

THE MORNING STAR

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at 80 per year, \$7 for six months, \$3.50 for three months; 20 cents for one month, served by carriers in the city, or by mail.

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ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in North Carolina.

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Sunday, October 19, 1913.

The dictator is now regarded as an international outlaw. Thanks to President Wilson.

Those who are anxious to go up in the Zeppelin class of airship can have our seat in it.

Banks in metropolitan centers in the South are classed as 'country banks' in New York banking circles.

A man in Ohio says he never told a lie. Probably he meant to say that he never told a lie but several.

One of the things not to worry about is whether Wilmington is going to keep getting there with all four feet.

No American man would ever proclaim himself a dictator because it would make his wife laugh at the idea.

Huerta should know that the only dictator who can hope to be recognized is the one who has her own way at home.

That man Peck who figured in the Sulzer trial need not be disappointed in himself because he could not hold a quart without getting full.

What has become of the old-time citizen who used to worry over the frightful casualties that he was sure bicycles were going to cause?

The Rocky Mount Telegram says Rocky Mount wants to adopt the name of 'The Bell City.' That would be no infringement on Wilmington's reputation as the belle city.

There is talk about pensioning North Carolina teachers. How about renumeration then first so they can keep themselves from getting on the pension list?

Governor Sulzer says he hands his commission back to the people 'untarnished and unsullied.' He thus indicates that he agrees with the minority report.

According to Governor Sulzer's idea of what Boss Murphy of Tammany, has done to him, Dictator Huerta of Mexico, must recognize the fact that he is in the pickier class.

A great many people now know how little they once knew when they believed that the election of a Democratic President would cause cotton to go down to five cents a pound.

Children have reason to recognize their potentiality in an academic way when it is stated that the school gardens cared for by the children of Worcester, Mass., netted \$3,400 this year, an increase of \$900 over last year.

Tell us who is going to import beef and we will tell you what the price is going to be. Those who import it from Argentina or Australia will hardly do so in order to reduce the price. They will do so to get the benefit of the high price in this country.

Says the Nashville Banner: 'A workman on the Panama canal worth \$15,000 in a lottery, went to New York and lost it in sixty days.' He must have kept himself hid for 59 days, for it takes New York only one day to sell a gold brick for \$15,000.

Says the New Orleans States: 'A man never has so much confidence in the intelligence of the people as when he is a candidate for an elective office.' Evidently some run, however, because they think the people are not very particular about whom they elect to office.

The Jacksonville Times-Union notes that 'irate suffragettes hurled vegetables and apples at a Scotch judge who had sentenced two of their number to prison.' If the judge was really Scotch, the suffragettes might have known that vegetables and apples would only make him re-affirm his own decision.

Public opinion now forms immediately after the telegraph tells the tale. It was so in the matter of Hobson's attack on Underwood and it is so in the case of the unfortunate Governor Sulzer. Since public opinion seems to crystallize with the swiftness that words are carried by the electric current, a man may be way up in 'G' today and B-flat tomorrow.

IRON EXPORTS THROUGH SOUTHERN PORTS.

Wilmington, Savannah, Mobile and probably other Southern ports have chronicled the exportation of iron and steel products within the past few years. These ports are close to the Birmingham group of iron and steel mills of the United States Steel Corporation, and that mammoth concern is finding markets all over the world for its products. Naturally the Corporation's export business is greatly increasing, and as the ocean gateways have to be utilized by it to reach the world's trade, it is accentuating the utility of our South Atlantic and Gulf ports. When the Panama Canal is open for traffic it will mean an increase of the opportunities of our ports to handle the materials of the iron and coal production of the South.

The exportation of steel rails, steel billets, pig iron and other metal products is comparatively a new thing for the South Atlantic ports, but the actual fact that iron can be added to the commodities for export from these ports seemingly creates only a ripple of interest. Our people at the ports and throughout the States view too passively the purport of this new line of exports, or of any line of exports, for that matter, but the general use to which an ocean gateway can be put ought to open the eyes of our people to the possibilities of their ports. Shipping iron through our ports means that a new article of commerce is within their grasp, and it should not be taken as a matter of course or a mere item of interest, but should be seized upon as an incentive at the ports for taking steps to increase that branch of trade, if possible.

The Savannah Morning News of Thursday, states that since January 1st, more than 1,100 carloads of iron and steel products have been shipped through the port of Savannah from the Birmingham mills of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Geo. F. Armstrong, of Strachan & Co., informed the News in this connection that the people of Savannah do not realize the vast amount of business the Steel Corporation is shipping through that port. He states that 'the volume of that company's business at their Southern mills is increasing rapidly, and this increase is being reflected in the shipments through Savannah.' Figures furnished by Strachan & Co., show that since January the Steel Corporation has routed through Savannah 32,716 tons of steel rails, 10,458 tons of pig iron and 354 tons of splices—43,528 tons in all. However, let us reproduce this item from The News:

'The steamer Kentra is now in port receiving a cargo of 3,061 tons of steel rails, to be taken to Newport, B. C., for delivery. The Kentra is the flagship of the United States Steel fleet, with Commodore W. G. Turner in command. Following are the cargoes taken out of Savannah for the Steel Corporation since January: Steamer Wareung, 10 carloads of steel rails, for Port Augusta, Australia; steamer Mascara, 180 cars of steel rails, for Port Augusta; steamer Strathorn, 164 cars of steel rails, for Port Augusta; steamer Surree, 70 cars of steel rails, for Port Augusta; steamer Kioto, 122 cars of pig iron, steel rails and cotton for Port Augusta; steamer Kobe and Yokohama; steamer Waltrant, 147 cars of steel rails and splices bars, for Port Augusta; steamer Santa Rosalia, 26 cars of steel rails, for Prince Rupert, B. C.; steamer Walthefield, 78 cars of pig iron and rosin, for Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane; steamer Southern, 66 cars of steel rails and pig iron, for Melbourne and Sydney; steamer Niwang, 68 cars of pig iron and rosin for Sidney, Melbourne and Brisbane; steamer Waglinde, 65 cars of pig iron and rosin, for Sidney, Wellington and Melbourne. According to Mr. Armstrong, the Steel Corporation is now shipping a large portion of the output of its Southern mills through Savannah, because of the transportation advantages of this port.'

The above ought to contain an immense amount of interest for Wilmington and Southport, for it again emphasizes the point often made by The Star that we should not only have an organization to make a study of the possibilities and opportunities of the Cape Fear ocean gateway, but that we should have an exporters and importers' association to seize the numerous opportunities for increasing Wilmington's commerce, both by engaging in business or promoting the export and import business of the port.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PROFITS Municipal ownership does not seem to be an unmitigated blessing everywhere, since public officials do not seem to know anything better than to make it a burden instead of a relief to the people. Jacksonville owns its own lighting plant and it seems to be so well managed, especially as to receipts that a dinner was recently given in honor of the manager at the new electric light station. It seems that during the hour of congratulations it dropped out as a matter of pride that the new electric light station is manufacturing electricity for light and power at 1.05 a kilowatt hour. That revelation opened the eyes of a Jacksonville consumer and he at once wrote a card to the Jacksonville metropolis complaining that he pays seven cents and often more per kilowatt hour for the electricity he consumes in his home. That shows, he says, that the city is making nearly 600 per cent profit on the electricity it furnishes to light the homes of the people. He asserts that 'if any public utility concern made a profit of 600 per cent there would be the greatest howl ever heard and a demand for lower rates.' Quite reasonably, he wants to know 'why should this 600 per cent profit be made off the people, by the people, for the people?' If the Jacksonville gentleman is correct about the city's exacting such profits for a municipal plant, it shows that the authorities are raising revenue from a source that should bear only a tax for cost of manufacture and maintenance. It is done, of course,

by those who do not understand the principle of taxation. They are placing too high a tax on a consumer's light instead upon real property that should bear the tax. The higher the tax on the light, the less will be the tax on real property that should bear the burden of public expense.

A consumer uses up his light and there is no increment from it. He gains nothing from his investment in light and hence he is paying a high tax on something that he hasn't got after he burns his light. Taxes ought to be levied on something a man has accumulated and not on what he has to consume as a necessity.

We understand that Jacksonville also makes a profit from its water, another necessity from which there is no increment. It is not scientific taxation. Light and water consumers are paying a tax on consumption whereas the tax ought to be on increment.

IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S STATE.

The campaign in New Jersey is a three-cornered affair, as the Democrats, Republicans and Bull Mooseers have candidates for Governor and State officers. The Democratic nominee has the endorsement of President Wilson, who never fails to go home and do his duty as a citizen—vote for the best man. The New York Tribune says the Jersey campaign 'is of peculiar interest because of the relation of the Federal administration to the Democratic side of it and the expected participation of prominent statesmen from Washington,' but the Tribune laments that the campaign 'is not in all respects bearing out the promise of the preliminary contest before the primaries.' The Tribune then explains:

'That earlier campaign was waged all around on principles rather than personalities. But now there seems to be on the part of two of the three candidates and their aids a reliance upon personal criticism. The Democratic and Progressive candidates are devoting their attention largely to attacks upon the political record of the Republican candidate. They have comparatively little to say about each other or each other's principles. They seem to regard the Republican candidate as the formidable enemy, against whom, if he is to be beaten, they must cooperate.'

Well, it seems that the Democrats and Bull Mooseers both have it in for Mr. Stokes, the Republican nominee for Governor, and with the Bull Mooseers staying in the fight it is pretty safe to say that New Jersey will have another Democratic Governor. Probably the opposition has Mr. Stokes where the wool is short, for he is not replying to the onslaught of his antagonists. Perhaps he can't, and probably it is for that reason that The Tribune says 'Mr. Stokes does not seem to be worrying over their attentions and does not reply in kind, but contents himself with conducting his campaign on the high ground of discussion and principles.'

If a candidate is not vulnerable he can afford to do that, but if it is getting so that the parties are nominating men who are above reproach, it shows what a great reform Mr. Wilson has brought about in Jersey. It ought to go Democratic as a mark of gratitude to him.

HOW TAXES PREVENT DEVELOPMENT.

Elsewhere we copy from the Blue Grass Clipper, of Midway, Ky., a clever article which pointedly shows why it is that some communities do not develop and why the people leave dead communities and go to others. The Kentucky paper was handed to us by a friend who suggests that it may be 'the same in North Carolina, to perhaps a less extent.' The article which we reprint is worth reading, and it will bring some new thoughts to communities that are inviting promoters to come and establish industries for them instead of doing it for themselves. It would be the same, however, whether outside or home capital be invested, as the chance for either or both would be affected by the conditions described.

The Kentucky town which is given as an example of how a town can be handicapped, seems to be surrounded by splendid resources and has all the facilities for growing into a prosperous community. It has raw materials that should be manufactured at home and shipped away in the finished state, but high taxes prevent industrial development, so that the community is not even able to utilize its own resources.

Low taxes and enterprise would increase the tax values by building up industries, and development would soon provide all the revenue needed without taxing everything except the air that people breathe. Many communities which are at a standstill have extravagant administrations, far too extravagant for the means of the community. That is the reason taxes are burdensome and drive or keep away capital. Less ruling, less taxes, fewer high salaried officials, and fewer sapped communities is what this country wants.

Governor Sulzer was recalled by an impeachment court, according to the constitution which guarantees every man his 'day in court.' The impeached Governor dissents from the court's finding, and the probability is that he would have preferred to take his chances on a recall from the people in the exercise of that procedure at the ballot box. Governor Sulzer charges that the impeachment process and tribunal was controlled by Tammany, and whether that be true or not, it must be admitted that it is easier to pack a court than it is to pull the wool over the eyes of all the people. If the day comes when the courts cannot be depended upon, the people will insist upon having the recall in their own hands. So long as the people are content that the courts can be depended upon they will manifest little inclination

to change the present method of recalling officials by trial according to judicial process.

Some towns estimate their population by the crowd at the circus.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Atlantic Coast Line has bought another railroad in Florida. Some people regarded that the Coast Line had already bought up all the railroads in Florida.—Augusta Chronicle.

Poor attendance at the circus throughout North Carolina may probably be accounted for by the rival organizations that were sitting at Raleigh.—Columbia State.

A Brooks county boy, J. O. Lucas, has made 14 bushels of corn on one acre at a cost of 27 cents a bushel. How many more Lucas cronographers are there?—Augusta Chronicle.

'It is so easy to shout reform and fool the people that they do not expect much till they see some of the reforms that all politicians promise'—Wilmington Star. It may be easy to shout reform but Bill Sulzer will tell you that the easiest thing of all is the fellow who will be taken in by the shout.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

The farmers of this country are now in a position to avail themselves of the provisions of the denatured alcohol bill. Passed first by the Republicans, it was vetoed when Congress is in session. He has been home only when called by afflictions, which unfortunately have been numerous in the past year. He secured a leave of absence and it has now expired, but he will return to Washington if he is badly needed. Most of the plantations are away without leave and seem to be in a hurry to go back.—Greensboro Record.

Representative Stedman is back from Wilmington where he attended the funeral of Mrs. Giles, a sister to the late Mrs. Stedman. This reminds us to say that he has not had a week's vacation from his Congressional duties in a long time if ever. He makes it a point to be present when Congress is in session. He has been home only when called by afflictions, which unfortunately have been numerous in the past year. He secured a leave of absence and it has now expired, but he will return to Washington if he is badly needed. Most of the plantations are away without leave and seem to be in a hurry to go back.—Greensboro Record.

WHAT AILS OLD KENTUCKY?

Why Communities All Over the Country Lag Behind—Reason That 600,000 Kentuckians Live in Other States.

(Blue-Grass Clipper, Midway, Ky.) A traveler recently, while waiting to change cars at a little town in Southern Kentucky, had a conversation with an intelligent business man of the place and ascertained the following facts:

'What is your population?' he asked. 'About two thousand.' 'What is your principal industry?' 'We have none, unless stores count.' 'Have you no factories?' 'None except a tombstone maker.' 'How is your population employed?' 'Well, we have fifty-two stores, nine hotels and restaurants, two newspapers, one laundry, one photograph gallery and two banks.'

'You seem to have good railroad facilities.' 'Yes, we have railroads running North, South, East and West; twenty-six passenger trains in and out every day and no end of freight trains.'

'What does the surrounding country produce?' 'Coal, timber, clay, stone, corn, wheat, tobacco, fruit and vegetables.'

'What becomes of all these?' 'They are shipped to different parts of the country.'

'Has your town increased in population?' 'Much in the past twenty-five years.'

'How are your young people employed?' 'They mostly drift away and get work in the cities.'

'Has it never occurred to you to start a few factories and keep them at home?'

'Yes, it has been tried, and we at one time had a commercial club, whose aim it was to get some factories here, but they couldn't seem to do anything.'

'What were the obstacles?' 'Well, some persons induced to come here and found cheap land, cheap fuel, good shipping facilities, but no labor, and some of the inquisitive ones asked about taxes, etc., and nothing came of it.'

'What is the trouble with your taxes?'

'Well, you see, we have the general property tax in Kentucky, and when they are shown the assessors' list and found they had to pay taxes on about seventy-five different kinds of property, and all at the same rate, they don't like it.'

'Is this true about the taxes?'

'Well, it is pretty near the facts. The city and county and State and school all have to be paid, and if a man starts a factory he has to pay on his machinery, his raw material and finished goods; his cash and accounts, and, of course, on his land and buildings, and a good many other things, including his watch and stove, and if he wants to educate his children, he must pay on the books and piano and everything but his shirt and the trouble is, he never knows exactly what his taxes will be. If he omits any of the seventy-five things the Legislature thinks of and the miscellaneous things that he must think of himself, there is the revenue agent who gets a commission on anything he can find, and then there is the county equalization board, which scrutinizes his returns and adds what it likes, and then the State board at Frankfort takes a whack at it and generally raises the whole list, and it simply keeps everybody going who has anything to be taxed.'

'Why don't you change the tax laws?'

'Well, they put the law relating to revenue and taxation in the State constitution, and it takes about five years to effect a change, and it is hard to get the voters to understand the question. The last Legislature passed an amendment and it will be voted on in the November (1913) election, and if it is ratified the change will be made.'

'If you live in Pennsylvania, and every town in that State as large as yours has a factory of some kind, and many of them several. They employ the young men and women and keep them at home and they earn at home. But here comes my train, and all I can say

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CLOTHING

Can a man get a real good suit for \$12.50 and \$15.00? He can, if he knows where to look for it. He can find it at Rehder's—The Store of Men's High Class, Main-Tailored Clothes. If any man comes here and fails to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the style, quality and price, we ask him to please make the matter known to the management. The Kirschbaum clothes are All Wool, shrunk by the original London cold water process, and all hand-sewed throughout with silk. We have the new fancy weaves, as well as the plain fabric at \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.

SPLENDID STORM SERGE. The most popular material for dress or coat suits is a splendid storm serge, guaranteed sponged and shrunk, blacks and navy, 36-inch goods at 50c; 44 inches wide, at 75c; 54 inches wide at \$1.00 and \$1.50.

CARPET, RUGS AND MATTING. In hall and stair carpet, we have a wide range of patterns, in Brussels, Tapestry and Velvets. In Art Squares, Seneca Velvet, seamless, 9x12, \$30.00 value, this week at \$22.50. Diamond A Velvet, 9x11, regular \$20.00 value, \$14.98. Ardmore Tapestry, 9x12, regular \$19.00 value; special at \$14.98. These all come in a wide range of patterns and colors. \$5.00, 9x12 Matting Rug, woven, not printed, fine quality, at \$3.50; \$1.50 Smyrna Rugs, in splendid variety, colors and patterns, at 98c.

89 Rolls Very Heavy Seamless China Matting, beautiful line of colors, regular 30c value, this week, 25c., and no charge for laying.

We have on display a splendid assortment of Blankets, Comforts, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Window Shades, Trunks, Traveling Bags and Suit Cases.

J. H. Rehder & Co.

THE EASTERN CAROLINA FAIR (NEW BERN) OCTOBER 28, 29, 30 AND 31, 1913. RACING, GREAT FREE ATTRACTIONS, FINE EXHIBITS. LARGEST FAIR IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. SPECIAL RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. FOR PREMIUM BOOK CATALOG OR OTHER INFORMATION WRITE J. LEON WILLIAMS, SECY.

is, you people should wake up, and if your tax laws are oppressive, change them, and your State will blossom like the rose.

'Well, good-by stranger. I intend to vote for the amendment myself, and maybe others will do the same. It can't be any worse than the present system, and I surely would like to see some smokestacks looming up in these parts. Farewell.'

At Albany, N. Y., Thursday evening Governor Sulzer was found guilty on three of the four counts upon which he was impeached, on the first that he raised his campaign statement by a vote of 39 to 18; on the second, that he committed perjury in swearing to his campaign statement by 39 to 18; on the fourth, that he suppressed evidence against himself by 43 to 14, and not guilty of the third, which was that he bribed witnesses to withhold evidence from the legislative committee by unanimous vote. Adjournment was taken until the following day, when he was removed from office.

An electric vehicle, built especially for handling coal to the consumer, is designed so it can be readily unloaded by motor power.

North Carolina is the largest producer of mica in the United States. Most of this mineral is used in the electrical industry for insulating purposes.

More than two-thirds of the pig iron in the United States is produced in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and the panhandle of West Virginia.

Car barns with trackage for 500 cars at a time, the largest in the world, have been built by a Berlin street railway company.

The loss of a position has no terrors to the efficient workman who has learned the use of classified advertising.

Want ads are 'Job Insurance' at a very low rate.

JOSEPH H. WATTERS Wholesale Hay, Oats, Corn, Cracked Corn, Bran, Rice, Grits, Meal, Flour, Chops. Prepared Feed for Horses, Mules, Cows, and Chickens. 'Full Line All the Time.' TRY ME. 220-222 North Water Street Wilmington, N. C.

Because of a lack of accessible quarries from which to obtain paving material, Brazil is forced to import cobble stones for its streets from Portugal.

To fit shade rollers of various lengths is the aim of a new bracket containing a spring that allows a margin of several inches.

The French city of Grenoble plans to make itself a health resort by shipping to baths curative waters from a lake 25 miles away.

It is claimed that the smoke nuisance in Pittsburgh does nearly ten millions of dollars worth of damage yearly.

Four hundred electric signs nightly blaze forth their messages in the business streets of Montgomery, Ala.

A delegation of officials from Glasgow will soon visit America to study electrical development.

Helmets for aviators have been invented which have wireless receiving telephones built into the ear flaps.

Just Say "FIVE" "ONE" To Central Quick as a flash the phone will be answered, and if you'll give your address, a messenger from the Western Union Telegraph Co. will be sent for your BUSINESS LOCAL. Pay him Twenty-Five Cents For each twenty-five words, or less for each time you wish the ad to run, and one cent for each word in addition to twenty-five. We find the finders of values and the losers too. We find servants for homes, clerks and managers for offices and offices for clerks and managers; tenants for rooms and houses and rooms and houses for tenants; a purchaser for that piece of real estate and real estate for that purchaser. Just Ring "FIVE" "ONE"