

## NEAT GOLD BRICK DIS- GUISED BY TARIFF CLOAK TO DAZZLE FARMERS

Instead of Enriching Tillers of Soil by \$1,500,000,000 a Year, Bill Has Counterbalancing Influence Which Would Cost Them Five Times That Much.

While Agriculturist Would Get Average Increase of 20 Per Cent on His Output He Would Be Taxed 44 Per Cent. on What Must Be Consumed.

(New York World.)

Out of the background of logrolling that attended the drafting of the agricultural schedule of the pending Fordney-McCumber tariff bill emerges a new model of the regulation gold brick, bigger than ever and specially designed for the farmer.

At first glance it would seem as if the farmer was to be enriched by this bill at the rate of \$1,500,000,000 a year. Closer examination, however, leaves no doubt that he would be able to collect little on the principal duty increases awarded him, while whatever he could gain by the entire schedule would be taken away from him five times over through counterbalancing increases which the bill provides on the necessities of life he has to buy.

### They Made a High Fence

The farm bloc, led by Senator Gooding of Idaho, is chiefly responsible for this gold brick. In return for their promised support of the bill as a whole, the Senate Finance Committee let them write the agricultural schedule to suit themselves. They did their work thoroughly. The proposed rates on grains, meats, vegetables and other commodities entering into food consumption break all altitude records in their class.

Superficially it would appear that the added duties on grains, fresh meats, potatoes and apples, for example, would enable the farmer to collect \$1,316,569,448 a year more from the public than the Underwood Tariff Law of 1913 allowed him. The Department of Agriculture is the authority for this figure. It is the sort of figure that, exhibited to a credulous farmer around election time, would be calculated to make him glow with admiration for the politician who had gone so great a boon for him.

### And What Is the Answer?

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, as leader of the minority opposition to the agricultural schedule, obtained this figure from the Department of Agriculture, and then proposed this question to the authors of the duties: "Will these duties be effective or will they not?"

A simple question. The answer is either yes or no. But it is a trap question. Because if the answer is yes, it means the public would have to bear this staggering increase in the cost of living. If the answer is no, then as certainly the farmer is being fooled again. To date the question has not been answered.

The sugar duty would unquestionably raise the price to the consumer and benefit a small group of beet sugar growers largely in Utah. At the same time it would be a heavy burden on all other farmers of the country, since they use more sugar than all other consumers.

### Prices Are Fixed Abroad.

The duties on grains, however, would not be effective and the farmer would get nothing thereby. Yet grains are the main items in the figure. The American farmer is the largest producer of wheat in the world. He has to sell great quantities of his tremendous crop abroad. The price is fixed in international markets. The duty could not affect the price. Yet on wheat the Fordney-McCumber bill provides a duty 30 cents a bushel higher than the Underwood tariff. It is an impressive figure—but meaningless save for purposes of political legislation. Similarly on corn—on which the bill appears to grant the farmer \$407,906,700 year more—oats and hogs, the duties would be ineffective for the same reason.

But these inoperative duties would not be lacking in evil results, for they form a part of the general effect of the Fordney-McCumber bill, which is to cut off foreign goods and thus halt the sale of American products in foreign markets. The immediate effect on the farmer would be to force him to sell his normally exportable surplus at home in a glutted market and at sacrifice prices.

### Road to Markets Impeded.

This consequence of the Fordney-McCumber bill would be an even greater misfortune for the farmer than the high prices which the bill would compel him to pay. With his road to world markets impeded he would be in the predicament of getting less for what he produces while obliged at the same time to pay more for what he consumes.

The losing bargain which the farm bloc has forced the farmer into is illustrated by comparing the duties granted him with those given manufacturers and producers of the things he has to buy. Whereas the farmer would get an average increase of 20 per cent on his output he would be taxed in turn on an average of 44 per cent, or more than twice as much, on what he must consume.

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### In Memory of H. H. Elder

Hertha Harris Elder was born September 29, 1877, near Trinity, N. C., and died June 12, 1922, aged 44 years. He was a son of the late Elias Elder. His step mother, Emily Elder, two sisters, Mrs. Cicero and Charles Kennedy, of Trinity, survive, also two brothers, J. C. Elder, of Siler City, and O. L. Elder, of High Point. In June, 1907, he married Miss Dora Allred, daughter of the late G. S. Allred, of Providence township. To this union was born one son, Harland H. Elder. When quite young Mr. Elder became interested in sawmilling and for several years was engaged in sawmilling in Randolph and Chatham counties.

Some thirteen years ago he moved to Siler City and was at the time of his death president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, owner of the Elder Hardware Company, Elder Motor Company, Elder Lumber Company and Oval Oak Company, also having a large interest in the Chatham Chair Company.

Mr. Elder had been in bad health for the past two years. A short time ago he went to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., for medical treatment and was there when the end came. His death will be keenly felt in the home by his widow and son.

### INSURANCE MAN TELLS OF FRIEND'S RECOVERY

"He suffered considerably from gas in stomach and colic attacks, and at times was very yellow. His doctors diagnosed his ailment as gall bladder trouble and that an operation was necessary. Some one persuaded him to try May's Wonderful Remedy. Since taking it one year ago he tells me he has been able to eat anything. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. Sold by Standard Drug Company and druggists everywhere.

## 666

Cures Malaria, Chills and Fever, Dengue or Bilious Fever. It kills the Germs.

is no farm bloc, comparatively moderate duties were placed upon farm products. By the time the bill emerged from the Senate Finance Committee it had undergone a complete transformation.

### Work of the Farm Bloc

Although both House and Senate committees listened to the same general testimony and had the same facts to work on, each arrived at strangely contrasting conclusions. The new element in the bargain was the farm bloc. The House had taxed cattle one cent a pound. The Senate committee made it two cents a pound. The House took cream off the free list and put a duty on it of five cents a gallon. The Senate leaders made it 22½ cents a gallon. Here are other contrasts likewise reflecting the farm bloc's influence:

	House Rate.	Senate Rate.
Mutton	1 1-4c pound	2 1-2c pound
Lamb	2c pound	5c pound
Milk	1c gallon	2 1-2c gallon
Poultry	4c pound	6c pound
Eggs	6c dozen	8c dozen

This bartering was accomplished at secret sessions of the majority members of the Senate Finance Committee, who simultaneously were boosting duties, at the behest of manufacturers and producers, on what the farmer buys. Gradually the farmer has been gradually comprehending the full significance of this double trading. His protests are already being heard from the agricultural press, granges and farm organizations. The agricultural schedule looms up as the most likely rock on which the tariff pilots will come to destruction.

### Small Favors for South

If further proof were needed to disclose the part that politics played in the shaping of the Fordney-McCumber tariffs it could be gleaned from a study of what happened to those who had no friends at court. Thus the Southern farmer and grower, with no bloc to plead his cause, received none of the favors. Here, instead of raising the House rates in the bill, the Senate leaders reduced them.

Bananas were given a duty of two cents a bunch by the House. The Senate relegated bananas to the free list. Rice was taxed two cents a pound by the House. The Senate cut the duty in half. Pineapples were awarded a rate of 10 cents a bushel by the House. The Senate cut it to 5 cents.

## TO LA FOLLETTE TARIFF SPELLS POLITICAL RUIN

He Warns Republicans of Calamity If the Bill is Adopted

WORSE, HE SAYS, THAN THE PAYNE-ALDRICH LAW

Asks if the Gentlemen Responsible Think the People Have Forgotten

In an attack on the administration tariff bill, Senator La Follette, Wisconsin, Republican member of the finance committee, declared in a recent speech in the Senate that passage of the measure would mean defeat of the Republican party in the election in November and in the Presidential elections in 1924.

"I do not understand," said Senator La Follette, "how men charged with the duty of upholding and preserving the principles of the Republican party, even if they feel no responsibility to the people who elected them, can deliberately force through legislation which they must know means the defeat, if not the utter ruin of the party."

### Recalls Elections

"If the elections of 1910 and 1914 mean nothing to them, then let them look to the Republican primaries held in Indiana, in Iowa, in North Dakota, and other states within the last few months. Powerful indeed, must be the influence which can bludgeon through this legislation when the political leaders responsible for it know that it means defeat for their party and the end of the political lives of most of the leaders responsible for this bill."

Reviewing the political upsets which followed the passage of the Payne-Aldrich law, Senator La Follette declared that had it not been for the resentment of the people against the Wilson administration growing out of the war and what followed, there is no doubt that the Republican party never would have returned to power unless it reformed its tariff policy and gave satisfactory guarantees that its reformation was permanent.

"It would seem that the men responsible for this Republican administration, in the light of the history, would, with the return of the party to power, frame a tariff bill with at least some show of a decent regard for meeting the undoubted will and desire of the vast majority of the people. But it seems that the same interests which foisted the Dingley tariff and the even worse Payne-Aldrich tariff upon a long suffering public are strong enough to write into the statutes of this country the far worse provisions contained in the pending bill.

### Have People Forgotten?

"Do the gentlemen responsible for this bill imagine that the people have forgotten? Do you think that the people will calmly accept the burdens in 1922 which they so decisively refused to carry in 1910 and 1912? There is just one way, Mr. President, in which to save the Republican party from defeat in the congressional election of 1922 and from disaster in the Presidential election of 1924, and that is to return this bill to the committee and re-write all the schedules of it so that they conform to the Republican principle of protection by merely equalizing the cost of production at home and abroad, and if they are unable to do so, then to abandon the general tariff legislation at the time."

Discussing specifically the cotton schedule in the pending bill, Senator La Follette declared the rates as reported to the Senate averaged generally from 11 to 90 per cent higher than those in the "infamous" Payne-Aldrich act and in a majority of instances from 100 to 200 per cent higher than in the existing Underwood law.

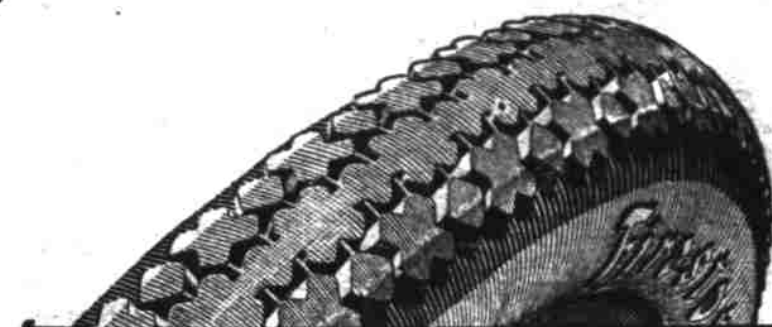
The Wisconsin Senator said that since he had made his study of the schedule, the finance committee majority had cut down some of the rates and "slipped out one of the many jokers that were slipped into the cotton schedule," but that even with the reductions made, he understood that the committee majority intended to reduce the rates to the level in the Payne-Aldrich schedule. He argued that these rates were entirely too high.

To support this part of his argument, Senator La Follette presented table showing the growing exports and decreasing imports in cotton goods and presented also reports prepared by a Boston brokerage firm, to show that many cotton manufacturers of the country in recent years have been making high profits.

Senator La Follette declared "there never was a false claim made by mortal man that the tariff wall which the cotton schedules of this bill propose to erect for the benefit of the cotton manufacturers will in any way benefit the laborer in the cotton mills."

"The cotton manufacturer," he said, "pays his labor just as little as possible without any regard to tariff legislation or to his profits. The wage paid in the cotton mills of this country and the manner in which women and children have been worked in these mills is a national disgrace," declared Senator La Follette.

He pointed out that his political opponent was being given two or three times what the House had allowed him.



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