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THE LAWRENCE STRIKE BRINGS FORTH SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

The American Woolen Company Built New Factories, Paid for Them and Declared Dividends Under Conditions Which They Claim "Impoverishing." Southern Office Holders of the South Nominate Republican President

Special Correspondence
Washington, Jan. 26.—Here is some more evidence of how "Protection" does not "protect" the workman. The following is an extract from an appeal for arbitration sent by the 15,000 striking textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., to William M. Wood, president of the woolen trust:

"We are of the opinion that you have had ample time to consider the demands of the men, women and children who have made the American Woolen Company what it is today. In view of the fact that machinery has been improved, the workers turn out more and more work, but they are not paid accordingly, even though the price of food, clothing and shelter has in many cases increased 50 and even 100 per cent within the last few years."

"We, the committee, are willing to meet the officials of the company at any time and submit the grievances of the strikers. So if you believe in a square deal you will not refuse to meet with us but will come forward at once and try to bring the trouble to a final conclusion. You must bear in mind the fact that these men, women and children have not gone on strike for light or transient causes, but because they could no longer bear up under the burdens laid upon their shoulders. It seems to us that the American Woolen Company has within the last few years built several mills, which are paid for, according to your own figures, and the company has even in the worst of times managed to pay dividends."

"The workers are of the opinion that the only competition left in the struggle among themselves for a miserable job at \$6, \$7 or \$8 a week."

"And this is how schedule 'K' protects the workman, for whose benefit the Payne-Aldrich bill (according to Payne and Aldrich) was passed."

"Since the Protectionists admit that Schedule 'K', which places a heavy tax on every article of woolen clothing sold in the United States, was designed solely to benefit the working men in the woolen industry, and since the \$6, \$7, and \$8 wages paid by the woolen trust demonstrate beyond any question that Schedule 'K' does not protect the workers, why should the American woolen trust tolerate Schedule 'K'?"

COLORED PEOPLE MOVE TO ORGANIZE CHARITIES

Will Meet at Zion Church Monday Night at 7:30 O'Clock—White Friends Will Assist in Organization

Recognizing the importance of a thorough organization of the charitable associations of the city the colored people of Washington will meet at Zion church Monday night at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of organizing an associated charities of their own race. The idea being that their white friends who have rendered them much assistance in the past can work more intelligently through their organization, and can be brought into closer contact with their needs as a unit, through their association, and be better qualified to deal with the association. They will organize along the lines of those just adopted by the whites. It is hoped that as many of the Board of Directors of The Associated Charities of Washington as can, will attend this meeting.

In eleven months of last year the exports of iron and steel products, together with agricultural implements and freight and passenger cars, amounted to nearly \$270,000,000—an increase of about \$54,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1910.

These materials are exported from this country to all parts of the world, in the face of competition of England, Belgium, Germany and France. The steel trust's foreign competitors had the advantage of that "cheap labor" which the trusts and their Republican friends fear so greatly whenever a proposal is made to lower the tariff, yet their trade in foreign markets is constantly on the increase. How much longer will the people allow themselves to be fooled by trust "logic?"

Taft and the People

President Taft, in his recent speech at New York, used these words: "The people are not always able to decide what is best for them. A great many men who believe this to be true lack the courage to say it."

In explaining that "the people do not always know what they want," the President made no mention of the fact that the people do not always have a chance, under the present cumbersome election methods, to give expression to their opinions. The people, for instance, probably would not be in favor of allowing hundreds of office holding Republicans in the South to nominate the candidate for president, but how can they help themselves? Moreover, when the people decide almost unanimously that they want a certain thing, such as the recall in Arizona, the President steps in and says they shall not have it. Apparently it makes small difference to Mr. Taft whether the people know what they want or not.

Railroad Wrecks

The tragic deaths of former President J. T. Harahan, of the Illinois Central, and three other high railroad officials at Kinmundy, Ill., again illustrates the small regard American railroads have for human lives, compared to other nations. This number of passengers killed in this country in 1908 was 301; in 1909 the number was 283, and in 1910 the number rose to 431. These figures are for passengers alone, and do not include trainmen and other employees, among whom the fatalities annually reach into the thousands.

Against this slaughter of American railroad passengers the British railroads, in 1910, killed only 55 passengers; the British railroads, in 1911, killed only 23 passengers, a number greatly in excess of the average. In 1911 not a single passenger was killed in a wreck in England.

YOUNG MAN GIVES ROAST TO FAIR DAMSELS

Complimentary to a Number of Young Ladies, a Party of Young Men Tendered Them Oyster Roast at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Pogram

That was a gay assemblage that gathered at the residence of Mrs. S. C. Pogram last evening to partake of an oyster roast given by the young men, complimentary to their fair guests. Those present were: Misses Violet Stille, Miss Fannie Stewart, Miss Kelly, Messrs. H. V. Hope, Claude Ricks, Henry Jackson, Jesse Mayo, David Davis, G. A. Mayo and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Pogram. All present enjoyed themselves, and by way of diversion played some card games, told stories, most of which would be a violation of decency to publish. The guests unanimously voted the host and hostess most charming entertainers.

NATIONAL CAPITOL NEWS SIMMERED DOWN BRIEFLY

President Serves Notice on Gomez, One Cent Letter Postage Is Imposed—Change of Date of Inauguration to Again Proposed

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—President Taft has notified President Gomez of Cuba, that, unless a reign of militarism can be averted there, the American government will take charge of the island.

The National Board of Trade representing organizations in all parts of the country, has been in session here. The association encourages business men to interest themselves in primaries and in public questions. It endorsed one-cent letter postage.

A convention has been in session in the interest of Federal aid to good roads.

In an address to the meat-packers, Senator Reed of Missouri, condemned the Judge Gray plan of Federal supervision of corporations as "Plutocratic Socialism."

Representative Henry of Texas has proposed a Constitutional amendment making the last Thursday of April, instead of March 4, the date for inaugurating presidents and vice-presidents.

The charge that persons connected with the Steel Trust are endeavoring to advance his nomination for the presidency, has been called by Col. Roosevelt "Tom-foolery."

The recommendation of Postmaster General Hitchcock that the government appraise, take over and operate the telegraph companies has produced much discussion. The New York World has suggested ironically that, for efficiency, it might be better for the telegraph companies to operate the Postal department.

Charles S. Hornly, President of the New Castle, Ind., Industrial Association, has just given the Senate Post-office Committee an interesting report of industrial development. He said that New Castle was a sleepy country village with a population of 5,400 in 1880. It became a thriving city having about 25 important, diversified industries and a population of something more than 15,000. Though houses have been rapidly built, last year an automobile company, employing 3,000 hands in their plant, found it necessary to invest \$150,000 to provide homes for their employees.

The success of New Castle caused many other towns to follow its example. Mr. Hornly's services have been asked by commercial clubs in nearly every state. Under his direction, Brazil, Evansville and other Indiana cities have succeeded in locating important industries.

Mr. Hornly said that one of the first things they did not do was to send for a lot of mail-order catalogs. Lack of public spirit, he said, would deaden any town. Local merchants had always been active in such development. Any system which disables them from helping in such movements, supporting their local newspapers, and extending credits necessary in growing towns, will result in decreased home markets for farm products, labor, etc. Lands near a live town are worth much more than lands near a dead town. Any rate which would enable the government to operate a Parcel Post otherwise than at least loss would be so high as to make it impracticable for transporting farm products. Merchants and farmers prefer to sell goods and products through personal inspection. Where the farmer might save a few cents upon carriage of the goods bought from some mail-order house, he would lose much more through deadening of the town and sending its resources to large mail-order centers.

The proposed carriage of parcels by the government for concerns 1,000 miles distant at the same price as that charged for a few miles would weaken home ties and loyalty to community interests. It would build up large mail-order concerns to the depreciation of local values. Nearness to a good live town adds to contentment on the farm. Increase of great cities and consequent misery of many unemployed are largely due to dullness of many small towns. Great cities furnish grayed dangers. Carriage of first and second class mail at a cost regardless of distance might be justified by their diffusion of intelligence necessary for stability of a republic.

IS URGED FOR VICE PRESIDENT



Democrats of North Dakota want a place on the national ticket for the governor of their state, John Burke, and have organized for the purpose of nominating him for vice-president. The movement is meeting with general support.

would be nearer the centers of population and markets. If the government should haul much merchandise at rates regardless of distance, there would be little inducement for a factory to locate or establish a branch in the West or South. Factories would congregate where labor and power are cheapest. The proposed system, he believed, was "protection to home industries" reversed to destruction of home industries.

"Parcel Post," he said, "is the entering wedge of government ownership and Socialism." It will necessitate large increase of force and of equipment. Its chief advocates have introduced bills providing for government operation of transportation lines, including public highways, "at lowest possible rates regardless of distance." If the limit be increased to eleven pounds, why not 1,100 pounds? It has been said that eleven pounds is the weight of a gallon of whiskey, jug and container.

Advocacy of government entrance into express-carrying business is naturally followed, he said, by Socialistic demand for its ownership and operation of telegraph lines, telephone, railroads, coal mines, etc. Individualism, initiative and self-reliance would disappear under such paternalism and bureaucracy. Government conduct of business is more costly and wasteful than private operation. Regulation not operation, should be had.

Many factories are moving out of the large cities to towns and smaller cities where living conditions, produce improved types of citizenship, he argued and Parcel Post would stop this movement of decentralization. It would blight the efforts of live industrial organizations for town development. For the Government to place the products of factories well-established in old settled communities into the markets of the Central West at the same price as charged to local industries, many of which are new and struggling for a foothold, would rebuke the pioneer spirit and punish local enterprises.

He did not believe this to be a true function of the United States government. Ours differs from those of the old world in its encouragement to liberty of thought and action; equal and exact justice to all. Local merchants, he said, should likewise be allowed to retain the advantages nature and their own efforts and expenditures had given them of their local markets. For the government to deprive them of these, he believed, would be class legislation. Agitation, which it was assumed came from the farmers, really came from retail mail-order houses. Though the voice might be that of Jacob, the hand was that of Esau. To be "progressive" toward Socialism is not real progress, he claimed; but we should seek the "old path" and oppose further entrance by the Federal Government into fields of private enterprise.

SPECIAL PRIZE TO CONTESTANTS HAS AROUSED MUCH ENTHUSIASM

Already Some are up and Doing. Are You a Wise Virgin in the Race?

The announcement in the News of the Parasol to be given as a special prize to Contestants, has created lots of interest. Already a new spirit prevails and the keen friendly rivalry that always exists in a campaign of this kind is burning.

The Contest owl says someone is sure to win, but Who—Who, he cannot say.

Wake up citizens, readers, and be a live wire in helping some of the workers. Tell them you want to help them. Then do it.

Why sit away in some dark corner waiting to be asked by one of the workers. Run over the list and send in a subscription either new, renewed or old, they all count alike.

Be a lifter, not a leener in the mass that help to push things along.

For each twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) remitted for Subscriptions between the 15th and 30th of January, a Bonus of thirty-five thousand votes will be given.

W. J. BRYAN HAS CLOTHES PRESSED WHILE HE WAITS

CONFAB WAS SO INTERESTING WITH GOVERNOR FOLK HE MISSED HIS TRAIN.

HE WAS TROUSERLESS

HE HAD "PRESSING BUSINESS" WHO REPLY TO ALL CALLERS, WHO BOUGHT AN INTERVIEW WHILE DISHABLED—HE OBJECTS TO ROOSEVELT'S THIRD TERM BOOM.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—William Jennings Bryan became so absorbed in his talk with former Governor Joseph W. Folk, Democratic presidential aspirant, that he missed his train. He would not talk for publication about Democratic politics, but registered a protest against the Roosevelt boom.

"The third term objection is a vital one," said Bryan. It applies regardless to party. I do not believe any president should have a third term."

When Bryan found out he had missed his train he went to a tailoring shop and removed his trousers for pressing. He sat there trouserless while the tailor piled the iron. Those who sought an interview were told Bryan had pressing business.

WILKES COUNTY CHARTER FOR FRUIT INDUSTRY

United Fruit Growers of Western North Carolina Secure Charter. Will Pack and Can Vegetables—Other Charters.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26.—The United Fruit Growers of Western North Carolina, Inc., was chartered today with \$100,000 capital, authorized, and \$3,000 subscribed for, by H. W. Horton, L. M. Townsend and others, for handling all sorts of farm produce, operating canneries and for packing houses and other equipment for taking care of and marketing produce of that section.

Mr. Horton is the treasurer of the Citizens Loan and Trust Co., of North Wilkesboro, is owner of several fine orchards in Wilkes and has been instrumental in locating many settlers from other sections in Wilkes county. L. M. Townsend, mentioned as one of the incorporators is a physician, formerly of Mexico, who was attracted to this wonderful apple belt, and who located at Poores Knob, in Wilkes county, where he owns and controls many acres of orchard property. His orchards include that of Mr. R. R. Ratcliffe, of Washington, N. C., on the Brushy Mountain, which is considered the finest fruit belt in the country. A number of years ago, this mountain property sold as cheap as 25 cents per acre, now it is selling at over \$100.00 per acre, and in a number of cases cannot be bought at any price. The orchards lay above the frost line on the mountain, and there is never a failure.

Prior to the prohibition campaign, the trees were planted and allowed to grow as they would. The apples were beaten off the trees and made into apple brandy. For generations this work has gone on and those engaged in it, knew little else than distilling. Prohibition having swept the orchards worthless, and keener business men bought up these properties for speculation. These orchards were improved, the trees sprayed, the fruit gathered in proper shape, and in a great many instances the purchasers have been able to pay for their orchards with the first crop of fruit harvested. The incorporation of the above association is to more systematically take care of this large and growing business in Wilkes county.

Feeding the Over

The meal famine in Washington has been broken as Mr. J. Haven's feed mill is unloading a vessel of corn today and are expecting 10,000 bushels more in a few days.

BRIEF NOTES OF INTEREST GATHERED HERE AND THERE

There will be a "lucky party" at the residence of Dr. A. S. Wells this evening for the benefit of the First M. E. church.

Don't fail to read the story of the world's greatest ear of corn in tomorrow's issue.

Mr. James McMillin, who, with his family is the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Byron Evans, of the Daily News, 419 E. Main street, is much pleased with Washington and could probably be induced to locate here could he be shown a profitable opening. He is at present connected with the Westinghouse people at Turtle Creek, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh, and is an electrician, but doesn't think the field large enough to engage in the electrical supply business at this point. We will make an effort to connect him with the Chamber of Commerce that they may possibly direct his voracity in some other profitable line that is needed here. That he is pleased, and we need him are two factors that should enter largely into the negotiations.

The DAILY NEWS next week will publish an article from the pen of Mr. J. F. Latham, collaborator of the Department of Agriculture. In addition to Mr. Latham's painstaking effort to make it clearly understood, it will be illustrated after a design executed by the writer. The title of the article is "Five Essential Steps to Successful Farming." You get the price of a year's subscription out of this one article. Don't miss it.

Without taking the trouble to write personal letters, we would like to advise the beneficent contributors of lurid intelligence, as to the greatness and accomplishments of the several presidential aspirants, that our charity doesn't lead us to publish those articles. If we must publish we want the "Bureau" doing the disseminating to divide the spoils. No, we are interested in charity, and will spend and its spent in the future, but there isn't much charity in politics.

Mr. R. R. Ratcliffe left on the afternoon train to attend a meeting of the Fruit Growers Association of Western North Carolina at North Wilkesboro, tomorrow afternoon.