

The Charlotte News

Published daily and Sunday by THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO. W. C. DOWD, Prop., and Gen. Mgr.

Telephone: City Editor, 377; Business Office, 1530; Job Office, 1530. J. C. PATTON, Editor; A. W. CALDWELL, Editor; W. BURCA, Advertising Mgr.

Subscription Rates: The Charlotte News, Daily and Sunday. One year, \$4.00; Six months, \$2.50; Three months, \$1.50; One month, \$0.45; One week, \$0.12.

The Times-Democrat, Semi-Weekly. One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.60; Three months, \$0.35.

Advertisement: The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the following: In future, Obituary Notices, in Memoriam Sketches, Cards of Thanks, communications expressing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter, will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1911.

HIGH ESTATE.

I went one day to a royal place and saw a king with a clammy face, he had a bush of harness on, and he looked so tired and so woe-begone, that he saw me coming, he pranced and stole a picture from off the wall: "If a king's so tired of his regal state, I'm glad I'm only a common skater!" I traveled far to a distant town to see a man of a high renown; when he saw me coming he pranced and roared, for he was weary of being bored. "The bores all come to my roost," he said, and off I'm wishing that I were dead! They ask me questions and poke my slats, and borrow stogies and kick my cats. Then the great man asked me to kindly sit, and turned a hand-spring and had a fit. I stole a hen from her nest of eggs, and left the place on my speedy legs, and sadly muttered: "To see the great but makes one glad he's a common skater!" I've visited many of great renown, and stolen things that were not nailed down; they always groaned, and a crushing weight—and I am glad I'm a common skater! WALT MASON.

NORTH CAROLINA DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

Not only is the farmer "the man who feeds us all," but he is the self-same individual who puts up the bulk of the money to make the United States mare go. He pays more tax than any other class, and does not always share equal returns, as we propose to point out in at least one instance.

Representative Small is stirring up things in Washington on account of the manner in which Southern states are discriminated against in rural free delivery service. He has been probing into the conduct of the post-office department, and is finding a great many facts which do not speak well for Postmaster General Hitchcock's treatment of the South as compared with the treatment of other states.

It will be recalled that after making a record as one of the most extravagant administrations ever known, the Taft crowd suddenly began to urge economy. This is well and good. The people as a whole do not favor the profligacy shown under the Roosevelt and Taft administrations in the handling of the nation's funds. The billion dollar congress is paid for by the working man, and the farmer puts up a large share of the funds. In his message the president urged economy, and forthwith the several heads of departments commenced to put into operation policies of retrenchment. Especially has Postmaster General Hitchcock made a great ado about the reduction he has brought about in his department.

It develops, however, that his vaunted economies do not represent actual savings without accompanying loss, but represent principally funds saved by denying citizens mail service to which they are entitled.

For two years it is said that rural routes recommended by inspectors have been denied. None, or at least very few, have been built, although they have been recommended. The people need the service, and the territories through which they are to pass are sufficiently populous to entitle them to the advantages of rural free delivery, but they do not get it. Thus it develops that by denying sections of that service to which they are entitled, Mr. Hitchcock has managed to reduce expenditures. He has made few reductions in the department. The showing of which he brags means simply that he has reduced costs of his department by robbing sections of privileges to which they are entitled. On the same principle of economy he might make a still better showing by abolishing the R. F. D. altogether.

He has not urged that the gigantic subsidies paid the railroads for hauling the mails be reduced. He has not

urged that the mail subsidy bills before congress, which are nothing more than the opening wedge for still greater subsidy digs into the treasury, be defeated. He has economized merely by denying certain privileges to people who are entitled to them, and with this wonderful showing of economy he gets the praise of the president. But not alone is it found that Mr. Hitchcock's retrenchment is based upon deprival of rights to many sections, but a further glance into his record shows that he has basely discriminated against the South throughout his career.

The old cry heard when the Hitchcock crowd are endeavoring to explain why other sections get more favors in rural free mail service to which the South is denied, is that roads are not adequate in the South. The former head of the department, while delivering an address in this state upon a certain occasion declared that if the people of North Carolina would build good roads they would get equal mail delivery attention. The absurdity of this ruse for sugar-coating unwarranted discrimination must appear on its face to every one. The postoffice department has nothing whatsoever to do with the condition of roads in the states. It does not keep horses and wagons for its service, which might suffer on bad roads. Its business is done by carriers who furnish their own facilities for delivering mail. There is no sound reason why one state should be discriminated against in this matter more than the other, no matter what the condition of the roads.

Editor Daniels, of the News and Observer, offers the following comparative figures to show how North Carolina is treated in comparison with Iowa and other states of about the same population: North Carolina—Population 2,206,287; Rural routes in North Carolina 1,282; Iowa—Population 2,333,860; Rural routes in Wisconsin 1,609; Minnesota—Population 2,075,708; Rural routes in Minnesota 1,585; Michigan—Population 2,810,173; Rural routes in Michigan 2,006; Kansas—Population 1,690,949; Rural routes in Kansas 1,775; Iowa—Population 2,224,771; Rural routes in Iowa 2,424.

The sequel to the whole story is that North Carolina, being a solidly democratic state, is denied that service which is accorded other states which happen to have republican delegations in congress.

Comment upon the glaring discrimination shown in the above facts is almost useless. The table given above tells the story. Iowa has about the same population as North Carolina. Its representation in congress is the same. And yet Iowa gets twice the number of rural free delivery routes which our own state gets. North Carolina is growing in population in the rural sections, while the census shows that Iowa is losing ground.

So the patriot who presides over the postoffice department is not big enough to look beyond party lines. As the greatest ring organizer of the day he has won a name. The fact that he uses his department to favor constituents whereas he denies merited attention to democratic states seems apparent.

These things should not be permitted. They will not be permitted, once the public learns the facts, and demands equal treatment to all states regardless of their politics. Strength to the right arm of Congressman Smith. Let the North Carolina delegation take up the fight and force equal treatment, since it is proven that only force can secure fairness from the partisan head of the mail service department. The rural sections of North Carolina deserve better treatment in the matter of mail service, and the fight should be kept warm until they get it.

PROPOSED INSURANCE REGULATION.

The subject of proposed regulation of fire insurance companies is one which has claimed no little attention at the hands of the general assembly this session. The News is not fully informed in this matter, and this is the case, no doubt, with many legislators and many individuals throughout the state. Whether higher rates are charged by fire insurance companies in North Carolina than in other states where conditions are similar we are not prepared to say. It is charged by some that rates are higher here, and the charges are denied by others. The best way to reach a decision, in our opinion, would be to appoint a commission to go into the matter and secure all facts touching on the case. This could be done in a short while, and undoubtedly a publication of the complete status of the case would be of value to legislators and laymen. We do know that insurance companies carry premiums amounting to about \$5,000,000 annually in North Carolina—for life \$5,000,000 and for fire \$3,000,000. We do know that this is a vast sum. The total state taxes are in the neighborhood of only \$3,000,000. We

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT CURES COUGHS AND COLDS

do know that the state today sees fit to regulate charges of railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, and we are convinced if there is a conspiracy to put insurance rates up in North Carolina it is the business of the legislature to correct the abuse. Insurance is necessary to business today. It is as important as any other of the "necessities." The state's investment of eight million dollars is so large a sum as to call for a thorough investigation into the matter, to ascertain whether or not the people of North Carolina are charged excessive rates as compared to charges elsewhere. A full investigation is needed.

Since the insurance companies have been taken to task from high quarters, it should be to their advantage to prove that the charges made are not founded.

And if they cannot do this, it is to the advantage of every policy holder to know whether or not he is being charged more than he should justly pay.

The Columbia State remarks: "The gypsies have been waging a war in the courts of North Carolina. Gypsies are natives of North Carolina."

The News is advised that several of the Gypsies who were in the mix-up at Wadesboro claimed to be from South Carolina and further they also claim to be members of a South Carolina Masonic lodge.

From Other Sanctuaries

How to Secure Enterprises.

The Reflector believes that it would be good policy for any town that is trying to secure or wants the location of manufacturing enterprises, to exempt such plants from municipal taxes for a certain period of years, at least until they are operated long enough to be on a paying basis. Factories are a great help to a town, and to relieve them from such taxation would not only hold out an inducement to them to come but also would pay the town in the long run. We have known of instances where factories would have located in Greenville but were turned away after the prospectors looked into the matter of municipal taxation.—Greenville (N. C.) Reflector.

Curtailement in Cotton Mills.

The curtailement of production in the cotton mills of New England, recommended by the Arkwright Club, seems to be an almost inevitable result of the situation in the cotton goods industry and trade. Many mills, not only in New England but in the south, are already working on short time. The curtailement ranges from 10 to 25 per cent of normal output and it is proposed to make it general at 25 per cent.

There is no doubt that the continued lack of a sufficient supply of cotton and the consequent high price of the material, together with the failure of the goods market to respond with a corresponding advance in prices, not only justifies but practically compels curtailement. Not more cotton can be used in the course of a year than the crop affords and until the supply increases the price is likely to be maintained. The high cost of the goods has so far reduced the demand for them that even the quantity that the mills can turn out will not be taken at prices which will return a profit. They cannot be expected to run at full capacity at a loss, and they could not do so without using up the available material before a new crop could be produced and loading up the market with goods that would not be salable except at a sacrifice, which would spread the loss. It is wiser for all concerned to curtail steadily rather than spasmodically or as the result of bankruptcy, and better that all the labor should be employed on short time than that much of it should have no employment.

The situation is harder in this country, where the bulk of the cotton is grown, than in manufacturing countries where the larger part is used as raw material. The cotton costs them more on account of the charge for transportation, but in England, for instance, where a greater variety and finer grades of goods are made, the cost of material is a smaller proportion of the value of the finished product and the labor a larger proportion. The other elements of cost here are more than enough higher to make up the difference in material. These are affected by general high prices for machinery, supplies other than cotton, and the wages of labor, due in part to these prices, and for that our blessed tariff is largely responsible. The consequence is that an unusual proportion of the material goes abroad and the industry and trade are in a better condition there than at home where the cotton grows. The export trade in cotton goods, with countries which do not manufacture them, is mainly in the hands of countries which do not raise cotton.—Journal of Commerce.

In the menu of life some people never get beyond the soup.

PARSON'S POEM A GEM From Rev. H. Stubenvoll, Allston, Ia. In praise of Dr. King's New Life Pills. "They're such a health necessity, in every home these pills should be. If other kinds you've tried in vain, USE DR. KING'S And be well again. Only 25c at W. L. Hand & Co.'s."

"Jordan's on the Square." E. P. Purcell, President. D. A. McLaughlin, Pres.

Huyler's Candy Get some of the fresh shipment today. R. H. Jordan & Co. DRUGGISTS. In the Skyscraper Building, 'Phones 60 and 166.

Women's Tailored Suits

Tremendously Reduced

And a \$4.00 Value in a Brand New Black Taffeta Silk Petticoat Absolutely Free

Wednesday and all week with every reduced Suit you purchase. This offer sounds almost absurd, yet it is a fact. Beginning Wednesday morning we will give free with every reduced this season's Suit a

\$4.00 VALUE IN A GOOD RUSTLING BLACK TAFFETA PETTICOAT

There are just 100 Suits to be closed, every one a choice this season's model, at these reduced prices:

\$15 TO \$18.50 SUITS REDUCED TO... \$9.50 Special Offer Makes Suit Cost You \$5.50.

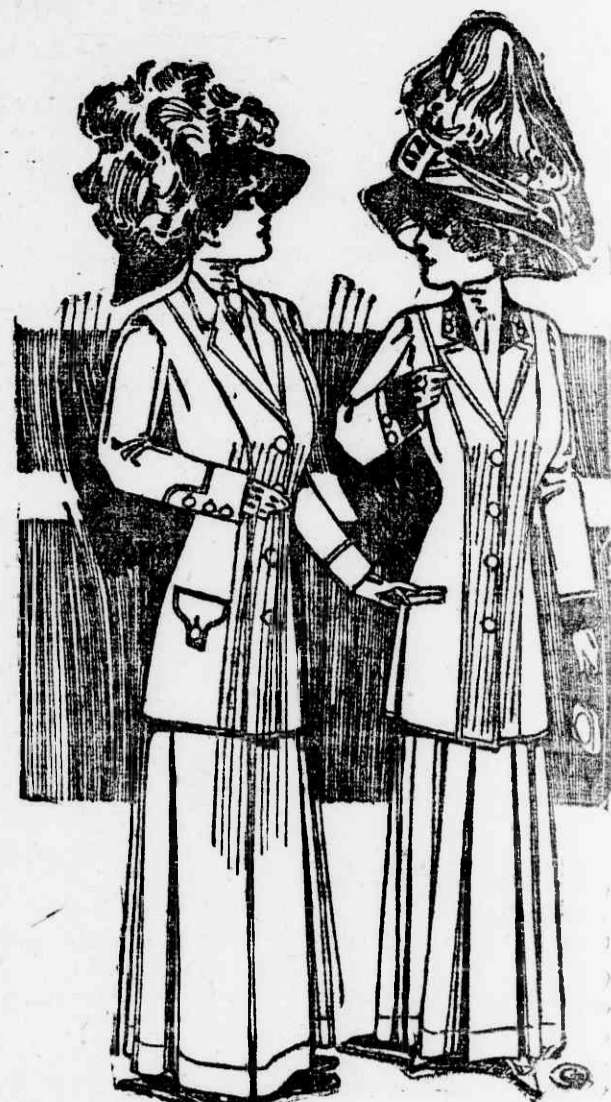
\$18.50 TO \$30 SUITS REDUCED TO... \$11.95 TO \$15.95 Special Offer Makes Suit Cost You \$7.95 to \$11.95.

\$30 TO \$37.50 SUITS REDUCED TO... \$16.95 TO \$18.95 Special Offer Makes Suit Cost You \$12.95 to \$14.95.

\$45 TO \$50 SUITS REDUCED TO... \$22.50 Special Offer Makes Suit Cost You \$18.50.

Remember, you buy the Suit at the reduced price and the Silk Petticoat FREE.

THIS SALE BEGINS WEDNESDAY MORNING



BELK BROTHERS

The Stieff and The Shaw Are the Player Pianos that give perfect satisfaction and capable of expressing the beauties in the music of the great masters as well as sacred music, childhood songs, negro melodies and the raggedest kind of ragtime hits, all with never a misstep note and in perfect time, just as desired.

Prices within reach of the most economical buyer. Write today.

Chas. M Stieff Manufacturer of the Artistic Stieff, Stieff Self-player Shaw and Shaw Self-player Pianos. SOUTHERN WAREROOM 5 West Trade Street CHARLOTTE, N. C. C. H. WILMOTH, Manager.

Wedding Gifts OF Hand Painted China and Cut Glass

Nothing prettier and nothing more appreciated than a handsome piece of Hand-Painted China or a beautiful piece of Cut Glass. It will always pay you to inspect our line for these goods. Our prices are reasonable for the grade of goods we carry. WOODALL & SHEPPARD DRUGGISTS. In the Skyscraper Building, 'Phones 60 and 166.

BOILS Thies' Salve, 25c. ALL DRUGGISTS

BLAKE'S DRUG SHOP On the Square. Prescriptions Filled Day and Night.

QUICK DELIVERY That means we send it to you in a hurry. A trial will convince you, so when you want a PRESCRIPTION or anything else in the drug line 'PHONE 41.

John S. Blake Drug Co. 'Phones 41 and 306. Registered Nurses' Directory.

W. F. Moody, Jas. A. Henderson. A PROBLEM 80 39

41 We want you to help us solve this problem. When you pay 80c pound for candy, there's a difference of forty-one cents. A Question??? Is there really 41c difference in value? 'Tis a question. Try a pound of our 39c candy and tell us the difference. Fresh every week and on sale every day. 39c Pound.

Tryon Drug Co. P. O. Station No. 1. 11 N. Tryon.

The Journey Through Soapsuds Is often attended by many dangers: rough handling, scorching irons, ignorant treatment of colors, shrinking of woollens and lack of cleanliness. The avoidance of these "terrors" is simple when you know how. This is the KNOW-HOW LAUNDRY and it guarantees a safe and rejuvenating journey to the finest fabrics.

Sanitary Steam Laundry 473—Phone—800

FIXTURES Lighting Supplies SMITH ELECTRIC CO. 18 and 15 West 8th St.

Park Avenue Home FOR SALE New 8-room house, well built, with hard wood floors and all modern conveniences. Basement is large enough to be used as a garage. Lot 60x200. PRICE LOW—TERMS EASY Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company

If You Want Dry Coal, Buy Standard COAL It is all under shed and protected from the weather. Phone 19 or 72 Standard Ice & Fuel Co. M. A. BLAND, Sales Agent

HABERDASERY

The Whole Year Round

Our stock of Clothing and Furnishings for Men is complete in every detail. We never let stocks get low. There's no season's end with us. If your needs are for anything that men wear you can come here any day of any season knowing that there will be a stock large enough for your choosing. Ed Mellon Company