

## GIVES \$50 FOR EACH BABY BORN IN HIS HOUSES

### Rich Landlord Gives Tenants Premium On Children Born in His Tenement

New York, Nov. 24.—If all the landlords in the world were like Max Dick the possibility of "race suicide" would be extremely remote while the much maligned species would automatically rise several degrees in the social scale.

Many years ago Dick, now on the shady side of sixty, came to this country from Austria. He was tenacious and went to work as a tailor's helper at \$2.75 a week. Years and years of saving and struggling followed.

Today Dick is a rich man. He owns a tenement house at No. 67 Rivington street, in which there are already 250 children and every time a baby is born to a resident there he gives the parents \$50. That is, he has a standing offer of \$50 for such cases; more often than not, however, he throws in three months' rent.

The latest benefactors of Dick's kindness, which has earned for his tenement the sobriquet "The House of Babies" and countless words of veneration and praise of himself, are Mr. and Mrs. Jake Berger, who live in the third floor front.

Twins were born to Mrs. Berger, and all her neighbors gathered for a celebration. None of the families in the house has fewer than five children, and Mrs. I. Schultz in the sixth floor front, has twelve. The neighbors sang and danced. They sent for Dick, and in person he brought the Bergers the usual reward.

"When I die I can't take a cent with me," he explained. "It gives me pleasure to give them pleasure. Then, too, I can't forget my own early struggles. I like to help my tenants."

## \$20,000 Wedding for Rich Negress

New York, Nov. 24.—All, if not more of the pomp and splendor of a wedding in New York's "400" was displayed today at the ceremony of which May Walker Robinson, daughter of the richest negress in the world became the bride of Dr. Henry Gordon Jackson, of Chicago, at St. Philip's Episcopal church in Harlem. Nine thousand invitations had been sent for the wedding, some of them going to virtually every country in the world.

The little church was crowded with guests, while on the sidewalk negro residents of the neighborhood stood in awestruck silence as limousine after limousine rolled up to the door to discharge gorgeously gowned negro women and men. Never in New York and probably not in America, has there been such magnificence at a negro wedding. Jewels worn by women guests dazzled the eyes of beholders, while sealskin and mink, with a scattering of ermine, were the modes in furs.

The church ceremony with accessories was said to have cost \$20,000. The edifice was banked high with gorgeous chrysanthemums. Noted artists furnished the music, while a boy chorist chanted the responses in the high Episcopal church service. Rev. Hutchens Bishop officiated and was assisted by his son, Rev. Shelton Bishop.

The bride is the daughter of C. J. Walker, negress, who earned her first money as a laundress and then made a million dollars by inventing a preparation intended to take the kinks out of negroes' hair.

## Baptist Face \$1,750,000 Deficit

Raleigh, Nov. 24.—Over 300,000 Baptist in North Carolina and every member of the denomination whether his home be in the country or in the town, is and should be deeply interested in the approaching session of the Baptist state convention. With only five days yet to go before the books of the treasurer close the fact stares Baptist in the face that the convention which convenes at Gastonia on December 11 will face a deficit of approximately \$1,750,000.

North Carolina Baptists pledged \$7,082,499.19 to the "Seventy-Five Million Campaign," in 1919. The pledges provided that the amount was to be paid in weekly installments for a period of five years. On December 1, 1923, the total amount of the pledges due will be \$5,641,489.84. According to the reports from Baptist headquarters in Raleigh, the total receipts for the "Seventy-Five Million Campaign" up to November 10 was \$3,895,320.61, leaving a deficit at that date of \$1,895,638.78. The probability of receipts over \$100,000 by December 1 is not likely but heroic action on the part of the churches can cut the deficit materially.

## Bailey Makes Bid for Governorship On Fair System of Taxation

### In Wilmington Speech Says Present Tax Policy Unfair—Taxes Should be Based Not on Acreage But Earning Power—Excise Taxes Should Not All Go To State But Should Help Support Schools

The subject assigned me is: "A Fair System of Taxation for North Carolina."

Assuming that we all desire to do the fair thing, that is the just and equitable thing, we must proceed to find a standard of fairness upon which we all may agree. Agreeing upon such a standard, and testing every policy by it, we will reach a fair conclusion.

1. The first question is, therefore, what is the standard of fairness with respect to taxation? Fortunately, the question has been answered by authority, and that authority has been of it the respect of 150 years. I refer to the first mixim of taxation as stated by Adam Smith, the father of modern political economy, in his great work entitled "Wealth of Nations," published in 1776, and yet current. This maxim is as follows: "The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state."

Fifteen great decades have not served to impair this maxim; they have rather given ever-increasing force to it. It is accepted theoretically throughout the world, but equally universal is the effort to defeat it by those upon whom its force should fall. Most of our policies for a hundred years have been concerned with efforts to break the force of this standard: All proclaim it, all accept it, but beneath the surface there is an increasing effort to evade its effect. Here is where the battles are fought while the masses are divided by some so-called "paramount issue."

2. Having established the standard of fairness in taxation I propose now to test our North Carolina system as it is by that standard. We have every allowable sort of taxation in North Carolina—ad valorem taxes (or taxes upon property according to its value) license taxes and sales taxes (on fertilizers oils and gasoline).

I ask you, whenever you hear any legislator, setting about to impose any of these taxes, even so much as own that he had ever heard of Adam Smith's elementary standard of fairness that I have quoted? No the idea has been to spend the money, then to find something to tax, discover some source of revenue to raise it, and thereupon go after it as far as we dared! The powerful are always on guard. The weak are always the victims.

This is the cause of our troubles—this is the policy that has brought on unrest. And need I say that our only safe course is to fix in mind Adam Smith's first maxim and test all taxes by it?

3. We have first of all our property tax—on land and personal property. We do not even so much as profess to lay this tax "in proportion to the respective abilities" of the owners; but we lay it according to value—and we go at once into a hopeless wilderness in our endeavors to ascertain values. We have no great difficulty in valuing a small dwelling; it is small and its value is easily comprehended. But great commercial properties baffle the most expert. The consequence is that the small homeowner pays taxes on full value and the owners of great commercial properties do not. This inequality increases the rate, and the small homeowner, therefore, pays not only on a higher relative value than he should, but also a higher rate.

Again the farmer's acres are no certain standard of the farmers' ability to pay taxes. His income is determined by seasons and prices, supply and demand, inflation and deflation—all beyond his control. But he is called upon to pay a tax that varies only in its tendency to go higher by leaps and bounds, on a basis of value—not ability. Not only so, his vacant lands yield him nothing; but he pays on them as if they were contributing to his ability to pay. He has large sections in forests and he has to cut these forests to pay his taxes in hard years. If we are rapidly losing our standing timber here is one reason for it.

Now, I do not advocate income taxes for farmers. Their incomes are too small and too uncertain. But I do say that taxes on a farmer's property should be laid with respect to the earning power of that property. And when I say this I am but saying what Adam Smith affirmed in his first maxim, the maxim justice, 150 years ago.

4. So much for land taxes. There is another form of property known as personal property—such as pigs, stocks, bonds, securities and the like. Taxes on stocks are paid by the corporations issuing them. Government bonds are tax-free. Pigs, mules, plows, etc., are taxed. Diamonds have a way of disappearing on tax day. Money in bank may be offset by debts—often by debts contracted shrewdly for the purpose. The consequence is that individuals pay comparatively little tax on personal property. As the rate increases personal property seeks more and more to escape. This

throws the burden on land, increases the rate drives more personal property out of sight, and, therefore, throws still more burden on land. As an investment, stocks are always more desirable than farming land under this system; and therefore, farming land tends to go down in actual market value. And so we go in a vicious circle and all our progress serves only to increase the burden on land with no regard what ever to the ability of the land-owner to pay. He increases rent, and the tenant cries out. But the farmer is denied the privilege of increasing the rent. He must stand and deliver.

This is not only not fair. It is a policy of ruin. We not only do not encourage agriculture, we discourage and tend to destroy it. The welfare of this commonwealth demands the ending of this policy.

There is a great demand in North Carolina now for dwellings; but who cares to invest in dwelling houses under such circumstances? So our strict ad-valorem policy is calculated not only to paralyze agriculture; it is also calculated to arrest the progress of the commonwealth; for if we do not provide houses we cannot expect additions to the population.

Again, the remedy here is not an income tax; but a process of valuation based on earning power—that is, on rent.

So much for the matter with respect to taxes upon property values. Now with regard to another great inequality.

5. We have now in this state a policy that is known as "segregation of taxes." What do we mean by that? All property taxes go to counties, cities, and towns. All income, sales, inheritance, privileges, license, franchise taxes go to the state. That is, they are segregated to the state. The state has made a thrifty bargain with us—a bargain that accounts for much of the money-spending by the state. It says: I will give to the counties, cities and towns all taxes derived from land and personal property, and I will take for state purposes all taxes derived from incomes, inheritances, licenses, sales, franchises, privileges, etc., etc. At the same time the state says to the counties, cities and towns: You must support the free schools (\$22,000,000), all the road other than those taken over by the highway commission all the county, city and town general expense—all of this on property, about \$50,000,000 per year, I should say—while the state will take all the income, inheritance, license, sales and franchise taxes for strictly state purposes. Here we have the explanation of the difficulties of our county commissioners who are confronted year by year with deficits and the necessity for increasing taxes. They are not to be blamed. The state has put them in a hopeless position.

Such is the effect of segregation. Plainly enough—it gives the state great revenue for state purposes, but it piles the burden on the county commissioners, land-owners and tenants.

I think I have sufficiently demonstrated that the present tax policy of the state is unfair; and not only so, but that it is intolerably unjust and unwise in its tendency to put the burden upon land.

6. Now a word as to a fair system of taxation. First, let land be valued with a view to its earning power—the rent paid or the net income derived.

Second, let the state apply more of the revenue from income and inheritance taxes to the free schools, and to that extent relieve land.

Third, if necessary increase the tax on income insofar as any income exceeds \$10,000 per annum to 6 per cent and apply the tax not to state purposes, but to the relief of property taxes for free schools.

Fourth, double the inheritance tax where any individual inherits any excess over \$25,000; and apply this to the relief of property taxes, for free schools. Our inheritance tax is now very low.

Fifth, if necessary, we may increase also the franchise taxes.

I would not advocate any of these increases for any purpose save that of relieving property of its unfair share of the burden. In the degree that these increases are applied to the free schools, in that degree will they shift the burden from those unable to bear it, to those who are able.

Sixth, I suggest, further, that we devise a plan whereby standing timber may not be taxed until sold. This to encourage the propagation and care of our forests. As matters now stand, taxes require the destruction of our forests.

Seventh, put in a straight system of auditing and inspecting tax liabilities, to the end that each taxpayer shall be required to pay all his taxes. Outlaw the use of money in politics and "contributions" to candidates or parties. This sort of money sooner or later is repaid in privileges and exemptions. One of the greatest and most dangerous of modern political evils is the use of money in politics.

A policy of strict economy should be instituted to the end that we may arrest the present tendency to increase taxes. There are many economies that may be sent up without in any way affecting the progress of the state. The tendency to increase the cost of government has grown tremendously throughout our country. It must be stopped or we will all be swamped with taxes. In my judgment, the load is already greater than is necessary or right.

## Nearly Two Million and Half Are Law Bids on 18 Projects Of Highway Work in the State

Raleigh, Nov. 27.—Barely less than two and one-half million dollars in road and bridge construction resulting from today's low bids were announced today by the state highway commission.

There were 18 projects bid on, running through the entire nine districts and were as representative of the state-wide character of construction as any has been to date. More territory was covered than is now recalled at any previous bidding, one exception. Hard construction came in generously and bridges were notable in this allotment.

Bidders from afar took advantage of the tropical temperate and otherwise unmatched Carolina climate. There has been a vast increase in the number of foreigners who have come where they can work all the year.

The letting of contracts for state highway work includes no project in Surry county, but our neighbor counties of Yadkin and Stokes will benefit by it, the following projects being on the list:

No. 750-B, in Stokes, 6.83 miles between Danbury and Francisco, to J. F. Mulligan, roadway for \$111,128.40, and structures to Piedmont Construction company for \$14,676.80.

No. 791, in Yadkin, 15.49 miles between Yadkinville and Forsyth line, to W. D. Graham, Mt. Ulla, roadway, for \$76,266.10; structures to Lutten Bridge company, Charlotte, for \$39,225.50.

## N. C. Fishing Fleet Taking Large Catch of Menhaden

Southport, Nov. 24.—The real menhaden season seems to be in force off the North Carolina coast. The Fisheries Products company's two plants about nine miles above here, have a fleet of 11 steamers now operating daily. The three local plants on the Elizabeth river, just below this city, have their fleets of motor boats, much less in size than the boats of the up river plants, but they possess some advantage in being able to follow the schools of fish nearer the beach, as the vast schools of menhaden, covering miles in area, make their way from the north to the south.

The present run of these fat-backs are prized by the factory men. They differ in size and quality from the warmer weather fish of a month or so ago, as they are larger, firm and do not mash down of their own weight. They are rich in oil, and possess a good deal of roe. This roe differs in taste and what might be called texture from shad and mullet roe. Many prefer it to any other kind of fish roe. On the streets these days the sellers of this menhaden roe stand and go to private homes with buckets filled, and it sells at a lower price than other fish roe. It is very plentiful just now.

The increasing catch of menhaden is seen in the preparations already made for shipments of oil from here, all the oil or the greater part of it being shipped from here in oil tanks cars to northern buyers. It is brought alongside the railroad dock, and pumped from barges into the cars direct. Fifty to sixty thousand gallons of this fish oil is now going from here. It is manufactured into soap, used in perfumes and also in some food products.

## One Divorce in N. C. For 16 Marriages Records Show

North Carolina averages one divorce for every 16.8 marriages, against one divorce for every 32 in 1916, according to the department of rural social economics of the University of North Carolina. There were 688 divorces granted in North Carolina in 1916, and 1,317, an increase of 100 per cent in divorces, while total marriages increased only 3.5 per cent. The divorce menace is growing at a rapid pace in this state. Except for South Carolina, which grants no divorces, North Carolina made the best showing of all states in 1916.

## Hen Lays 258 Eggs in Eleven Months

Two hundred and fifty-eight eggs in ten months from January 1 to Nov. 1—this is the record of a Rhode Island Red hen at the Mountain Branch near Swannanoa station of the North Carolina Experiment station, according to reports received at Raleigh and announced there. Another Rhode Island Red hen, it was reported laid 236 eggs in the same period and both of the chickens are still laying. Egg counts were kept by means of trap nests.

## Wake Forest Faces Suit for \$200,000

Raleigh, Nov. 26.—Frank Earle Parham, New York attorney, has repudiated an arbitration award of \$12,000 for his services as attorney for Wake Forest college in connection with the litigation arising from the Jabez A. Bostwick bequest of \$1,000,000, and has instituted suit in the supreme court of New York for \$250,000 against the college, according to a story published in the Raleigh News and Courier.

Parham claims in his complaint according to the published story, that he was first retained by Dr. Charles E. Taylor, former president of the college in 1904, and that he devoted a total of 720 days to the case, that his necessary expenses in connection with the case were much more than the sum of \$12,000 awarded him and that entirely through his efforts and due solely thereto, the court adopted a system of accounting which increased the award of the college by not less than \$1,000,000.

## Thieves Steal Fortune in Furs

New York, Nov. 25.—Fur robbers continued their depredations in the Fifth avenue district last night, smashing a rear window of the importing establishment of Leopold Haas, Inc., on 48th street and escaped with coats valued at \$50,000, it was learned today. It was the second robbery of the firm within a few weeks thieves recently escaping with goods worth \$16,000.

Three days ago the firm of William Jackman and sons was robbed of furs worth \$40,000 and about 19 days ago burglars got \$50,000 worth of furs from the Fifth avenue shops of Hickson.

## Holstein Makes World's Record as Milk Producer

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Kotrain Findeme Bess, a Holstein cow, completed a test at seven years of age with a production of 35,965.4 pounds of milk containing 1,117.16 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 1,396.4 pounds of butter, making her the world's champion milk cow for production under strictly official rules according to announcement of the Holstein-Friesian association of America.

Bess' production for the year is sufficient to supply 44 families with one quart of milk each day for 365 consecutive days, the announcement said, as for 320 days the cow produced an average of 100 pounds of milk in a one-year test period. She is owned by the Fred F. Field Dutch Holstein farms at Brockton, Mass., and her weighing and sampling of each milking and all butterfat tests were made under the supervision of the Massachusetts agricultural college.

## Mysterious Axe Slayer Strikes Downs Another

Birmingham, Ala. Nov. 24.—The mysterious axe slayer who has terrorized this city during the past two years, struck another blow Saturday night, John Juliano, Italian miner lies dying in General hospital as the result of a blow on the head with a blunt instrument.

Juliano was attacked on Eighth avenue between 25th and 26th streets as he walked toward the home of a friend. Suddenly out of the darkness an unidentified person dealt him a crushing blow over the head with a blunt instrument, believed to have been an axe or hammer. The victim's pockets were ransacked of \$100 in cash and a gold watch. He was found a few minutes later in a pool of blood on the sidewalk.

The assailant again made a clean getaway—just as he has done on 21 previous occasions.

## Drunken Negroes Throw Conductor Off Train

New Bern, Nov. 24.—Capt. Sam Moore, conductor on the Norfolk Southern passenger train from Beaufort to Goldsboro, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury when he was thrown from his train near the end of the Trent river trestle by drunken negroes, whom he was attempting to hold for local officers late this afternoon.

Three drunken negroes boarded Captain Moore's train at Havelock and on the way to New Bern became disorderly. He wired for an officer to meet the train at the New Bern end of the trestle, but the blacks learned of it, and attempted to leave the train. Captain Moore seized one on the platform but a second one caught his arm and pushed him off the moving train. The porter found his cap on the platform and stopped the train after it had run a block or more.

## SKELETONS 25,000 YEARS OLD EXHUMED IN CALIFORNIA

### Show That Possibly Race of Men Has Been Long Time Developing.

Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 23.—Timing his posthumous reappearance to jibe with efforts in several states to squelch the teaching of human evolution, the "Santa Barbara Man" emerges from his 25,000 year sleep to level a stoney-eyed challenge at these disputants.

John P. Harrington, Smithsonian archaeologist, unearthed him here a few days since, buried from time immemorial under what was recently the courtyard of a fashionable hotel.

About all that is preserved of "Tomno Barbarensis" is his thick, browned and prognathous-jawed skull. But that is sufficient for scientist to envisage the whole creature as he once roamed among his prehistoric kind. A sub-man just above the ape, by all the bony evidences.

Considered the most significant archeological find of years, the skull seems to provide another of those missing links long sought and occasionally found to bolster the theory of man's transmutation from Beast to Babbitt.

Pending more careful study, this primitive is believed to be the progenitor of the American Indian and the cousin of those races which roamed the glacial steppes of Europe when the world was young.

And so that Mr. Barbarensis, greatest of American grandfathers, may not have to bear alone the scrutiny of scientists and the eventual curious gaze of the world's young folk, his wife has come up out of the crypt with him.

Her skull lay beside his, differing just enough to be pronounced female by the exhumers. Her jaws remain open, widely distended, as if with prodigious scream she sought to defend her mate from that terror which may have laid them down to become the riddle of another age.

Both skulls are extraordinarily heavy—nearly twice as thick of cranium as any present-day man. In profile they show no forehead whatever.

The slope from frontal bone to the back of the head is more pronounced than that in the famous relic of the Neanderthal man who is asserted to have lived in Europe more than 25,000 years ago.

The upper jaw juts from beneath the nose at an angle seen today only in the apes. But the teeth, flat and square like those of a cow, prove their owners human, though far down the transitional scale, according to Harrington.

The Santa Barbara pair were short and squat, presumably feeding largely on seeds and herbs that needed vigorous grinding.

Implements and crude weapons found near the bones were similar to those identified with the old Stone or Pleolithic Age in Europe.

"The size and contour of the skulls," says Harrington, "indicate that they antedate the Neanderthal man. It is certain they are not those of American Indians. Nor are they apes."

"They come somewhere between the two. The Santa Barbara skull is that of a sub-man—a link apparently between the father of the American Indian and the early humans of the European continent for which scientist have long been searching.

The life of Mr. and Mrs. Barbarensis was the precarious existence of Stone Age folk in the red dawn of the race. Prowling the coastal benches with them are fierce carnivora, notably the saber-tooth tiger, who also left his remain in the La Brea tar pits near Los Angeles.

Over the eastern horizon hung the fiery glow of volcanoes. Even in those days southern California, as its boosters might boast, was nice and warm, while much of the world was shivering in glacial rigor.

But the climate which nurtured its early humans also brought hordes of predatory beasts. A man had to be thick skulled to survive.

Haled forth from beneath their tombstones of marine reef rock, these lithic phantoms of remote time will compel a modification of H. G. Wells' assertion in his Outline of History that Man was fully man when he entered America. The old world was the nursery of the sub-races of mankind.

For they are, apparently, as valid ethnological foundation as the fragmentary evidence from prehistoric life in Europe has been projected.