

## WOOLEN TRUST GRISLEY JESTERS

### Advise Underpaid Employees to Buy Homes—Save Money and do the Impossible.

Washington, March 20.—Will it be possible to transfer the \$53,000,000 sugar tax from the breakfast table to the shoulders of the rich? Are the people sufficiently in control to accomplish the end?

These questions are being asked everywhere. The status of the situation is this:

The Democratic House, true to its promise to reduce the cost of living in this country, will at this session pass a bill repealing the \$53,000,000 tax on sugar and another taxing incomes in excess of \$5,000.

The bills will go to a Republican senate. If the progressive Republicans vote with the Democrats, both bills will pass the upper body.

The fate of the two measures will then rest with the President. If Mr. Taft accepts the advice of those about him, who were described by the late Senator Doolliver as being "men who know exactly what they want," he will vote the bills.

Protectionists oppose an income tax for two reasons:

1. They are rich as a class and like other humans have no desire to pay more taxes than necessary.
2. Protectionists know that if this country, like Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, Denmark and many others, gets into the habit of raising revenue by taxing wealth instead of the things the people must have in order to live, the tariff tax which gives them monopolies on the particular commodities in which they deal, will be reduced, which would be damaging to the nice fat dividends, particularly to such "American industries" as the sugar trust, the steel trust, the woolen trust, the harvester trust and Mr. Rockefeller's oil trust.

High protectionist politicians receive stupendous sums in campaign funds from the tariff trusts, and money is a mighty handy thing in campaigns. The income tax is a menace to the citadel of high protection, so why should protectionists countenance an income tax?

**Breaking Away From Tradition**

The greatest importance of the Democratic program providing for the abolition of the sugar tariff and the imposition of a tax on incomes in excess of \$5,000 is that it breaks away from the tradition that the government's income must of necessity be derived wholly from the things the people eat, wear or use, a tradition which has been responsible for wealth not bearing its just proportion of the burden of federal taxation, and a tradition which has been responsible for so many tariff outrages through so many years. Regardless of whether the bill is voted by President Taft, there is little question that the Democrats have opened the way for its enactment when another man is in the White House.

**Here is Real Humor**

These millionaire woolen trust magnates at Lawrence, Mass., are nothing if not humorous.

As evidence of their humor, witness pay envelope No. 1707, issued to a Lawrence mill worker. On the back of this envelope, solemnly put there by the Broadway Savings Bank a woolen trust institution, was this advice:

Do not spend all your income. Start a bank account and be independent. A man's duty is himself to save some of his earnings.

Now for the woolen trust joke! Just opposite this fatherly advice was the figure \$8.06. This was the worker's full week's pay!

"Buy a home," was the advice to another employe, on the edge of whose pay envelope was written \$3. "After you have paid the grocery bill for a family of five or six," suggested the fatherly old woolen trust, "and bought some coal, and paid the land lord his share, and stoked the baby with a new pair of shoes, and paid the doctor bill, and purchased some warm underclothes for Willie, and bought some new shoes for yourself, take what is left of your wages and buy a home!"

How long are the American people going to stand for this kind of humor?

**Lawrence vs. Foreign Wages**

Here is a comparison of full time

## Good Roads Meeting

On Tuesday a good roads meeting was held at the court house during the noon hour. Mr. D. B. McOrary acted as chairman.

Mr. Leonard Tufts of Pinehurst was expected to be present and make a talk but was unable to come on account of illness.

Mr. Tufts sent as his representative J. M. Vuncannon of West End, and J. E. McQueen of Pinehurst.

Mr. McQueen, made a practical instructive talk on the road conditions in Moore county. He made a comparative illustration of the conditions existing in this county and Moore county that he had observed the day before leaving his home in Moore county a man hauling sixteen tons of one load and after reaching Asheville saw a man hauling six on a wagon of the same capacity. He also stated that the people of the county were paying twenty five cents on the dollar for road dollars but at a recent good roads meeting they signified their willingness to pay fifty cents or even a dollar on the hundred dollars rather than go back to the former conditions.

Mr. J. M. Vuncannon, of West End, a former resident of Randolph and a practical road builder made a short talk on the construction of sand clay and soil roads.

He said that after undergoing the severe weather of the past few weeks that the roads in Moore county are almost as smooth as a floor. He pointed out the importance of the proper maintenance of the roads and of the advantages gained by the use of the split log drag.

Chairman McOrary asked for five minutes talks by citizens of the county interested in the promotion of good roads. Those responding were: Capt. C. H. Parkin of Trinity township; Mr. Julian sec. of the Farmer's Union; Mr. Bruce Craven of Trinity township; Mr. T. J. Foy sec. of Ramseur; Mr. W. T. Bryan of Randleman; and Mr. Armstrong of Montgomery county.

## Mass Meeting at Pleasant Hill.

The following is the program in connection with the second quarterly meeting for Randolph Circuit, March 29, 30 and 31:

Friday, 11 a. m., sermon by Rev. W. R. Ware.

Friday night, sermon by Rev. J. A. Holmes, of Denton.

Saturday, 10:30 a. m., Sunday school address by Rev. R. M. Courtney, of Thomasville.

Saturday, 11 a. m., address on missions by Rev. E. W. Fox, of Greensboro.

Saturday, 11:30 a. m., our schools and church literature, an address, by Rev. E. K. McLarty. 12:30 p. m. dinner on ground.

Saturday, 2 p. m., quarterly conference.

Sunday, 11 a. m., preaching by Rev. W. R. Ware, P. E., and Sacrament of Lord's Supper.

wages paid in England, and at Lawrence, Mass., U. S. A., which fails to substantiate the high protectionist theory that it is necessary to place a high tariff on woolen clothing in order to protect American workers from what American trust magnates delight to describe as "foreign pauper labor." The figures show that the so-called "foreign pauper labor" receives as much wages as the all-but-pauper labor at Lawrence, while the cost of living is much higher here than in England.

In England, spinners receive from \$9.50 to \$12 per week; in Lawrence they are paid from \$5.10 to \$7.70 per week.

English weavers receive \$2.75 per week for attending looms; in Lawrence the rate is 93 cents per loom. The English weaver makes as much attending two looms as the American makes for taking care of seven.

The English miller the average pay of women workers of all classes is \$5 per week; the average in Lawrence for the same class of work is \$3.10.

The English mill worker who winds the spun wool receives \$9 per week; his brother twiner at Lawrence receives a dollar a week less.

The woolen trust wants protection for the sole reason that through protection it is able to gouge the consumer, while at the same time paying the lowest possible wages to its employees.

## FLOOD SWEEPS PIEDMONT SECTION

### Railroad Washouts—Houses and Mills Flooded.—Lives and Property Lost—New Record of Rainfall Last Week

Tying up traffic, flooding houses, putting out fires, carrying away bridges, covering fields of wheat, damaging property and even destroying life, the floods of last week are perhaps without parallel in all the history of this section except in August of 1907.

Cities, villages and country suffered alike in the property loss and the inconvenience of being shut up. Streamlets that were babbling brooks on Thursday became angry creeks on Friday, creeks became raging torrents and rivers knew no bounds, covered the growing crops, carried off bridges, entered the mills and put out the fires; swollen and booming the angry waters could not be checked, irrespective alike of property and life; especially angry was Deep River. All along its course from its head through Randolph County the waters rose higher than any time since 1908. At Randleman, although the river was the highest known in years, there was practically no damage. A small boat house and boat were carried off, but nothing else of value suffered.

At Worthville where the bridge was undergoing repairs, the weakened pillars gave way under the relentless attack and the bridge was carried off, half of it being twisted from its moorings and the other half carried a half mile down the stream. Parts which broke away from this were carried down under the bridge at Central Falls and left on Mr. Rufus Yow's bottoms.

At Central Falls no damage was done, although the water rose into the boiler room and forced the mill people to remove their driving belt.

At Franklerville the river covered everything that was anywhere near it, entering the mill, putting out the fire and giving the operatives a day off Friday and another Saturday for cleaning up.

The river at Ramseur was not so high as in 1907, but was high enough to enter the weaving room of the mill and made the removal of the warps from the machines necessary. No great damage was done, but travel was stopped. Folks on the outside of Reedy Creek did not come to town on Friday.

At Coleridge the water was higher than at any time since 1908, but no damage of any consequence is reported.

In the Uwharrie section the reports are of the highest water ever known, the river rose two within a few inches of the floating of the bridge, Toms creek rose to the bridge, still there was no damage to amount to anything.

Caraway rose higher than ever known and brought considerable damage. Pease's Mill had its water house torn away.

This was washed down stream and carried against the Caraway bridge with force enough to put the latter out of commission, making crossing impossible until the bridge is repaired. All travel out of Caraway was practically stopped, the mails being blocked. The Courier on No. 1 managed to get out by going around about way, but No. 2 was hopelessly tied up.

The Uwharrie bridge at Mr. L. C. Parrish's Mill was disabled by the flood, which here was the highest water ever seen on the Uwharrie. While the bridge was used as early as Saturday, a passenger coach was made hard by the water which covered the entire bottom.

After every little drainage has been done in Randolph County, considering the depth of the rainfall and the height and force of the waters. The wheat fields, which have been flooded, may or may not be injured, owing to the deposit of mud left when the waters receded. If this heavy load is considerable, especially along Deep River, where more wheat is planted in the bottoms than on Uwharrie and Caraway.

Throughout all of the Piedmont section the rain was uniformly heavy. Washouts tied up the main trains of the Southern Railway for miles north of Spencer for several hours, many branch lines of the system were tied up altogether. The South bound Railway had to call in its

## Mrs. J. T. Underwood Entertains Ramblers.

Despite the storm that raged last Thursday afternoon, many invited guests and the members of the Rambler Book Club, braved the mud in happy anticipation of an afternoon in the home of Mrs. J. T. Underwood. The gloom without, served only to enhance the prettily decorated and brightly lighted home and the guests immediately recognized that the decorations were suggestive of the "Auld sod," hospitality, home of the birthplace of wit, also the country that gave to the world, St. Patrick—dear old Ireland. But it was not intended that the guests spend the entire afternoon in the land of the "shamrock green," for attention was soon turned to the clubstand, the land of cherry blossoms, white-Japan. Mrs. Penn read a very interesting paper on "Japan's Army" and this was followed by "The Men of Japan" and "Education of Japan" by Miss Penn.

Mrs. Johnson very sweetly sang "Where the River Shannon Flows," after which Master James Underwood favored the guests with, "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly," both songs much enjoyed. Songs cards bearing shamrocks and harps were passed and for some time the animated game of 42 held sway. At the close of the game, it was found that Mrs. Hunter had scored highest and had thus won the pretty Irish painting, which Mrs. E. Morris won the consolation, an attractive brown jug, useful as a receptacle for small change.

In the delicious green and white cream, also the delightful cake and minted which were served, the color scheme was again observed. Each guest was presented with "Where dear old Shannon's flowing, where the three leaf shamrock grows. This was being on gray card board, tied with green ribbon and this favor will always serve as a reminder of the pleasant afternoon spent with Mrs. Underwood.

## Flower Committee Meets.

At a meeting of the Woman's flower committee of the civic department was held at Mrs. Otis Rich's March 18th. Plans were made for the distribution all over the town of the very generous supply of nasturtium and received through the kindness of our senators and representative.

The request is made that each household receiving seed will make a special effort to have an attractive bed of nasturtiums toward the front of the house so that passer-by may also enjoy seeing the flowers, the nasturtium having been adopted as the flower for the town.

Travel was well nigh impossible in central and western North Carolina Friday and Friday night.

At Greensboro a seven-year-old school child, Auld Bell, was swept away with the Buffalo bridge and drowned. A Rockingham negro was drowned also.

In Lexington property loss was considerable, a stopped-up pipe of the Elks Furniture Company flooding furniture to an estimated loss of \$3,000. The Peacock Couch and Furniture Company's plant was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000.

Salisbury lost a part of the concrete retaining walls at the Southern Station from a cave-in, estimated at \$5,000.

The Southern Power Company's plant near Charlotte was tied up.

From all over the State comes reports of heavy property losses, while the loss in Georgia is estimated at least a million dollars.

The destruction wrought by the storm over the entire state was appalling. The Southern Railway was almost hopelessly tied up, trains held at almost all points.

There was a washout at Reedy Fork above Greensboro, another just north of Spencer, another between Kernersville and Winston-Salem still others on the branch lines. Mail was delayed, passengers went stone broke for lack of expense money to stand the extra time.

Guilford county lost about twenty bridges, Forsyth was similarly afflicted. The disastrous results of the storm were visible everywhere.

Indeed, Randolph seems to have fared better than almost any other section.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS

The charge of Judge Oliver H. Allen to the grand jury at this week's term of superior court was unusually and most comprehensive as related to the duties of this important branch of the judicial system; furthermore it had in it a direct stimulus for constructive work in the betterment of conditions of the entire county.

Court opened at 10:30 a. m. on the arrival of the southbound train, the grand jury was drawn and Judge Allen proceeded to charge them with the seriousness of their oath and duties, to define their specific duties and to give them a line on something which they could do to better conditions of the county.

### Importance of Grand Jury.

The jury system, said Judge Allen, is the safe-guard of the liberties of the American people, state officials, county officials, legislature and judges all are agents of the people, but the grand jury is composed of the people themselves. Representing the average citizenship of the country, they must hold to a high standard and sincerity of purpose, if the people are to be a success at self-government. The judge reminded the jurors that the government of the United States, a government based on the trial by jury, was at present undergoing the severest test put upon it. The jurors of the country must recognize their responsibility and deliver the goods.

### Jury and Education.

The investigation of crime, said the judge, is of course the function of the grand jury, but more definitely the cause of crime must be looked into, analyzed and removed or minimized. The judge then stated that crime was largely due to ignorance, and that when this ignorance was inflamed with strong drink that crime must follow. The figure of 84 per cent. was given as an estimate of the amount of crime caused by an ignorant, drunken mind. To lessen crime and prevent it is the duty of the grand jury.

This is best done along the lines of bettering the educational facilities of the county—moral, educational and physical. The grand jury was charged to look into the school buildings of the county, see that they were sanitary and that conditions were such that the young people could have a chance to make good citizens. Judge Allen impressed upon them the fact that this constructive work was no less a duty than the direct suppression and reporting of crime.

Stopping the crime in the process of incubation by removing the cause was the line the judge took, and he made his points clearly. The grand jury was told that they must see to it that the children of the country had a fair show and right training in the schools, and were started on their duties of citizenship unhandicapped by malformation or wrong attitude toward the law.

### Relation of Drink to Crime

Directly causing almost all crime, making bad men of weak ones, a law-defying community of a careless one, dissipating the money and the morals of any community, Judge Allen placed the sale of liquor. Going further he affirmed that the sale of liquor in a prohibition territory was a direct insult to the officers of the law, showing more plainly than any words could that they were grossly derelict in their duties, winking at law breaking, conniving at crime and debauchery. He called attention to the fact that a community once letting a still or blind tiger in its midst would seldom stop this side of murder, and that in the meantime ignorance would be augmented, schools hindered or closed.

### Betterment of Conditions Feasible.

With the increase of efficiency in education, the driving out of drink, the building of good roads the grand jury's work would be directly productive of results. Crime without the augmentation of drink and under the light of good training and clean conditions will be minimized and almost wiped out of existence. Judge Allen here emphasized the value of good roads.

### Jurors.

Those chosen for grand jury service are: W. H. Wittingham, fore-

## KILLED JUDGE AND SOLICITOR

### Mountain Outlaws Make a Sham-ble of Courthouse at Hillsville, Va.—Killing Took Place as One of Them Was Receiving Sentence—Later Chief Offender Was Captured.

While Floyd Allen was being sentenced for having freed a prisoner from a deputy sheriff, his two brothers, Sidney and Jack, rode up to the courthouse at Hillsville, Va., at the head of about twenty mountaineers. All were carrying rifles or revolvers. Judge Massie had called up Floyd Allen, a man of 50 years, to receive his sentence and had pronounced "One year at hard labor"—when the shooting began. The prisoner with an oath that he would never go to prison leaped from the prisoner's box and Judge Massie fell dead, another rain of bullets and the solicitor crumpled. Sheriff Webb made for his prisoner and was shot down. Three jurors were seriously wounded and also Clerk God.

Then leaving Floyd Allen, who had been wounded in the firing, Sidney Allen, the slayer of Judge Massie and also wounded, led the party for the tall timber.

Owing to the state of the roads after the heavy rainfall of the season and to the consternation which reigned in the minds of the spectators of the horrible tragedy the outlaws had twelve hours start before any organized pursuit could be made. On Friday the rain came in torrents and made pursuit difficult.

Floyd Allen, the cause of the trouble, had in the meantime been jailed under a heavy guard. He immediately whipped out a pocket knife and slashed his throat. However, his wounds were not serious. Making their way to a strongly fortified cave in the Blue Ridge, the Allens and their clan have so far evaded capture. Fights have been reported and a horribly bloody one seems to have been empounded.

The outlaws are bountifully supplied with munitions of war, Sidney Allen being a part owner of a hardware store in Mt. Airy.

Squirrel's Spur, the mountain retreat in which the Allens are entrenched, is said to be nearly impregnable, walled in by large boulders and cliffs. It cannot be taken without severe loss of life. Forty or more detectives are besieging the refuge.

Since the hunt for the outlaws began other evidences of law-breaking have come to light. Sills for the illegal manufacture of Virginia's chief source of revenue have been found here and there—showing that the Allens and their confederates have never seemed to have respected the dignity of the courts or the law of the land.

News of the final capture or killing of the Allen brothers is expected daily, but none expects it to take place without great difficulty, and bloodshed.

"Well, my little man," queried the minister, who was making a call, "do you always do as your mamma tells you?"

"You bet I do," answered the precocious 5-year-old "and so does papa."

mar; Amos Kinsey, N. A. Yates, C. W. Williams, C. H. Skeen, Wm. Albright, J. H. Craven, D. H. Frazier, E. C. Crutcher, J. S. Smoake, John Low, E. A. Yow, J. W. Ellison, Lewis T. Hinshaw, Eliss Luck, W. J. Edwards, Tilden Luther, Stephen W. Cox.

### Cases Tried

On Monday cases against Carr Garner, larceny, and Geo. Bowman assault with deadly weapon, were continued. Three cases against Jas. Wilson for retailing were continued, Jim Glover plead guilty to gambling and was fined \$5 and costs.

Geo. Rich plead guilty to a charge of retailing. Judgment not yet pronounced. Garney Thompson was found guilty in three cases of retailing, judgment not yet pronounced.

On Tuesday Walter Tysinger, attempt to commit rape, was given a jail sentence of a year with privilege of hiring out. P. B. Tiley was cleared of charge of retailing, convicted of cruelty to animals, judgment suspended on payment of costs.