

TAX THOSE WHO SHOULD PAY IT

Democrats Trying to Place Burden on Those Who are Able to Bear It.

Washington, March 13. Instead of taxing sugar nearly two cents a pound, place a tax on wealth!

The Democratic House of Representatives has announced this as a part of its program to bring about a reduction in the cost of living.

Now get ready for the old cry: "You can't do it; it's unconstitutional!" Whenever it is proposed to tax wealth instead of poverty, wealth raises the question of constitutionality, accompanied with the charge of "radicalism." The income tax is not radical. Every first class nation of the earth—except this one—raises a part of its revenue to meet the expenses of government by taxing incomes, among such nations being Great Britain, Japan, France, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and many more.

Under our present fiscal policy, the expense of maintaining the army and navy, building public buildings and running the government, is met by taxing the things the people must have in order to live. Practically all revenue is derived through the customs houses and internal revenue offices, with the exception of a comparatively small amount derived from the corporation tax, which was recently passed as a cheating substitute for an income tax. While the hats, coats and shirts of the masses are taxed almost 71 per cent under this fiscal system, Rockefeller, Morgan, and the other millionaires are not asked by the federal government to pay any tax whatever on their swollen fortunes. Thus a poor man with a family actually pays more toward running the government than does a millionaire bachelor.

Free Sugar

The Democratic plan is to place sugar on the free list. This will repeal an annual burden of \$107,000,000 in taxation from the breakfast table, now borne by the American people. Then the present corporation tax will be extended to include individuals and copartnerships having an annual income of \$5,000 a year or more. The excess of income over \$5,000 will be taxed one per cent, bringing into the treasury between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year which will more than cover the \$53,000,000 now derived annually from the sugar tariff. The price of sugar to the consumer, it is estimated, will then be reduced about 1 1/2 cents a pound.

These who scout the idea that an income tax bill can be so drawn as to stand the test of the Supreme court, may be referred to the opinion of one of the country's leading lawyers, William Howard Taft, as follows: "In my judgment, an amendment to the constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that the income tax, when the protective system of business customs and the internal revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for government needs, can and should be devised, which, under the decisions of the Supreme court, will conform to the constitution."

"Protecting" The Children.

Nothing in the history of American tariff-making has so thoroughly demonstrated the fallacy of the high protection principle as the testimony of the Lawrence, Mass., strikers.

In the same room where Carnegie and Schwab told how they juggled millions, the Rules committee of the House heard fathers, mothers and children tell how whole families were forced to live on \$5 and \$6 a week paid by the highly protected woolen trust. The witnesses told how they were forced to work 10 hours a day; how they had to use "a sort of molasses" as a substitute for butter; how children had to go in the mills at an early age in order to keep the family from actual starvation, and how the constant demand of the mill owners was for more and more speed from the little children.

In the committee room sat some of the mill children. They were reb from the mills, and a mere glance at them told more than 2000 volumes could tell. All had pinched faces. All were poorly dressed, some of them having only a cheap sweater in lieu of coat and overcoat. Most of them had dull, expressionless faces, in



BRUCE CRAVEN.

who has returned to his home county of Randolph for the practice of law. Mr. Craven, after being for a number of years one of the State's educational leaders, received his license to practice law in 1909, and has since been at the bar, appearing successfully in a number of important cases. A grandson of the great Dr. Baxter Craven and of H. A. Jas. Baffin Bull, he is well known throughout the county and will be given a hearty welcome by all our people, as he is an active worker for good roads, good schools and all progressive movements, as well as one of the best writers and public speakers in the State. He is now at his old home in Trinity where he will remain until summer when he will come to Asheboro with his family to live, but he will attend Randolph court next week and all other courts in this and adjoining counties.

which there was no trace of color or animation. All of them, moreover, were slightly deaf, because of their work amid the fearful clatter of the mill machinery, so that at times the committee members almost had to shout to make themselves heard. All the children looked worn and old, as though they had been speeded up beyond the limit of endurance.

These children revealed, as no thing else could reveal, that both they and the American people are being cheated by Schedule K. They stood as living proof against the theory that if the American consumers are willing to pay a heavy tariff tax on woolen goods, the manufacturers will divide their profits and prosperity with the workers in the woolen industry. Under Schedule K the people are being tariff-taxed for the benefit of a few millionaire woolen trust magnates, not for the trust magnates, benefit of the workers in the woolen industry.

Now that you know the truth, Mr. Reader, what are you going to do about it? If you do not know just what action to take to make your feeling in the matter effective, here is a suggestion: You can vote against the party that framed Schedule K, and for the party that stands pledged to reduce the tariff on woolens almost one half.

Roosevelt Would Dodge Tariff.

There is every indication that former President Roosevelt intends to avoid the tariff issue. In a recent statement from Mr. Roosevelt's headquarters in New York it was declared he would "rest his case with the people on the issues he raised in his Columbus speech," where he ignored the tariff completely. Just how Mr. Roosevelt proposes to relieve the people from paying tribute to the tariff trusts on practically everything they buy, is a mystery for which the former president has offered no explanation. Heretofore, Col. Roosevelt has been a staunch Aldrich, Fearce, Smoot man on the tariff, and since their viewpoint on the tariff is not particularly popular at this juncture, Mr. Roosevelt has evidently decided it would be politic to keep quiet on the subject.

Some Excellent Reasons for Supporting Good Roads.

The Ohio State Federation for Good Roads has issued a bulletin giving the following reasons for supporting good roads proposition in the State of an amendment to the constitution permitting the issuing of bonds for State aid for road construction:

If you are a farmer, because your farm will increase in value, you can raise more profitable crops, your cost of hauling will be lower, you can market products when prices are best, your children can get to school, your family can attend church, your physician will be in closer touch with you, your boys and girls will stay on the farm, you will have better mail service, more social life, and happier conditions all around.

If you are a merchant, because good roads enlarge your trading radius, and make it possible for purchasers to reach you every day in the year, and thereby increase your sales.

If you represent a chamber of commerce or a board of trade, because the roads are commercial feeders to the cities, and every improvement of these roads means a greater prosperity to the cities through increased agricultural production and greater stimulus to all industries.

If you are a highway official, because you are striving for better methods of road construction and maintenance, and more efficient road administration.

If you are a railroad man, because improved roads mean greater production, consequently more traffic, prevent freight construction, bring more industries, more roads, more tourists.

If you are an automobile user, because you can get the benefit of your machinery every day in the year, your repair bills will be lower, longer, and better tours will be possible at all seasons of the year.

If you are a dealer in farm products and implements, because you can receive the products and deliver the implements at all times.

If you are a publisher or editor, because improved roads made wider circulation possible, increase advertising by stimulating commercial enterprises, and because road improvement is the most economic question of the age.

If you are a manufacturer of road machinery or road materials, because road improvement means more business.

If you are the proprietor of a hotel, because improved roads mean more tourists and more commercial travel. New England, with its system of good roads, gets \$60,000,000 a year from tourists alone.

If you are a banker, because good roads will increase agriculture, commerce, and manufacture, deposits, and dividends.

If you are a progressive citizen, because you cannot be progressive so long as your State and nation remain in the mud.

No one can ever calculate the loss to the farmer bad roads entail.

Mrs. Eliza Moffitt Passes Away

Mrs. Eliza Moffitt widow of the late Solomon Moffitt, passed away on the evening of the sixth of March. She was as well as usual up until the morning of the day on which she died at which time she had a stroke of apoplexy. She was a daughter of Mark and Sara Jane Russell, formerly of Robeson county, but at the time of her marriage the family lived at Gulf, Chatham county. To Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt were born four children, two of whom were reared. Mr. Walter A. Moffitt who left Randolph county thirty-two years ago and has lived in Denver Colo. twenty five years of that time. Mrs. Hattie Smith who died a few years ago at her home at Mt. Olive. Mrs. Moffitt was a most unusual woman, honest, upright true, always cheerful and for every one good will. She was much beloved and respected by all who knew her. In all things pertaining to affairs of the community, county and state she took the keenest interest. Her husband went to his reward about seven years ago; soon after his death at their home at Moffitt Mills, Mrs. Moffitt moved to Asheboro, where she has lived and made many friends. Deceased had reached her 77th year.

Funeral service was conducted by Rev. S. T. Barbour in the Methodist Episcopal church after which the body was laid to rest in the Asheboro cemetery.

Why Not Thank Offering Service

The members of the Foreign Missioner Society of Why Not have arranged to hold a thank offering service on Sunday night March 17th. It is earnestly hoped that there will be a large attendance. The Why Not Auxiliary of the Womans Foreign Missionary Society is one of the most active societies in the state.

The Road Drag

The road drag can be put to good use in winter as well as in summer. When the roads are once graded or rounded up the road drag if used after every rain will have wonderful effect. The Troy Montgomerian several weeks ago gave an illustration of the successful use of the drag:

"All of us thought the roads were ruined when the freezes, snow, sleet and rain put their work recently. Not so. Mr. D. W. Saunders, who lives three miles southwest of Troy, put his mules to a split log drag and in half a day converted what was an almost impassable road between his place and town into the same admirable turnpike that it was before the bad weather set in. We had begun to despair of good roads, thinking them a failure, but since Mr. Saunders has demonstrated that the most trying winter weather cannot deprive us of good roads long at a time, we are stronger than ever in favor of good roads."

Conference of Ministers and Laymen Sunday Afternoon

On last Sabbath afternoon the ministers of Asheboro and five laymen from each church met for a conference with Mr. A. W. McAlister, chairman of the committee of 100 at Greensboro of the Men and Religion Forward Movement. After explanation and discussion of the Men and Religion Forward Movement it was decided to call a mass meeting of the men and women of Asheboro to be held on Sunday night at 7:30, March 24th, in the graded school auditorium. The ministers propose to close their churches that night and make it a union meeting. The meeting will be addressed by speakers from Greensboro and by local speakers. The following committees of arrangements was appointed: Rev. S. T. Barbour, Rev. T. M. Johnson, Rev. J. A. McMillan, A. C. McAlister, E. L. Moffitt, R. N. Johnson, D. M. Sharp, L. F. Ross, Moses Hammond and W. F. McBride.

When are we going to get out of the mud? We ought to do it in 1912

DEATH TAKES WILLIAM M. KEARNS

Aged Resident Expires Suddenly, Following Attack of Apopley—Was Assessor Eight Years

William M. Kearns, assessor of Wayne township and long a resident of Knightsown, died suddenly early Monday morning, following an attack of apoplexy on Sunday night. He had been in his usual good health and spirits, and attended church Sunday morning. He was taken sick while sitting at home with his family, about half past five Sunday evening. He soon lapsed into unconsciousness, and expired about a quarter to four Monday morning. His daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus C. Midkiff, with whom he made his home, were with him at the end.

Mr. Kearns was seventy-seven years old, and was born in Randolph county, N. C., Oct. 4, 1833. He was the son of Josiah and Jane Kearns. He came to Indiana at the close of the war, in 1865, and settled north of Knightsown. He had lived in this vicinity ever since, except for four years spent in Illinois soon after settling here.

He was married Sept. 27, 1855, to Elizabeth Stuart, who died two years ago the 12th of next month. Mrs. Midkiff is the only surviving child, another daughter having died many years ago. One brother, Emory Kearns of Asheboro, N. C., also survives him.

Mr. Kearns was a charter member of the Friends church here, and was always a faithful attendant. He was a Republican in politics, and had been township assessor eight years, and deputy assessor two years previously. He attended the meeting of assessors at New Castle on Friday before his death.

Mr. Kearns was a man of the highest character, and his kindly face and every greeting made him a familiar and welcome figure in the community. He was a worthy citizen and a good man, and will be greatly missed.

The funeral was held at the Friends church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the pastor, Miss Esther Cook, in charge. Interment was made at Glencove cemetery.—Knightsown Banner Ltd.

Deceased was a brother of Mr. E. B. Kearns of this city, a most estimable man in all respects.

Rev. S. T. Barbour Winner in North Carolina Christian Advocate Contest

In the contest of North Carolina Christian Advocate, Rev. S. T. Barbour, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Asheboro, won the renewal prize which was ten dollars in cash. Prizes were offered for the largest number of new subscriptions and most renewals. Mr. Barbour only missed the fifteen dollar prize offered for new subscriptions by a few, and he succeeded in getting more subscribers new and old than anyone in the conference.

Mr. Johnson Preaches on Chinese Sufferers

Rev. T. M. Johnson, preached on the Chinese sufferers on Sunday morning and appealed to his congregations for aid for these people who are dying from hunger and want. He said that many were prolonging life by eating bark from the trees. To the home people he advised economy and industry. He ventured the surmise that many Chinese sufferers could survive on food wasted in Asheboro and urged the people not to waste bread even if we were living in Randolph, one of the best wheat producing counties in the State.

An offering basket was placed in front of the altar and the offering at the church and afterwards amounted to \$16.45 which was forwarded to the Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C. Arrangements have been made to send this relief fund by cable free of charge. Mr. Johnson announced that it was estimated that fifteen dollars would save a whole family from starving.

The consolidation of the Asheboro and Aberdeen, Raleigh and South part, Durham and Charlotte and Sanford and Troy recently acquired by the Norfolk Southern into the Raleigh, Charlotte and Southern Railway has eliminated the three cent passenger rate. The rate now charged is two and half cents a mile.

Mrs. W. H. Moring Hostess to the Book Club

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. W. H. Moring delightfully entertained the Randolph Book Club at her home on Fayetteville street. Mrs. Moring had made the request of the program committee that she would have an afternoon in Scotland. Her mother, the late Mrs. F. D. Thorns, was born and reared in Scotland and they have relatives there now and a keen interest in the land of the Thistle and her people. The program was particularly interesting, Mrs. Annie Robins giving an article on Islands of Scotland while Mesdames Bied man and J. D. Ross reviewed the lives and characters of Mary Queen of Scots and Robert Burns.

Mrs. E. E. Kephart of High Point now; but formerly a resident of Asheboro and member of the Club, was present and sang several Scotch songs. The room presented almost a picture of Scotland in that on the walls were quotations bordered with green, on mantels and tables were pictures and souvenirs from Scotland. Following the refreshments which consisted of creamed chicken in ramkins, wafers, salted peanuts and coffee was the distribution of a keepsake fresh from the "auld country" for each guest present. Miss Clara Boren of Greensboro, house guest, passed a tray loaded with packages which she said had just arrived on the last mail, among the number were plaid hand bags, napkin rings, fancy boxes and various quaint little souvenirs.

Mrs. White of Cape Henry was also a house guest and has made many friends during her stay in Asheboro.

Needlessly Blind

There are estimated to be one hundred thousand blind persons, old and young, in this country. No less than five hundred of these live in North Carolina. Had it ever occurred to you, gentle reader, that at least seventy-five to one hundred of these need not have been blind—ought not to have been, and would not have been—if proper precaution and preventive measures had been employed immediately after their birth?

"What blindness means to an intelligent, capable man or woman," to quote the words of a blind man who has, in the face of heavy odds, taken his place in the world with signal success, "is something which only the Lord and the devil and those who endure it know anything about; in their blackest nightmares, those with sight can not even imagine it." That it is possible to prevent much of such anguish seems not to have dawned upon the average citizen. Is such ignorance and indifference not criminal, positively wicked? Then who is responsible?

From one-fourth to one-third of all blind children lose their sight from what is usually called "sore eyes," inflammation," etc. This is really "ophthimia neonatorum," a germ disease, which can be cured if taken in time and the proper remedies used. These remedies should be applied as soon as the child is born, whether any signs of inflammation are discovered or not. The remedy will do no hurt; it may save your child's sight.

If the eyes, nose, mouth and ears of every new-born babe should be thoroughly washed immediately after its birth in a weak solution of boric acid (borax water), one drop of a solution nitrate of silver, not stronger than one per cent, put in the eyes, and the child thereafter kept clean, blindness among children in our State would be reduced at least twenty-five per cent. Do you realize what that would mean to the one hundred homes in North Carolina homes in which there are children "needlessly blind"?

And are you aware what it would save the State financially to thus preserve the sight of all such children? Not less than \$20,000.00 a year. Is it not worth the effort? Then does it not behoove every one to do all in his power to spread the information and seek to bless the homes into which the little ones come? Let every mother heed this warning and preserve the sight of her child.

John E. Ray,
Principal State School for the Blind,
Raleigh, N. C.

Honesty and Truth are not only better principles, but better business tools than fraud and deceit.