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Published by The Rouse Printery | "WATCH FARMVILLE [illegible] FORWARD" | Subscriptions $1.00 a Year in Advance

VOL. XI | FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920 | NO. 18.

ITALIAN WORKMEN IN FULL CONTROL

FLAGS ON PRINCIPAL PLANTS ARE BOTH RED SOCIALIST AND BLACK ANARCHIST.

TROOPS GUARDING THE BANKS

Working Men in All Factories Are Obliged to Give Certain Amount of Time to Military Drill.

Paris.—Travelers arriving from Italy describe the seizure of the metal works by workmen as possessing odd features. Flagstaffs on the principal plants bear two flags—red for the socialists and black for the anarchists. Many private houses display red flags, especially in Milan.

Government troops guard the banks but do not interfere with the occupation of the works. Transport workers allow no movement of government troops from one part of Italy to another. The ministry of war at Rome recently endeavored to send some regiments to northern Italy but the trainmen refused to move them.

The Italian government has informed the manufacturers' association that it does not wish to employ troops in clearing the factories, but that a far better course is for the employers to negotiate a compromise with the workmen's committee. The employers have agreed for the present not to go near their own works so as not to expose themselves to forcible expulsion.

Working men in all factories are obliged to give a certain amount of time to military drill.

Cuban Candidate Talks

Havana, Cuba.—Personal passions cannot be allowed to force Cuba "down to the level of countries where the administration can be defeated only by a revolution," declared Jose Miguel Gomez, liberal candidate for president of Cuba, in a statement.

[illegible]

[illegible] republic, in the opinion of Senor Gomez, and a liberal triumph, his statement says, would mean the restoration of democracy and law, reorganization of the public administration and peace with forgetfulness of animosities, due to past happenings, and the impossibility of consenting to their repetition.

Coast to Coast Air Mail

Chicago.—An extensive daily coast to coast air mail service was begun when planes left five cities for points across the continent.

One plane will leave each morning from New York with mail for San [Francisco], New York, and from Cheyenne, Wyo., New York, and from Cheyenne, Wyo., to San Francisco, one from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, one from Chicago to San Francisco every day except Sunday, and one from Chicago to New York every day except Monday.

Mecklenburg Farmers Firm

Charlotte.—Evidence that the Mecklenburg county branch of the American Cotton Association is the most vigorous farmers' organization ever formed in Mecklenburg county was furnished by the fact that a courthouse full of farmers assembled at 10 o'clock morning and spent until 1 o'clock talking over phases of the cotton situation. Unanimously they decided not to sell cotton for a cent less than 40 cents a pound up to November 1 and for an additional cent on the 40-cent price each month thereafter.

France Paying Loan

New York.—Another installment of $4,000,000 in gold from France arrived on La Torraine, making a total of approximately $70,000,000 in gold shipped here by France to be applied to her half share of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan maturing October 15.

[illegible] Shipping Situation

[illegible]

DETERIORATION IN COTTON IS SHOWN

A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION MADE BY EXPERTS SHOWS PRESENT CONDITION.

VERY DISCOURAGING REPORT

Ten Per Cent Loss Shown Since 25th Making Condition of the Crop on September 10th 57 Per Cent.

Columbia, S. C.—The American Cotton Association announced from its headquarters in this city that a preliminary investigation by its experts on the condition of the cotton crop up to September 10, shows that there has been a deterioration of 10 per cent since August 25, making the condition of the crop on September 10 as 57 per cent. This deterioration, the report says, is due to the adverse weather conditions and to the most serious insect damage which has ever befallen the cotton crop. The report further declares that this will result in an enormous reduction in the indicated yield as shown August 25 and adds to the seriousness of the situation confronting the cotton belt.

Announcement was also made by the association that a conference could be held in Washington between the entire federal reserve board and special committee from the American Cotton association, composed of 60 of the leading farmers, merchants, bankers, business and professional men representing the entire agricultural and commercial life of the 14 cotton growing states.

"The conference will be held," says a statement issued by the association "for the purpose of arranging the expansion of financial credits through the federal reserve system to its member banks so as to enable the producers to warehouse their cotton until there is a legitimate demand from the manufacturer at a price based upon the law of supply and demand."

[illegible]

[illegible] election of a "dry" Congress. It is questioning all the candidates of various parties on the liquor problem and publishing their replies. The question submitted is whether or not they will stand by the present enforcement law and oppose any increase in the alcoholic content and any weakening of any other provision of the law.

Mr. Bryan argues that both presidential candidates being "wet," the safety of prohibition lies in a dry Congress which will, first, refuse to pass any wet bills; second, will pass any necessary dry bills, including appropriations for enforcement over the veto of a wet President.

Poles Extend Their Lines.

Warsaw.—The Poles have extended their lines southeast of Brest-Litovsk along the Kovel railroad and have occupied Wielkoryta, Malyorypa and Mielniki after some fighting. The bolsheviki in attacking the Poles in this sector used nine armored cars, which were captured.

Carrier Pigeon Service.

Dublin.—Dublin Castle has had so much official mail for London intercepted by Sinn Feiners that officials are reported to be inaugurating a carrier pigeon service. A large consignment of army pigeons has arrived in Dublin and more are expected. The flight to London is roughly 500 miles.

Anti-Red General Killed.

Sebastopol.—General Ptiv, commanding the first cavalry division of General Wrangel's army, was killed before Kahovia while leading a detachment in a storming attack on the city.

Victim of Motor Truck.

Macon, Ga.—Judge Dupont Guerry, 75, one of the best known lawyers in Georgia, and judge of the city court of Macon, was run over and killed by a motor truck.

Bids for Airplane Service.

Washington.—Bids were opened at the postoffice department for airplane service between New York and Atlanta via Washington, Raleigh, N. C. and Columbia, S. C.

First Woman Contractor.

[illegible]

1—Police routing a truck load [illegible] were about to attack a street car. 2—Invalided soldiers in Berlin taking part in a demonstration [illegible] further warfare. 3—Dr. L. S. Rowe (left), new director of the Pan-American union, [illegible] he succeeds.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Attempt of Communists to Run Metal Industries of Italy Likely to Fail.

TECHNICAL MEN HOLD OUT

Lithuanians Open Hostilities Against the Poles—Britain Won't Release Cork Hunger Strikers—Destructive Earthquake in Italy—Developments in Politics.

By EDWARD J. PICKARD.

[illegible]

Employers in the big metallurgical works of that part of the country undertook to head off a threatened general strike for increased wages by putting a lockout into effect. The immediate result was the seizure of the plants by the workers, who put them under the management of the soviets and are trying to operate them on communistic principles. The owners did not resist, but the technical and administrative staffs unanimously refused to join in with the others, and consequently the latter are having a hard time in making good. They have no one capable of directing their efforts, and thousands of them are drifting away and refusing to work at all. In the plants that are running the waste is said to be appalling.

So far the communists have generally refrained from violence—indeed, there has been no occasion for it. Therefore the government has declined to interfere, trusting that the employers and men will finally adjust their differences. The government of Italy is in a more precarious position than any other of the great powers and cannot afford to antagonize the laborites and communists. If the soviet movement spreads to other industries and interferes with the public services and the provisioning of the people, Premier Giolitti may be forced to intervene. In order to meet that eventuality, it is said, the employees of the communized automobile factories at Turin are building armored cars and tanks, and the airplane makers at Brescia are mounting on planes a number of machine guns that were secretly removed from the arsenal of Venice. The situation may be cleared up by two conferences that opened near the close of the week.

Italian manufacturers declare that the wage increase demanded by the 500,000 metal workers employed by them would add at least 1,000,000,000 lire to their pay roll, and that this burden could not be sustained. They point out that Italy pays 15 times the pre-war price for coal, while England pays only three times, America only 2½, France six, and even Germany only 12. As a result foreign production is replacing Italian.

[illegible]

advantage of [illegible] with small [illegible] General Budenny [illegible] gathering [illegible] marches [illegible] move against [illegible]

[illegible]

The Independent Socialists of Germany have turned against the [soviet] regime in Russia, and in conference at Berlin they declared against union with Moscow. Prof. Karl Ballod, one of their wisest leaders, who has been in Russia for several months, told them the Russian soviet chiefs have failed to show that they can establish socialism in their country and have proved themselves wholly incapable of effecting an economic restoration of Russia. He pictured the food, transportation and industrial conditions there as deplorable. The Germans were highly displeased with the anti-socialistic policies adopted by Lenine and Trotzky.

Reports from southern Russia during the week were contradictory. One day there would be a story of the defeat of Baron Wrangel's forces, and the next day dispatches telling of victories over the reds. At this time the latest report is that Wrangel's troops had surrounded the bolsheviki at Kachovka and that a fierce battle was in progress with the bridge over the Dnieper river as the immediate prize. The town is of great strategic value. The Russians are using most of their reserves in combating Wrangel. The Polish general staff has declined to undertake a joint offensive against the reds in combination with Wrangel, pointing out that peace negotiations at Riga are imminent and that the allied attitude prevents the renewing of the campaign unless the soviet government refuses equitable terms.

At this writing Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, was still alive, but very weak, and there was no prospect of his relief save by death. This may be delayed a considerable time as he is fed during his periods of unconsciousness. Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, in returning from a visit with Lloyd George in Switzerland, announced: "The decision of the government is final and irrevocable. Neither the lord mayor of Cork nor any other Irish hunger striker will be released. It would be a monstrous thing if any prisoner, political or otherwise, could secure his release at will by refusing food."

[illegible]

tions famous for centuries were laid in ruins. The great Carrara marble quarries are about in the center of the shaken region, and it was reported that hundreds of workers were entombed there. Relief agencies got into operation quickly, and King Victor Emmanuel hurried to the scene to do what he could, directing the efforts of the rescuers, and feeding and consoling the survivors.

Later in the week there were new quakes, in the Emilia district, causing further loss of lives and destruction of property.

In matters political the presidential candidates and the campaign fund investigation had to share interest last week with some important primaries. The results of these were not satisfactory to the upholders of President Wilson's draft of the league covenant, for their opponents scored in three states widely separated. In New Hampshire United States Senator Moses, who is one of the "irreconcilables," was renominated by the Republicans [illegible]

[illegible] what may have counted more, he was opposed to woman suffrage.

Georgia's Democratic primaries resulted in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson, former Populist, for United States senator. His opponents were Senator Hoke Smith and Gov. Hugh Dorsey, the latter making the race as an administration candidate and accepting the league as submitted by President Wilson. Watson has been an open foe of the administration and opposes the league in any form.

A third test was in Wisconsin, where the Republicans renominated Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, a Lodge reservationist.

Senator Brandegee was renominated by the Republicans of Connecticut, and Senator Marcus Smith by the Democrats of Arizona.

Persistent digging by the senatorial committee on campaign funds brought out facts favorable to both sides. Among the witnesses heard was Harry M. Blair, assistant to Republican Treasurer Upham, and the author of the now famous "Form 101" plan for larger cities. He said that he had 250 copies of this circular space, locked most of them in a safe, but took several to New York, where his idea of raising the limit of subscriptions was rejected by the Republican committee. Consequently the circular was never issued, but Mr. Blair admitted some copies might have got out and thus come into the hands of Mr. Cox. Dudley S. Blossom of Cleveland gave evidence in support of the Cox charge that special quotas were fixed for the larger cities, admitting that the Cleveland quota was $400,000, and that he was in charge of 20 teams named to raise that sum. He said that only $74,000 has been raised or pledged.

Other evidence heard by the committee established the Cox charge that within the Republican national committee there was a volunteer as well as a paid organization for raising funds; and refuted the Democratic candidate's charges that the Republican fund was to be $15,000,000 or anything like that, and that subscriptions of more than $1,000 were sought.

[illegible]

EXPORT TRADE ACT WORKS WELL

FORTY-FOUR ASSOCIATIONS ARE OPERATING UNDER THE WEBB-POMERENE LAW.

TEST UNDER BAD CONDITIONS

Smaller American Concerns May Now Unite for Joint Adventure Into Foreign Trade—Criticism Abroad Is Steadily Decreasing.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—There are now operating under the export trade law a total of 44 associations, comprising nearly a thousand concerns whose offices and plants are distributed over 43 states. The products and commodities exported by the different associations come from all sections of the country. From California go out lumber, hardware, chemicals, fertilizer, general merchandise; from Illinois condensed milk, grain, meat, office equipment, agricultural implements, machinery, lumber; from Wisconsin, cereals, canned goods, forest products; from Michigan, chemicals, cereals, foundry equipment, paper, furniture, meats; from New York and Pennsylvania, locomotives, cement, steel, copper, wood products, machinery, textiles, paper, alcohol, chemicals, cereals, food products, general merchandise; from Massachusetts, textiles, webbing material, copper, paper, valves and pipe fittings, chemicals, cereals, lumber; from North Carolina and southern states, tanning materials, lumber, phosphates, pipe fittings, meats, locomotives, clothespins, general merchandise.

The Webb-Pomerene law, or the export trade act, has been in force a little more than two years. It went into operation just after the first anniversary of the country's entrance into the world war, so that its trial has been solely under war conditions, or postwar conditions which are nearly if not entirely as distressing and difficult as regards foreign trade.

Works Well Despite Difficulties.

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[illegible] economic difficulties of all sorts. Credits, exchange and transportation, both on sea and on land, have been in such a state of disorder as to tend to retard the growth and activities of export associations operating under the new law. So, too, there have been interferences by way of embargoes. In spite of all these things and many other abnormal conditions, some of them world-wide, the export trade act has been demonstrated by the associations which have been formed under it, to be a decidedly useful instrument in promoting the progress of this country in foreign commerce.

One of the traditional criticisms of the American exporter has been that he intended to take a flyer in a foreign market and to count the success of the venture upon the immediate profit or loss of the single transaction; to enter a market unceremoniously and leave it abruptly. This procedure did not make for the building up of that good-will the steady growth of which through the years is the firm foundation upon which real extension in export trade and healthy, steady profit year after year may rest. The export trade associations formed under the export trade act, by virtue of the pooling of expenses and perhaps the pooling of patience and courage, have entered a market after careful and scientific study and examination, and having entered are prepared to remain.

Under the Webb-Pomerene law it is permitted that two or more American concerns may associate themselves for a joint adventure into the export trade. They may pool their goods. They may sell at a common price mutually agreed upon. They may have a common purse for expenses. They may agree upon business practices and, finally, they may share pro rata in the gain or loss of the adventure.

Foreign Criticism Dying Out.

In the beginning considerable criticism was directed against this law by foreign countries. These criticisms are not now being renewed to any great extent. They become less and less frequent as the aims, the theory and the practice of the law have come to be better understood abroad and perhaps also since it is coming to be accepted that the administration of the law is being marked with unusual care. The associations thus far operating in the foreign trade themselves have done much to silence criticism, for the reason that their conduct has been such during the whole time of the operation of the law that there has not been a single complaint made by foreign [illegible] against any of them.

[illegible]

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Washington.—The population of Laurinburg, N. C., is 2,643, the census bureau announced.

Gastonia.—The 16th annual convention of the deacons of Kings Mountain Presbytery was held in the Dallas Presbyterian church.

Charlotte.—Eighty-seven marriage licenses were issued in Mecklenburg county during the month of August, it was announced at the office of Register of Deeds W. M. Moore.

Morganton.—The McLendon meeting is the center of interest in Morganton at the present, business, politics, social and other activities being in the background.

Mount Airy.—On Wednesday, September 15, the Surry tobacco market will open here with the strongest corps of buyers ever gathered together in this market.

Charlotte.—Housing 8,00 students in buildings adequate for 6,000 is a problem which is causing H. P. Harding, superintendent of schools, much concern these days.

Albemarle.—W. E. Springs, foreman in charge of the painting crew for the Tallassee Power company at Badin, was electrocuted, death having been the instant result of the shock received.

Asheville.—The merchants association in a meeting held decided to protest against the city's importing and selling meats and other foodstuffs, and a special committee was appointed to draft a letter and submit it to the city commissioners at an early date.

Washington.—Capt. Thomas G. Hearn, formerly infantry officer at Camp Grant, Illinois, has been assigned to Davidson college. This announcement was made from Senator Simmons' office.

[illegible] Rowan woman to be appointed notary public, she having received her commission from Governor Bickett.

Henderson.—The business men of Henderson have become thoroughly aroused over the action of the Virginia Corporation Commission and the cities in that state in their petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission to give a rehearing in the matter of adjustment of the freight rates as between the two states.

Durham.—With many prominent state officials and citizens attending, the funeral services of Victor Silas Bryant, prominent attorney, were conducted at the home on Morehead Heights.

Burlington.—The local company of the National Guard has about completed arrangements for the encampment. Captain Copeland, company commander, is very much gratified with the interest and enthusiasm the members have shown in the work.

Asheville.—F. W. Monnish, aged 60, was shot and killed at Ridgecrest by J. F. Harris, 52. Monnish, a prominent business man of Tuscaloosa, Ala., was walking along the main street when Harris poured three shots into him from a shotgun.

Rutherfordton.—George Flack, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Rutherford county, died at his home near Gilkey. He was 85 years old and was a Confederate veteran, having served four years in the Confederate army.

Wilmington.—Selecting Hendersonville as the next meeting place and electing Cyrus D. Hogue, Wilmington, as commander over Walter Clark, Jr., by a small majority, and Miss Alice Gray of Winston-Salem, as vice commander, the North Carolina department of the American Legion adjourned.

Asheville.—W. H. Bangs, general manager of the Hendersonville power and light company, was seriously injured at that town during the Labor day automobile races when the car driven by Grant Kramer of Hendersonville struck him.

Boone.—The school has secured the services of Prof. Miller of New York state to have charge of the agricultural and other kindred work in the school, looking after the campus and such. He is well prepared for his work.

Greensboro.—The Greensboro Ministerial association has lifted its voice against Sunday sport, passing a resolution urging the Greensboro council not to strike out a provision in its charter relating to Sunday games.

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