of all oil leases in three

## COAL INDUSTRY IS NOW TO BE REORGANIZED

(By Associated Press) Washington, May 2.—An investigation by the Commerce Department into the underlying difficulties of the coal industry, such as intermittency and irregularity of production, is being expedited, it was learned today, with a view of securing data which might be used in the proposed administration plan for the reorganization of the entire industry.

### WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Unsettling weather with showers Wednesday and in West portion tonight. Little change in temperature. Moderate easterly winds.

## THE BRITISH OIL INTERESTS SIGN AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

(By Associated Press) London, May 2.—A gigantic industrial agreement was signed Sunday at Genoa by representatives of the Russian Soviet and the Spell group of British Oil Companies, telegraphs a Genoa correspondent to the Evening News. Under the agreement the Spell group will control all sales, and under certain conditions all production of oil in every part of Russia for an agreed period.

## LOYD GEORGE ASKS FOR MEETING OF SIGNATORIES TO VERSAILLES TREATY

(By Associated Press.) Genoa, May 2.—Vice-Premier Barthou, head of the French delegation to the Economic Conference, left for Paris for a conference with Premier Poincare and cabinet.

He conferred with Lloyd George, who told him that a meeting of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles was desired at the very earliest possible moment at some Mediterranean town.

## PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER TO GO AFTER PHYSICIANS

Washington, May 2.—The inauguration of a campaign against physicians and druggists who over-subscribe and supply liquor for imaginary ills, was announced by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

## BILL TO ABOLISH PRIVATE PROPERTY IN LAND

London, May 2.—A bill to abolish private property in land and to transfer all lands in Great Britain which is not already the property of the crown or of any public authority to a newly created Ministry of Lands has been introduced into the House of Commons.

In the case of agricultural land while all the buildings (except laborers cottages) and other permanent improvements would be transferred to the new ministry, the measure provides arrangements whereby they can become the property of the tenant and form part of the tenant right, together with all other improvements made by him.

Compensation to owners is to be paid in the form of five per cent National Land Stock (providing an annual income equal to the present net letting value of the land transferred) redeemable at par after 30 years.

After the redemption of the stock one-fourth of the net revenue of the land would be applicable to national purposes and three-fourths to local purposes.

## Suffering Continues From Flood

(By Associated Press) Natchez, Miss., May 2.—Thousands of persons of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, are still in their flooded homes, it was reported today. Suffering is certain unless relief is speedily arranged, officials stated. Some were compelled to place their belongings on rafts, suffering intensely from exposure.

## Millions Spent Early For Fertilizer

General Use of Legumes Would Cut Cost in Half

Raleigh, May 2.—North Carolina will use this year probably 800,000 tons of fertilizer at a cost of approximately \$27,000,000.

That total is nearly three times the value of last year's sweet potato crop in North Carolina; nearly four times the value of the peanut crop; more than one-third the value of the tobacco crop; more than four times the value of the wheat crop; two-thirds the value of the entire corn crop; nearly twice the value of the hay crop; and more than 49 per cent of the value of the cotton crop.

Of the \$27,000,000 which North Carolina will spend this year for fertilizer, something like \$13,500,000 will be for nitrogen. This element, the most costly ingredient of fertilizer, may be produced at home instead of being purchased if farmers will but diversify their crops and produce legumes, such as clover, vetch, cow peas, velvet beans, soy beans and others.

On a farm which produces feed for its livestock, particularly where a considerable number of cattle are kept, the production of ample legumes is so altogether logical that it can hardly be avoided, and of course, the legumes are returned to the soil in the form of manure. On farms where sufficient livestock are not kept to consume the quantity of legumes which should be grown in order to provide the nitrogen required for fertilizer, clover, velvet beans, cow peas or other legumes should be grown simply for green manure to be turned under purely for the benefit to be derived from the fertilizer elements and humus.

It is rather difficult for a short-sighted farmer to make up his mind to turn under a good growth of clover or any other legume. If he could see one, two, three or four years ahead it would not be so hard. Land of comparatively low fertility frequently has its productivity doubled through the turning under one of legume crop.

The farmers who are moving ahead most satisfactorily are those who not only study means of making money, but means of saving money, and a farmer who can, in the course of a few years, cut his fertilizer expenditures practically in half through the use of legumes is certainly saving money. He simply banks it in the soil where it can be drawn out through larger crop yields during succeeding years. This is a big step in "Living at Home" and in winning economic independence.

At the end of the year North Carolina will have used more than 5,000,000 tons of fertilizer during the past seven years at a cost of \$150,000,000. Unquestionably it pays to use fertilizer, and North Carolina farmers have gotten good results from the fertilizers they have used, but it does not pay to expend ten, twelve or fifteen million dollars a year or nitrogen which the farmers can himself draw from the air above his head through the growth of legumes.