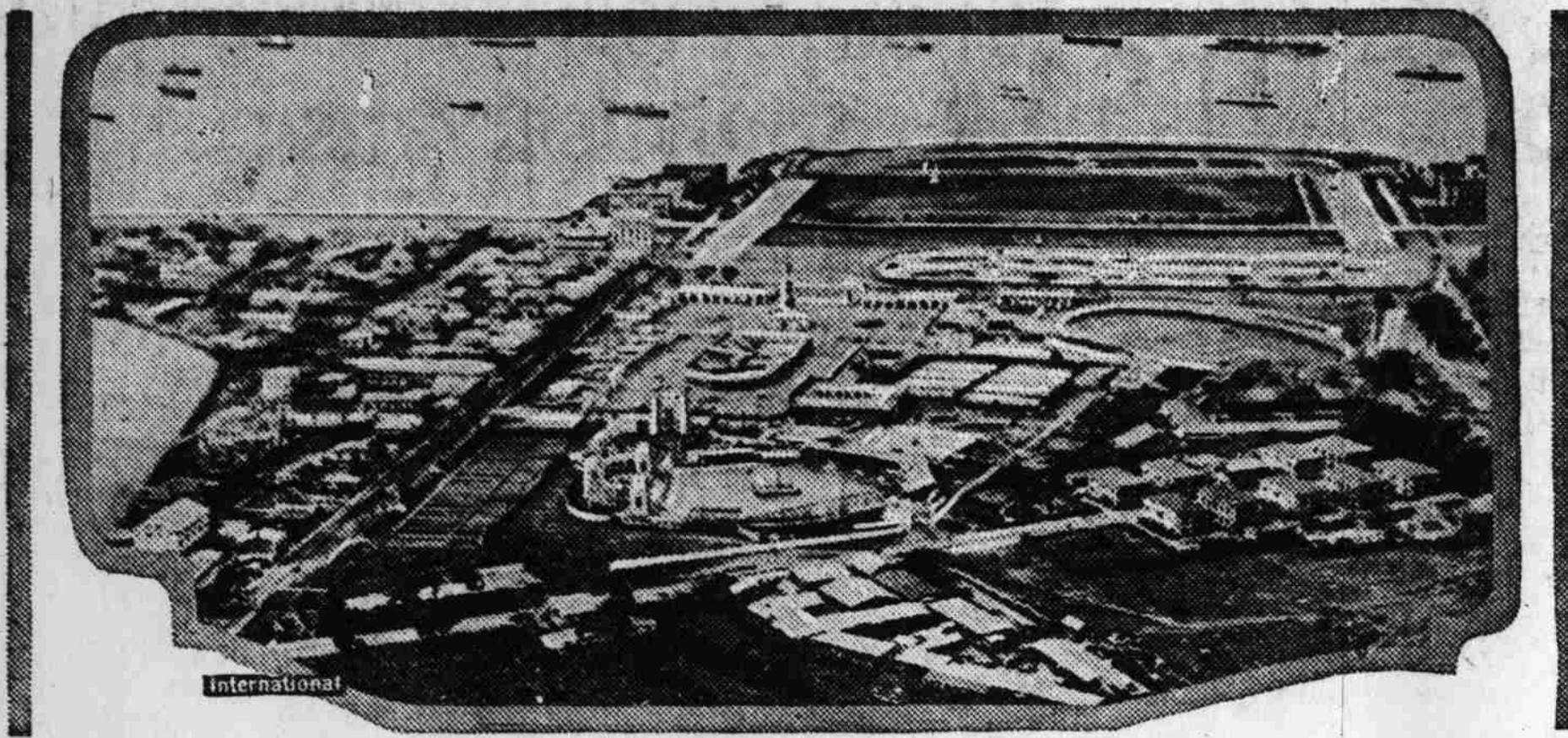


Part of Manila and Its Bay Seen From the Air



This interesting photograph of Manila, P. I., was taken from an airplane and shows Manila bay, the Luneta, the Army and Navy club, the Manila hotel and war and merchant ships.

America Has No National Flower

No Blossom Ever Has Been Selected as the Symbol of the United States.

HUMBLE DAISY IS PROPOSED

Bill in Congress Would Raise the Daisy to Official Post of National Flower—Columbine and Mayflower Suggested.

Washington, D. C.—An important defect in the structure of American civilization has been brought to public notice again. This great nation, so complete in most respects, has no national flower.

There is no blossom that the political candidate can stick in his button-hole to show that he is a patriot and to which he can point with pride as the living symbol of his high ideals. There is no flower that can be carved into public buildings about Washington to remind the government worker of some inspiring tradition.

When the President chooses a flower for his coat or his wife selects a decoration for a state dinner, they must ponder the entire list of flowers in the White House conservatories. No national blossom comes instantly to mind as the emblem which fittingly represents the nation. This catalogue could go on indefinitely. The nation simply has no national flower.

Generally such things are arranged for a country through accident. Some gallant leader takes to wearing into battle the flower beloved by his lady and his cohorts follow suit. Eventually the nation is saved by the hero and he attributes everything to the charm of the flower. Popular sentiment is aroused. The story of the flower that saved the country becomes tradition. Gradually it becomes the national flower without any argument.

England acquired the rose as its national flower through a series of romantic instances each of which deepened the significance of the flower. The thistle really saved Scotland when a moat filled with thistles prevented the enemy from reaching an important fortress.

American Heroes Neglectful.

But early American heroes were strangely neglectful of this matter. They spent much time planning a suitable seal and flag. But they never bothered to snatch up a sprig of goldenrod or snapdragon when they went out to fight, and their great-grandchildren are suffering today as a result.

In the recent war when the scarlet Flanders poppy became so poignant a symbol of America's sacrifice the national flower seemed about to appear. But the beautiful poppy, it was explained by horticultural experts, was a weed in France and to introduce it into the gardens of this country would be a mistake. So the poppy remains only a memory except for the artificial

specimens that occasionally bloom on national holidays.

Now, Representative Kissel of New York has introduced a bill in congress which would raise the humble daisy to the official post of the national flower. Representative Kissel's bill has aroused a number of inquiries, and expressions of protest and approval.

Some people think that the national flower should not be a common weed but a blossom that can be cultivated and cherished. They want something handsome that will do the nation credit. Others applaud the sweet simplicity of the daisy, but believe that we should choose a flower that is more capable of historic association. Others read into the daisy a fitting symbolism for national use. The heart of gold, the whiteness of pure ideals, the green talk suggesting fruitfulness of the earth are pointed out.

It seems to be especially important to link up a complete set of associations with a national flower if it is to be arbitrarily legislated into existence. The columbine, for instance,

which was persistently pushed in a hot race for the national flower some years ago, is said to be deeply significant.

Moreover, the columbine grows wild over the greater part of the country, and blooms in adverse circumstances. It grows in a variety of colors, among them red, white, and blue.

Mayflower Suggested.

The mayflower has since had quite a following, particularly in the East. This was the first flower that greeted the Pilgrims after their hard winter in Plymouth. Unfortunately, however, it is a blossom of our eastern coast, and is scarcely known to other sections of the country.

Goldenrod, which has many supporters, also arouses opposition. It was suggested because of the association with gold, America being the traditional land of gold. But goldenrod has a bad reputation as a hay fever agent, and it would probably make a great many people miserable if it were to be widely used as the national flower.

The pansy seems a strange flower to be proposed for our national emblem. Yet in 1892 two bills were introduced to that effect. Deciding upon a national flower by legislation seems impossible. The old spontaneous way of acquiring one is undoubtedly the most natural, and perhaps it is not too late for America to follow the rules even now.

MINING IN THE DIAMOND FIELDS

Methods Are Interestingly Described by Geographic Society.

Precious Little Lumps Are Imbedded in Great Volume of Worthless Rock—Engineers Solve Difficult Problem.

Washington, D. C.—A "rush" such as frontier America knew in its free-land days, but in this case to peg out claims in a newly discovered diamond field was mentioned in recent dispatches from South Africa. This new diamond country opens up possibilities of a rival to the great Kimberly diamond field in the same general region, the world's greatest source of the sparkling white gems.

The methods of mining diamonds at Kimberly, which may be followed in the new fields if the formation proves the same, are outlined in a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"The mines at Kimberly," says the bulletin, "are in very ancient volcanoes which ages ago lost all semblance of activity. But during their youth the great heat and pressure of these volcanoes created gigantic laboratories in their depths in which thousands of the hard white carbon crystals, which are diamonds, were created. The precious little lumps are imbedded in a great volume of worthless rock known as 'blue ground,' and under old conditions were as hard to find as the proverbial needle in a haystack. But just as a clever searcher could probably locate his needle with a powerful magnet, despite the straw, so engineers have evolved mechanical means cleverly to separate the few tiny diamonds from the many tons of dirt in which they are hidden.

"The effectiveness with which Nature has concealed the crystals is evidenced by the fact that the 'blue ground' brought up from the depths of the mines and carrying its priceless gems, is spread out in the open for four months to a year to the weather. The diamonds are perfectly safe, for officials who have walked over the weathering 'floors' for many years assert that they have never found a diamond in this way. As the 'blue ground' weathers it crumbles, and great harrows like those used on the bonanza farms of the West are dragged over it to facilitate the process.

"Eventually the material is broken down into relatively fine particles. It is then taken in truck-loads to the mechanical plant of the mine for treatment. The ground is mixed with water in great mixing machines and passed over screens of fine wire meshing.

"When as much as possible of the foreign material has been removed in this way the coarse residue, containing the diamonds, is passed over sloping, vibrating tables covered with thick grease. Because of some little understood physical property, diamonds stick to the grease while the worthless material flows over the edge of the tables. The grease with its load of crystals is then scraped into a perforated container and heated by steam. The grease melts away and leaves the small but highly valuable objects of these months of work."

Trout Swallowed Chipmunk.

Woodville, Wash.—Tom Fulda, a timber cruiser, caught a rainbow trout in Tolt creek which had just swallowed a small chipmunk. The trout was about 23 inches long. It is presumed the forest animal was attempting to swim the creek when he was gobbled up by the voracious trout.

THEY NOW HIDE BOOZE IN FURS

Liquor Leaves British Columbia Ostensibly for Mexico.

Bootleggers Take Advantage of Exceptionally Heavy Shipments of Furs to Eastern Ports—Ruse Is Discovered.

Victoria.—British Columbia has experienced bootlegging in its original and best known form and also so-called bootlegging in furs, but now there appears to be a combination of the two, and officials of the provincial liquor board are disturbed by reports intimating that bonded liquor, carefully packed in pelts, is being shipped to dry Ontario in the guise of local fur shipments.

Shipment of furs to eastern points has been exceptionally heavy lately, and this fact links up with the thread of the story unfolded by those who

have been investigating British Columbia's latest liquor scandal.

The story also fits in with the mystery of the liquor-laden schooners which leave British Columbia ports for Mexico and other distant countries and never seem to find their destination. Briefly, this is the belief of the investigators:

In the first place, it is quite legal to purchase liquor in British Columbia as long as the government sells it. It is also legal to export liquor from British Columbia, and lately large quantities have been sent out ostensibly to Mexico in bond on the understanding that duty would be paid on arrival in Mexico. The liquor, however, seldom reaches that destination, and one good reason is that Mexico could probably import liquor from other countries a good deal cheaper than she could from British Columbia, which must import most of its hard stuff from distant points anyway. Apparently the liquor ships, after

once getting out to sea, head northward again and their cargo eventually reaches a British Columbia port such as Prince Rupert. The cargo being in bond is not disturbed except by the agents of the "ring." Furs are wrapped around the liquor, and when the job is completed the bundles are such as to pass the eye of the most zealous railway official as just so much furs labeled for some eastern city, usually Toronto.

The ruse was discovered when one of the shipments was held up on account of overweight and reclassified when the shipper protested. The liquor was found hidden in the furs.

Students Get Fat Cheaply.

State College, Pa.—That it is possible for six persons to subsist—and even grow fat—on an average of less than 50 cents a day for each has been demonstrated at the summer session of the Pennsylvania State college, it was announced recently. By using garden vegetables the summer students cut costs to 16 cents a meal.

GENERAL PERSHING TO VISIT RALEIGH

A CONFLICT OF ENGAGEMENTS MOVES HIS VISIT FORWARD; PLANS FOR RECEPTION.

TO BE GUEST OF GOVERNOR

General Pershing's Address at Ground Will Follow Opening Address of Governor Morrison.

Raleigh.

General John J. Pershing will be the guest of the North Carolina State Fair on Tuesday of fair week instead of Wednesday, according to announcement made by Col. Albert L. Cox, the chairman of the reception committee, upon his return from Washington, where he went over the tentative program for the day with the general. Conflicting engagements make it necessary to move up his engagement here.

General Pershing will arrive in Raleigh from Washington early Tuesday morning. He will be the guest of Governor Morrison at breakfast at 9 o'clock with a distinguished company, including Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, president of the State Fair. At 11 o'clock the procession to the fair grounds, headed by a battery of artillery from Camp Bragg, will form.

Although plans have not definitely been made, General Pershing's address at the grounds will follow the opening address by Governor Morrison, and the president's address by Mrs. Vanderbilt. The general will be the honor guest at a barbecue to be served on the grounds, and will later visit the exhibits with Mrs. Vanderbilt. A brief reception may be held.

Brigadier General A. J. Bowley, the commanding officer at Camp Bragg, will arrive at Raleigh on Monday of fair week, and will be the guest of Colonel Cox. He has issued orders for the Fifth regiment band and a battery from the camp to encamp here for the whole of fair week. He will march in the parade to the grounds. Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts will act as chief marshal, at the request of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

At 5:40 in the afternoon General Pershing will leave for New Orleans, where he will attend the annual meeting of the American Legion. Initial plans for his reception and entertainment have been somewhat altered on account of the necessity for his earlier departure for the south, but he will be here sufficiently long to receive a rousing welcome from North Carolina.

Governor Stays Death of Dixon.

Sixty days was added to the life of Joe Dixon by executive order, when Governor Morrison gave the Craven county burglar a stay of sentence until December 10, and some slight foundation upon which to build a hope that execution may be replaced with a life sentence in the state prison. Dixon was to have been executed on Tuesday morning at 10:30.

Both Judge Frank A. Daniels, who sentenced Dixon to death, and the solicitor who prosecuted him, have recommended to the governor that he be extended clemency but this the governor has not fully made up his mind to do. Dixon was caught red-handed and wounded by a 14-year old boy as he was burglarizing a residence in New Bern last spring. August 10 was set originally as the date of his execution.

Reprieve for Dixon and the perfection of an appeal to the supreme court in behalf of John Bush, member of a prominent white family in Caldwell county sentenced to death for murder Friday morning of next week reduced the number who will die between Tuesday and Friday to two. Joe Jackson will be electrocuted for burglary on Friday and Melver Burnett for rape on Thursday morning.

Rate Investigation at Asheville.

Corporation Commissioner Allen J. Maxwell, Rate Expert W. G. Womble, of the commission, and a staff of clerks, left for Asheville to attend the Southern rate investigation hearing. Mr. Maxwell took with him a big array of exhibits and briefs to be presented in support of North Carolina's fight against excessive freight rates which, the commissioner contends, will result from the investigation if the railroads win their points.

Edgar E. Clark, former chairman of the interstate commerce commission and head of the legal firm of Clark & LaRue, of Washington, is expected to go to Asheville the first of next week to take part in the hearing at the state's attorney.

Garden Specialist Employed.

Announcement was made by C. D. Matthews, horticulturist for the North Carolina extension service, that Frank E. McCall has been added to the division of horticulture as garden specialist. Mr. McCall is a graduate in horticulture and forestry at the Iowa State college and for the past six years has been associated with the South Dakota State college at Brookings. His work in North Carolina will be to assist farmers and farm women in the growing of better vegetable gardens.

Value Cotton Mill Products Increase.

The value of North Carolina's cotton mill products has increased from \$52,108,250 in 1912 to \$148,894,172 in 1922, according to reports from cotton mills in the state compiled by M. L. Shipman, commissioner of labor and printing, for use in the annual report of the department. With this climb, North Carolina cotton mills have maintained their supremacy in the South and is now second in the United States. In the state itself, the industry ranks first in the number of wage earners, the amount paid in salaries and wages, the value of products and in value added by manufacturer.

"Cotton manufacturing," says Mr. Shipman, in the chapter of his report on cotton mills just completed, "has experienced a steady growth throughout the years for which statistics are available, the value of products having increased during the past decade from \$52,868,689 in 1912 to \$229,670,691 in 1922.

"Capital employed and authorized ten years ago was \$52,108,250; for 1922, \$146,894,172. 54,710; number reported June 30, 1922, 78,972.

"Approximate amount of raw material used in 1912, 328,407,879 pounds; in 1921-22, 531,768,116 pounds, or 1,063,536 bales of cotton weighing 500 lbs per bale. This percentage of increase in the quantity of raw materials consumed by the industry is found to be relatively greater than that of any other state engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods.

"The cotton mill industry of the state has also rapidly expanded its machinery equipment, showing a remarkable increase in both spindles and looms during the ten-year period for which these comparisons are made. The number of spindles employed in 1912 was 3,321,426; in 1921-22, 5,605,102. Looms in 1912, 558,961; for 1921-22, 74,740. Because of their different speeds and their use upon different grades of yarn, the number of spindles employed may not be strictly an accurate index of the cotton industry, yet it is one of the best standards available and is the most generally accepted measure of progress.

"The total number of employees engaged in this industry in 1912 was

"The spindle increase in North Carolina has, for each succeeding year since 1912, been greater than in any other state and establishes beyond question the claim that the state has risen to a position of great importance in the cotton manufacturing industry. The increase for the last biennial period is 376,836. Rate of increase since 1915, being a total of 1,312,424, is 25 per cent. The output of North Carolina spindles consists of fine yarns in immense quantities, the value of which, in proportion to number, exceeds that of any other rival. In the value of ticks and denims the state leads the entire country.

"An index to the industrial progress of the state the past two years is furnished by the continued growth of the cotton mill industry. Industrially, North Carolina has rapidly advanced to that position of output and prosperity will be controlled only by basic limitations. No fact relating to the advancement of the state is more interesting, more important, or more significant to the student of social and economic conditions in North Carolina than the vigor, the persistency and the success that has followed the introduction of this branch of manufacture. The last biennial period has witnessed the usual development by the textile industry.

"The number of mills represented in these compilations is 383. Of this number 352 report \$146,894,172 invested and authorized in plant operations. The number of spindles reported is 5,605,102; looms, 74,740; cards, 14,725; and the number of horse power utilized at regular intervals was 221,759. The approximate amount of raw material used, 531,768,116 pounds. Estimated value of yearly output, \$229,670,691. Adult males employed, 46,324; females, 27,754; children, 4,894. Total number of employees, 78,972. Estimated number of dependents intimately associated with the cotton mill industry in the capacity of wage-earners and their families is 205,055.

"The extent to which an industry gives employment and the amount which it pays in wages is a better test of its importance in many instances than the capital it requires, the cost of materials, the value of products, or even the added value through the process of manufacture. The wage earners in all branches of the textile industry of the state combined, present a formidable array of men, women and children. The number of each class reported for the period covered by this report shows a healthy increase over the previous two years, but the wage level is lower, due in a measure to the continued business depression which appeared during the latter part of 1920. The highest average wages paid males during the last biennial period is \$4.75 per day; females, \$1.87.

Fire Hazard Much Reduced.

The North Carolina insurance commissioner, Stacey W. Wade, gave out some information to the fire marshals of America at their convention in Portland, Maine, several days ago that was accepted by them almost as a matter of course, but which would surprise the average citizen of the state. He told them that North Carolina has more fire-proof school buildings than any other state in the union of like population, and that it also has more motor-driven fighting equipment than any other state.

LABOR SITUATION IS NOW IMPROVING

REPORTS REVEAL INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN MANY CITIES.

65 CITIES REPORT INCREASE

Common Labor Shortage Reflects Portend of Prosperity Over the Entire Country.

Washington.—Industrial employment in all parts of the country has been accepted by adjustment of coal and rail strikes, although inadequate car and fuel supply has retarded a further improvement, the department of labor announced in a survey of reports from the principal industrial cities.

Reports from 65 leading cities showed an increase in employment during September is compared with August, which 17 cities reported decreases. Industries showing increased employment were railroad repair shops, tobacco and textile manufacturers, iron and steel and their products, food, leather, lumber, paper, printing and chemical and allied products.

Decreased employment was also noted in "liquor and beverages," vehicles for land transportation, metal and products other than iron and steel, and stone, clay and glass products.

Building construction, said the survey, is maintaining a steady pace in practically all sections, while the most encouraging sign of prosperity is the threatened common labor shortage everywhere. Elimination of transportation and fuel difficulties, the department declared, will speed production and employment "to a higher degree than has obtained since the war."

Adjustment of textile labor contracts has "increased employment in that industry tremendously" while improvement in the textile situation was shown generally in New England.

Lieut. Gordon Wins Air Race.

Detroit.—Lieut. A. W. Gordon, U. S. N., won the Curtiss marine flying trophy race here with an average speed for the eight 20-mile laps of 112.6 miles an hour. Eight planes piloted by aviators of the navy and marine corps started. Lieut. H. A. Elliott, of the marine corps, won the prize for the best average speed in the air.

The race was not so much a speed event as a contest demanding good piloting. One of the difficult maneuvering feats required was that at the end of the fifth, sixth and seventh laps each pilot should bring his machine down to the water and taxi over a 1,200 foot stretch before making a hair-pin turn and again taking the air.

Lieutenant Sanderson had the race won until a mile from the finish line on his last lap, when he was forced to land with an empty gasoline tank. His average speed in the air was 123.5 miles an hour. He piloted a Curtiss 18-T triplane.

Lieutenant Gordon, winner of the trophy and who was the only one to finish the race except Lieutenant Sanderson, had an air-cooled motor. His average speed in the air for the first three laps, during which the contestants were not compelled to taxi on the water, was 117.8 miles an hour.

Of the six planes that failed to finish the race, two were damaged or forced landings.

Lieutenant Rutledge Irvine's plane got from under control when the wing pontoon became loosened. He brought it down on a huge pile of coal. The machine was partly wrecked, but the pilot was unhurt.

Invite Greek Army to Evacuate.

London.—An official communication was issued after a full cabinet meeting, recommending to consider a dispatch from Lord Curzon at Paris. "M. Poincare and Lord Curzon have reached an agreement that the Greek army should be invited to evacuate eastern Thrace on the understanding that the allies should occupy the evacuated territory for a period of 30 days from the date of the completion of the evacuation of the Greek forces in order to guarantee the safety of the non-Turkish population.

"This agreement now must be presented to the Turkish representatives at Mudania on the understanding that effect thereto will only be given if the Turkish representatives accept the remaining conditions laid down in the allied note of September 23, particularly respecting the neutral zone on both sides of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles."

Phys Honor to War Relief Workers.

New York.—The Italian government through T. F. Bernardi, general consul in New York, announced it has awarded the decoration of Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown to Louis Williams, business manager of The New York Times; Edward Howe, president of the Princeton (N. J.) Bank and Trust company, and Rev. John Murray, pastor of the Church of Divine Science in this city. The decorations were "recognition of interest in the cause of the allies during the war."