

THE WAR TAXES

The administration is to be commended for its decision to impose stamp taxes, similar to those of Spanish War times, rather than a special tax on freight. The plans for taxation, as agreed to in the Democratic caucus, include a stamp tax on commercial and legal papers, and special taxes on banks, brokerage houses, theaters and other places of amusement—taxes which were applied during the Spanish War. There will also be a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline, and special taxes on tobacco manufacturers and dealers, and on domestic wines and beer. It is estimated that \$165,000,000 will be obtained from these various sources—\$55,000,000 from the stamp tax; \$5,500,000 from bankers and brokers; \$4,000,000 from tobacco; \$32,000,000 from beer; \$20,000,000 from gasoline, and \$8,000,000 from wine.

In reverting to the stamp tax of the Spanish War, the Democrats showed both wisdom and ability to follow the good example set by another party. For it was the Republican party which in 1898, devised the stamp tax system which worked so well and was so productive of revenue. The value of a stamp tax is that it is direct. The fallacious theory which attracted supporters of the proposed tax on freight was that the cost would be distributed. Even so, but by this very distribution it would be multiplied many times, and the burdens much increased. A stamp tax also ought to produce results more quickly than a freight tax, and with less expense of collection. The Democratic members of Congress were divided on the question and for a time a break between Congress and the President seemed possible.

These special taxes will, of course, be imposed only as long as war conditions make them necessary. They should be regarded as burdens to be borne only until the ordinary revenue of national government is restored. It will be noticed that the burden of taxation rests on tobacco, wines and beer—a total of \$44,000,000. The remaining portion of the \$165,000,000 total will be divided among various sources. The stamp tax is the heaviest single item, but it will be more easily borne and more easily removed than a tax on freight. An agreement having been reached in Congress, these extraordinary taxes will probably soon be imposed.—Indianapolis News.

MR. BRYAN'S PEACE TREATIES

The United States has signed peace treaties with Great Britain, France, Spain and China. The contracting parties agree to submit all disputes to investigation by a permanent commission during a period of one year before declaring war.

The step is a wise one. Treaties are not absolute, but they are highly persuasive. They may be broken when it comes to a test but generally they hold good. They do not afford a certain guarantee of peace, but at least they make for it peacefully.

These treaties provide a means whereby hasty action may be prevented, due consideration of the issues had, excited national feeling given a chance to subside and a peaceable solution aided.

At this moment there is available no better method of assuring peace to the United States than the conclusion of such treaties. The provisions of them are so reasonable that a violation by one of the contracting parties is most improbable.

These treaties practically insure our neutrality during the present European war. Our points of contact are chiefly with the allies, because of their control of the seas. And points of contact imply the possibility of quarrels.

By pledging ourselves to submit all our disputes with England and France to a permanent commission and to concede that commission a year for investigation and report we have placed a barrier against war that both sides appreciate and will be only too willing to respect.

Mr. Bryan will no doubt find his efforts to negotiate a similar treaty with Germany facilitated by the signing of these treaties. Germany will not fail to note that these treaties leave us free to become quickly involved with her but not with her enemies.

The great question of insuring peace between the nations needs a deeper, a more radical solution than these arrangements given. But half a loaf is better than no bread. We must take the thing immediately available, while steadily pursuing the ideal.—The Chicago Herald (Ind.).

CLEANSES YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL

It Becomes Thick, Wavy, Lustrous and all Dandruff Disappears—Hair Stops Coming Out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleaner" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dirt, dust, or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, luster and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter; and try it as directed.

IF CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH AND SICK

Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated, Give "California Syrup of Figs."
Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is, they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep, or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach ache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse with contempt any other kind.

Politically, Maine's reputation for good, hard Yankee common sense is safe. Only a few log-rolling politicians are kicking against the war tax.

The Progressive rank and file has evidently reached the conclusion that the progressive thing to do is to line up with a real progressive—Woodrow Wilson.

And now comes Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Smoot, of Utah, survivors of that notable political era when certificates of deposit nestled under Senatorial dinner plates, fanning the air with charges of "graft" in the river and harbor bill. Why, the word was invented when they were running the government.

With Gallinger and Smoot officially on the job as watchdogs of the Treasury, the total annual budget of the Government rose from \$765,000,000 in 1906 to \$1,028,000,000 in 1910. Last year, under Democratic rule, the expenditures were \$1,098,000,000. The present total for the current fiscal year, exclusive of the river and harbor bill, is \$1,089,000,000. Increase under four years of Republican administration—\$250,000,000! Increase since the Democrats have controlled one or both branches of Congress—\$70,000,000. If the Gallinger-Smoot combination had remained in the saddle, it is reasonable to suppose that they would have maintained the same percentage of yearly increase. So the Democratic administration has already saved the country something like \$300,000,000.

As for the general totals for appropriations, they have remained so high largely because of obligations burdened on the government by the preceding Republican administration. But the reckless waste of the government's money by the corrupt Cannon and Aldrich machines has been checked effectively.

It is quite clear that the assault upon the river and harbor measure, now that extra taxation has become necessary, covers motives that lie much deeper than the pretense of zeal for economy. It is an attack that seeks to prevent the working out of the great reforms which the progressive movement, working through the Democratic party, has legislated into a good beginning. The specious charge of extravagance is raised in the hope that public opinion will put the Gallingers, Smoots, Cannons, Forakers, Penroses, etc., back into power.

As for the underlying policy represented in the pending river and harbor bill, it is one of regulating railway rates by preserving water competition—a policy for the adoption of which the Democrats fought vainly when Gallinger, Smoot, Cannon and Aldrich held Congress submissive to the bidding of the railroads. As for abandoning the entire bill at this time in the interest of economy, such action would constitute the most penny-wise and pound foolish step which could be taken. Great works of engineering are under way to abandon them would sacrifice the investments made to date, to say nothing of the disintegration of the working forces. That in the present crisis the government should economize is conceded. Every curtailment that will actually save money is being made.

THE STATE FAIR
Mr. A. V. Dockery, who is traveling in the interest of the Great State Fair to be held in Raleigh on October 19-24, says the big war in Europe with its disastrous effect upon industries throughout the world will hardly touch this fair, because it is so much larger and more attractive than any fair ever held in the state; and, besides, the people of North Carolina are so accustomed to meet on these occasions to exchange greetings and to gather useful information that they will readily make a little sacrifice rather than lose the opportunity.

ACUTE INDIGESTION
"I was annoyed for over a year by attacks of acute indigestion, followed by constipation," writes Mrs. M. J. Gallagher, Geneva, N. Y. "I tried everything that was recommended to me for this complaint but nothing did me much good until about four months ago I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them from our druggist. I soon realized that I had gotten the right thing for they helped me at once. Since taking two bottles I can eat heartily with out any bad effects." Sold by all dealers.

ORGANIZING IN BEHALF OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

A state organization has been formed to carry on a campaign of information in behalf of the proposed Constitutional Amendments to be voted on by the people of North Carolina next month. These amendments were proposed by a commission composed of representatives of both political parties and submitted to the Legislature of the state representing all political parties. Consequently both political parties are represented on the committees of patriotic citizens who have interested themselves actively in the adoption of the amendments. Follow are the two most important committees announced:

Executive committee—J. W. Bailey, chairman, Raleigh; W. S. Wilson, secretary, Raleigh; J. Bryan Grimes, Raleigh; E. L. Daughtridge, Rocky Mount; A. D. Ward, Newbern; R. R. Williams, Asheville; S. C. Brawley, Durham; J. O. Carr, Wilmington; A. L. Brooks, Greensboro; H. Q. Alexander, Matthews; A. E. Holton, Winston-Salem; E. E. Britton, Raleigh; Geo. L. Ward, Elizabeth City; Geo. L. Patterson, Clinton; O. Max Gardner, Shelby; Henry A. Page, Aberdeen; Edmond Jones, Lenoir; Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Jacksonville; W. A. Self, Hickory.

Publicity committee—Maj. H. A. London, chairman, Pittboro; Clarence Poe, Raleigh; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh; W. C. Hammer, Asheville; Judge H. G. Connor, Wilson; T. W. Bickett, Louisburg; A. W. McLean, Lumberton; W. C. Dowd, Charlotte; Archibald Johnson, Thomasville; W. A. Hilderbrand, Greensboro; R. R. Clark, Statesville; James H. Cain, Asheville; Sanford Martin, Winston; James H. Cowan, Wilmington; Samuel L. Rogers, Franklin; A. M. Scales, Greensboro; N. J. Rouse, Kinston; J. Z. Green, Marshallville; W. G. Briggs, Raleigh; Wm. Porter, Kernersville.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment, and that is F.A. remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

FARMERS' UNION LEADERS FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

With sixty-five counties represented, from the mountains to the sea, the state meeting of Farmers' Union business agents in Raleigh, October 2nd, voted unanimously to endorse the proposed Constitutional amendments.

The president of the State Farmers' Union, Dr. H. Q. Alexander, Vice-President Templeton, Secretary Fairies, Organizer Green, Educational Secretary Crosby and Messrs. Gibson, Wright, Moore and Poe, of the executive committee, also signed the following statement: "We, the undersigned officials of the North Carolina State Farmers' Union, without committing the organization, and recognizing fully the nonpartisan character of the proposed Constitutional amendments, do hereby state to the people of North Carolina that we have examined the aforesaid amendments, and it is our conviction that their adoption will make for progress in this state and for the advancement of our farming interests, and all other worthy interests in the state. We remind the people especially that the taxation amendment does not pledge the people to any plan, but simply sets free our people to work out necessary reforms in taxation, while leaving in force the present restriction on rates."

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly, Cheap and Easily Made

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply—of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in gaulthol, which is so healing to the membranes. It is a powerful cough expeller, and a sure remedy to avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.



FOR ANY EMERGENCY
FOR heating out-houses, contractors' shacks and temporary buildings of all kinds, the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is invaluable.

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It is wonderfully useful, too, in drying out unfinished buildings. In the home it is the greatest convenience of all. You can carry it wherever you please. It makes bedroom, bathroom or parlor warm and cozy in a few minutes. It is fine, too, for the cold corners where the ordinary heat does not reach. Burns kerosene—easy to handle and inexpensive. The Perfection is solid, good-looking, yet inexpensive. No trouble to fill or clean. Smokeless and odorless. Hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle Trade-Mark.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(NEW JERSEY)
BALTIMORE

Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

NEW WILSON ACHIEVEMENTS

National Committee Issues Campaign Pamphlet

Washington, Oct. 10.—Although President Wilson has determined not to make stump speeches in the campaign this fall, he retains a deep, personal interest in it. While, as he says, he will "stay on the job," he retains the prerogative of letter-writing and personal endorsement of candidates.

The Democratic National Committee has issued as a campaign document the "record of achievements" of the first year and a half of the Wilson administration. This document will receive wide distribution in doubtful states this fall. Since the first edition was issued, the following items have been added:

The policy of "watchful waiting" in Mexico, widely condemned six months ago, is now hailed as vindicated and as an asset.

War emergency measures are featured, including the prompt issue of emergency currency, new shipping laws, the proposal to establish a government owned merchant marine for emergency use, the War Risk bill, and emergency appropriations for the relief of Americans abroad.

The negotiations of eighteen peace treaties.

The diplomatic handling of the Japanese, Mexican and Panama tolls questions.

End of Dollar Diplomacy

Death blow administered to "dollar diplomacy," and substitution therefor of a policy of mutual consideration and help.

Peace restored in Santo Domingo.

Passage of the anti-trust laws.

Passage of the Lever Agricultural Extension act.

Preparations to fight hog cholera, including an appropriation of \$500,000 for that purpose.

Bill appropriating \$500,000,000 for good roads passed the house, and declared certain to become a law at the next session of Congress.

Grain and cotton standards legislation advanced, and trading in cotton futures practically abolished.

Conservation program agreed upon including general dam bill regulating sale of water power and Federal regulation of radium-bearing ores.

Meat inspection placed under the pure food laws.

Rural credits system strengthened by Federal Reserve act, and additional legislation on that subject prepared.

Industrial peace promoted by Executive participation in settlement of difficulties between Western railroads and their employees, and by frequent conferences with business and laboring men.

Public neutrality urged by President in present war crisis.

Frankness with the Press made part of "open door" policy.

New York New Haven & Hartford case started toward settlement.

Postal surplus of \$3,800,000 last year.

Farm-to-table service added to parcel post policy.

Deposits made by Treasury to facilitate crop moving.

Modified self-government established in the Philippines.

Improved marketing system on scientific basis taught farmers.

STAYING ON THE JOB.

"America is greater than any party." Parties will fare well enough without nursing if the men who make them up and the men who lead them forget themselves to serve a cause and set a great people forward on the path of liberty and peace.

This is the spirit that breathes throughout President Wilson's letter to Congressman Doremus, in which he tells why he must decline to engage actively in the Democratic campaign this year. It is the spirit of patriotic service, of service to the whole people, so strongly emphasized by the President throughout his official career. It is the spirit which declared that that party serves itself best that serves the country best, and that which forgets self-interest in working for the common good.

The President, in his own homely language, will "stay on the job." His job, as he sees it, is to stay in Washington and face the serious responsibilities that the war abroad has placed upon those who have been chosen by the American people to administer their government, to advance their prosperity and to preserve for them the blessings of peace. The nation has suddenly been confronted with problems, in which questions of party have no place. These problems must be met wisely, unselfishly and in all harmony, with full confidence that the people will justly appraise the work of their servants.

"This is a time when America expects every man to do his duty without thought of profit or advantage to himself." Here is a broad hint to those members of Congress who have been too busy seeking re-election to attend to their public duties, who have been more solicitous for their own advantage than to the public welfare.

The people will not forget to reward those of their representatives who stay with Wilson "on the job" at Washington, nor will they fail to remember those who have deserted their posts to advance their own interests. From this time on it will pay every Congressman to "stay on the job." President Wilson's letter is worth more to his party than a thousand campaign speeches.—Newark News.

Face to face with the horrors such as civilization has never known; the most awful toll that death has ever claimed, men must be sobered by this glimpse into the very gates of hell, and strive to be less selfish and more ready than ever before to bear one another's burdens.

The burden can be carried if thus properly distributed, and if this be done we shall be made ready for the day of activity when the sunrise of coming prosperity begins to flood the hills.—Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

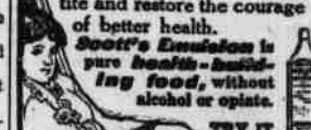
THE WARRIOR AND THE PEASANT
(By Robert G. Ingersoll.)

A little while ago I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a dead deity. I thought of the orphans and widows he had made —of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes; I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the kisses of the autumn sun; I would rather have been the poor peasant with my loving wife by my side knitting as the day died out of the sky —with my children upon my knees and their arms about me. I would rather have been that man and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon Bonaparte.

GETTING BETTER AFTER SICKNESS

Nothing has ever equaled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health.

Scott's Emulsion is pure health-building food, without alcohol or opium.



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logical surveys hastened. Reforms in land office indicating economy and efficiency.

Commerce encouraged and developed by creation of commercial attaches abroad and establishment of new offices in leading cities at home.

The document concludes with a series of editorials commending the President.