

BRIEF DIGEST OF THE DEMOCRATIC MINORITY REPORT ON TARIFF BILL

The following but complete digest of the new Republican tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives but rewritten and now pending is a monstrous proposition which mortgages the country and its entire resources.

The report of the Democratic minority was submitted by Senator Simmons.

Ranking minority members of the Committee on Finance today, undertake to answer the main contentions of the majority report and embody the main points made by Senator Simmons in his recent speech.

That there is no definitely fixed rule to measure the amount of protection accorded.

That the aggregate burdens imposed on the people by the tariff bill will be greater than the burdens imposed by direct taxes levied by the revenue bill by between three and four billions of dollars.

That the standard of wages in foreign competing countries is today more nearly equal to the American standard than ever before.

That the cost of products bears a much slighter relation to daily wage paid to labor than in former times.

That selling prices neither in this country nor in foreign countries are measured by the cost of production and that profits constitute a far larger element in these selling prices than all other elements.

That the tariff beneficiaries believe that embargoes and prohibitions upon foreign imports will enable them to reap the exorbitant profits of war times.

That the bill ignores the principal of imposing rates to measure the difference in labor costs or in production costs here and abroad.

That the so-called invasion of our markets by foreign countries amount only to 4 percent of our annual production, whereas our invasion of foreign markets amounts to 7 percent of our production.

That if American goods can compete with foreign goods in the markets of the world they can compete with the same goods in our own markets without entailing any disaster.

That the rates of the bill are from 40 to 50 percent higher than the Payne-Aldrich bill considering the present higher prices of imported merchandise.

That the Senate has not improved the Fordney bill.

That in substance the present bill if properly entitled would be "an act to mortgage the country and its resource to the protected and monopolized industries."

"The taxes imposed in this bill," says the report, "are as real as those imposed in the revenue bill. They must be paid by all the people, just as those in the revenue bill must be paid by all the people, and not by the beneficiaries who have demanded and got them."

"The people must not only pay the taxes on imports which go directly into the Treasury, but they must pay the resulting increase in prices of all the things they buy and consume. In the aggregate the burdens that will be imposed upon them as a result of these high tariff rates will probably exceed the burdens placed upon them by the direct taxes levied in the revenue bill to support the Government expenses entailed by the war."

Referring to the power given the President to substitute the American Valuation, and the discussion in the majority report thereon, the minority report says:

"This rather elaborate discussion of the reasons for scrapping the American valuation scheme on hand while providing for its rehabilitation on the other hand was probably deemed expedient and necessary to placate the greedy interests who with persistence and vehemence have pressed upon the Congress this shrewdly devised method of extorting gratuities for the enhancement of their already swollen profits."

percent, 400 percent, 500 percent, and even in instances to 1,000 percent. Naturally the representatives of these industries only for a return to these halcyon days and conditions. They believe that embargoes and prohibitions upon foreign imports will do for them now what embargoes and prohibitions did for them during the war. Greed is always blind. Avarice has no conscience. In making these demands the interests were, of course, only thinking about themselves, and, as usual, with no thought for the people who would have to pay the penalty of giving them the full measure of their seeking."

In relation to wages and the maintenance of the American standard of living, the report said:

"The majority seeks to justify the high rates they propose upon the ground that they are necessary to permit American protected industries to pay wages sufficient to enable our American standard of living."

"This statement sounds rather strange, in view of the fact that these selfsame industries are today engaged in an intensive drive to reduce present wage standards, just as the manufacturers of competing countries are engaged in a drive to reduce the equally high, relatively speaking, standard of wages in those countries."

"This statement sounds strangely when you consider the fact known to everybody that the range of profits of protected products in this country are today far in excess of what is justified by the labor costs of those products and, indeed, bear little or no relation to production cost."

"This declaration seems strange with the fact that the standard of wages in foreign competing countries is today more nearly equal to the American standard than ever before and that in these foreign countries labor, by the same devices and expedients it is employing here, is offering equally as successful resistance to the lowering of those standards, making it apparent that under the inspiration and impetus of a better understanding which came to labor during the war of its rights to a greater participation in the profits of their labor and their power to maintain those rights has made it reasonably certain that in the future the standard of wages and of living conditions throughout the world will remain as they were during the war."

That is, upon a basis of relative international equality—and that to this end the labor organizations in the world are and will continue to cooperate, and that cooperation will likely continue to be successful in maintaining these standards upon a basis of approximate equality."

"If the majority members had considered these facts they could not have escaped the conclusion, that as the prices of wages in competing countries have become more nearly equal to those of this country, and that the wage paid labor has been a constantly diminishing factor in cost of production, that less and not more protection is needed to maintain wage standards."

The report then asserts that the bill is not based upon the principle of imposing rates to measure the difference in labor costs or in production costs here and abroad but ignores that principle altogether.

Concerning the selling price, upon which rates are based, it says that profits constitute a far larger element than all other elements that may enter into or constitute a part of the cost of production, and adds that these conditions would suggest, even to the extremist protectionist, not the raising but the lowering of Payne-Aldrich rates.

To the claim that our protected industries are unable to compete with the foreigner upon equal terms and that the alleged influx of foreign goods constitute a dangerous invasion and menace, the report says:

"In 1921 our imports were \$2,500,000,000 and our domestic production in 1919 (the last year for which we have official statistics) were \$62,418,000,000. Upon that basis our imports represent 4 percent of our production, while our exports, which were \$4,379,000,000 in 1921, represent 7 percent of the domestic production. If importations amounting to 4 percent of our annual production is such an invasion of our markets as calls for further restrictions, is not the exportation of 7 percent of our annual production a twofold greater invasion by us of the markets of the rest of the world?"

"In 1921 we invaded European markets to the extent of \$2,363,000,000 while European countries (including Germany) invaded our market to the extent of only \$764,000,000."

"If these importations from Europe show or argue underselling in our markets, our threefold greater exportation to Europe upon a parity of reasoning show that we can and do undersell Europe in their own markets."

"In 1921 the United Kingdom of Great Britain invaded our market to the extent of only \$238,000,000, and in the same year we invaded the markets of the United Kingdom of Great Britain to the extent of \$942,000,000."

"We do not sell our goods in foreign markets at a loss. On the contrary, we are selling them at such a high basis of profit that our manufacturers and producers show both zeal and eagerness to further extend their foreign business."

"If American goods can compete with foreign goods in the markets of the world, is it not folly to contend they cannot compete with these same goods in our own market without entailing national disaster, and does not the contrary contention in these circumstances smack of confidence-games hypocrisy?"

The report cites instances of successful American competition with foreign goods in the markets of the world in the matter of hosiery, knit goods, pottery, porcelain and china ware, the manufacturers of silk, cotton and woolen.

It goes on to say that the rates of the bill and the powers given the president to superadd higher rates were concessions by the majority to the demands of the captains of the protected industries and were based upon selling prices instead of the cost of production, the old Republican the-

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY WINS OVER SOUTHERN POWER CO.

There was much interest manifested in this section of North Carolina last week over the decision of the fourth circuit court of appeals, which resulted in victory for the Public Service Co. in High Point and Greensboro.

The Southern Power Company furnishes the Public Service Company with electrical energy, the latter retailing it as light and power at Greensboro and at High Point, and operating street car system in the two cities with it. The Southern Power Company had threatened to refuse selling to the Public Service Company which would have embarrassed the two cities for a while at least.

The contest was fought, out in Greensboro last June, for ten days, and Judge James E. Boyd, presiding over the District court, found in favor of the Southern Power Company. The Public Service Company promptly appealed to the Circuit court of appeals.

The Beautiful Scene.

(By Ruth Carter Miller.)

How strangely romantic, the beautiful scene Framed in by the pine trees, evergreen, The valleys and hills stretching far away In the distance, at the dawn of a beautiful day, All dressed in a robe of blue colored smoke; The pine and the maple, the cedar and oak.

Now, look at the sky before the sunrise! The gold of the clouds against the blue skies Makes such a scene of unequalled splendor That we gaze upon it with rapture so tender; The mist which gathers o'er rill and o'er dale Hangs over the scene, a mystical veil. Fields of broomseed, like rye yellow wheat, On every side the vision doth greet; An old-fashioned farmhouse, now and then, Breaks in the scene, and again Fields and forests, brown and green, All go to make up the beautiful scene.

(The foregoing was composed when Miss Miller was thirteen years old and a school girl. She was inspired while on her way to school one morning in November, 1911.)

Tanlac is a splendid tonic for puny, frail, delicate children. It is purely vegetable and contains no minerals or opiates. For sale by Standard Drug Company.

Revival at Friends Church Closes.

The series of meetings which has been in progress at the Friends church for the past two weeks came to a close Sunday night, May 14. Rev. Lewis W. McFarland, of High Point, did most of the preaching, assisted by Mrs. Irwin T. Cox, of Marston. Rudd Newsom had charge of the singing. Other workers were present and helped greatly in promoting His kingdom and helping those who were unsaved to become followers of Christ. Nearly every service the house was filled and overflowing. Forty-six young men and women were reclaimed and saved and thirteen added to the church. May God continue to bless our church and town and help others to find Christ.

Services at Friends Church.

Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., prayer meeting. Friday evening at 8 p. m., choir practice. Sunday: Sunday school at 10:00 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. at which services the right hand of fellowship will be given to the members who united with our church during the series of meetings. Junior Christian Endeavor meets at 2:30 p. m. Senior Christian Endeavor meets at 2:00 p. m. Preaching at 8:00 p. m. You are invited to attend all services and you will find a hearty welcome awaiting you.

CLARENCE MACON, Pastor.

NOTICE

This is to notify the public that the Federal Land Bank of Columbia has allotted ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars to the Uwharrie National Farm Loan Association, to be loaned to the farmers of this county. It is necessary for you to file your application for the same with the undersigned secretary without delay, in order that he may get the same into the bank promptly. Unless applications are filed with the Federal Land Bank of Columbia on or before the 6th day of June, 1922, they will not be given any consideration. If you desire a loan through the Farm Loan Association of this county, kindly see the undersigned at once.

This the 15th day of May, 1922. I. C. MOSEL, Secretary and treasurer, Uwharrie Farm Loan Association, Asheboro, N. C.

ory of measuring protection, because the former, or newer method would include profit while the latter or discarded method would not. It then charges that the rates in the bill are from 40 to 50 per cent higher under these conditions. The report declares that our foreign markets have been the basis of our phenomenal prosperity and expansion during the last twenty-five years and that their loss must inevitably lead to reduced production and unemployment. It alleges that the people are disappointed in the work of the senate in rewriting the tariff bill. In conclusion the report says "the people will be satisfied with nothing short of a full exposure through discussion of this attempted outrage, inspired by the desire to placate the subsidized interests at their expense," and then characterizes the amended Fordney bill as "an act (if properly entitled) to mortgage the country and its resources to the protected and monopolized industries."

WEEKLY RALEIGH LETTER

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Governor Morrison, in a statement, calls attention to the fact that the law requires the listing of prospective acreages of the various crops is not for the purpose of getting more property on which to levy taxes.

"The crop acreage data collected during May by the tax listers in compliance with chapter 201 of the Public Laws of 1921 is of vital importance to the farmers of the state, and the efforts of the tax listers to secure the information should receive the vigorous support of the every farm owner," says the statement, which continues:

"The proper analysis of the tabulated county and state figures tends to stabilize the market and helps to save the farmers from losses that otherwise might result from a manipulation of the market by speculators."

"Although this acreage data is collected each year by the tax listers, it has nothing to do with any increase in taxation. An annual crop acreage census is a forward looking, progressive movement that bears the same relation to agriculture as an industry that an inventory does to other forms of business."

State Collecting Inheritance Tax From Two Big Estates

The North Carolina State Department of Revenue is completing the settlement of the inheritance tax on the estate of the late Geo. W. Watts, of Durham, and is now taking up the settlement of the inheritance tax due the state by the estate of the late J. W. Cannon, of Concord—the two largest departments has had to deal with this year.

The Watts estate will yield the state \$435,000. Some of the details have not yet been completed, for deductions are allowed for the "death dues" the inheritance tax due in England under the English inheritance tax. When it is ascertained how much this will amount to the department will be ready to close up this particular estate so far as the inheritance taxes are concerned. The department recently submitted to arbitration the question of whether or not the executors of the estate would be allowed to deduct the taxes due immediately after the death of the Durham man. The law was not clear on this point, and both sides agreed to leave the matter up to the arbitrators, who held with the state that these taxes could not be deducted. The Watts estate amounted to about thirteen millions, but the net amount left after all taxes and the cost of administration are deducted will be around ten millions, it is estimated. In addition to the nearly half million that comes to the state, the federal government takes in some instances about twice as much as does the state. The English government taxes for the property owned in England.

The department of Revenue is preparing for the collection of the inheritance taxes due from the estate of the late J. W. Cannon. This estate, according to the memorandum filed with the department, will not run more than nine million dollars, on which the state claims the inheritance tax is due. It is understood that the executors of the estate claim that there should be some deductions from this nine millions because of bequests made before the death of Mr. Cannon. Negotiations are now under way regarding the settlement of this estate.

Progress in State Road Building; More Contracts

With seven months of the year still to run, the State Highway Commission will have passed the 600-mile mark toward its program of 1,000 miles in 1922," when bids are opened for the construction of eighteen projects aggregating 171.14 miles of highways in seven of the nine districts. Economies in construction and administration will at the same time leave in the hands of the commission approximately half the appropriation for the year, while the building program for the year will be advanced slightly beyond three-fifths of the original mileage contemplated for construction.

Included in the letting set for May 25 is 101.63 miles of hard-surfaced construction, and 69.51 miles of gravel roads. Since January 10, when the program was doubled for the year, and including the May 25, letting, 313.12 miles of hard-surfaced roads will have been let to contract, and 287.98 miles of gravel road.

Six lettings have been held in the first four months of the year, calling for a total expenditure of \$46,896,766.81, for 430 miles of roads and bridges. Approximately one million dollars of the total is for bridges on the roads under contract. The total for May 25 will approach the three-million mark.

The commission's biggest single undertaking is included in the list for May 25, when the highway to the Virginia line, 17.43 miles in length, is offered to contractors. This project will be built with federal aid, and is the road to which Commissioner J. Elwood Cox will expend all of the Fifth District federal funds.

Lady Astor in America.

Lady Astor, born in Virginia, and the first woman member of the British Parliament, has come to America to address the Pan-American conference of women at Baltimore. She has since made telling speeches at Richmond and Danville to immense throngs of people who gave her a notable reception. Her expressions of opinion have been of wide interest. Her endorsement of prohibition was emphatic. Another statement of this American woman who has created such a stir in England was this: "A lot of foreigners in America forget the foundation of America. It was founded by Protestants and in the Protestant faith. It welcomes all religions, but does not believe that any religion should mix in politics. When you get politics and religion mixed, look out. Take politics out of religion and put religion into politics."

111 cigarettes. A year ago—almost unknown. Today—a leader. 10¢. A sweeping verdict for QUALITY.

Sandhill Fruit Crop Safe. A report from the peach growers states that the fruit crop in the Sandhill country, which is abundant, is safe from harm from weather conditions. The new trees that are coming into bearing this spring will increase the total shipment of peaches probably twenty-five per cent. Selling arrangements are completed, with the prospects of the best market ever known in the district. The dewberries are in the same excellent condition, with the fruit a full crop, and about half grown now.

Standard Drug Co. Asheboro, N. C. Great Refund Offer To Asheboro People Who Are Weak, Sickly, Nervous or Run-Down.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—By special arrangement, we can now extend to any person in Asheboro who wants more strength, energy and endurance, the opportunity of using Nuxated Iron so that if you do not get all and even greater benefits than you expect, it will not cost you one cent, because we ourselves will promptly return your money. You may wonder how we can afford to do this. The answer is that week after week, a large number of Asheboro people come into our store for Nuxated Iron; throughout the country over four million people use it annually. Blood examinations by physicians all over the country show that an enormous number of people do not have enough iron in their blood. Without iron the blood becomes thin, pale and watery. In many cases this so seriously weakens the vital organs that people often believe they have heart or stomach trouble, kidney diseases, nerve force exhaustion or some other serious ailment. They have pains and palpitation of the heart, sudden dizziness, faintness or spots before the eyes, when as a matter of fact, the trouble is all due to lack of iron in the blood, and when iron is supplied, all of these symptoms disappear. Genuine Nuxated Iron contains true organic iron like the iron in your blood. So many people are deficient in iron who would surely be benefited by this remarkable remedy that we recommend that you come right to Standard Drug Co. and get a bottle of Nuxated Iron, use it for two weeks and note the improvement in your own case. You are the judge—if you do not get all and even greater benefits than you expect, just bring back the wrapper and we will promptly refund the full amount you paid.

Barker's Remnant Store. Is the place you will find goods by the pound. We have some rare prices on gingham, bleaching, chambray, shirt goods, sheeting, batiste, crean-ley, bed spread goods, checks, in the remnants; also lots of other kinds at a price you can afford to buy at. A trip to this store will convince you of the bargains in dry goods and remnants; also see the electric line of merchandise for the 110 volt, also the 32 volt or the Home Lighting Plants. Come in and see our stock, if you are not ready to buy you will want something in our line sooner or later. Come and see us. BARKER'S REMNANT STORE and Electric Equipment Company.

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