

UP GOES THE COST OF LIVING

(New York World.) The Fordney-McCumber tariff has been in effect about ten days and the American people are rapidly learning how great are its blessings.

Under the Smoot sugar schedule the price of sugar is steadily hoisted. Yesterday the Herald, under the head "Higher Sugar Prices," published this brief item:

The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia has advanced the price of refined sugar 25 points, excepting Federal and Arbuckle, increased the price 10 points, to 6.60 cents. Arbuckle and Federal are quoting 6.50 cents and 6.25 cents respectively.

The Journal of Commerce the same day reported:

Penn and McCahan advanced to 6.75 cents a pound, while Warner, National and American went to 6.60 cents a pound, regular terms. The Federal maintained its price at 6.25. Reports from the west said that the California, Hawaiian and Western had gone to 6.50 cents, seaboard basis, in competitive territory up to and including Missouri river points. Two other Pacific coast refiners are expected to go to a 6.90-cent basis for Pacific coast territory and the Rocky Mountain states.

Sugar is not the only necessary for which the consumer is to be made to pay more under the Fordney-McCumber tariff. According to the Herald:

The American Woolen Company yesterday announced advances on its lines of men's staple and fancy worsted fabrics for next spring.

A general advance in the fabrics of other concerns is expected as a result of the action of the American Woolen Company.

The Journal of Commerce commenting on the news said:

It will be no surprise to the trade in general to learn of advances from other sources whose products more directly compete with the fabrics of the American Woolen Company. One man frankly stated he would raise prices on certain of his lines, not because he thought it was really necessary to do so but he felt the opportunity was afforded to get better prices.

The Journal of Commerce also reports in an article headed "Tariff Affects Chemical Prices:"

A study of recent prices on various items covered in Schedule I of the Fordney-McCumber act can lead only to the conclusion that the chemical and drug market has been substantially affected by the new rates of duty. They are being affected more and more each day as a widespread series of advances takes place, not only in the prices of imported items but also in those prevailing on materials manufactured in this country and sold to the drug and chemical trade by the manufacturers.

A comparative table of prices on various chemicals and drugs as of September 5 and October 5, two weeks before and after the enactment of the new tariff law, shows advances of from 25 to 50 per cent.

The same story is repeated every day in many lines of trade. The raid on the consumers' pockets is gaining headway. The prices of food, clothing and other articles of daily consumption are steadily pushed up while the beneficiaries of the Fordney-McCumber schedules collect their \$4,000,000,000 a year from the American consumer.

DEMOCRATS BLOCKED FOREIGN DEBT CANCELLATION

Republican organs, speaking apparently from presidential inspiration, are giving almost daily assurances that the Harding administration can't, shan't and won't cancel the foreign debts.

These reassurances are superfluous in view of the laws passed by congress on the subject of the debts, their term and the rate of interest to be paid by the debtors. But they provoke questions. Why all the vociferations from the White House? Who has been pressing the administration to cancel the debts? What leads the advocates of cancellation to suppose that this policy would meet with approval in official quarters?

One thing remains perfectly fresh in the public mind. That is that the administration fought fiercely for a law that would have permitted the president and the secretary of the treasury to work their own will and way in the matter and manner of collecting, deferring, reducing, refunding and forgiving these billions of debts. Only the insistence of Democrats explains the present law, which limits the maturity of the loans and fixes a minimum rate of interest on them.

Is it the recollection of the administration's former attitude that has led some one to believe that its official representatives would cancel the debts if they could?

My Home City

(Morganton News-Herald.) My city is the place where my home is founded, where my business is located, where my vote is cast, where my children are educated, where my neighbors dwell, and where my life is chiefly lived.

I have chosen it after due consideration among all the cities of the earth. It is the home spot for me.

My city has a right to my civic loyalty. It supports me and I must support it.

My city wants my citizenship, not partisanship; friendliness, not effusiveness; co-operation, not discussion; sympathy, not criticism; my intelligent support, not indifference.

My city supplies with law and order, trade, friends, education, morals, recreation and the rights of a free people. Americans, I should believe in my city.

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA Dairying in Carolina.

The great variety of feed crops which grows to perfection in North Carolina, her long growing season making possible two crops a year, good markets for dairy products and a mild climate, are conditions that make dairy farming in this state equal to and in many respects superior to those offered by the best dairy states in the union.

One might assume that there would be no shortage of dairy products in a state where such favorable conditions exist. However, such is the case. Especially is there a shortage in the coastal and tidewater sections of the state, where there is only one cow to every 14.4 persons. If all the milk produced in this part of the state was consumed in the raw form the amount available per person would be less than one-half pint per day, or about one-fourth the quantity that each child should have in order to develop a strong, healthy body and mind.

The small number of cows found in eastern North Carolina can partly be accounted for by the high per cent of tenant labor used in operating the farms. In the past, many of the landlords, adhering to a one-crop system of farming, have felt that it was impractical for their tenants to own cows. How long this condition will exist it is difficult to say, but it will be safe to predict that the number of cows in this section will not be materially increased until both landlord and tenant realizes that milk is the best and cheapest food obtainable, and that it is a necessary part of the human diet.

In the piedmont and mountain sections of the state where a much more diversified system of farming is practiced, the number of milk cows per farm is much larger. Here an adequate supply of milk and butter is available for each family and a considerable amount is produced for the market. There are sixteen creameries, twenty cheese factories, seven milk plants, and eighteen ice cream factories operating in this section. About 5,500 farmers are delivering sour cream to these creameries for the manufacturing of butter.

The production of cream with these farmers is a side line. They keep a sufficient number of cows to consume all roughage grown on the farm and to pasture land which would otherwise return no dividends. In addition to furnishing a good market, on the farm, for this roughage, the dairy cow returns a monthly cash income. She furnishes profitable and constant employment for farm labor and makes possible the reduction of fertilizer bills by conserving soil fertility.

The production of cream for creameries is a form of dairy farming which is well adapted to any section of North Carolina, and if there was an average of four milk cows per farm in this state instead of 1.07, the present annual income of twenty-four millions from this source would be increased to ninety-six millions, and this is possible without additional labor cost per farm.—J. A. Arey, State Farm Extension Service, Dairy Division.

FISHERY DISPLAY UNIQUE FEATURE AT RALEIGH

Redolent of the sea with the tang of Old Ocean, and the salt of Hatteras, Ocracoke, and Cape Lookout in the air. The State Fisheries exhibit at the State Fair presents in a remarkably comprehensive display a complete and most notable collection of all salt water food fish caught in North Carolina.

Fisheries Commissioner, Captain John Nelson, who has made a lifetime study of salt water fish and is rated as one of America's leading authorities in this important industry has taken personal charge of this exhibit, which shows hundreds of fish of all varieties frozen in blocks of ice; diamond back terrapin, alive; a 200-pound sea turtle, also alive; crabs, soft shell, and hard shell; oysters in endless varieties, of all ages and planted by the Fish Commission in Pamlico sound and tributary waters; great piles of clams, from Bogue sound and Oregon inlet; shrimp that make your mouth water with memories of delicious salads; sea shells, marsh grass, sand and kelp, are used to decorate the display which is fronted by a twenty foot relief map raised in sand and painted in colors drawn to scale and showing in a most impressive way the contour of the North Carolina coast line with all sounds, bays and rivers marked.

A big pilot house with port and starboard lights burning, wheel and compass and all sea going gear and tackle stowed in Bristol fashion backs up the walls, which are hung with nets of all kinds, oyster drags, trawls and all the actual equipment used in the industry.

The value of the salt water food fish taken annually from the waters of eastern North Carolina exceeds six million dollars—and the valuation placed on boats, nets, and seines used in the industry in this state exceeds eight million dollars.

The laws and regulations covering the methods of catch and dates of open season are framed by the State Fisheries Commission, which consists of five members appointed by the governor, who elect every four years a fish commissioner to carry on the active patrol, inspection and collection work. The commissioner's office and state pier are at Morehead City. A fleet of four patrol boats carry on this work.

Governor Morrison has shown great interest in the commission's work and was largely instrumental in placing this exhibit at the State Fair.

Republican Harmony. (Ohio State Journal (Rep.) Our plan of complete party harmony would be Senator Follinbush, of New Jersey, and Col. Brockhart, of Pennsylvania, on the platform, both

STATE'S DISABLED TO RECIEVE HELP

Cripple Census Week to Bring Opportunity For Training and Treatment.

Raleigh.—On the records of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation of the State Department of Public Instruction are many cases of disabled persons who by aid of this Department have been transformed from hopeless, helpless drags upon their communities into productive units of society. Cripple Census Week, which will be observed October 30-November 4 has been instituted by the Rehabilitation Department in conjunction with the Bureau of Child Welfare of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare in order that many other physically handicapped persons in North Carolina may be restored to usefulness and content.

H. L. Stanton, State Supervisor of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, states that during the past 12 months 51 persons have been helped to employment by his department; 49 have been provided with training, and 54 cases are pending further action. Many who are now in process of rehabilitation will be restored to economic independence within the next months, says Mr. Stanton.

One of the most striking cases handled by this Department was that of a paralytic so badly crippled in one hand and arm and in both legs that he is obliged to crawl about in a wheel chair, but who, through the aid of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, is now an interested and hard-working cobbler, making a success of his vocation. Other disabled persons will have the chance to avail themselves of the help of the Rehabilitation Department during Cripple Census Week.

To Aid Crippled Children. Cases of crippled children will be referred to Miss Emeth Tuttle of the Bureau of Child Welfare of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Whenever possible and practicable, treatment will be secured for such children, either at the State Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, or in local hospitals. The Bureau of Child Welfare is anxious to get the names of all crippled children in the State, but particularly of those between the ages of 14 and 16 years. The State Orthopedic Hospital cannot admit children over 14, and aid from the Department of Rehabilitation is not available for those under 16; so that the Bureau of Child Welfare may render valuable service to children between these ages who are ineligible for help from other agencies.

By securing treatment for crippled children, the Bureau of Child Welfare looks towards the prevention of the development of the crop of professional beggars in the future. Many people do not know that much can be done for crippled children.—sometimes even complete cure can be effected, and frequently marked improvement of their state of disability. This is a chance for good Samaritan work on the part of public-spirited citizens of the State. Those who know of cripples are urged to give the names of these to some one of the various social agents in the county who will forward them to H. L. Stanton, State Supervisor of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Come, Let Us Reason Together.

Mr. Editor: We enjoyed and read carefully your write-up of the fair. While in full accord with everything noted by the reporter, there are quite a few of us who regard him (or her) derelict in leaving wholly to the imagination of the reader certain matters of tremendous importance which, it seems to us, should have been duly stressed.

The statement that the remarkably small amount of drunkenness observed during the week was a triumph for morality, is, we believe, correct; it is equally correct that the inordinately large amount of gambling tolerated on the grounds was a positive triumph for the devil and one of the foulest blots that has yet soiled the pages of our local history. Therefore, whatever of good that might have come out of the fair was more than counterbalanced by the bad.

In order to assemble a large crowd in Randolph is it essential to import into our midst a motley gang of crooks to deliberately rob our people? God only knows how much money they carried away from here. Now, had this damnable feature been entirely omitted, would the actual daily attendance have been the smaller? Assuredly not. Then why so much choice and valuable space—space so urgently needed for the legitimate purposes of the fair—surrendered to this roving, nondescript band of fakes and pickpockets? The question admits of but one answer—THEY MUST HAVE PAID LIBERALLY FOR THE PRIVILEGE!

If public sentiment means anything at all, then there seems to exist little doubt that the orderly, self-respecting citizens of Randolph county spurn the suggestion of another fair—or at least will deny it their support—if they are to be brazenly exploited purely for money-making purposes. And if the promoters are disposed to alien themselves with gamblers, by bringing them here and accepting any part of the proceeds derived from such a malodorous source, then little should they feel exasperated or surprised if in the future the public thoroughly washes its hands of the whole disgusting business.

VETERAN, Randleman, N. C.

Sentenced for Murder of Husband.

Within the next few days Mrs. Corn Lou Vinson will begin serving a term of life imprisonment of the state prison farm in Georgia. Mrs. Vinson had two trials, charged with the murder of her husband, Dr. W. D. Vinson, an Atlanta physician; at the first trial being sentenced to death on the gallows. The second trial sentenced her to life

What Next in Carolina?

Four great steps forward have already been taken in commonwealth progress—definitely and courageously. They are public education, public highways, public health, and public welfare.

No other state in the south is anywhere near North Carolina in generous public expenditures upon these foundational means of commonwealth building.

The mass mind is made up on these matters. They are no longer debatable in North Carolina.

What is the next step forward? What is the answer of this center of college culture?

Is it an essential step? Is the state ready for it?

It may be ideally desirable, but is it actually possible in North Carolina at present?

What is your proposition and what are your arguments?—University News Letter.

Two Governors at Mt. Airy.

The Booster conference held at Mt. Airy Saturday was in many ways a notable event. The merchants of the town, in spite of the fact that it was Saturday afternoon and the town was thronged with visitors, closed their stores. The town was unusually honored in having two governors as guests on this occasion, Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, and Governor Trinkle, of Virginia. Both governors addressed the vast multitude of people on the subject of road building. Governor Morrison pointed out the advancement made in our state in road building in the past few years, while Governor Trinkle stated his policy and hopes for advancement along these lines for Virginia. Altogether it was a most stimulating and profitable occasion.

Cancels Speaking Engagements.

It was announced Sunday that Isaac M. Meekins would be forced to cancel his speaking engagements in this state due to the illness of his assistant, also because Colonel Miller, alien property custodian, who is compelled to leave at once for Germany on official business. This requires Mr. Meekins' presence in the Washington office. He had announced several speaking engagements in this, the seventh congressional district, as well as throughout the entire state.

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