

NEWS PLAYING BIG PART IN RESTORING HUNGARY'S STATUS

Intelligence and Diligence Patent Factors in Establishing Trade Conditions

BUDAPEST, Oct. 26.—A presentation of the Jewish question in Hungary that has attracted wide republication and comment was made by the Bishop of Uhlweissenburg, Ottakar Prohazka, at the course of a debate in the national assembly this week.

The bishop introduced and spoke to a bill intended to restrict the number of Jewish students in the university, the clinics and the colleges of agriculture. It was meant, he said, to guarantee a living to the Hungarian middle classes and at the same time to afford a basis for a predetermined selection of students. This selection was to be made on the basis of the merit of the candidate, but not a plot against the liberty of education.

"Since 1867," he continued, "Hungarian political economy and Hungarian law have experienced a great expansion and for this we have to thank the Jews. By dint of their intelligence, their diligence and tenacity of life the Jews have pushed back, as it were, the Magyar Hungarian generation.

"Anti-Semitism as such does not exist in Hungary. Our anti-Semitism is an essential portion of the nation but it prevents him gaining a preponderance over us. We are not hated by the Jews, but they are hated by the nation because of their self-defense. Our Christianity is being made to feel that it is being pushed back at every step. This deserves the name of dechristianization. Our attitude of dechristianization must not be looked upon by the Jews as an act of hatred. Merely for the sake of liberalism we must not forget that half the medical men in the country are Jews. Not only the middle classes but also what may be called the genius of the race is advancing toward its extermination. Hungarian literature is saturated with the Jewish atmosphere. We must defend our national culture when we see it endangered.

Clarendon

(Special to The Star)

Mr. H. H. Harrison went to the Florence factory and had a man removed from back of his neck. The operation was successful. He returned home and the man, who is getting along nicely, is the revival meetings which began at the Methodist church here last week.

Still in progress and probably will continue through this week. Much interest is manifested in the meetings, which are well attended.

Only one negro presented himself in the voting precinct for registration. There are others who, no doubt, would do so had he been successful. He failed to possess the necessary qualifications. From reports circulated, it is expected that a large number of colored women would present themselves for registration. None, however, did. About fifty white women have listed and of this number only one negro will vote the Republican ticket against the stock law.

Since the voters in the free range territory of Columbus county have been correctly informed as to the status of the stock law in South Carolina, there is little doubt that the law will be carried by a large majority. The stories that had been circulated by opponents of the stock law in South Carolina would not go unheeded by the general stock law January 1, 1921, were refuted by two prominent lawyers, S. C. lawyers in last week's issue of The Whiteville News-Reporter, stock law, failing to be adopted the free range portion of this county would make it necessary for the owners of this territory to build and maintain a fence to keep their stock of South Carolina. They also will be required to purchase and maintain a fence now dividing the free range and the stock law territory in this county. Should the election fail to carry the stock law in all the free range territory, then an election will be held in Bluff, Williams and South Williams counties, where the supporters of the law are largely in the majority, would shift the burden of fencing themselves to those in the eastern part of the county which is sparsely settled and the voters of which territory have been reported to be against the stock law.

JUST FIGHTING QUALITIES IN YOUR BLOOD

You Are Pale and Weak, Without Ambition, You Need a Tonic

TRY TAKING PEPTO-MANGAN

1. Red Blood Fights Off Disease and Keeps You Well and Enables You to Work With Pleasure

Illness often comes when you are not suspect. You may feel a little tired. You haven't been exposed to contagion, yet all of a sudden you feel on your back and in for a long illness.

Red blood did not have fighting qualities. It was weak and thin. Your strength and powers of resistance were gone.

When you overdo you use up energy. Your blood is driven to more than it can handle. It becomes clogged with waste, waste acts like poison. Disease gets in your blood and dominates. Let your blood get run down. Get that good tonic, Pepto-Mangan. It's rich, red blood that will resist out disease germs.

Pepto-Mangan is widely and heartily recommended by physicians. It is effective in any form. It is effective in any form. It is effective in any form.

At any drug store. But be sure you get the genuine Pepto-Mangan. Ask for it by the name and get the full name, "Gude's Pepto-Mangan," is on the package.

Advertisement.

Evolution of Fire Fighting Shows Big Strides From Old Hand Tubs

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—"The passing of the fire horses from Manhattan island and the installation of a high pressure water system in Boston to eliminate even the fire engine, are further steps in the stage of progress from the romantic days of the picturesque old hand-tub to the bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Some remember when citizens tucked themselves out in red shirts and gazed caps and carried torches in the front of a procession or formed part of the bodyguard of the gallant old tub as it paraded the streets on a gala occasion. Then passion for fire fighting ran to a high pitch and arguments were waged about the merits of particular engines. Today the throbs of a motor-driven engine are taking the place of those heart throbs. The hoists that might have clattered from their stalls, glided beneath their harness, and raced gloriously through the drizzly, night-darkened streets before the fire-splitting demon are drawing from wagons plowing the fields.

"In those days communities were dependent upon volunteers, and men from all social ranks gave valuable time to qualify themselves for the service. "Fire fighting in some sort of organized form is ancient. Machines for throwing water from a distance were known, according to our first clear evidence, in the second century before Christ. Hymn of Alexandria, two hundred years before the Christian era, in an old manuscript which has escaped destruction, described an hydraulic machine used in Egypt during the time of the Ptolemies. It was composed of three brass cylinders resting on a wooden base with pistons fitted into them—in its principles practically like our present engine. Like most other knowledge, this was lost in the dark ages which followed.

"The Romans had squads of men to carry water in 'hamas,' or light vases, to the scene of an outbreak where it was projected onto the fire by their charge of the 'siphones' or hand pumps. The precise nature of this instrument has not been determined, but from specimens found in excavations it must have been much like the old-fashioned syringe used by gardeners. These large organizations of men gave the Roman authorities trouble by their turbulence. Trajan, the Roman emperor, and Pliny, at that time one of his governors, had long and serious correspondence over the advisability of organizing fire departments in the cities under Pliny's jurisdiction, leading to the conclusion that such groups would attract the attention of the emperor to the government.

"Mention is made of the medieval use of forcing pumps as fire engines at Augsburg in 1518. England and the countries of the continent were using hand squirts and syringes at this time. America took her ideas from the English, adapting them to her peculiar needs. At first the colonists were content with preventive measures, but these scarcely had any effect upon the chimneys, built of wood, generally used by the early inhabitants.

"Before the English flag flew over Manhattan an old Dutch ordinance directed the burgomasters to demand from every house money for the purpose of ordering from the mother country leather fire buckets, fire ladders and for every chimney one gullider for the support and maintenance of the same." This ordinance states in its preamble that 'in all well regulated cities and corporations, it is customary that fire buckets, ladders and hooks, are in readiness at the corners of the streets, and in public houses for the time of need.' Imagine the modern Manhattan so equipped! Buckets hung out on Broadway corners would in number run a close second to the bulbs on its electric signs.

"Boston had the first regular fire company under municipal control in this country in 1678. Before this date, however, the sturdy Bostonians had buckets and ladders in their meeting house and imposed a penalty for their use except in the case of fire.

"George Brantwaite, an Englishman, first conceived the steam fire engine, which so definitely marked the next stage of progress in fire fighting. Scoffers jeeringly called his invention a 'steam squirt,' and 'kitchen stove,' but it came to stay, unless such steps as Boston's innovation in installing a high pressure water system drives it into a romantic past."

school will continue throughout the week, with a lunch hour each evening at 7 o'clock, followed by a devotional exercise and two recitation periods. The instruction is provided by the conference of the Methodist church. Supervising the school is J. T. Jerome, field secretary of Sunday school work for North Carolina. Rev. R. W. Wilson is chairman of the executive committee and Rev. R. M. Price is secretary.

The faculty is as follows: Dr. Andrew Sledd, of Emory university, Ga.; Miss Annie Moore, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. P. W. Flagg, of Brown Summit; Mrs. W. F. Cann, of Asheville; Mrs. C. E. Van Noppe, of Greensboro, and Dr. W. L. Cranford, of Trinity's faculty.

Clogged-Up Liver Causes Headache

It's foolish to suffer from constipation, sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, indigestion, and kindred ailments when Carter's Little Liver Pills will end all misery in a few hours. Purely vegetable. Act gently on liver and bowels. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.

Just Arrived

Black eye peas, Lima beans, Irish potatoes, sunflower aples, yellow onions, N. Y. state evaporated apples, prunes, peaches, Brazil nuts, almonds, mixed nuts, Wasco, Rieg & Blatz drinks, Greenfield's Delator chocolates.

Bear Produce and Merchandise Company
Wholesale Only
Corner Nutt and Grace Sts.

NOW TRAINING TEACHERS

Methodists Start Work of Instruction For Sunday School Workers At Durham

(Special to The Star)

TRINITY COLLEGE, Oct. 26.—A standard teachers' training school for the Sunday school teachers of Durham and for college students interested in this work, opened here last night with an approximate attendance of 200. The

Interested In a Used Car?

Scan the list below, then come and look them over.

- Nash Touring Car, Model 681, 5 passenger \$1,500
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- Oakland Touring Car, Model 34-C 1,000
- Oakland Touring Car 800
- Oakland Roadster 500
- Dodge Touring Car 500
- Chevrolet Touring Car 500
- Chevrolet Touring Car 300

All these cars are exceptional values. We invite your inspection.

Johnson Motors Company

5 NORTH THIRD PHONE 508

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Some combination! Miss Peterson, accompanied by Mr. Ross, on a Stieff Grand Piano—can you imagine a more delightful combination?

Chas. M. Stieff, Inc.

W. H. STONE, Manager 208 Princess Street

A LETTER OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST AND THE REPLY

The Following Correspondence Is Of Vital Interest To Every Telephone User, Present and Prospective:

Mr. J. Epps Brown, President, Bell Telephone Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:—

I have read the advertisements of your company, but I do not understand why you must raise your rates now, when the prices of everything else are falling.

Will you please explain this?

Yours truly,

"New Orleans, La., October 12, 1920.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16, 1920.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of October 12 asks a very natural question, and one which demands a full and frank reply, which I am glad to make.

While the prices of a great many things have apparently been reduced, these reductions in prices do not apply to articles used by the telephone company, or affect the expenditures necessary in the construction, maintenance and operation of the telephone plant.

The following classes of expenses constitute more than 95 per cent of the cost of furnishing telephone service:

Labor

More than 55 per cent of the total expenditures of the company in rendering service are for wages and salaries; less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of this being for executive and general salaries.

The wages paid to our employees cannot, and should not, be reduced. On the contrary they must be increased, in many cases, to bring our wage scale on a level with wages paid by unregulated businesses, so that we may retain our skilled employees necessary to give you efficient service.

Material and Apparatus

Many items of material and apparatus are involved in the current maintenance of the property, entirely apart from the enormous quantities involved in the construction of new property, and this represents a large item of expense.

There has been no reduction, nor any indication of reduction, in the price of these essential articles, in practically all of which the labor, freight and hauling cost is by far the largest proportion of the total cost.

We know that the manufacturers of telephone equipment and material have orders booked for two years in advance, with a constantly increasing demand, and which in turn makes a reduction in price in the near future most improbable.

Freight and Passenger Costs

Our annual expense for the transportation of freight and passengers is more than one million dollars. No one expects the railroads to reduce their charges under the level of costs in rendering their service.

Rent

Except in the larger centers our central offices and stocks of material are housed in rented buildings, and even in the larger centers we rent varying amounts of properties.

Like everyone else, our rents have been greatly increased, with no prospect of any reduction. Even in pre-war days all leases for property occupied by us were renewed only at higher charges than for the previous rental period.

Hotels

The board and lodging bill for our men, who must travel in connection with the operation and maintenance of the property, costs many thousands of dollars every year, and we can see no prospect of

the hotels lowering their charges. Until they do we must pay the present high charges.

Electric Power and Light Street Car Fare

We spend many thousands of dollars every year for these services rendered to employees engaged in the maintenance of the property, in the majority of cases the rates charged by these companies have been substantially increased, and there is no thought of any reduction. The Telephone Company, like others, must pay these increased rates.

Paper, Printing and Stationery

We consume tons of paper for bookkeeping, correspondence and directory purposes, and pay many thousands of dollars for printing annually. This item of expense has increased in percentage more than the others, and no one has suggested that any reduction in these costs is probable.

Coal Bill

The Telephone Company purchases coal in large quantities to heat the buildings occupied by its employees in rendering the service. We, of course, must pay whatever price is necessary to secure the coal for this purpose.

Insurance

Even where the actual rate per one thousand dollars has not been increased, we are compelled to carry a large amount of insurance to protect ourselves in the reproduction of any of the property which may be destroyed by fire, and this is reflected in a very large increase in the total insurance bill.

Taxes

This expense, both federal, state, county and city, has increased every year we have been in business; the increase this year being unusually high. There is no probability of this expense being reduced.

We do not pay any excess profit tax because we have never earned enough to be subject to that tax.

Buildings

It is common knowledge that the cost of erecting any kind of building now, as well as making alterations and repairs, which constantly confront the Telephone Company and which involve material, labor, freight and hauling, is on an enormously higher plane than ever before. In so far as the cost of materials may be reduced, this total cost will be reduced.

The only way we can furnish adequate facilities for your use from year to year is by constructing the buildings in which to house the central office apparatus in the larger centers; as well as enlarging existing buildings to serve the increased needs, and this work must be carried on from year to year without delay. This involves hundreds of thousands of dollars in expense to the company.

There are, of course, many other items of expense, all of which are new at the highest level in prices, and none of which show any sign of reduction for fundamental reasons.

Until these necessary costs of operation are materially reduced we

cannot reduce the COSTS of furnishing telephone service.

We have carefully studied and analyzed the advertised reduction in prices and find that they are but little, if any, use. Applied to the telephone business all known reduction in prices would not reduce the cost of furnishing telephone service one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

This is many times offset by the increase in wages, which, in many places, we must make during the current year.

Our present operating revenues are practically equalled by our operating expenses. If the present let down in general business continues for any appreciable time we will lose a material part of the gross revenue now received, which will make a still higher rate necessary if a deficit is avoided.

We are not asking higher rates for the SAME SERVICE we furnished one, two or five years ago; but for a much GREATER SERVICE which we now furnish, consisting of facilities to add many additional telephones to our system during the past one, two and five years.

This fact should be considered when comparing the increase in rates we ask with the increase in the charges of railroad, express and other public utilities for the same quantity of service.

We hope, as every one does, that in the relatively near future prices, and the costs of operation, except labor, will be lower, but we see no immediate prospects of this result as far as the Telephone Company is concerned.

The increased rates we are now asking are based, in a measure, upon this hope. If the present level of costs of operation go higher, through causes beyond our control, the proposed rates will not yield a fair profit.

It is important to remember that no rate for a public utility is permanent. If conditions and prices so change in the future as to make the rates we are now asking yield too high a return, and if the Telephone Company should not reduce the rates voluntarily, the Public Service Commission would.

Conditions as they are must be met, not as they may or should be. The highest and best interest of the public is conserved in having the Telephone Company in position to supply facilities adequate to the demand for telephones and service, and in this way be prepared to render at all times an adequate service. No community can expand and grow without adequate telephone service, which in turn means adequate plant facilities.

With adequate returns upon the bare cost of the physical property already in service—the company's credit has disappeared.

With no credit the company cannot secure the millions of dollars required to provide the additions and extensions to its plant, which must be provided if the public demand for telephones is supplied.

Respectfully yours,
J. EPPS BROWN, President.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16, 1920.

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Respectfully yours,
J. EPPS BROWN, President.

Seasonable Goods

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A limited amount of coke for sale at 32 1-2c per bushel in ten or more bushel lots or 40c per bushel in single bushels. (A bushel of coke weighs approximately 40 pounds). Also a small amount of anthracite furnace coal at \$16.00 per ton.

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Heavy hauling—local and long distance. Hay rides a specialty. Careful handling of your furniture our first consideration.
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