

# THE COMMONWEALTH

VOL. XVI.—NUMBER 48.

FOUR O'CLOCK EDITION

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1922.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

5 CENTS PER COPY

## Paralysis of Transportation In Various Sections Threatened

**WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST THREATENED WITH TIE-UP AS MEMBERS OF BIG FOUR BROTHERHOODS QUIT WORK IN PROTEST AGAINST ARMED GUARDS.**

(By Associated Press)  
CHICAGO, ILL., August 12.—The strike of the rail shop crafts employees had a still more threatening aspect today as the walkout entered the seventh week.

Paralysis of railroad transportation in various sections of the Far West, Northwest and Southwest were threatened as the Big Four brotherhood men abandoned work and called meetings in protest against the armed guards on railroad property.

The trainmen walkout started when crews tied up the Transcontinental Santa Fe trains in California, Dakota and Arizona and the freight on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, and has gradually taken on importance during the last twenty-four hours.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The promise of an early answer by the seven striking shops unions to President Harding's latest and "final" strike settlement proposal is seen in an announcement from the White House that the Railroad Union leaders had made an engagement to call at two-thirty this afternoon on the President.

New York, Aug. 12.—Eight rail executives headed by T. DeWitt Cuyler are today en route to the White House to deliver a reply to the President's latest plan for a settlement of the rail strike.

From authoritative sources it was learned that the message neither unqualifiedly accepted or rejected the plan, but contains conditional acceptance which Cuyler declared the committee "hopes will be well received by both the President and the country."

Cleveland, O., Aug. 12.—Members of the brotherhood of railway trainmen, who struck on the Santa Fe railroad, have been ordered to return to work, President Lee announced today, and said: "We are in full sympathy with the shop men's strike, but won't pass on authority to strike to individual members or local committees. I am insisting that all walkouts be conducted in an orderly manner—not by piecemeal."

### WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Probably light rain on the coast and partly cloudy weather in the interior tonight and Sunday. Moderate temperature. Fresh northeast winds.

## AUTHORITIES SEE NO INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFERENCES IN WAY OF THE COAL SETTLEMENT

**GOVERNOR DAVIS, OF OHIO, AND GOVERNOR GROESBECK, OF MICHIGAN, ARE AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS**

(By Associated Press)  
Cleveland, Aug. 12.—Efforts of the joint committee of Coal Operators and Miners to reach an agreement was resumed today, while Governor Davis, of Ohio and Groesbeck, of Michigan, awaited developments with crews aiding in effecting a settlement of the coal strike, although obstacles encumbered committee spokesmen on both sides.

The Governors said that they were convinced that there were no insurmountable differences pending in a settlement.

## German Collapse And American Business

Wellesly Hills, Mass., Aug. 12.—The German question was discussed today by Roger W. Babson, statistician, who has been entangling the international and financial situation.

"Germany has failed to meet her obligation on the indemnity payments," says Mr. Babson, "and like any other concern is judged bankrupt. We face the same situation that we find when a business can not pay its debts. We either have a re-organization and try to get it back on to its feet or we call in the referee and judge it bankrupt and sell its assets and put it out of business."

"The world is now having a creditors' meeting to decide what is to be done with Germany. Up to the present time France, the largest creditor, has been taking the pound of flesh. It is only within the past few days that she has offered any other proposition. Now, however, France sees that if she will let Germany off that England will let France off. It is understood that a French Ambassador is dealing with the United States Government at this time, in the hope that the republic may be released from some of the debts she owes to us. These later developments are favorable indeed, and strongly suggest that a friendly re-organization of German finance is possible."

"If France on the other hand were to march an army to Berlin, and to collect the pound of flesh by force, it is quite possible that this might align Russia, Italy and even possibly England with Germany and bring about another war. This, of course, would be an undesirable situation from every point of view. Such action would undoubtedly cause a panic in our stock market, and would seriously embarrass our big banks. It would upset business boom that we had at the beginning of the last European war. The new gases and chemical weapons of warfare developed since 1918 can be made just as well in Europe as over here."

"If, however, Germany has a friendly re-organization of her finance it would mean much and boom American business. Such a re-organization would clear the air and overcome the fear of repudiation which keeps all our foreign transactions in a muddle. It would do away with the uncertainty of the situation and if arranged to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned it would give the whole world the confidence it needs at this particular time. It would strengthen business everywhere. The greatest part of the benefit would be felt in America. I certainly hope that his will be the outcome."

"In the meantime," concluded Mr. Babson, "we must remember one thing more, there is a distinct difference between Germany's governmental finances and the finances of German firms and corporations. The credit of Germany's government is almost nil because of the tons of paper marks which it is obligated to redeem. The banks are also in a rather uncertain position because their cash assets are of very uncertain value. The private firms of Germany, however, hold real property, factories, machinery, land equipment and merchandise. Most of them are in a sound condition because these things are of actual and permanent value. The reorganization of Germany's finance would upset the German government's financial bureau and might call for considerable readjustment in Germany's banking circles. It need have little effect on the real credit of private firms."

General business is maintaining its recent improvement in spite of unfavorable sentiment

## FIELD MARSHAL HAIG RETURNS TO THE WHISKEY BUSINESS

(By Associated Press)  
London, Aug. 12.—Field-Marshal Earl Haig has been elected a director of the Distillers' Company at the annual meeting held in Edinburgh. The chief product of the company is whiskey. There are some people who think it rather detracts from the Field-Marshal's dignity and reputation to be interested in a business of that sort, but their disapproval is hardly as vocal as it would be in America. The Haigs have long been financially interested in whiskey.

Earl Haig is usually credited with being thorough in all that he does, and he intends to be thorough in the whiskey business. When he asked to join the Board of Directors he consented, it was stated, "on the understanding that he would be no mere figure-head, but would take his full share of the work as well as of the responsibility attached to the office."

He is like to have plenty to do. The Distiller's Company is planning to increase greatly its whiskey output, both in Ireland as well as Scotland. It has acquired half the shares of the United Distilleries of Belfast and expects soon to acquire the entire concern.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOW HIGH RUSSIAN DEATH

(By Associated Press)  
Geneva, Aug. 10.—Reports to the Health Section of the League of Nations show that in the Khar'kov district of Russia early this year people were dying at the rate of 40,000 a month, or a mortality of 600 in every 1,000. Between March 1 and 20, 125,000 persons died of hunger.

Of the 3,125,277 inhabitants of the Tartar Republic, 2,500,000 had died of starvation by March. From January 1 to March 15 there were 392,390 cases of infectious disease.

In the Ukraine cholera was spreading and the deathrate was 60 percent. There was a grave lack of medical supplies, and hospital accommodation had decreased by 80 percent.

Up to May 2 the number of cases of typhus in Soviet Russia, the Caucasus and Central Asia was 513, 19, compared to 326, 665, during the corresponding period last year. There were 467,078 cases of relapsing fever.

## BRITAIN IS TO BUILD A POWERFUL RADIO STATION

(By Associated Press)  
London, Aug. 12.—The government will erect in England a wireless station powerful enough to provide direct commercial communication with India, South Africa and Australia. Postmaster-General Kellaway announces. In India there will be set up a station capable of direct communication with England, South Africa and Australia.

created by coal and rail strikes. The index of the Babsonchart shows that business is but 9 percent below normal. No change since last week.

## NEBRASKA LIEUT. GOV. WORKS AS STRIKE GUARD TO EARN MONEY

(By Associated Press)  
Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 12.—Lieut. Governor Barrows, for the past week acting Chief Executive and also working as a five dollar a day strike guard for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, says the Lieutenant Governorship has honor but no remuneration. He took work when he found that he had three dollars and forty cents in the bank, one dollar and sixty cents in his pocket "with not another cent in the world."

## COURT FIND FRANCE SUPPORTED GERMAN SEPARATIST AGITATION

(By Associated Press)  
Munich, Aug. 9.—Evidence introduced at the recent trial of Baron von Leoprechting, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life on charges of high treason, indicated that the accused had received regular monthly pay from the French minister in Munich, M. Dard, and that France was interested in his alleged efforts to bring about the separation of the south of Germany from the north.

The Baron was charged with trying to effect the separation of Germany through French military occupation of the line formed by the river Main. The sections to be cut off included Bavaria, Wuertemberg, and Baden. The plan involved also a part of Austria and the Tyrol.

A document introduced at the trial as having been prepared by the baron was branded by the court as "a faithfully reflected image of the annihilating methods already used against Germany by Cardinal Richelieu, Cardinal Mazarin, Louis XIV, Cardinal Fleury, and Napoleon I."

"The document is a monument to the burning hatred against German unity and against all that is German," the court declared in pronouncing sentence. It planned the political, economic, agricultural, and moral disorganization of Germany, and the destruction of the unity of the German people."

The court asserted von Leoprechting's plan aimed at making Germany entirely dependent on France, politically and economically, and that it constituted documentary proof of France's scheme for forcible establishment of French hegemony in Europe.

The court said it was convinced that M. Dard came to Munich with a mandate from the French government to pursue an intensive agitation for the separation of the south of Germany from the north and that he had arranged with the French government that, following certain preparations by him, the French generals in the Rhineland territory, with their troops, would suddenly occupy the line of the Main for the purpose of effecting the separation.

Baron von Leoprechting pleaded that he acted purely out of patriotic motives, intending no subjugation of Germany, and meant to accomplish only a temporary separation. In pronouncing sentence the court announced it would have imposed the death penalty had the law permitted.

## A Large Meeting of The Growers Heard Speaker Friday On Co-operative Marketing Of Tobacco

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE SEEKS HELP TO PREVENT BLINDNESS

(By Associated Press)  
New York, Aug. 12.—Fifty-thousand Americans are blind who need never have lost their sight, asserts the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness in an appeal to normal schools, teachers' colleges and universities, asking their cooperation in their health and education courses.

There are 1 topics, all relating to the conservation of vision, which should be included in any course on general health education, the committee points out. This course, with study periods and practice classes, should have a recognized place in the curriculum of schools, and students who qualify should be accorded adequate credits, it is held.

In the proposed course of 17 topics are included: The structure of the eye and its methods of functioning; common diseases of the eyes of children and detection of obvious signs of communcable diseases; examinations by teachers to determine children's visual acuity; teaching of the necessity for refraction by competent eyesight specialists in cases of defective vision, and the necessity for glasses that "fit," cooperation of teachers with school doctors and nurses; adequate school room lighting and seating arrangements and interior decorations to obviate eye hazards and strains, and consideration of type sizes and styles for textbooks which are best adapted to youthful eyes.

## NATIONS REVERT TO BARTER

(By Associated Press)  
London, Aug. 10.—Barter, or the exchange of goods, as against the transfer of actual cash has figured in recent international loans, according to the Geneva correspondent of the OBSERVER. In this way the difficulties of exchange have been overcome.

Rumania wanted a loan of 45,000,000 gold francs from Switzerland. The Swiss said it was impossible unless they know how the money was to be spent. Rumania replied: "We need to replenish railroad rolling stock, particularly engines."

"Fine," said the Swiss bankers, "we have these for sale. Take them, and pay for them in cereals and petroleum, both of which you produce and we need." Thus were the arrangements concluded.

Similar borrowing and paying by barter also has taken place with Czechoslovakia. Here, again, Czechoslovakia is receiving Swiss manufactured goods and is to pay for them with truck loads of sugar. Therefore the question of exchange and the comparative values of the Czechoslovakian krone and the Swiss franc does not arise.

### COTTON MARKET

TODAY'S MARKET	
October	20.80
December	20.78
January	20.64
March	20.70
May	20.70

### YESTERDAY'S MARKET

October	21.17
December	21.15
January	21.01
March	21.05
May	20.95

Probably the largest gathering of farmers held for years in Scotland Neck heard Mr. W. D. Hill, of South Boston, Virginia, yesterday talk about the cooperative marketing of tobacco.

In his opening remarks he told of the success of this movement in his home State of Virginia, where 90 per cent of the growers had signed. He also said that over the whole territory of Virginia, North and South Carolina more than 70 per cent of the growers had signed for this form of marketing.

He explained that co-operative marketing was simply intelligent marketing and a getting away from the old method of marketing. He explained simply the organizing of a commodity and not an organization purely of men; an organization for the purpose of selling to the market of the world to obtain the best possible price, and such an organization to be effective it must control at least 50, 60, or 70 per cent of the product. Cooperative marketing, according to the speaker, stabilizes the market and assures a uniform price for each grade.

Mr. Hill said that cooperative marketing must succeed because it is founded on right principles. He said that such a movement was brought about through the oppression of the tobacco interests, which forced the grower to organize for his own protection, and that it was not opposed by the manufacturer, who really wanted to see the farmer get a living price for his commodity.

With respect to advances or loan values, he said that one-third would be advanced when tobacco was delivered, and other advances made as the product was handled. He said, however, that at all times the grower would be assured absolutely that he would get returns to cover the cost of production and a fair profit; and that was the object of cooperative marketing. He said that it would assure better credit to the grower for the banker and merchant would be assured that the grower would never get less than the cost of production. He asked the question if it could be done, and his answer was that it had been done with perishable products, such as the fruit growers exchange of California, and the tobacco growers of Kentucky, and that it could be done in this section.

He said that the loan value was fixed by a committee from War Finance Corporation, from the bankers who made loans and from a committee from the Tobacco Association, and that in addition to the loan a participating receipt was issued for balance to be paid. He said that in Kentucky the second payment was made within forty days after the first loan. In Kentucky, he said, that the poorest grades, through rehandling and improvement brought as much as the average price of the commodity on the open market.

Mr. Hill said that no other organization had ever started which had the backing of cooperative marketing.

He said that the War Finance Corporation of the government had advanced \$30,000,000, five large bankers of the country \$10,000,000 more and that it had the support of the Bankers Association of the Carolinas and Virginia.

The government, he said, realized from a study of economic conditions, that such an organization was necessary for the protection of the interests of the great farming population of the country and that it had prepared itself to encourage and foster such movements.

He urged that all of those on the outside come in and help make the movement a one hundred per cent success.