

Restore Flexible Provision And The Tariff Bill Fails

This Is The Warning Issued By Senator Simmons To Proponents Of The Measure.

Violates Constitution Was Never Intended President Should Have So Much Power—Leads To Abuses.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—The American public has for the moment at least manifested far more interest in the strangulation of two young women at this Capital than in the progress of the tariff discussions in the senate. Far more press matter was sent out about the mysterious death of Virginia McPherson, a native of North Carolina, and the death of Margory O'Donnell than was published concerning the battle going on between the senate and the White House over the flexible provision in the tariff bill. Yet this feature of the tariff bill is regarded by the Democrats as of so fundamental character that Senator Simmons, the ranking Democrat on the finance committee, announced a week ago that there would be no tariff legislation at this session of congress if the proponents of the flexible provision insisted on restoring it in the bill.

A coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republican senators eliminated the provision from the Hawley-Smoot bill by a vote of 47 to 42 ten days ago in the face of an urgent appeal from President Hoover to retain it. The Simmons statement was a notice to the country that the Democrats were ready to assume responsibility for no tariff legislation rather than congress should surrender the constitutional function of tariff legislation to the White House. The congress did do that very thing in the enactment of the present tariff law in 1922 by providing that the tariff commission should make its recommendations for changes in rates to the President who was empowered to raise or lower these rates 50 percent.

That is now the law and of the 37 changes made in the rates by the President 31 have been increases and only 6 downward. By this provision in the law the President practically becomes master of tariff legislation. He appoints the commission and President Coolidge packed the commission with high protection Republicans and Democrats who recommended increase in rates in nine cases out of ten. The Democrats are asking what is the use of congress spending months in passing tariff legislation if the President with the aid of a commission he has appointed is permitted to change the rates upward or downward 50 percent to suit himself. Why should congress delegate a function of legislation the constitution has plainly imposed upon it to the executive department of the government, the Democrats are asking. Senator Simmons introduced an amendment to the bill repealing the provision but he afterwards accepted an amendment to his amendment by Senator Norris of Nebraska requiring the tariff commission to make its recommendations to congress instead of the President.

After Simmons' announcement that there would be no tariff legislation if the White House and the house insisted on restoring the flexible provision in the bill giving the power to the President to make rate changes the administration Republicans in the senate broadcast the country with the statement that the Democrats would be responsible if there was no tariff legislation at this extra session of congress.

The Democrats through their floor leader, Senator Robinson of Arkansas have countered with the statement that they will not seek to block the passage of the tariff bill. That is to say they will not hinder its passage through the senate with the flexible provision eliminated and such other changes as they are able to make in the bill but of course when the bill has passed the senate they will not assume the responsibility for a possible deadlock with the house or a veto of the bill by the President.

The Democrats intend to hold out against the restoration of the flexible provision by the conference committee of both houses and there will be no tariff legislation if the house does not yield. That is what Senator Simmons' statement meant. To make sure that the coalition in the senate will not surrender on this issue to the house Senator McKellar of Tennessee has proposed that the senate members of the conference committee be elected by the senate and not appointed by the Vice President as is customary. The custom is to appoint the three ranking members of the party in power (Republicans) and the two ranking members of the minority party (Democrats) on the finance committee to the joint conference of the two houses on the tariff.

Senators of Utah, chairman of the committee, Watson of Indiana and Reed of Pennsylvania are the three ranking Republicans on the committee, and Simmons and Harrison of Mississippi are the two ranking Democrats but if the members are chosen by an election in the senate an insurgent Republican from the West will be chosen to take the place of Reed. With the vote of the insurgent Republican senator with the Democrats in the conference committee the senate would be able to hold out against the house in conference. There would be a committee deadlock and the senate is in a mood to support its own conference to the last ditch. Under such circumstances the Democrats do not believe the country would hold their party responsible for the failure of tariff legislation.

Of course if the bill fails to pass the measure with its flexible provision remains in force but the Democrats are making it one of the greatest ap-

Italy Makes Good Use of Vast Water Power

One after another the great waterfalls of the Alps and Apennines have been placed in subjugation by Italy, their water guided into huge, high pressure conduits and forced to turn giant turbines, writes Henry Kitzredge Norton in World's Work.

Before the World War these turbines were already producing two billion kilowatt hours per year; during the war, because of the shortage of coal and the need for power, this capacity was increased by another billion kilowatts. After the post-war turbulence had settled down into the Fascist regime, a new impetus was given to electrical development, and by the end of 1926 the actual consumption had reached 7,500,000,000 kilowatt hours per annum.

Since then it has continued to mount. More than 7,000 of Italy's 9,000 communes are now supplied with electrical energy. The per capita consumption runs close to 200 kilowatt hours.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, by far the greater portion of Italy's electrical energy is used in turning the wheels of her factories. Lighting is a secondary consideration. Sixty per cent of Italy's electrical energy is used for motor power; 15 per cent for light and heat; 14 per cent in the metallurgical and chemical industries, and the remaining 11 per cent for the electrified railways.

Old Inscription Shows "Horse Age" Beginning

To the learned, century-old Academy of Inscriptions of Paris, Professor Hrozny, of Prague, has communicated his long-expected translation of what is perhaps the most ancient Hittite inscription. It is the first in any language that became European and was cut in the rock of Asia Minor not far from what is now Angora, the new capital of Turkey.

The value of the inscription—what we might call its curiosity—is that it gives the date very nearly when tame horses first appeared so far to the west. It was the beginning of the Horse age in civilization and is of melancholy interest to us who, 4,000 years later, are careering with our automobiles into the Horseless age.

It was supposed that horses were first brought to Egypt, mother of Civilization, about 1,500 years before Christ by the Cassites from Babylon. That was some 500 years after Abraham passed through the Hittite peoples on his way from Ur of the Babylonian Chaldees to the Promised land.—Boston Globe.

Zinc in Industry

Starting with the Nineteenth century the increase in the use of zinc was decidedly accelerated. During the first decade the production was estimated at 6,000 tons. In the fifth decade the output had jumped to 367,000 tons, and for the half century the total was 695,000 tons. The output of the second half century reached the amazing total of 12,100,000 tons, or an increase of 1,800 per cent. The acceleration has continued, and in the year 1927 the output was 1,444,000 tons, a total equal to the production of the first 60 years of the Nineteenth century.

Nearly one-third of the entire world's output of zinc has been produced in the United States.

Starting Early

Wee Kathryn Lois, age five, has a "calory-counting mother" who quite often "slips," and has not yet attained her goal of a "perfect 38." Kathryn Lois has heard much talk about foods that make one fat.

One night mashed potatoes were served at dinner. Kathryn Lois pushed her plate back and said, "I don't believe I want any potatoes."

"Why, what's the matter, Kathryn?" asked her father, "Better eat your potatoes like a good girl; they will help you grow up big and strong."

"That's just it," retorted this modern miss, "I don't ever want to get to be as fat as mother."

Mother is counting calories in earnest!—Indianapolis News.

The Homestead

Brown—I shall do just as I like. If I want to smoke in the drawing room, I shall smoke in the drawing room. And that's that!

Silence.

Brown (warming up)—What's more, the carpet is good enough ash-tray for me. Quite good enough. So please understand in future!

Silence.

Brown (continuing)—And if you think I'm going to spend the whole afternoon standing about loaded up with parcels, you've made a mighty big mistake!

Problem: How long had his wife been deaf?

An Irishman entered his local post office and told the giddy woman behind the counter that he wanted to forward an express letter.

She glanced at the stamp on the envelope, but was informed that an additional stamp would be required on the address, and she accordingly delivered the letter to the delivery area.

The Irishman returned rather put out at this system, but after a moment's hesitation, returned:

"Well, you let the letter go as it is. I don't want to pay the extra postage, but I'll write to them and tell them to go to the office and collect it."

on the principle which they claim strikes at the very taproot of representative government. It is well known here that the administration Senators would have made no fight to retain the flexible provision in the tariff law had not Mr. Hoover seen fit to make it an issue.

Whatever harm to our form of government legislation authorizing the President to make and unmake tariff rates may accomplish the issue is a far more practical policy. Tariff-making is one of the greatest ap-

sets or liabilities in politics. The President craves the political power the flexible provision will give him to feather his own nest for succession to a second term. With a tariff commission under his rubber stamp he can meddle in and manipulate rates so as to make great capital for his party and for himself personally. He has admitted in his statement that all tariff legislation is so defective that provision should be made for promptly patching it up and he believes no one is so capable of doing the patching as he. In other words he entertains grave fears for the effects on the public of the Hawley-Smoot bill that is ultimately passed and wants to manipulate the party safety valve.

There are senators and they are not all Democrats who are unwilling to give the President all political credits in tariff legislation.

Slave Days In Montgomery County

In a recent issue of the Montgomery Herald, Herbert C. Greene had an article on "Looking Back Into Slavery Days," giving some interesting reminiscences on the days before the Civil War. The article follows:

The largest slave community in Montgomery county before the civil war was located about three miles east of Troy. Locke Simmons who lived near where Smitherman's bridge stands owned about forty slaves. William Butler lived on the next farm and owned about one hundred negroes. About two miles below Butler's plantation was located David Bruton's farm. There were thirty or forty slaves on this farm.

The writer's grandfather, who was born and reared in the community, remembers some interesting happenings that occurred there during slave days. Not long ago he told about some of the things which happened

Report of the Condition of THE BANK OF RAMSEUR

at Ramseur, North Carolina to the Corporation Commission, at the close of business on the 4th day of October, 1929.

Resources	
Loans and discounts	\$357,156.55
United States bonds	16,000.00
North Carolina Bonds	10,000.00
Banking house	25,998.67
Furniture and fixtures	4,883.85
Cash in vault and amounts due from approved depository banks	64,622.21
Cash items (items held over 24 hours)	28.41
Other Real Estate	9,772.31
Total	\$488,462.00

Liabilities	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits (Net amount)	6,225.66
Unearned interest	900.00
Other deposits subject to check	101,848.63
Demand certificates of deposit (due in less than 30 days)	38,100.45
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,668.10
Savings deposits (due on or after 30 days)	289,719.16
Total	488,462.00

State of North Carolina, County of Randolph, E. B. LEONARD, Cashier, I. F. CRAVEN, Director, and C. B. SMITH, Director of the Bank of Ramseur, each personally appeared before me this day, and being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

E. B. LEONARD, Cashier.
I. F. CRAVEN, Director.
C. B. SMITH, Director.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1929.

W. I. JONES,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 15, 1930.

when he was a youngster. William Butler, probably the largest slave holder in the county, had a slave by the name of Sam. It seems that Sam was Mr. Butler's waiting boy. One day he disobeyed Mr. Butler in some way and this is the way he was punished. His master told him to come into breakfast, take the seat at the head of the table and ask the blessing. Then Butler proceeded to wait on him as though he were a guest of honor, calling Sam Mr. Butler in the meantime.

The slave owners did not need wagons on their plantations in those days, for the slaves could almost move mountains. Butler once had a wheat field a mile away from the threshing machine but this did not matter because he had enough slaves to carry the wheat in a short while. The men and women each carried a shock of wheat at a time. They looked very much like a line of black sheep in the distance as they wended their way toward the threshing machine with a shock of wheat in their arms.

If a negro had a sweetheart or wife on another farm he was allowed to go to see her one night a week and spend the week end with her. Even then he must have a pass or he would be whipped and sent back home by the patrols. The patrols were white men who checked up on negroes to see that they did not get away from their masters. Courting was difficult business. Then they had to get their dates on certain nights and carry a pass. Now all a person needs is a car to carry him. Times certainly change.

Grandfather told another story of how David Bruton caught one of his slaves stealing corn. Bruton had the reputation of not feeding his negroes

as well as they should have been, consequently they would often steal something to eat.

There was a corn mill on this farm and someone had been stealing corn from it for some time. Bruton decided that he would catch the thief. So he made a trap door and placed it in such a position that a person who took the corn would fall down into the water under the mill. The peep head under the mill was boarded up in such a way that no one could climb out without help. However, the water was not deep enough to drown anyone.

The morning after the trap was set Mr. Bruton went down to the mill and as if he was going to start the mill. All of a sudden someone said: "Mossers Bruton don't start dat mill case I see down here."

"What are you doing down there Jack?"

"I come to get some corn and fell through de flo."

A night in waist deep water was probably all the punishment that Jack received at the hands of his master for stealing corn. This seemed sufficient for no more corn was stolen.

This community which was once teeming with slave life has now only a few white families scattered about in it. The only marks of slaves left are a few of the slave owner's homes and a negro cemetery or two. The valleys which once rang with negro folk songs are silent except for an occasional saw mill that sings as it gnaws its way through eighteen inch logs that have grown on the fields once cultivated by the slaves.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jason Hamilton, October 3rd, a daughter, Alta Jane.

ROOF INFORMATION

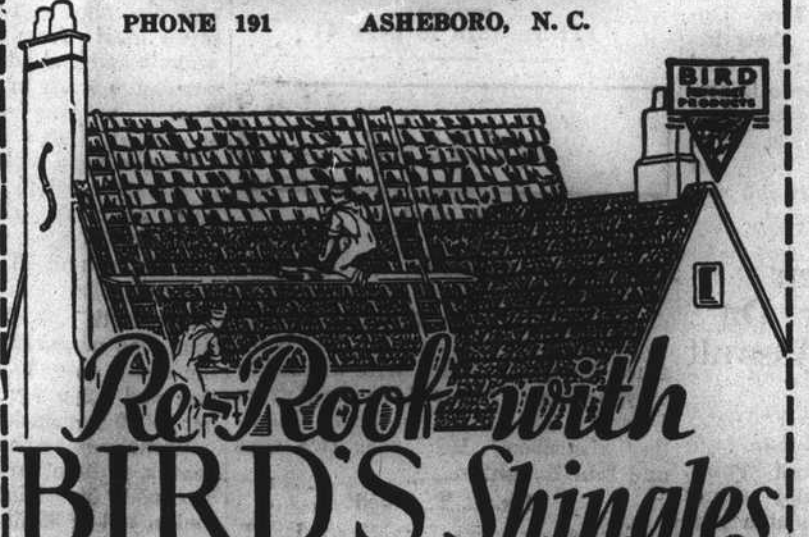
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Defeat Of Flexible Provision Tariff Bill Victory For People

Was A Distinct Triumph Of Sound Governmental Principle, Says Senator Robinson.

Washington, October 14.—Both Senator Robinson, Democrat of Arkansas, minority leader of the Senate, and Senator Simmons, Democrat of North Carolina, ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, are agreed that the defeat of the flexible provision in the pending tariff bill was a victory for the people, for the Congress and for sound governmental principle.

In a statement Senator Robinson said:

"The vote in the Senate repealing the flexible provision of the proposed tariff law was a distinct triumph of sound governmental principle.

"The Democratic Party has never favored executive control of taxation. It has always stood for the exclusive exercise of the taxing power by the Congress and its agencies.

"The constitutional provision empowering Congress to lay and collect taxes is of great value and should not be evaded nor delegated."

Senator Simmons said:

"The defeat of the so-called flexible tariff provision was a victory for the people and for the Congress.

"It calls a halt upon the tendency to

concentrate to a dangerous extent power in the hands of the Chief Executive and in commissions subject to his appointment and removal.

"The power to tax is the power to kill or keep alive. It is traditional with the Democratic party that this power can only be safely invested in the legislative branch of the government elected by the people, each individual so elected being responsible to the people.

"The amendment adopted preserves the tariff commission with all functions to investigate and report that it had before the Tariff Act of 1922.

"It only takes from the President and the tariff commission the dangerous power conferred upon them in the 1922 Act, viz: to levy taxes to the extent of 50 percent upon the people, and restore that power to the peoples' representatives in Congress."

Three million dollars were spent by the American Red Cross last year in work with disabled veterans of the world war, enlisted men and members of their families, according to annual report made by the organization.

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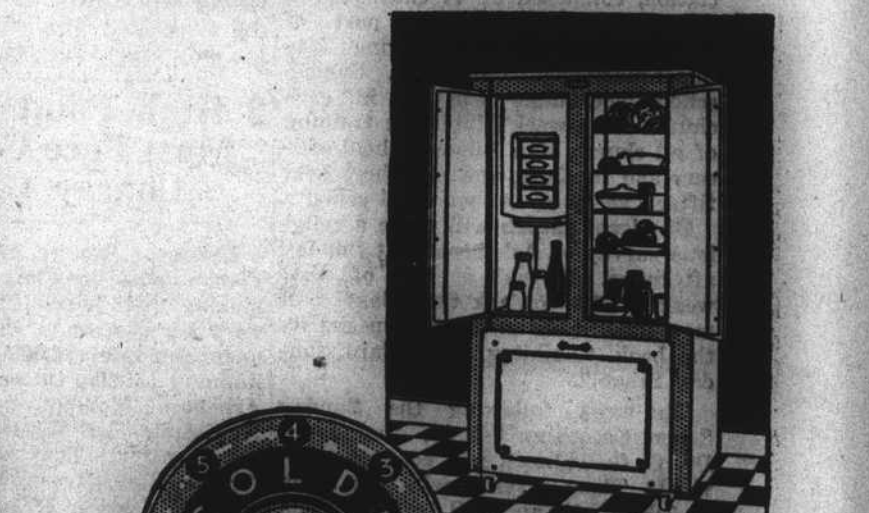
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