

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 491,604 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 938,689 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 8,461 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 752,888 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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-Stamped.

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.

To Protect Game Birds.

Wilmington, Del.—The extensive areas of unoccupied land connected with the du Pont explosive plants in the United States, amounting to 36,344 acres, are to be used as sanctuaries where game and insectivorous birds will be protected. The Sporting Powder Division of the company announced that this step was being taken in connection with its plans for the better preservation of game. Several of the plants have already been stocked and the game has multiplied and been protected.

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 to enforce 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 or 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, Tchonglo, 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.

Gallon of Real Booze From Sky.

Martinsville, Va.—B. A. Anthony, prohibition officer of this section, was the recipient of an unusual gift a few days ago.

An unknown person, traveling by airplane, to some unknown station, dropped in his yard a hot water bottle containing a gallon of real apple brandy. Attached to the hot water bottle was the following note:

"For B. A. Anthony. We have 220 gallons and leave you one."

Mr. Anthony lives only a few miles from this city.

DOG CARRIES A HUMAN HAND—VICTIMS FOUND

Alma, Ga.—A dog carrying a human hand in its mouth here led to the discovery of the bodies of Luther Knowles, 17, and his brother, Estel, 15, on the tracks of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad.

The boys had been instructed to watch a broken down automobile for their father, but apparently left the car and sat down on the railroad tracks, being hit by a Brunswick-Atlanta fast freight train. There will be an inquest.

NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

TERM IT THE GREATEST PEACE DISASTER NAVY EVER SUSTAINED.

Many Theories Advanced as to Cause; Santa Barbara Coast Subject to Strange Tides.

Washington.—Lacking even the barest official explanation of the loss of seven first class destroyers on the California coast, navy officials continued to withhold judgment on what they termed the most severe peacetime blow the navy has ever sustained.

Although regulations prescribe that every effort be made to forward immediately names of the dead and injuries in such cases, no such list had been received at the department up to a late hour. The initial dispatch from Admiral Robinson, commanding the Pacific fleet, informed the department that specific orders had been issued for the preparation and relay of this list, the duty being assigned to Captain Edward H. Watson, commanding the wrecked squadron.

The theory advanced in press dispatches that radio operators on the destroyers were thrown off their reckoning by shore signals intended for the Reno was declared by officers in the department to be doubtful. Leaving out of all consideration, they said, the material difference in location and the destroyer group "position signals," invariably are addressed specifically to the ship which has requested them. This was held to render it improbable that all of the operators on the naval vessels could have taken the signals as bearing upon their own course and to have acted in concert, although one might have done so.

Unofficial description of the scene of the wreck and known peculiarities of the coastal area in which it occurred, led to the belief by some officials that a tidal disturbance of unusual force threw the destroyers far off their course probably without the knowledge of the officers on board.

A possible connection between such a phenomenon and the recent Japanese earthquake was discussed. Records of the hydrographic office and reports of naval officers who have served extensively on the California coast have agreed that the Santa Barbara section frequently experiences a strong eastward tide attributable to no known factor. It was suggested that such a tide might have been in force Saturday night, augmented by a trans-Pacific reflex from the Japanese shelf's shifting.

New Air Speed Record is 238 Miles.

Washington.—A new mark for speed in the air was claimed by the bureau of naval aeronautics which announced that Lieutenant L. H. Sanderson, of the marine corps, piloting the plane which will represent the navy in the Pulitzer races at St. Louis, in October, attained 238 miles an hour over a measured course at Mineola, Long Island. The official record is now held by Lieutenant R. L. Maughan, of the army air service, who raced through the air at 236.53 miles an hour at Dayton, Ohio.

The mark was made during builder's trials in a straightway flight, without the advantages of diving from altitude to attain momentum, and the timing, the announcement said, was accurate, according to standard practices.

World Supply of Cotton Reduced.

Washington.—The total world supply of cotton on August 1, was 27,568,000 bales, as compared with 29,602,000 bales on August 1, 1922, according to a survey made public by the Department of Commerce.

The world's consumption of cotton for the year ending July 31, last, was given at 20,950,000 bales as compared with 20,047,000 or the previous corresponding 12 months. World stocks at the beginning of the season were 9,536,000 bales as against 14,752,000 for the preceding year, while the stocks at the end of the season were 6,400,000 bales as compared to 9,536,000.

Break in and Out of Currutuck Jail.

Elizabeth City.—They break in and out of jail in Currutuck. Following a recent jail delivery in which the one negro prisoner in Currutuck jail sawed and chiseled his way to liberty, some parties unknown broke into the jail and stole five copper worms and a lot of other distillery equipment that had been stored in the jail for the sheriff and prohibition officers. The distilling apparatus was put in the jail for safe-keeping against the time when it might be used for evidence in court.

GERMANY WANTS FREEDOM OF RUHR

STRESSEMAN ADMITS TACITLY THAT RUHR FIGHT IS NOW LOST.

CHANCELLOR SPEAKS PLAINLY

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

Berlin.—Chancellor Stresseman 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 Stresseman remarked to a gathering of editors:

"Candor 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 enumerate governmental properties, none of which possess productivity 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 disrupted 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, he chancellor said. Even Chancellor Cuno, stated Herr Stresseman, 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.

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.

Battleship in Sea Crash.

San Pedro, Calif.—The battleship Texas, bound from San Francisco to San Pedro, collided with the steamship Steel Seafarer of the Isthmian line, 14 miles north of Point Arguello, according to word reaching here. The collision occurred in the vicinity where seven destroyers went on the rocks.

The Steel Seafarer left here last night. She is a vessel of 3,471 net tons and is in command of Captain Kitt.

Reports reaching here declare the merchant ship has a large hole in no immediate danger.

South Moving Much Freight.

Atlanta, Ga.—In an address before the bi-monthly meeting of the South-Shippers Association, in session here, D. M. Betts, of Washington, representing the American Railway Association declared that the loading reports to the association, for the week ending September 1, showed that 1,092,567 cars were shipped during the week and that it represented the heaviest figure ever reached in one week.

"Lumber shipments led the list of commodities, the report showed."

DRUGGISTS CLOSE MEETING

After Recommending the Appointment of a Federal Narcotic Commissioner.

Asheville.—After recommending the appointment of a Federal narcotic commissioner, voting to affiliate with the International Pharmaceutical Federation, awarding the Ebert prize to Paul B. Pittenger, New York, and installation of H. V. Army, New York, as president, members of the American Pharmaceutical Association ended their 71st annual session here.

The Ebert prize, an award of \$500 in memory of the late Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, was awarded to Mr. Pittenger for the outstanding pharmaceutical research work of the past year and is one of the most coveted honors in pharmacy. The award was made for a paper on "biological standardization of local anesthetics."

The final general session formally ended the convention, which is pronounced as one of the best in the history of pharmacy and marking a new era by reason of the adoption of the plan for reorganization, which was put in effect during the session.

W. L. Dubise, New York, who is an active member of the association for the past 43 years was elected honorary president.

L. L. Walton, Pennsylvania, was elected and installed as chairman of the house of delegates, at the final session. W. Bruce Phillips, California, was elected vice-chairman; W. B. Day, Chicago, secretary and E. F. Kelly, Baltimore, treasurer.

Officers nominated for the year of 1924-25, taking office at the 72nd annual meeting to be held in Buffalo and to be elected by mail ballot during the ensuing year, follow: For president, John Cully, Utah; Charles W. Holton, New Jersey; George Judisch, Iowa. Directors nominated for election in the same manner were: H. V. Army, New York; J. G. Beard, North Carolina; Jacob Diner, New York; A. G. Dumes, District of Columbia; J. G. Godding, Massachusetts; Julian A. Koch, Pennsylvania; H. B. Mason, Michigan; E. L. Newcomb, Minnesota, and H. M. Whelpley, Missouri.

Venering Plant Destroyed By Fire.

Henderson.—A fire of unknown origin but believed to be from spontaneous combustion destroyed the entire plant of the Henderson Venering and Manufacturing company, just west of the city. The fire was discovered shortly after its blaze had started, but the building having much venering stored in the main plant the fire spread so rapidly that the building was soon all in flames and it was impossible for the fighters to make further headway than to save adjoining buildings. The Henderson Venering and Manufacturing company was only located in the city a few months ago and had just gotten a good headway into the manufacture of coat hangers and trunk panels.

Kills Two Deer With One Shot From Gun.

Scotland Neck.—D. Albion Madry, who is with a party of hunters at Ray's Camp, near Williamston, had unusual luck. Going out early after squirrels he had the luck to have two deer jump up in front of him. He fired both barrels and brought down the two.

When R. J. Madry arrived at his office his phone was ringing madly, the call being from Albion Madry telling him the wonderful news and advising that he was shipping one of the deer to him.

Killed in Auto Wreck.

Marshallville.—Nelson Thomas, of Rockingham, was almost instantly killed and Misses Gladys and Maxine Carpenter, of Peachland, were seriously injured when the Ford roadster in which they were riding turned turtle on the Charlotte-Wilmington highway, a mile and a half west of Marshallville.

The party left Peachland about 5 o'clock, and were returning when the accident happened, as the driver attempted to steer around a car being driven by Bryce Griffin, who was coming out of a side road from J. S. James' residence. Eye-witnesses state that Thomas attempted to steer his car back into the highway too suddenly, which caused it to turn over, wedging his body and those of the young ladies beneath the wreckage.

Name Field Instructor.

Oxford.—Miss L. Tuttle, of Knapp, Wisconsin, has arrived at the Oxford Masonic orphanage to take up the work of field instructor at the orphanage. This is a new department just added to the corps of instructors, whose duty will be to look into the welfare of the children here and elsewhere, a kind of service department. She will visit homes, places of business and schools where the children are sent.

Kinston Minister Heads World Body.

Kinston.—Information was had here today of the unanimous election of Dr. Abram Cory, of Kinston, to the presidency of the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ. Dr. Cory heads one of the largest separate groups of religiousists in America. The church has nearly 1,500,000 members. The election was by the World Convention at Colorado Springs. Dr. Cory is a former army chaplain. He served in the First Infantry. He is the author of several popular novels.