MASONS ARE ASKED TO BUILD HOSPITAL

Grand Master J. Bailey Owen Issues Appeal To Members of Order

J. Bailey Owen, of Henderson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina A. F. and A. M., has issued an appeal to the Masons of the State for contributions for the construction of a hospital on the grounds of the Oxford Orphanage in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

Here is the appeal:

"At the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, (of which the Grand Master is ex-officio chairman) should proceed with the work of raising funds to build and erect a hospital on the Asylum grounds at Oxford, and the Grand Master was directed to use his utmost endeavors to commence and complete this work as early as practicable.

"While the average child is a healthy individual, and a forty bed hospital for 378 children may seem large, yet, besides planning and building for the future, we cannot help but shudder when we think of the terrible experience of the Orphanage in the winter of 1918, and again repeated in the winter of 1919, when the Flu epidemic so severely invaded the institution, 200 children at one time being stricken with it, many of whom would have died, but for the citizens of Oxford volunteering as nurses and commencing hospital work at five o'clock in the morning. Our history has been that about every three years some epidemic invades our institution, and to provide less hospital facilities than would adequately take care of the institution, and prevent calamity in a time like that, is something that ought not to be done. To do otherwise, is to tempt an all wise Providence.

"It is estimated this hospital will cost $100,000.00 to build and equip, and I personally pledge you that no money will be wasted, and if any excess can be raised it will be used at the institution for the purpose of repairs, rebuilding and other necessary expenses. This sum can be raised by the Masons of North Carolina if individuals do their share, as they have always done, whenever appealed to in any matter, either Masonic, financial, civil or religious. Naturally, every brother asks what is his share?

"I appeal to each Mason to give as liberally as he can, and in no event, less than an amount equal to two years dues that he would pay to his local Lodge, using $2.00 a year as a minimum. If his annual dues to the Lodge are greater than $2.00 a year, and where God has prospered and blessed him, please make the subscription as liberal as you can, taking two years to pay the same, if such time be needed.

"At the Grand Lodge there were liberal subscriptions made by many brethren, who felt they ought to do their share, and I know that every other brother will do his share.

"Won't you please, therefore, subscribe your share towards this institution (in no event less than $4.00 for the two years), and either send a check to General R. S. Royster, Treasurer Hospital Account, Oxford, N. C., for all or half of it, or else notify the Secretary of your Lodge, the amount of your subscription, and request him to remit at least the half for 1921, balance in 1922, to General R. S. Royster, Hospital Treasurer, Oxford, N. C., and charge same to your account as dues for those yers.

"This matter can be made a success only by every Mason doing his share, and never has a Grand Master appealed in vain to the Masons of North Carolina have never turned a deaf ear to will answer this appeal as liberally as he can, for the Masons of North Carolina have never turend a deaf ear to the orphan children."

JUDGE WEBB CONTINUES CASE AGAINST EDWARDS

Greensboro, Aug. 17.—Judge J. L. Webb, presiding over Guilford Superior Court, this afternoon ordered the case of the State against Lewis Edwards continued until the October term of the court.

Edwards, the son of a Danville policeman, is charged with the murder of W. T. McCuiston, member of the Greensboro police department, here on May 4th. B. B. Custer, of Danville, chief of the legal staff defending Edwards, moved for a continuance and was sustained by the judge. Mr. Custer will probably ask for a change of venue when the case comes up again. Carl Talley is wanted to face a similar charge.

THE WEATHER

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 17, 1921.

Forecast: North Carolina: Partly cloudy weather with scattered thundershowers Thursday and probably Friday. Little change in temperature.

TEMPERATURE.

Highest temperature	87
Lowest temperature	63
Mean temperature	75
Deficiency for the day	2
Average daily excess since January 1st	1.8

PRECIPITATION (in inches.)

Amount for the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m.	.04
Total for the month to date	1.46
Deficiency for the month	1.88
Deficiency since January 1st	11.80

HUMIDITY.

	8a.m.	12m.	8p.m.
Dry bulb	66	78	86
Wet bulb	66	72	75
Rel. humidity	100	75	76

PRESSURE.

8 a. m. 30.01 8 p. m. 29.92

Sunrise, 5:34 a. m. Sunset, 7:02 p. m.

VEENOLAK
Sold In Town!

Commissioners To Battle For Repeal of Tax Exemption

(Continued From Page One.)

gram, which the speaker declared to be "the most progressive step ever taken by the State of North Carolina."

Invitation to attend the State and regional conference on town and county administration to be held at the University of North Carolina, beginning September 19th, was tendered the county commissioners by Dr. Howard Odum, director of the School of Public Welfare at the University. Dr. Odum stated that he is of the opinion that the problems of democracy must be solved through the local unit. He asked that the commissioners submit problems to be discussed at the meeting at Chapel Hill. A resolution endorsing the conference at the University and urging the members of the State Association of County Commissioners to co operate in making it useful was unanimously passed by the convention.

Praises Crop Census

The importance of the crop census in putting agriculture on a business basis was set forth by Frank Parker, of Raleigh, agricultural statistician with the State and Federal governments. The work of Mr. Parker in this direction was endorsed unanimously in a resolution passed by the commissioners. There was general discussion of ways and means by which the census may be most efficiently taken.

Other speakers at the sessions of the convention today were: Col. John L. Cameron, highway commissioner for the Second District; Frank Kugler, chairman of the highway commission for Beaufort county; and C. E. Foy, who founded the State Association of County Commissioners in 1908.

Raps Cabarrus Sheriff

The sheriff who lay down on his job in the recent strike disturbances around Concord came in for a lick from one indignant commissioner, who asserted that "If a sheriff can't protect the lives of his constituents without military aid from the State, then the county should get a substitute."

A committee consisting of W. A. McGirt, of Pamlico; R. E. Davenport, of Gaston; and O. B. Carpenter, of Lenoir, was appointed to promote a membership campaign to the end that the association may include commissioners from all the hundred counties in the State.

Invitations were extended the association to hold its meeting next year in Nashville, Hiddenite, Asheville, and Chapel Hill. Dr. Howard W. Odum, who tendered the invitation to Chapel Hill, said that at the State University the county commissioners would be on their own ground.

Today's Program

Tomorrow the association delegates will make an all day trip to the Terrapin region, to see the work being done there in reclaiming the great swamp lands. There will be a barbecue. At the night session tomorrow Major Bruce Craven will speak and the election of officers will occur.

Counties represented at the meeting here now include: Wake, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Martin, Nash, Tyrrell, Lincoln, Wilson, Lee, McDowell, Beaufort, Warren, Edgecombe, Pitt, Pamlico, Robeson, Duplin, Washington, Franklin, Union, Rowan, Northampton, Stokes, Rockingham, Sampson, Cumberland, Davidson, New Hanover, Craven, Hyde, Lenoir, and Jones.

Makes a Mockery of Equality Says Maxwell of Watts

(Continued From Page One.)

mitted to be taxed and which was considered by them to be conservative and fair. This action, if it stands, makes a mockery of any pretense of equal treatment in the administration of our tax laws, and ought to be rescinded."

Commissioner Watts regards the reduction as a matter of concern only to Durham county, and one which has the approval of both county and municipal authorities, which ought to end the matter. Various county and city officials, he says, heads of various commercial bodies, gave unanimous approval to the course, and in writing, and in delegations, asked the Commissioner to order the reduction.

A considerable delegation of them visited the Commissioner soon after he took the oath of office, he said yesterday, and asked that the retroactive order be made. He said that he gave formal notice of a hearing some weeks ago, and invited any who were opposed to it to be present and present their case. None came to oppose the order, and he had no hesitancy in putting it into effect.

Million Dollar Fire.

New York, Aug. 17.—Ten factory buildings occupying a block in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn were destroyed by fire today. The loss was estimated at $1,000,000.

FOR INDIGESTION
Take Hoxsey's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoonful in water before meals relieves distress after eating.—adv

Before the young girl in Burma makes her debut she must have her ears pierced for earrings.

Congressman Kitchin Tells Fellow Democrats To Fight Republicans' Revenue Bill

(Continued From Page One.)

billion, five hundred and fifty four million dollars, and while paying only two hundred and three million dollars income tax, paid eight hundred and forty-eight million dollars excess profit taxes, while the over three hundred thousand corporations making from nothing up to one hundred thousand dollars net income net yearly paid only two hundred and eighty five million dollars excess profit taxes. Ten hundred and twenty six corporations with a net income of four billion, two hundred and fifty five million dollars, more than one half of the total corporations net income of all the three hundred, seventy thousand, five hundred and fifty corporations while paying only three hundred and thirty three million dollars income tax, paid one billion, four hundred and twenty two million of excess profit tax; that is, paid over one half, or nearly two-thirds of the entire excess profits taxes and three hundred and forty four million dollars excess profits tax more than the remaining three hundred sixteen thousand, five hundred other corporations.

"At a glance, one will see that the proposed proposition is one to relieve a few hundred of the biggest profiteering corporations in the United States, and not, as Mellon says, 'To unclog business.' It also shows the small amount of income tax paid in proportion to the excess profit tax paid. It further shows the conscienceless and exorbitant profits on invested capital. They made from twenty to over fifty per cent on the capital invested. Of course, excess profits tax will not be as much hereafter as in 1917, 1918 and 1919, but the proportion between these big profiteering corporations and the balance of the corporations will remain the same, and in fact will be more in favor of the big corporations for the reason that these corporations have a monopoly and can at will fix and keep up their prices. The only possible check against their avarice and greed is an excess profits tax.

"The nine thousand, six hundred and thirty four corporations making two hundred and fifty thousand dollars yearly profits and over paid in excess profits taxes two billion, two hundred and seventeen million dollars, over five times as much as they paid in income taxes, and about seven-eighths of the entire excess profits taxes. The repeal of the excess profits tax will relieve these few corporations of hundreds of millions in taxes, wrung from the people by conscienceless profiteering, but will not relieve more than three hundred thousand other and small corporations, as some of our Democrats would seem to think. One will see at once that the more than three hundred thousand other corporations will derive but little benefit from the excess profits tax repeal, and the government will be deprived of hundreds of millions of dollars, not four hundred and fifty millions or less, estimated by the guessers at the treasury department, but much more than six hundred million dollars annually, of which the government is sorely in need, according to the returns detailed in the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since January 1st, 1916, up to and including the present commissioner's report of July 12th, 1921.

Profits of Corporations.

"The corporations in United States made net profits from January 1st, 1916, to January 1st, 1921, in round numbers, fifty billion dollars—to the exact forty seven billion dollars. After deducting all the taxes they have paid since January 1st, 1916, income, excess profits tax, and other war taxes, they have a clear profit left of thirty eight billion dollars, more than four-fifths of which was made by less than ten thousand corporations, and more than half of which was made by ten hundred and twenty-six of the big profiteering corporations, which includes the steel trust, the Bethlehem Company, the Dupont companies, the various Standard Oil companies, the coal combine, the wool trust, the meat packers, etc., etc.

"Let our fellow Democrats bear in mind always that these same corporations were filling their coffers with these fabulous billions for the profits of their stockholders, while our brave boys in France were spilling their blood for the protection and defense of their country. Remember, too, that not a large stockholder or officer or director of one of the rapacious corporations ever faced a German gun, braved a danger, took a risk, made a sacrifice, or endured any suffering during the entire war, but remained at home, in safety, three thousand miles from the danger line, and made the war and its resulting stress of their government and the people an opportunity to plunder and profiteer upon both to the extent of these fabulous billions while our boys in France were being killed and their eyes being shot out and their legs and arms being shot off.

Appeal To Democrats.

"In the face of these ugly and staggering facts, is it possible that any one of our fellow Democrats can get the consent of his mind, as a matter of right and justice, as well as good politics, to join in with the Republicans in relieving these big profiteering corporations of hundreds of millions of dollars yearly, and putting these millions upon the small and weak and non-profiteering corporations, making from eight and ten per cent and less upon invested capital, which a fifteen per cent flat rate will do, especially in face of the further fact that the Republicans passed a tariff bill which give these same profiteering corporations the power to exact yearly from the people, from three to five billion dollars profits above the world market price.

"I trust no Democrat will join with Republicans in this monstrous scheme, the 15 per cent flat tax on corporations. Even retaining the present exemption of two thousand dollars will increase the tax of the smaller and weaker corporations, making six, seven, eight and ten per cent on invested capital, which number over two hundred and fifty thousand; will increase their taxes at least fifty per cent, and decrease the taxes of the big profiteering corporations making twenty, thirty, forty and fifty per cent on their invested capital from thirty three and one third to over fifty per cent, which corporations number not more than ten thousand. What an impregnable position would it be, and what an appeal it would make to the people, for the Democrats to take the stand that not a dollar of taxes should be reduced on these profiteerings corporations and millionaires and multi-millionaires that reaped harvests of wealth during the war, as long as a single dollar of war indebtedness remains or as long as there is a single disabled or wounded soldier or a single widow or orphan of a dead soldier in need.

Why Help Millionaires?

"Why in the name of right and justice should these big profiteering corporations, and the millionaires and multi-millionaires who filled their rapacious maw with these fabulous amounts of blood money, be relieved of taxation, while we not only keep, but actually increase, the war taxes on hundreds of thousands of small and weak corporations, and keep the war income taxes on millions of our less fortunate fellow citizens, who, and whose sons went to the trench in defense and for the protection not only of their country, but of the profits of these same corporations and millionaires and multi millionaires. It would be a thousand times better to keep the excess profits tax and high surtaxes on, under the existing law, and relieve altogether the more than four millions of our citizens whose incomes are under five thousand dollars or our more than five millions whose incomes are under ten thousand dollars, every dollar of which, in both classes, is needed for the support of themselves and their families and the education of their children.

"I thoroughly agree with President Wilson in his message to the extra session of May, 1919, that the principal permanent course of our internal revenue hereafter should be income tax, the inheritance tax, and the excess profits tax. The same Republican principle of making these more able to pay, pay less, and those least able to pay, pay more is carried out in their programs to reduce the surtaxes on the millionaires and the multi millionaires, whose annual incomes exceed sixty-six thousand dollars, ranging all the way from sixty-six thousand dollars to ten million dollars and over.

Reduce Little Taxes

These surtaxes were imposed during the war, and for the war; so were the surtaxes on those whose incomes ranged from five thousand up to sixty-six thousand dollars, and so were the income taxes imposed upon those less fortunate of our fellow citizens whose income ranged from one thousand to five thousand dollars and over; so were the exemptions reduced from three thousand dollars for a single person to one thousand dollars, and from four thousand dollars to two thousand dollars for a married person. If the war taxes should be reduced on these millionaires and multi millionaires, with their huge incomes, why should not the war taxes be equally reduced on those with incomes less than sixty thousand dollars, and especially on those with incomes less than ten thousand dollars and five thousand dollars? According to the report of July 12th of the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the number of those greatly relieved by the Republican proposition is less than eighteen thousand, while the number of those to whom no relief is granted, except the pitiful five hundred dollars increase in the exemption of married persons, is five million, one hundred and fifty thousand, every dollar of whose income is needed for the support of themselves, families, education of their children. Be it remembered that after all the so-called high surtaxes of incomes of millionaires and multi-millionaires, under existing law, which the Republicans propose to greatly reduce, are paid there will still be left to them sufficient income to rival in luxury, splendor and pomp any fabled king of old.

Call to Democrats

"Can any real Democrat, with a real feeling for the people, or a single impulse of right and justice, vote for this pernicious scheme of the Republicans to take the tax off the rich and keep it on the poor? What becomes of the Democratic principle proclaimed for a hundred years or more, that those most able to pay should pay more and those least able to pay should pay less? Shall we in this Congress reverse the principle and shout on every stump here after a new principle in the Democratic creed: 'Make those most able to pay, pay less, and those least able to pay, pay more, for the support of our government'? Shall we, by the reduction of such taxes, and the repeal of the excess profits taxes, imbibe and proclaim the Republican principle, 'Make the burden of the big and strong lighter and the burdens of the small and weak heavier'? If we join in these Republican schemes, what shibboleths shall Democrats hereafter use? Shall we ever again declaim, 'The greatest good to the greatest number,' or shall we be forced to say, 'The greatest good to the few and the number, provided they be millionaires or multi-millionaires, corporate or individuals'?

Replies to Mellon.

"One reason Secretary Mellon gives for the big reduction of the high surtaxes on big incomes is, 'the high surtaxes have already passed the collection point.' Let no Democrat or even Republican, be deceived by this statement, because the last report of his Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of July 12th, shows that it is absolutely untrue. The fact is that for each year since 1918, including the years 1918 and 1919, when the existing high surtax rates applied, there has been a gradual increase each year of millions in collection of taxes from incomes, from fifty thousand dollars upwards. In 1919, with the existing high rate of big incomes, were collected two hundred and eighty million dollars more on incomes of fifty thousand dollars and up than were paid in 1917 with lower surtaxes, and collected five hundred and eighty-six million dollars more in 1919 than in 1916 with still lower surtax rates. Another reason he and the Republicans give for the reduction is that the millionaires and multi-millionaires with big incomes on account of the high surtaxes, invested their money in tax-free securities, such as state and municipal bonds, and thus reduce the taxes on incomes from bonds and so on. Let no one be misled by this statement and argument.

"The fact is, that, according to the reports the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of January 1, 1916, including the report of the present commissioner of July 12, 1919, with existing high surtax rates, the total net income from interest on bonds, notes, and so on, was five hundred and sixty four million dollars more than in 1916, with still lower rates, so it seems that with high surtax rates we have had an increased income from interest on bonds, notes and so on.

Capital's Tactics.

"Therefore, even if the millionaires and multi-millionaires, to escape taxation, were putting their surplus money on capital assets into state and municipal bonds, are not the people and the states and municipalities thereby benefited by getting a higher price for such bonds, and does not the proceeds from these state and municipal bonds go more directly for the benefit of the people than the taxes of the Federal government? With the proceeds do not they build public roads which the people in the states use and pay every day? Do they not go to build public schools all over the states, counties and cities which the people directly use? And do they not go to the building and maintaining of the necessary institutions of the states, which benefit the people more directly than taxes expended for large standing armies and big navies? The report of July 12th of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that two hundred thousand more farmers gave in personal returns of income tax than any other class of individual in any industry, with an income of over two hundred million dollars more than any other class. Why doesn't the scheme of the Republicans, and perhaps of some Democrats include the relief of this large class our fellow citizens from war taxes, especially in times of falling prices on all the farm products?

"Instead of relieving the multi millionaires and profiteering corporations of war taxes, let us appeal to our fellow Democrats to stand firm, as one man against this vicious, monstrous program of the Republicans. If so, the people and the party will take fresh hope that Andrew Jackson's dream of an ideal government will yet be realized for our country,——". A government protecting all the weak, as well as the strong, granting favors to none, but dispensing its blessings, like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and the beauty which they contribute to produce."

CORNS ENDED BY A TOUCH

Pain Stopped Instantly—Corns Removed Quickly and Gently

This is the scientific way, the modern way to end corns. A famous expert evolved it. A world-famed laboratory produces and guarantees it.

With millions it has displaced old methods, harsh and crude.

It is Blue-jay—the liquid or the plaster. Either is applied by a touch. The pain stops at once, and soon the whole corn loosens and comes out.

Thus any corn, old or new, can be ended at your will. No joyful hour need ever be spoiled in this way.

Prove this tonight. Get Blue-jay at the drug-store. Bid all corns a lasting farewell.

Liquid or Plaster
Blue-jay
Stops Pain Instantly
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For Thick Heavy Hair Use Cuticura

TREATMENT: Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment on the end of the finger. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. When you have made your scalp skin clean, sweet and healthy then will your hair become soft and thick.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 16B, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

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The first application stops the itching torture and helps to clarify the angry skin

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Kellogg's are always a delight to serve—and a treat to eat at any meal! In fact, you'll never know how good corn flakes can be until you know KELLOGG'S! The difference is astounding—the youngsters will tell you on the first spoonful! KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes are the ideal childhood food! Let them eat all they want!

Do more than ask for Corn Flakes—say KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES! Don't accept substitutes!

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