

# The Roanoke Beacon

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## EXPOSITION OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 24

EVERY DAY OF MADE IN CAROLINAS EXPOSITION TO HAVE SPECIAL EVENTS.

RUNS 2 WEEKS--THRU OCT. 6

Great Musical Program and Largest Array of Carolina Products Ever Assembled.—Record Attendance Expected.—The Program.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 19.—Every day of the Exposition a special, with events of importance to citizens of both Carolinas, the Made in Carolinas Exposition opens in Charlotte next Monday, September 24, to run through October 6. The program of the Exposition, released for publication today by the directors, includes two weeks of special events planned for each day of the big show.

Monday, September 24, is designated as opening day. The formal opening of the Exposition is planned for noon of that day, after a luncheon tendered the directors of the Exposition company by Chamber of Commerce officials.

Tuesday is Rotary Day, on which the Charlotte Rotary club will be host to Rotarians from North and South Carolina. Wednesday is one of the biggest days of the whole show, being known as South Carolina Day. On Wednesday Governor Thomas G. McLeod, of South Carolina, will be the principal speaker, and delegations from many South Carolina cities are expected to visit the Exposition. Plans are being made by the Chambers of Commerce of Spartanburg, Greenville, Camden, Rock Hill, and several other cities, to bring large delegations of citizens here by automobile and special trains, headed by brass bands and carrying banners and slogans to boost their home towns.

Thursday, September 27, is Kiwanis Day, and on that date the Kiwanians of Charlotte will entertain their fellow club members from the two states. Friday is School Day and Woman's Clubs Day. The Charlotte Woman's club and allied civic and patriotic organizations plan to entertain the various state presidents of civic and patriotic organizations at a luncheon at which there will be several distinguished speakers, afterword taking their guests to the Exposition in automobiles.

Saturday, September 29, will be one of the biggest days of the entire Exposition. This will be Farmer's Day and U. C. T. and T. P. A. Day, when the farmers and the traveling men will meet in the big show building on Park avenue. The traveling men of Charlotte, 1200 strong, have made plans to entertain their brother knights of the grip from the two states on the last day of the first week of the show.

The second week of the show starts off with Lions Day, when the Charlotte Lions club will entertain fellow members from the two states. The biggest day of the entire show probably will be Tuesday, October 2, known as North Carolina Day, when Governor Cameron Morrison will be the principal speaker. Goodfellows Day, arranged by the Charlotte Goodfellows club, 600 strong, will come on Wednesday, October 3, followed by Merchants Day on Thursday, Civitans Day on Friday and Industrial Day on Saturday, October 6, the closing day of the show.

The entire two weeks of the show will be given over largely to entertainment with one of the finest musical programs ever attempted by an industrial exposition. The main feature of the musical program will be the appearance here each day of Creator's Great Band, with Giuseppe Creator himself as conductor. Besides this big attraction there will be many other varied musical offerings, including the Scotch Quartet, the Goodfellows Octet and chorus, the big choir of all star singers, the Mendelssohn Quartet and several individual stars from metropolitan musical stage.

The exhibits placed in the big show include everything made in the Carolinas from peanut butter to print clothes and from canned goods to coat hangers. One of the most interesting exhibits placed on the 20,000 floor space already occupied by exhibitors is that of the Rosemary and Roanoke mills, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., the largest manufacturers of damask cloths in the world.

## GOV. OF SOUTH CAROLINA SEES DAWN OF NEW PERIOD.

Columbia.—"I believe a new day has dawned for South Carolina." Thus spoke Governor McLeod in referring to the state publicity conference held in Columbia. The chief executive said he believed the organization set up and the movement started would do more to draw the world's attention and capital to South Carolina than any other movement in recent years.

The conference created a council of 46 men, one from each county, and this council created a commission of seven, one from each congressional district, to administer a fund of \$100,000, which the organization will endeavor to raise. Dr. W. D. Melton, president of the university of South Carolina, has been elected chairman of the commission.

## CHANCELLOR SPEAKS PLAINLY

STRESSEMAN ADMITS TACITLY THAT RUHR FIGHT IS NOW LOST.

Speech Doesn't Show Readiness to Quit Passive Resistance Unconditionally.

Berlin.—Chancellor Stressemann declared "we are ready to give real guarantees in order to secure the freedom of the Ruhr."

He admitted a solution of the problem could not be obtained by passive resistance.

Tacitly admitting that the Ruhr fight had been lost and there could be no prospect of the international reconstruction of Germany until the foreign conflict had been adjusted Chancellor Stressemann remarked to a gathering of editors:

"Gandor is preferable, to illusion, and Germany desires to speak out plainly."

Informal contact with the occupying powers has revealed the gravity of the existing differences, which, he said, primarily involved the question of German sovereignty and the restoration to Germany of complete administrative freedom in the Ruhr.

The chancellor's speech did not contain a direct reference to readiness on the part of Germany to call off passive resistance unconditionally, but presented a more precise formulation of the nature of the productive guarantees which Germany was prepared to pledge for the security of the reparations creditors. These would comprise the hypothecation of private holdings in industry, commerce, finance and agriculture, in such a manner as to insure their immediate fluidity as active loanable collateral.

Such security, said the chancellor, would in every way be superior to the pledges prescribed in the Versailles treaty, which only enumerated governmental properties, none of which possess productiveness equaling that of private holdings which Germany proposes to hypothecate for the benefit of reparations.

"Unless France is bent on annexation, Germany's pledges," he contended, "were of such a nature as to meet the conditions under which France once prepared to evacuate the irrigated areas."

A solution of the Ruhr dispute could not be achieved solely by continuance of passive resistance; nor could the question be settled by a policy of force, the chancellor said.

Even Chancellor Cuno, stated Herr Stressemann, had never contended that negotiations could only be undertaken after the evacuation of the Ruhr. The object of passive resistance was only to free the Ruhr territory.

"For us," continued the chancellor, "the question of the sovereignty of the Rhineland and regaining the freedom of the Ruhr territory is decisive. For it we are prepared to give real guarantees."

## Rum Runners Do Big Business.

Hamilton, Bermuda.—Americans who buy liquor from bootleggers contributed indirectly \$157,204.80 to the government of Bermuda in the form of an export tax of \$2.40 on each case shipped from the island, between April 1, 1922, and September 1, last.

During this period rum runners have taken out of Bermuda more than 60,000 cases, as well as 41 barrels of liquor, all of which has found a market in New York and vicinity. This is a total of more than 750,000 bottles which, at the average retail price of \$8 a bottle, would mean a return of \$6,000,000 on cargoes that were bought here for about \$1,000,000.

## CONSUMPTION OF COTTON SHOWS GAIN

MILLS USED 30,000 MORE BALES IN AUGUST THAN IN JULY SAYS CENSUS.

## EXPORTS ON THE INCREASE

Slight Increase in Spinning in the South Shown in Federal Report.

Washington.—Cotton consumed during August totaled 491,904 bales of lint and 47,988 bales of linters, compared with 461,575 of lint and 44,775 of linters in July this year and 526,380 of lint and 62,841 of linters in August last year, the Census Bureau announced.

Cotton on hand August 31, in consuming establishments was 506,671 bales of lint and 106,036 of linters compared with 1,089,230 of lint and 117,558 of linters on August 31 last year.

Stocks on hand in public storage and at compresses were 1,179,204 bales of lint and 24,832 of linters compared with 933,689 bales of lint and 35,876 of linters on July 31 this year and 1,530,141 bales of lint and 30,098 of linters on August 31, last year.

Cotton spindles active during August were 33,708,667 as compared with 34,237,887 in July this year and 32,491,857 during August last year.

Imports during August this year were 3,420 bales as compared with 6,356 during July and 14,678 during August last year.

Exports during August 244,415 bales including 3,825 bales of linters compared with 171,469 bales including 3,661 of linters during July and with 272,808 bales, including 4,490 of linters during August last year.

Statistics for cotton growing states follow:

Consumed during August 329,162 bales compared with 308,181 in July this year and 338,588 in August last year.

On hand, August 31 in consuming establishments 339,480 bales compared with 532,203 July 31 this year and 408,958 on August 31, last year.

On hand August 31 in public storage and at compresses 1,038,426 bales compared with 1,530,141 on July 31 this year and 1,277,332 August 31 last year.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 15,858,075 compared with 15,871,805 in July this year and 15,609,596 in August last year.

## Suggests Inquiry Into Coal Trade.

Washington.—President Coolidge has suggested to the federal trade commission that investigation be made of possible unfair practices in coal trade which would tend to increase prices, it was stated by a White House spokesman.

Coal often passes through a number of hands before reaching the consumer and the President thinks that some of these duplicate handlings could be eliminated as unnecessary. As alleged profiteering in anthracite is viewed by the executive as largely a local question, he feels it would be difficult for the federal government to reach into the several states and undertake to say how individuals should conduct their business, and such conditions could be better handled by the municipal and state officials. The authority of the federal trade commission over unfair practices is believed to be a partial remedy, however, and it was added that the coal commission is working along the same lines.

Army and Navy Not Dry Agents. Washington.—President Coolidge has no idea at this time of asking Congress for authority to use the armed forces of the nation in enforcing prohibition laws, it was stated officially at the White House.

The executive does not believe it would be wise to use the army and navy in such police work. He regards it as conceivable that a time might come when it would be desirable to use naval craft to prevent smuggling, but such use of war vessels should be resorted to with a great deal of hesitation.

Enforcement of police regulations should not be put on the army and navy, the President believes, but should be shouldered by the regularly constituted state and federal authorities. It was pointed out that it is only rarely that a state calls on its national guard to perform police functions and that it should be seldom that the federal government used its armed forces for such work.

## BODIES OF 70,000 COUNTED IN TOKIO.

Washington.—The dead counted by Japanese authorities up to September 7 numbered 47,000 in Tokio and 23,000 in Yokohama, the foreign office in Tokio reported to the Japanese embassy here.

The message said 150 foreigners had been killed "so far as has been ascertained."

About 316,000 houses, or 71 per cent of all, were destroyed in Tokio, while 70,000 of the 85,000 houses in Yokohama met a similar fate. Police of Tokio, according to the message, estimated 1,356,000 persons homeless there, constituting 67 per cent of the total population.

## SIXTY THOUSAND CREMATED

NOW BELIEVE ONE-FOURTH OF YOKOHAMA POPULATION DEAD.

Foreign Minister Declares Untrue Report Japanese Capital Be Removed From Tokio.

Washington.—The bodies of 60,000 dead had been cremated by the authorities in Tokio up to midnight September 8, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs said in a telegram received here at the Japanese embassy. The number of bodies still unrecovered is probably very great, it was added. The casualties in Yokohama were estimated at 110,000, or one-quarter of the entire population, and many more dead were said to be unaccounted for in outlying districts.

An official investigation, it was said, shows that Yokohama, of 3,000 foreign residents, 100 were killed, including 50 British and 20 Americans. Consul Dickover at Kobe, transmitted a dispatch from Ambassador Woods at Tokio, dated September 7, saying the following Americans were among those "known to be killed."

Mr. and Mrs. Amrine and child; Paul R. Cannon; Mrs. Albert Mandel and son, and Paul E. Jenks.

In an undated dispatch from Kobe, Consul Dickover said that Mrs. L. H. Jenks, previously reported killed, was safe in Kobe.

Consul Dickover said he had received from Tokio definite information that Helen Cameron and Mrs. Spencer Gilbert, both of Virginia, are safe.

The foreign minister declared to be untrue reports that the capital was to be removed from Tokio, although he said many of the industrial, commercial and publishing houses plan to remove temporarily to the Osaka and Kobe districts.

## Exchange Reports Near-Stampede.

New York.—Improved business conditions and an estimate from Washington, placing this year's probable cotton crop at only 10,750,000 bales, have caused a condition which amounts almost to a stampede among cotton users both here and abroad, the New York Cotton Exchange announced.

The demand in futures has been so great, the statement said, that the facilities of the exchange have been taxed to the utmost and clerks have been working nights in an unsuccessful endeavor to keep the books up to date.

Six weeks ago cotton for October delivery sold at 20 3/4 cents on the New York Cotton Exchange, it closed at 28.

This advance is equal to more than \$35 a bale, and is equivalent to an increased return to the cotton planters in the south of about \$400,000,000.

## Divorces Increasing Rapidly.

Washington.—Divorces are increasing more rapidly in the southern states than are marriages, according to statistics based upon information gathered by the census bureau and made public by the department of commerce. Several of the far western states show decreases, Nevada being an exception. In that state more divorces were granted last year than the number of marriages.

The martial bonds that were shattered in North Carolina last year almost doubled the record for 1916, although there were fewer than 1,000 more marriages in 1922.

North Carolina: 22,191 marriages and 1,317 divorces in 1922 compared with 21,337 marriages and 668 divorces in 1916.

## Fines Woman \$2 For Smoking.

New York.—Jean Albright, a miss of 18, paid a \$2 fine, for puffing a cigarette on a part of a Staten Island ferryboat, where smoking is prohibited. She was said to be the first woman ever prosecuted in this city for smoking.

## CAN'T USE NAVY TO ENFORCE DRY LAWS

THIS IS RULING DECLARED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY.

## "NO NATIONAL EMERGENCY"

Delivers Opinion to Coolidge; Says Navy Use Would Require Congressional Act.

Washington.—The navy cannot legally be used the enforcing prohibition, Attorney General Daugherty ruled. In addition, he declared, there is no national emergency in the situation calling for the employment of warships to make the dry laws effective.

Delivering to President Coolidge the formal opinion, asked last spring by the late President Harding, the attorney general held that the naval establishment could be used as an enforcement agency only by special authorization from Congress or in an emergency which made civil processes impotent.

Two questions were submitted originally by President Harding—whether the executive had power to use the naval forces in enforcing prohibition in the absence of an emergency and, if this was unlawful, whether an emergency existed authorizing their use. Both questions were answered in the negative by Mr. Daugherty, who cited several laws and supreme court decisions as precedents.

"I am of the opinion," he said "that you have no authority to use the naval forces in the enforcement of the national prohibition act when no emergency exists."

Declaring there was no emergency justifying a call upon the navy, the opinion said:

"There can be no emergency authorizing the President to call out the naval forces to enforce the civil and commercial laws until the courts and the civil departments of the government are no longer able to enforce them.

"While there have been numerous violations of the national prohibition act, both on land and within our territorial waters, there have been no unlawful obstructions of the functions of the courts or restraint of their processes, or of the coast guard, the division of the customs, the prohibition unit, nor of the marshals and their deputies of the department of justice. All the departments of the government are functioning and making a steady advance against lawless elements.

"In the general the prohibition act is being enforced. There are stubborn, exceptions in congested localities in some of which local support has not been rendered. There are places where public opinion is unfriendly and the enforcement of this law is difficult. But I cannot believe that such isolated cases constitute a national emergency within the meaning of the 'Act of Congress.'

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that there are no unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the government of the United States in the enforcement of the prohibition statutes, such as render it impracticable to continue to enforce these laws by the ordinary course of executive and judicial proceedings."

## League's Work Upheld by China.

Geneva.—China came out strongly in support of the league of nations. Tchengloh, minister to France, in an address before the assembly, declared the league had given ample proof of its ability to secure the peace of the world and to help the triumph of justice.

This had been accomplished, he declared, because the basis of the league was recognition of the equality of peoples without distinction of race, color, or religion.

## Art Treasures of Japan Destroyed.

Tokio.—In addition to the tremendous loss of life and property in the recent earthquake, Japan is mourning the destruction of art treasures, valued at hundreds of millions of yen.

The Okura Museum, housing an invaluable collection of fine arts, was one of the first Tokio buildings to go. Other museums met the same fate.

But the museum losses were small compared to those of private families whose priceless relics, retained for many generations, were destroyed.

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