Following is the speech of Hon, F. M. States, delivered Wednesday, May 23, on "The Regulation of Immigration."
The Senate, as in committee of the whole, having under consideration the bill (8, 463) to amend att act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved March 3, 1873—
Mr. Simmons said:

and President: The propositions con-tained in the amendment just read are not new propositions, and especially the first proposition, which provides an edu-cational test for immigrants. When we reach a vota I shall ask to divide the question and yete upon each proposition separately.

question and vote upon each proposition separately:

The proposition to require an educational test too immigrants has heretofore received discussion and indorsement from both Houses of Congress, from President McKiniey, President Rooseveit, and more than once from the Commissioner of Immigration. In the Fifty-fourth Congress a proposition to apply the educational test to immigrants was passed by both Houses. In the House the vote in favor of that bill was 195 to 20. In the Senate it was passed by the decisive vote of 52 to 16. That bill did not become a law by reason of the veto of President Cleveland. It was passed in the House over his veto by a vote of 195 to 53, but failing to receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate, it did not become a law.

Again, in the Fifty-fifth Congress a bill embodying an educational test passed the Senate by a vote of 4 to 25, and again.

embodying an educational test passed the Senate by a vote of 45 to 28; and, again, in the Fifty-seventh Congress a bill ap-plying an educational test in the form of an amendment to House bill 1999. n amendment to Heuse bill 12191 was dopted by a vote of 87 to 7. It earnot therefore be said that this

amendment proposes a new principle in legislation, it having four times received the emphatic indorsement of one or the other branches of Congress. The Republican national platform for the year 1896 declared in positive and emphatic terms in favor of excluding immigrants who

thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who cannot read nor write." Not only that, Mr. President, but Presi McKinley, who was elected upon platform, in his inaugural address delivered March 4, 1897, recognized and indorsed, in the breadest and most com-prehensive terms, the principle involved in this amendment. I quote from that

"Our naturalization and immigration

Not only President McKinley, but our and present Chief Executive, Mr. Roosevelt, in his measage to Congress December 3, 1901, indorsed the educational test propos-ed in my amendment in the most positive

efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen—every immigrant who comes here to-stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted.

Says President Roosevelt in this mesof a proper immigration law ought to be ng to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intel-ligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American

"This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal classes. But it would do what is also in point—that is, tend to de-

trance to be able to read and write. That, of course, would subject women and children of both sexes to the test prescribed. My amendment is not quite so drastic. It merely excludes adult males who cannot read or write, exempting the wife and children of the alien from the test.

Again, Mr. President, the Commissioner General of Immigration has repeatedly recommended this legislation as the only adequate means of efficiently restricting immigration and keeping out the undesirable elements of European and Asiatic immigration, which is to-day flooding the country. I will read what the Cymmissioner General said in his report of June 80, 1905;

30, 1965;

"As a means of preventing a further increase of alien immigration it will be necessary, if such a solicy is deemed expedient, either to enlarge the prohibited classes by adding thereto those who are illiterate; those whose age or feebleness renders incapable of self-support, if at all, but femporarily and under the most but temperarily and under the most favorable conditions; those who have not brought a sufficient sum of money to enable them to maintain themselves for a reasonable time in the event of sickness or temporary lack of employment; or else to adopt adequate means, enforced by sufficient penalties, to compel ateamship companies engaged in the passenger business to observe in good faith the law which forbids them to encourage or solicit immigration to the United States."

The alternative of the Commissioner's proposition our experience. I think,

proposition our experience, I think, proves to be an illusion. No prohibition or penalties against a steamship company engaged in bringing immigrants to this country has or will prove effective to ex-clude these undesirable classes. So the recommendation of the Commissioner General would be, so far as practical re-sults are concerned, reduced to his first proposition, to wit, a law excluding

proposition, to wit, a law in illiterates.

Mr. President, there has been a very marked change in the character of the immigration to this country during the last thirty years.
In 1889, 72.8 per cent., and as late as 1880 64.5 per cent., of the entire immigration to this country came from northern and

western Europe. They came chiefly from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

They were an intelligent, sturdy, industrious, and thrifty people. The rate of illiteracy among them was less than that which to-day obtains in this country. They represented the best and hardiest element of the nationalities from which faver of excluding immigrants who land the faver of excluding immigrants who land not read and write. I read from but men who sought better conditions t platform: inat platform:

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we decompetition of low-priced labor, we decompetition of low-priced labor, we decompetition of low-priced labor, we decompeted that the limiting ration laws be conquered the wilderness of the great west and Northwest and made that sections of our country so great and powerful

The governments under which they had been reared, while monarchical in form, were in substance in the main represen-

By heredity and training they understood the principles of freedom and of government by the people. They were fitted to become good citizens of the republic. Those of them who did not speak our language quickly learned to speak it. heredity and training they under-They came with the purpose of finding and making a permanent home for them and a higher citizenship. A grave peril and making a permanent home for them-to the republic would be a citizenship selves and their children. They readily too ignorant to understand or too vicious adjusted themselves to our habits and too ignorant to understand or too vicious adjusted themselves to our habits and tion and absorption acquire sufficient to appreciate the great value and benedicted the great value and benedicted and the sufficient control of t

the hardy races of northern and western Europe has been gradually decreasing. Europe has been gradually decreasing, while the proportion of immigrants representing the eastern and southern races of Europe has been rapidly increasing. The broad fact, then, is that about two-thirds of all the immigration to this country to-day and during recent years has come from southern and eastern Europe made unlargely of Greeks Poles.

came from sodthers Italy, 102,000 were Poles, 14,000 Ruthenians, 6,000 Magyara, 12,000 Greeks, etc. The rate of illiteracy of immigrants from southern Italy in 1904 was 58.7 per cent.; of Polish inmigrants, 38.1; of Greek immigrants, 23.6; of Ruthenian immigrants, 58.8. Without going further, Mr. President, it will appear from these statistics that the greater part of the immense mass of ignorance which is being annually dumped into this country is represented by immigration of a few nationalities, coming chiefly from eastern Europe.

was 44.3; in 1998, 39.7 per cent.; in 1994, 46.6 per cent.

per cent.

I have a table here showing the number of illiterates among the Ithians, Poles, Syrians, and Ruthenians which arrived in New York during the year 190. It appears from this table, taken from the book by Hall, to which I have before referred, that of the southern Italians 62 per cent. of the males and 74 per cent. of the females who arrived in that city in that year did not know a letter in the book; of the Poles so arriving that 36 per cent. of the males and 45 per cent. of the males and 45 per cent. of the males and 45 per cent. of the females were illiterate; of the Lithuanians it was found that 65 per cent. of the males and 76 per cent. of the males and 85 per cent. of the females were ulterly uneducated, and of the Syrians 55 per "In several of the European countries" "In several of the European countries" and to per cent. of the femules were utterly uneducated, and of the Syrians 55 per
cent. of the males and 81 per cent. of the
femules could not read and write.

Mr. President, this is the character of
immigrants who are coming to our counthere is the country or if
their relatives will send them there." mmigrants who are coming to our countheir relatives try at this time, or at least 65 2-3 per cent.
of the immigration that is flowing into
this country to-day is made up of this
class of people.

class of people.

I do not want to be understood as meaning that an uneducated man—an unlettered man—may not, under certain circumstances and conditions, make a good citizen; that he may not make in some cases, among the best of citizens. I know, as a matter of fact coming within my own knowledge and experience, that some of the best citizens in this country, certainby some of the best in my State, some of the thriftiest, some of the most honest, some of the most intelligent, if you please, are men who do not know a letter in the book. It is not true of an American that because he happens to be unlet-tered he is ignorant. Happily under our tered he is ignorant. Happily under our system of government, with our churches open to all, with our courts, with our hustings discussions and debates, with the absence of class distinctions, bringing the unlettered man in constant contact and association with the best intelligence being educated, without school advantages, becomes an intelligent citizen, not only capable of the highest thrift, but capable of understanding the duties and responsibilities and of exercising the priileges of citizenship in a country where

the people govern.

But, Mr. President, these illiterates coming to us from southern Italy, from Poland, and parts of Austria-Hungary, these ignorant Syrings, Poles, and Arme-nians that are pouring in upon us year after year, have been brought up under no such environments, with no such advantages. From the beginning of their lives up to the time they come to these shores their associations have been those of ignorance; their surroundings have been such that they could not by associa-tion and absorption acquire sufficient knowledge or understanding to become in our gates must be promptly and our gates must be promptly and our gates must be promptly and our people, and were rapidly assimilated only President McKinley, but our to the Executive, Mr. Roosevelt, message to Congress December 3, ndorsed the educational test proposing amendment in the most positive may be says upon the says upo ed in my amendment in the most positive language. Here is what he says upon this subject:

"Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen—every immigrant who comes here to estay, who brings here and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his well in every way and to bring up his which is housed by a stout heart, a good head, and to bring up his which is housed by a stout heart. In 1901 only 2.5 per cent and in 1900 only 2.5 per cent of all the immigrants language, or which we object of working a threefold improvement over our present system."

In the year 1880 only 8.5 per cent of the depraved hearts filled with hatred toward all law and government, they gain nothing that knowledge which goes toward making good and useful citizenship. They gain nothing after arriving by association and contact with our people, because they do not for prompt and efficient attention on the part of Congress. Let us compare the part of Congress are immigration to this country came deficient that knowledge which goes toward making good and useful citizenship. They gain nothing all law and government, they gain n western Europe, while in 190 68.6 per cent of this immigration came from eastern and southern Europe.

I have not been able to get the exact figures for the last four years, but the second and the padrone system, they sendom team the Europe to congregate in the cities and this characteristic is stronger in the liliterate portion of these newcomers.

The per cent of the more intelligent portion of these newcomers.

The per cent of the total immigration the business employment or repeat, living after they arrive here large. Wassachusetts, New York, and Pennsylor.

continues and act anely as American explicit continues and a continue to the interitial for many of them belong to the inter
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that descends upon these shores are the spawn of the Phoenician curse, expedited fervently by our great and good friends of the Quirinal, who are only too anxious to be rid of them."

The Post further says it "is not especially concerned in the troubles of the great Northern corporations that deliberately encourage this sinister and vicious immigration merely in order to speed their fight against organised labor;" but from the South, in whose welfare it is profoundly interested, it would, if possible avert-this blight. The Post continues:

"It is not only that we know the negro to be the best, the most faithful, and desirable laborer for the South; it is also that we would keep the section free from the turmoil, the anarchy, and the social Europe.

The percentage of illiteracy in these groups of immigrants from northern and western Europe in 1902 was 4.4 per cent.; in 1903, 3.2 per cent.; in 1904, 4 per cent. while the percentage of illiteracy of those from southern and eastern Europe in 1905, was 4.3; in 1905, 38.7 per cent.; in 1904, 46.6 per cent.

I know the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Dillingham), who has this bill in charge, cited statistics yesterday to show that a cited statistics yesterday to show that a large per cent.—something over 90 per cent., I believe—of the immigration that comes here comes with a definite location in view. That may be true, Mr. President, but if you take the statistics you will find that 65.3 per cent of them last year came here with the definite purpose of settling in the State of New York, which meant to them the city of New York, or in the State of Pennsylvania, which meant to them the cities of Pittsburg or Philadelphia; or in Massachusetts, which meant to them the city of Boston; or Illinois, which meant to them Chicago; for the ignorant portion of these Chicago; for the ignorant portion of these Chicago; for the ignorant portion of these immigrants, and many of them not altogether ignorant, come here without having heard of any part of the United States except a few of its great cities. When they land and are asked as to their destination, having heard only of New York where friends who have preceded them. them are, they answer giving their des-tination as New York, or those who have only heard of Boston through their friends or kinspeople say they are going to Boston; those whose friends are in Philadelphia say they are going to Phil-adelphia. That is all that it means, Mr. President. In most instances they have heard of no other places except the places

are residing. In connection with the present immi-In connection with the present initial gration to this country as compared with that of 20 and 30 years ago, two facts are specially noticeable: First, the disposition of that part of this immigration coming from Northern and Western Europe to distribute themselves throughout the distribute themselves throughout the same tables part referring to immigrants from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Scandings, and Scandi

These sturdy and enterprising immigrants when they arrive in this country act just like their predecessors have done from the beginning of the settlement this country. They come, as I said be-fore, to become citizens of this country; they come to stay and to raise their child-ren here, and as soon as they land upon ren here, and, as soon as they land upon our shores they begin to distribute them-selves throughout this country. Some of them go into manufacturing; some of them into mining; some of them into farming; but they distribute themselves. But that is not true, Mr. President, with respect to the population coming here from southern and eastern Europe, espe-cially the Unitary the Pole and the Hur-

in this country born in Poland about 2,000 were living in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and about 2,000 in the city of Buffalo, out of a total Polish population in the State of New York of 22,718. So that the whole of the Polish population of that State, with the exception of a little over 4,600, lived in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo.

There were in the same year, Mr. President, in the State of Illinois 28,878 persons of Polish birth. Of that number 25,333 lived in the city of Chicago. It shows that the same was true or the Polish population of Pennsylvania, of Wisconsin,

that the same was true or the Polish population of Pennsylvania, of Wisconsin, and of Michigan, and that more than 80 per cent. of all persons of Polish birth in those great States live in their big cities. "In 1890 there were 182,580 Italians in this country. Of these there were in Massachusetts 8,066, and 4,799 in Suffolk county (Boston). In New York, 64,141, of which 39 851 were in New York county which 39,95) were in New York county (city of New York); Kings county (Brooklyn), 9,789. In Pennsylvania, 24,662, of which 6,799 were in Philadelphia count-ty; Allegheny county (Pittaburg), 3,498. In New Jersey, 12,989, of which 3,598 were In New Jersey, 12,389, of which 3,598 were in Essex county; Hudson county (Jersey City), 3,639. In Illinois, 3,35, of which 5,734 were in Cook county (Chicago). In Jouisiana, 7,767, of which 3,622 were in Orleans county (New Orleans). In California, 15,485, of which 5,212 were in San Erancisco."

This element of the nationalities of which I am speaking not only gravitates to the great cities of which I have spoken and a few others, but they make up largely what is known as the slum population of these cities. Intion of these cities.

I have here the seventh special report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, for 1894, in which the statement

the proportion of those New York % per cent. and in Philadel-phia 91 per cent. The figures for the foreign born alone are correspondingly foreign born alone are corresponding. It appears from the same report (pp. 160-163) that of every 100 aliens 40 were illiterate in the slums of Haltimore. 47 in Chicago, 59 in New York, and 51 in Philadelphia, and that of every 100 of these flitterate allens there are 57 males of voting age in Baltimore, 77 in Chicago, and 78 in New York, and 85 in

I now read that part of these tables referring to the immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia, the illiterates of which races I content ought to be excluded from this country, because as a rule they cannot become good citi-zens of the Republic; cannot attain to

the measure and standard of citizenship a self-governing system like ours: Per cent of Per cent of day ulation. 1.97

total population. ulation. Chicago 22.95

Philadelphia So that it will be seen, Mr. President, from these tables that "southeastern Europe furnishes three times as many inhabitants as northwestern Europe to the siums of Baltimore, nineteen times as many to the siums of New York, twenty times as many to the siums of Chicago, and in and seventy-one times as many to the and seventy-one times as many to slums of Philadelphia."

Mr. President, I submit that an element Mr. President, I submit that are researched to the scum of that unhappy and unfortune by Russian, Italian, Pollsh, and Austro-Hungarian immigration, that an element which, when it comes to this country, seeks not the open air and open country, seeks not the open air and open country. but the cities and drifts into the siums and constitutes chiefly that too often vi-cious and dangerous element of every great American city, is not a proper elefor us to invite and to encourage

I am going to detain the Senate but a moment longer. I recognize the fact that we have been now two days upon this Is in the slums of the great cities, or working in the railroad camps, or huddled together in the great factories generally under the paurone system, they remain to the end of their lives, if they remain here that long, in a state of dense ignorrance, the fires of hatred toward law and order kindled in the wretched environment of their old home is never extinguished and they form the nucleus under the same and in the wretched environment of their old home is never extinguished and they form the nucleus under the same and in the wretched environment of their old home is never extinguished and they form the nucleus under the same and in the wretched environment of their old home is never extinguished and they form the nucleus under the same and in the west to saw just a few words about this question in the book to which I have out the South to-day in the South to-day in the South to-day there is great scary-like the same and in the word in the same and in the word in the total immigration to this country in have a vote, but before I conclude I want that year, and they settled chiefly in the to say just a few words about this question.

States.

I find a very pertinent comment on this said, and said truthfully, that through immigration to this country in the total immigration to this country in the total immigration to this country in the total immigration to the saw just a few words about this question.

people of my State well enough to say that they would rather move along handi-capped as they are in the developme of their great resources by inadequate la-bor than to see injected into our populagreat cities of the country and forment trouble and discord wherever they go. I have canvassed this thing thoroughly with the people of my State. During the last eighteen months I have agitated in North Carolina in favor of immigration to the State. With this end in view, I

s made:

"That the proportion of those of foreign birth or parentage to the total sopulation in the slums of Baltimore was 7 per cent. In Chicago 90 per cent. In Chicago 90 per cent. In New York 95 per cent. and in Philadelphia 91 per cent. The figures for the foreign born alone are correspondingly striking. It appears from the same report (pp. 160-163) that of every 100 aliens of were liliterate in the slums of Baltimore widing for a bureau of display and infession to the same report (pp. 160-163) that of every 100 aliens with this end in view, I introduced a bill in the last Congress almost identical with the provisions which are incorporated in the present bill, providing for a bureau of display and infession at Ellis Island, with a view to the immigrants as they land at that island. I have gone before the people of my State, and I have said: "You have to spunity this demand for more labor from supply this demand for more labor from outside of the State. There is difficulty in getting it here in the United States. The main chance and the best chance is males of voting age in Baltimore. 77 in Chicago, and 78 in New York, and 85 in Philadelphia.

"The proportion in which the literate and illiterate nationalities contribute to the slum population is shown by the following tables."

The main chance and the best chance is across the water. Let us go after them. Whenever I have said it. I have been met with the answer. "That is alright, provided there is due discrimination in the selection belowing tables." western and those from eastern Europe who are country; but we do not want the ignorant and victous and undestrable, the scum and riffraff of Europe, gumped upon us."
I know they do not want and will not have, if they can prevent it, the Poles, Hungarians, Syrians, and that class of Italians which constitute so large a part of the immigration to this country to-

> Mr President, I distinguish between Mr President, I distinguish between the scuthern Italian and the northern Italian and so do the people of my Stitt. The northern Italian is largely of a cif-ferent race. He is generally of pure Lat-in extraction. He is docile; he is law-abiding; he is industrious; he is thrifty; The southern Italians, while they bear The southern Italians, while they bear the name Italian, are really, except in rare instances, of different extraction. They represent largely a different race, a different nationality. They represent races that overran that country ages ago and settled on its seaboard. They have and settled on its seaboard. They have acquired the language of the country and taken its name, but they are, in the main, sprung from races that have never attained to the highest Italian standards. Again. Mr. President, I distinguish be-tween the representative southern Italia and the riffraff being recruited by greedy and dumped uopn us, and so do the people of my State. They do not represent the best element of southern Italy. They are largely the undesirables—many of them the scum of that unknown here. They remain in their own country.
>
> It is the ignorant element, the undesirable element, the scum element, not
> only of southern Italy, but of all southern

about exhausted the source from which they have heretofore drawn their supply. This has brought about a labor scramble between the farmer and the manufacturer, and the resulting condition is that neither one of these great occupations can continue much longer to enlarge and expand its operations without proportionately contracting the operations of the other.

We need more labor in the South. We need more labor in the South. We need more labor in North Carolina, and I want to say here to-day that the doors of North Carolina are open to any intellicent to exclude, amendment to exclude, amendment to exclude.

**This has brought about a labor exhaust to have a standard to exclude these sisments.

**We use It as a device ban in the affairs of men and government to accomplish a specific end and a graph of the proposition of the other.

**We need more labor in the South. We need more labor in North Carolina, and I want to say here to-day that the doors of North Carolina are open to any intelli-

purpose.

I do not believe that anybody is in ested in bringing this ignorant horde is except the great corporations, who we cheap labor, and oftentimes are indirectly in the control of want to say here to-day that the doors of North Carolina are open to any intelligent and honest citizen of this country who may wish to go there and cast his lot with our people. They are wide open to any foreigner of the white race who may desire to go there, just so he brings with him a good character and sufficient intelligence and conscience to discharge well the duties of citizenship; just so he is willing when he comes to become one of our people and to make that his home, adopt our customs and habits, and be assimilated into our population. Let him come with sufficient intelligence and rich and powerful. Their motive in and rich and powerful. Their motive in and rich and powerful. Their motive in come with sufficient intelligence and character and disposition to understand and comprehend the principles of our government and to make a good citizen, and our doors will be open to him. pose of competition with American labor, and the competition which follows their coming is a competition which tends to But, Mr. President, I think I know the standard of American living. amendment may be adopted.

Should Preserve Our History,

North Carolina has made a histor that her people should be proud of but they are not as careful about but they are not as careful about preserving it as they should be. Much history that we have preserved is called into question by other States. The Charlotte, Observer has proven itself an able champion of State history and has from time to time had to defend the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It seems that President Roosevelt believes the Mecklenburg Delaration genuine when he sent the Marine Band and troops to help observe its anniversary. The Observer has also had to champion the claim that Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina. He was born near the line in this State.

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