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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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Hungarians Join Red Army

Budapest, May 30.—At least 10,000 Hungarians taken prisoner by Russia early in the world war have joined the Red army, according to returning Hungarian officers who have just been released by the Bolsheviks. Of these about 60 are officers. In addition, thousands of former Hungarian soldiers have taken up life in Russia, many having joined the Communist party.

Children And Old Veterans Decorate The Graves

Gettysburg, Pa., May 30.—School children joined with veterans of the Civil War in decorating the graves of former Union soldiers in observance of Memorial Day.

Optimism Is Returning To Ship Owners

Stockholm, May 30.—Shipping tonnage is rapidly increasing in value throughout Sweden, according to the Stockholm press which comments on this fact as the most significant indication of a returning optimism among ship owners.

Only a few months ago ships sold at 100 kronor (about \$27) a ton. Later the price advanced to 180 kronor per ton for newly constructed ships, while now it is hard to purchase vessels at 300 kronor per ton.

The Stockholm papers see in this rapid advance fairly sure signs of brighter prospects in the business world which means that shipowners feel certain that they will soon have ample use for all their vessels.

Packages, Duty Free, Admitted Into Russia

Moscow, May 30.—Plans are announced for admitting into Russia, duty free, packages from abroad for individuals and which contain only food or clothing intended exclusively for personal use. These parcels must not exceed 2 pounds in weight.

By the Soviet customs regulations each person is entitled to receive from foreign countries by post under this ruling not more than two packages each month. The contents of the parcels will be subject to duty if the food and personal effects are sent in the same bundle.

MOSCOW BECOMING MORE CHEERFUL

Moscow, May 30.—Moscow is cheering up. To the foreign visitor it is noticeable that lugubrious expressions are no longer the rule, but are in the minority in the faces of the constantly increasing street crowds. Prices still soar and money depreciates in value, nevertheless shops are opening in increasing numbers. The people appear better dressed from day to day and for all their troubles there is an air of lightness rather than despondency in the demeanor of the pedestrians.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S FOREIGN EXPORTS ON THE INCREASE

Moscow, May 29.—Soviet Russia's foreign trade department has no definite statement to make as to what products it has on hand for export from Russia this summer, but the departmental manager has told the correspondent that the exports of 1922 would greatly exceed those of last year.

Petroleum from the Baku fields is expected to be exported in considerable quantities, while lumber, flax and furs valued at several million dollars are already at the ports awaiting shipment.

Twenty thousand tons of petroleum have already been shipped to England. Leonid Krasin, commissar for foreign trade, recently formed the State Plan Commission that he had succeeded in breaking the oil blockade created by American and Dutch oil interests breaking the oil blockade created by American and Dutch oil interests against Russian petroleum. It was claimed in Russia that every attempt to sell Baku petroleum abroad was blocked by underbidding on the part of its competitors.

An Archangel dispatch to the Moscow papers declares that Archangel expects a great amount of business this year. Lumber exceeding the 1921 export is already said to be gathered in the Archangel regions for shipment. Last year Archangel's lumber exports, according to Soviet figures were valued at nearly \$4,000,000.

DANGER OF RADICAL LEADERSHIP OF LABOR

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29.—Enlightened public opinion must set itself definitely against unjust demands of labor to prevent establishment of high wages for any class of labor, Thomas B. McAdams, president of the American Bankers Association, Friday told delegates to the convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association.

He added that his belief in the proper organization of labor did not blind him to the dangers of labor overleaping itself under radical leadership and attempting to run counter to economic forces by trying to establish one class of workers in a more favorable position as to wages against the best interests of all classes of labor.

"America has been built up on the development of individual initiative, cheap fuel and cheap transportation," he declared. "You cannot have cheap fuel under the conditions that now exist in the coal mines and that will exist if Mr. Lewis of the United Miners has his way."

Mr. McAdams asserted that labor which sought to maintain wages at war time levels hurt itself more than it did capital and added that the bill for excessive wages for coal mining transportation and building labor, in the last analysis, came "largely out of the pockets of working men, who can least afford to pay it."

He said that no element in business could permanently maintain itself in a more favorable position than any other as the result of conditions created by the war. The worth of a laborer, he maintained, was determined by the economic business value of his services in the general scheme of industry and business.

Speaking of the coal strike, Mr. McAdams said that labor conditions in the coal field were unbalanced and will continue so until the public insisted on changing them.

"If we can solve this coal situation satisfactorily," he concluded, "it will do more to stimulate renewed activity in business than anyone condition that is confronting the American people at this time."

Memorial To Abraham Lincoln Dedicated Today By Grateful Countrymen

(By Associated Press)

Washington, May 30.—A nation's tribute to its glorious dead reached its climax today at the dedication of the memorial erected beside the Potomac to Abraham Lincoln by his grateful countrymen.

Chief Justice Taft headed the commission which has lavished endless thought on making this stone emblem of America's gratitude worthy of the man whose memory it will perpetuate for Americans always.

President Harding in person accepted the work in the nation's name.

WORK IS A DISGRACE IN ALBANIA

Tirana, Albania, May 30.—Work is a disgrace in Albania. One who is forced to it is immediately ranked as belonging to the lowest orders of Albanian society. As a result of this point of view, American teachers assigned to the American Red Cross Vocational school here had first the task of teaching the 60 or more boys coming from the higher Albanian families that if they wished to learn any trade the idea of spurning the hammer and the saw must be dispelled from their young minds.

When the boys congregated for their lessons in the vocations, they all refused to have anything to do with tools. They disdained touching anything that bore evidence of work. They refused to use brooms to sweep out their dormitories. They looked at the chisel and mallet with repugnant eyes.

The American teachers met this puzzling situation in a practical way. They began using the tools themselves, freely and naturally, and continued to demonstrate the value and help of a tool to the workers until finally the passive resistance of the young Albanians was completely overcome and they came to use every implement in the shop.

Long centuries of caste had taught the boys that the real gentleman was he who lived in idleness. A few months in the school and the age-long tradition was practically wiped out. The boys now do all the work, including the care of their own rooms and the waiting on the table of the school's faculty. The minds of these youths have been transformed, and constant reference to the upward struggle of American captains of industry who achieved their successes through work has imbued each with such spirit of progress that the school, located in the midst of a slovenly, idle population, stands out in bold relief for its industry and zeal.

The students are adopting all sorts of other American characteristics. They have yells and songs; they have class fights and colors, and they have developed a school spirit. They have taken to athletics, baseball being the major sport, followed closely by boxing. Baseball is supervised by Ambrose B. Kelly, of Albany, N. Y., an old college baseball star.

In boxing their only idea is to punch. Boxing "fans" would be delighted with the exhibition put on by the Tirana vocational school. It is practically all straight punching. There are no clinches. Each boxer thinks skill is measured by the rapidity and force with which he can land blows on the other man's face without regard to his own protection. Blows are what count to these Albanian boys and they give and take them like Spartans.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Stockholm, May 27.—Sweden has eliminated one of the worst curses which the world war brought to neutrals and belligerents alike, the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency.

Not a country in Europe escaped the epidemic which continued to infect the youth after armed hostilities had ceased. Sweden took immediate steps to check the spread of youthful criminality which threatened to undermine the country's social structure. Fortunately, the country was prepared, having many years before the war established excellent institutions for the training of children that showed criminal tendencies.

Dr. David Lund, head of the Social Department of the Swedish Prison Board, and recognized as one of the foremost European authorities on criminality among youth, has now announced that the country has returned to normal in respect to juvenile crime.

Dr. Lund attributed Sweden's success in combating this evil to the excellent care taken of affected youngsters in special educational institutions whose inmates are given an exceptional opportunity of leading natural, healthy and active lives under the most wholesome influences and where they are given an opportunity to acquire not only some book learning but to master the fundamentals of useful occupations. Of these schools that of Hall, located near Stockholm, is the best known and probably the most successful. Here farming, gardening, stock raising and various handicrafts are taught and here large numbers of youngsters, seemingly predestined to criminal careers and prison life, have been redeemed with such success that during the past 19 years, only 10 percent of the youth discharged from the institution have later been arrested and convicted of offenses against the law. Hall originally was privately endowed. It takes boys between the age of ten and 15.

The report of Sweden's reformatory systems shows that 75 percent of the youths discharged therefrom have proved to be entirely cured of their criminal tendencies, having turned into law-abiding citizens of regular habits. But Dr. Lund states that this percentage can be increased. He declares that he has found that only three percent of the morally defective youth coming under his observation is irredeemable.

AMERICA'S OWN MINING CONCESSION IN RUSSIA

Moscow, May 30.—Machinery is en route and preparations are in full swing to begin mining operations early on the property of the first American concession in Soviet Russia in the asbestos fields 40 miles north of Ekaterinburg in the Ural mountains, says an announcement.

At the start, 1,000 workmen are to be employed. With one or two exceptions, all of the personnel will be Russian. The mine has been worked a number of years. The concession is for a 20-year period during which time 10 percent of the output will go to the government and at the expiration of the concession the property reverts to the government.

Armenia's Need Greater Than Russia's

Durham, May 30.—Because the need in Armenia is far greater than in the famine districts of Russia and the American people ought to respond readily and liberally, is the explanation given by the Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover for asking Congress for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for Russia and nothing for the Near East Relief in a letter received here from his office by the Rev. Dr. Davis H. Scanlon.

Dr. Scanlon wrote to Mr. Hoover and asked, in the name of Christianity, why a large appropriation for the Russian people was asked, when the Armenians, who stood by the Allies as staunchly as they have stood by Christianity for centuries, not a cent was granted by governmental action. He said he could understand why a log-rolling Congress should forget they are a Christian body but could not understand why a man of Mr. Hoover's ability should be a party to such a commentary on justice and Christianity.

The letter from Mr. Hoover's office follows: My dear Dr. Scanlon:

"On behalf of Mr. Hoover I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 9, 1922 inquiring in regard to an appropriation for the Near East Relief.

I understand that the Near East Relief Committee is at present operating in certain areas in Southern Russia where there are a number of Armenians. Mr. Hoover has recently directed a member of Colonel Haskell's staff in Russia to investigate this area with a view to ascertaining just what the relative needs of the area are as compared with the needs in the rest of Russia. As soon as the report is received from this investigation Mr. Hoover will allocate to the Near East Committee such a proportion of the commodities purchased by the Congressional Fund as will represent the relative needs of the two sections.

Insofar as Turkish Armenia, Syria, Palestine, etc., are concerned, I regret that I cannot furnish you the information you desire but it is my understanding that this portion of the Near East Relief was not included in the Congressional appropriation for the reason that the area is small in comparison with Russia and that it was felt that private charity could cope with the situation, where the same would be impossible for Russia proper."

Most sincerely yours,
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

BIBLICAL TITHE ALBANIA'S SOURCE OF REVENUE

Tirana, Albania, May 30.—The Biblical tithe is the chief source of Albanian revenue and has constituted until the present time a "single tax" policy. A new fiscal policy is being introduced and prominent among the many items proposed for taxation are beds, for in this primitive country a bed is regarded as a luxury.

The origin here of the tithe can be traced to the Turks, who for centuries have collected it from the people of Albania. It being a simple method of levying and a circumstance to which all the inhabitants had become accustomed, it was adopted by the new independent government as a means of revenue. The new government, however, has not found it a very productive kind of tax because of the ability with which the taxpayers are able to conceal their incomes. So skillful are the inhabitants in evading a large share of the tithe, that new methods of taxation are being put into effect.

"The tithe is still our chief source of revenue," said Kol Thaci, Albanian Minister of Finance, to the correspondent of

STREETS OF BERLIN FULL OF BEGGARS

Berlin, May 30.—Although public mendicancy is forbidden by law, the streets of Berlin are full of beggars who, especially after dusk, importune passersby with harrowing tales, some of which may be true.

Mutilated war victims, who exhibit genuine scars on the sidewalk, are always sure of public charity, but many others of the fraternity resort to more or less transparent tricks to excite compassion. They have established a "trade union" in a northern suburb where, according to reports, 150 learners are being trained in the art of begging, including "making up."

Theoretical part of this course takes 6 weeks, and is followed by a practical course in meetings and at doors of churches, theaters and cafes.

The city is divided into districts by the "union" which places a certain number of certified pupils in charge, changes shifts weekly, and collects and distributes the proceeds.

Every day, it is stated, an average west-end district brings in about 3,000 marks. Certain favorite sections command premiums up to 500 marks per day.

These professional beggars are keen judges of human nature. Wealthy Russians are said to be their best patrons. Americans, on the other hand, are an everlasting puzzle to them. Sometimes, they say, Americans are extremely generous and hand out five, ten or twenty mark bills with princely liberality, but others refuse to give anything.

PENNIES OF AMERICANS ESTABLISH VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN ALBANIA

Tirana, Albania, May 26.—Nickels and dimes contributed by the children of the United States have made possible the establishment of a vocational school for Albania's boys and girls. The institution, which has accommodations for 300 pupils, has just been formally dedicated by Dr. A. Ross Hill, formerly President of Missouri University, and now American Red Cross Commissioner for Europe.

The entire Albanian Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the League of Nations were present at the ceremony. The Albanian Vatra Band from Worcester, Mass., played "The Star-Spangled Banner" while the American flag was hoisted on the school. Addresses were made by Dr. Hill and Ambrose Kelly, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., Director of the school.

The Albanian Minister of Education accepted the gift on behalf of the government and said the school would be a constant reminder of the generosity and thoughtfulness of the children of America, who were ever ready to help their little sisters and brothers in foreign lands. He said it would be the constant effort of the instructors to inculcate in the Albanian children the high moral principles and ideals which had made America so great.

The Associated Press. "We depend upon it for the current expenses of the government but we find that it does not render sufficient return to let our taxing stop there. We are already planning a new scheme of taxation. It is proposed to place a tax on beds, for to us the bed is not an absolute necessity. Our people have been used for centuries to sleeping on the floor and continue to do so to this day. Today we see that beds are gradually being introduced by those who can afford them, so we are proposing to place a tax on these beds as an article of luxury."