# Letters To The Editor

PASSES THE BUCK, SAYS GIBBONS.

movel Up to Department of Justice.

Editor, The Herald: President Goolidge asked the Department of Justice as to the legal status of George H. Carter, The decision of the Department as to his qualifications as a practical printer has not as yet been handed down, but, on the strength of the opinion of the Attorney General that the confirmation of Mr. Carter had been perfectly regular, the present public printer sits tight, and immediately notifies Mr. Laufer that his connec-

tion with the government will cease on February "When Is a Printer?"

As to Carter's qualifications as a "practical printer:" A delegation from the International Printing Pressmen's Union waited on Secretary C. Bascom Stemp at the White Huose and informed him that Mr. Carter had a card in the Pressmen's Union, and was therefore qualified as a practical printer. The Bookbinkers did likewise. But would they not also vouched for Mr. Carter as a practical brick-layer if he so desired? Does he not hold the whip-hand over these trades, and has he not the authority to fix their daily stipend?"

Ye Gods! Has it come to pass that the opinion of a delegation of hod-carriers can give a clear bill as an "expert plumber," or "plasterer," or "stair-builder," to one of their own craft? Surely it would hold as good in one case as in in ither and it would simplify matters by eliminating all individual crafts and forming one grand organization of "practical workmen." No trade distinctions and no special qualifications.

Representative Blanton, of Texas, is contemplating registration to abolish the Government Printing Office and put this business in private hands and under competitive bidding. He voices his main allegations this:

\*Directed by a non-expert;
Force is dissatisfied and disgruntled. Under the present regime men take little interest in

Appointments controlled by patronage instead of merit and experience."

In speaking of the public printer Rep. Blanton 'That man Carter knows more about printing than a jack rabbit. He isn't a practical printer or bookbinder. Some senator friend put im there.

We are waiting the official "qualifications" decision. Mr. Laufer is somewhat of a scrapper stands by the established order of things, acand last Sunday he made the remark: "I have cepts what is handed out to him from above, all just began to fight."

The I. T. U. Election.

As a forerunner to the I. T. U. election of officers in May, we organized a James M. Lynch Campaign Club last Sunday with several hundred strong and every one immediately got on the job. Each office has one or more members of the committee as representatives, as has also each department of the big shop, and even at this early date the telling effects of the cam-paign are being seen in the hourly additions made to the administration ranks. Last Wednesday we posted a bulletin in our office giving the votes of a number of unions all over our country, and one of the strong "progs" remarked it was all one way—Lynch. But last evening we received a second bulletin that sugments a veritable "clean-up" of the administrative ticket, as a report from about 150 unions show up 80 per cent for Lynch.

An old Charlotte boy, Jim Leate, who is stone man in our plant, is a very enthusiastic admin istrationist and is doing some good work. Jim often speaks of Charlotte, but says he believes he likes the big town best.

Fraternally, GEO. W. GIBBONS. Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1924.

#### CARPENTER WANTS A WIFE.

Editor, The Herald:

I am intensely interested in the organization campaign, and also interested in the organization Women's Auxiliary to the Central Labor

I want a wife so she can join the Auxiliary, I am a carpenter, and a good one. I am 43 years of age, but don't look it. I make as good wages as any carpenter in Charlotte, and am trying to have the scale raised here so I can receive more. I am no liquor-head nor rough-neek, neither am a sissy. I am just an average American citizen, anxious for a partner who is congenial and who will be a companion to an average American. I do not claim to be handsome, yet my face has never stopped any clocks because of its appear-

If any of you fair readers are unattached, lonely, and looking for a strong right arm for protection, a letter addressed to me will bring an appointment. Respect for my mother and the other women through whose veins my blood runs is sufficient guarantee to any woman that all correspondence will be treated as a gentleman should always treat the correspondence of a Y. R. A.

Box 872, Charlotte, N. C.

#### DARN UNDERWOOD, ANYHOW,

Editor, The Herald:

Senator Oscar W. Underwood is a candidate for President. He is a "wet" in disguise and a reactionary in the open. His votes in Congress against prohibition, woman suffrage, and 'measures for the benefit and protection of women and children are matters of public record. The Child Labor Law, passed by the 65th Congress, and the only one that Congress ever considered that was not a subterfuge and a sham, met his

strongest opposition.

Another measure he opposed, and likewise his ardent supporter for the Presidency, former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, was one to regulate the manufacture of matches. In 1910 President Taft urged Congress to enact a law to protect the many thousands of workers, mostly women and children, engaged in the manufacture of matches where white phosphorus, a deadly poison, was being used. With the exception of the United States and Russia every civilized nation in the world had prohibited the use of this poison in

the manufacture of matches.

In line with the President's suggestion a billto prohibit this dangerous and inhuman practice was introduced, but a strong well-financed lobby appeared in Washington and successfully opposed

it. It was introduced again in 1912 with a ther- | the valuation and assessment of all real estate to oughly aroused public sentiment supporting it. the local communities, that is, to the counties Coolidge Puts Union's Petition for Carter's Re- In the issue of the "Outlook" of February 17, towns, and tax districts; and to raise the revenue

Mr. Underwood at the time was a member of the

Pages 3965 to 3979, Congressional Record of the 62nd Congress, records the votes and speeches made by Mr. Underwood against the bill. Despite his strong opposition it passed the house by a vote of 162 yeas and 31 nays. It then went to the Senate where Senator Bailey took the lead against it. During one of the many speeches delivered by Bailey against the bill he was reminded by Senator Gallinger that the good women wanted the legislation. Senator Bailey replied to Senator Gallinger as follows: "Oh, yes, Mr. President, when the women and the labor organisations get through running this Congress there will not be one shred of the Constitution from corporations. left, see page 4235 Congressional Record, 62nd

Congress. The bill was finally passed, became a law, and the inhuman practice ended.

In calling attention to the Coolidge candidacy being affiliated with "Teapot Dome," let us Democrats not forget that the Underwood candidacy has "Phossy-jaw."

JOSEPH S. MYERS. Austin, Texas.

#### FROM PENS OF OTHERS

**EDITORS AND EDITORS** 

(Iowa Homestead.) There are two paths which any man starting life as an editor may choose. One is the easy way of conventional platitude and harmless unotion, in which nothing is said which could by any possible chance give offense to anyone for whose support the editor cares. Such an editor stands by the established order of things, accut and dried; and considers always his personal

advantage rather than what is right. To such an editor whatever IS, is right, and anyone who challenges that theory is a disturber, a destroyer and a radical who ought to be suppressed.

The other path is a rough and rocky one to travel. Its surface has not been smoothed by as many feet as the other and easier road. Sometimes it leads to dark valleys and up steep includes and whomever chooses it, must ofttime clines, and whoever chooses it must ofttime travel a lonely journey. But it has its compensation, and the man who chooses it needs no sympathy, and is not entitled to any particular credit, because he is simply acting out his natural impulses, which he is powerless to alter.

#### AND ANOTHER PASSES ON.

(Salisbury Post.)

Big "Bill" Pitts pulled his faithful old engine into the Salisbury yards and then turned to meet death, and he met it unafraid and with manly courage. More than once he had faced the terror that flyeth by night along the shining rails which made light by the glare from out his engine. More than once he passed by accident and averted death for himself and perhaps many others, for Bill Pitts was strong of heart and courageous, and with it all he was modest and tenderhearted, and the only fear he knew was that he might this difference carries with it no bitterness or bring hurt to some innecent and Pitts helicard. bring hurt to some innocent one. Pitts believed in his faithful old engine and he believed in him-self, too, and with all, in his fellow man and

But in the old engineer's cab ride many a Bill take entirely out of the traveler's heart any sem-

his place in the cab and many thousands of pas-sengers will calmly trust and believe to the full-est that all will be well when the trains pull into the terminal, even though with strength gone the engineer turns to meet a new face that is coupled with an icy hand. All honor to the old engine man who carefully and unafraid rides the rails by darkest night to carry his human burden into a safe terminal.

Bill Pitts has climbed down out of the cab.

but another has climbed up to take his place, and it will be ever thus with life, for as the tired hands that have served lose their grip and straighten out for a final rest, another with rich life blood pulsating vigorously will take the throt-tle and the old engine will bound out for a service that lengthens with the days, even as men rise, serve and pass out. Give Bill a clear tract, wave a friendly goodby and a word of commendation for his gallant service through a brief day.

MR. BAILEY'S TAX CONTROVERSY.

(Wilmington Star.)

. Million State of the Control

In the issue of the "Outlook" of February 17, 1912, Editor Lyman Abbott wrote an editorial for state purposes, from corporation taxes, inunder the caption "Human Lives ar Commercial Profits," in part as follows: 'Goone' or dater the health of the workers who come into contact with the fumes of the phosphorus are almost inevitably attacked by the disease, knows as 'phasbut more often a life worse than death,'
but more often a life worse than death,'
Everybody's Magazine, April 1919, commented on this humane measure, under the heading 'Matches or Men,' and closed by urging all good people to write Chairman Underwood, whose committee had charge of the bill, to support it,
Mr. Underwood at the time was a member of the

them for such matters.

The Raleigh Times, on February 11, 1919, quoted Mr. Bailey as saying before a committee of the legislature the following with reference to taxatoin of lands

"If you want some revenue right hadly, assess the lands of North Carolina, \$3,000,000 acres of them, at their market value, as is your constitutional duty, and you will get some revenue, all that you need. Why don't you do it? Is it master to make the corporations shell

out once more."

Mr. Dailey was speaking of state taxes, and if we read this correctly, was demanding that the state put a tax upon the lands of North Carolina for state purposes instead of raising the tax On the same date, to-wit, February 11, 1919,

the Greensboro quoted from the same speech of Mr. Bailey, the following:

Declaring the income tax had always been the last resort of the state for raising revenue and never used except upon the spur of neces-sity, and usually in war time, Mr. Baffey declared the plan to tax incomes was the most untimely ever proposed to a general assembly of the electorate. We are not using these quotations as criticism

of Mr. Bailey, because he has a perfect right to hold these views, but we use them as an expression of his views in 1919, which we do not know that he has changed, which views we are unalterably opposed to, because we believe that the question of local taxation should be left to the localities and not determined at Raleigh, and because we believe that the income and corporate taxes are necessary for the administration of the government with all its charitable and educational institutions, which must be supported. We note that Mr. Bailey was quoted in a speech made at Wilmington on the first of December and sent out to the state papers, saying:

Sixth. I suggest further, that we devise a plan whereby standing timber may not be taxed until sold. This is to encourage the propagation and care of our forests. As the matter now stands, taxation requires the destruc-

tion of our forests.

We have not seen any denial of this statement as being Mr. Bailey's views on the taxation of timber. We are prepared to go a long ways in advocating tax laws which will encourage the preservation of our resources rather than their destruction, and we are afraid there is a tendency in North Carolina to tax unusued property out of existence so that it will be forced into the hands of someone who may use it, but we cannot countenance the suggestion that standing timber of this state, largely owned by timber companies, which is increasing in value by growth so as to make the investment profitable, should be relieved from taxation or bear any less burden 

tax questions as they arise, which have been the tax questions as they arise, which have been the least one per cent too much interest views we have held through recent years of tax on all indebtedness, in the United legislation; and which we expect to continue to States." hold as a general proposition regardless of who may be the next governor of North Carolina animosity, but only represents a definite convic-tion on our part as to these public questions. We differ in many respects with our friends

in Washington with reference to the present tax controversy there, but we insist that we are in But in the old engineer's cab ride many a Bill Pitts, strong, courageous and true to duty. It is on this type of red blooded men who pilot the monster trains by day and dark nights that the weary traveler invokes a blessing and then turns calmly and peacefully to his pillow, strong in the belief that he will awake with the morning well on his journey and with every hair unharmed. The strong aim, the courageous heart and the accurate eye of the old engine man backed by a clear faith and confidence combine to take entirely out of the traveler's heart any sempeople.

we are in favor of tax reduction all along the blance of fear.

"Bill" Pitts has made his last run, his old engine bearing the personal imprint of the man who guided it for many years will sadly miss the old pal, if such can be possible. He has gone to a reward which he has earned, but another of like type and courage and character will take type and courage and courage and character will take type and courage and character will take type and courage and character will take type and courage and cour Let's reduce all taxes and thereby reduce the cost of living, but let no state authority fix the value or the rate for local taxes,

BILL INCREASES NUMBER OF SAFETY INSPECTORS.

(Labor.) Control of the number of safety appliance inspectors, their salaries and allowances is given to the Interstate Commerce Commission by a bill

that is sponsored by Senator Cummins of Iowa just offered in the Senate.

Existing law limist the number of inspectors that may be employed to 50 and stipulates the amount that may be paid as salary. Chief Inspector A. G. Pack, in his report to the commission delicated that they there are four investors.

spector a. G. Pack, in his report to the commission, declares that there are too few inspectors and that their salaries are not adequate, but that nothing can be done about it until the safety appliance act is changed.

Under the Cummins proposal it would be up to the commission to say how many inspectors are needed, what they shal lbe paid and what their duties shall be.

The public is probably not as much interested in the quarrel between Mr. Bailey and certain newspapers about his taxation views as they are in the question as to what his views actually are. However, the views of any and all candidates on taxation at this time are of supreme importance to the people of North Carelina and of great interest to them.

During the last two years the policy of the democratic party in the state has been to leave old rifles at a distance of a mile and a half.

### SHIPSTEAD SAYS MELLON HAS

tax-exemplt.

curities.

pertinent questions:

granted to corporations?

their income from government se-

Some Questions for Mellon.

Then he propounded these very

"Why was this special favor

"Why should the secretary of the treasury urge a constitutional

Charges That Added 1 Per Cent Means Billions a Year to Financiers and Levies Burden of Five Billion on the People.

Mellon Stops Sale of Treasury Certificates in Western States.

Is the administration, through ury certificates had been issued at Secretary of the Treasury Mellon 4 1-4, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent and that this country, thus adding tremendously to the burdens of the farm-

ers and business men?
Senator Shipstead of Minnesota raised that issue in a scholarly address in the Senate last Friday.

Evidently news of what the Senator proposed to say "leaked" and reached the ears of the Secretary. In any event, Secretary Mellon hastily issued an order stopping the sale of treasury savings certificates

in 17 Western states.

Senator Shipstead pointed out that the high rate of interest paid on these treasury certificates by the government had drawn deposits from the banks and was to a great de-gree responsible for the many bank failures in the West and Northwest. In addition, it had a tendency to increase the interest rate on all

People's Burden of Debt. In this connection Senator Ship-stead produced some figures which were calculated to provoke wide-

spread discussion. He said exhaustive research had convinced him that hte total indebtedness of the people of this country —including federal, state and municipal indebtedness as well as private indebtedness — totalled \$117,000,-

000,000. Senator King of Utah interrupted to say that he had been engaged on the same task but that his figures show that the total is approximately \$129,000,000,000.

"Therefore, I am sure the figures of the Senator from Minnesota are well within the limit," said Senator King.

Senator Shipstead pointed out that an increase of one per cent in the interest rate on this vast indebtedness would mean an increase of more than a billion dollars a year in the interest charges which the American people must pay.

"There appears to be a concerted effort on the part of the treasury department and the Federal Reserve banks to maintain a high rate of interest." declared Senator Shipstead.

"An increase in the interest rate on the debt of the United States raises the rate on all borrowings. "I have stated that in my opinion one-half of one per cent interest court be saved if the Secretary of the treasury saw, fit to do so. I think that is a very conservative estimate. I have had letters from many bankers who state that in their opinion the federal government should not pay over 3 to 3 1-2 per cent interest on its indebtedness. Financial Writer's Estimate.

"In the Journal of Commerce and Finance' Mr. Theodore H. Price makes the claim that the people of the United States are paying at

Shipstead pointed out that Treas-

Native What and good Sobbing about, my good friend?
Tourist—This wonderful tlimate this great country— Native—Well, now, stop and stay

here the rest of your life. You don't have to go back. Tourist-I'm not going back, but

think what I've missed by not being born here!



"What we want to do la to get at "I have been gazing at one for months—the concrete floor of mis ampty soal bin."

An Exception. A' fool and his dough are soon parted. Is a saying we picked up at school; But what of the grasping old miser? He's surely one kind of a fool.

A Hopeless Task.

Judge Cluer (to young married
woman, who would persist in talking. in the Shoreditch county court)-You have been married only a short time, and he hasn't taught you to hold

your tongue yet.

Woman (emphatically) — And he never will!—London Tit-Bits.

Has a Full Supply. Hub—So you've been to a teacher of physical culture. Well, what did be tell you? Wife—The first thing he told me was

to keep my chin up. Hub-Huh! I hadn't noticed any falling off in that line,

Saved by Guick Wit.
"For the first time you forgot to hiss me this morning." "O, how those words of yours re

lieve me!"
"What do you mean, dear?"
"Why, I thought you wouldn't netice
it."—Stray Stories.

dollars, while at the same time the BOOSTED THE INTEREST RATES

government of the United States has outstanding over 21 billions of securities which the law makes taxional Levies Burden of Five Billion on the People.

dollars, while at the same that the same tha

nomists argue that a one per cent addition to the original cost of a product would be multipliedd five times before it came to the ultimate

"If that rule holds," said he excretary of the Treasury Mellon and the members of the Federal Reserve Board, engaged in an effort to systematically boost interest rates in this country. These certificates were largely incomed to be a superscribed to the production has the country. the original cost of production has increused to five billion dollars by the time the product reaches the ul-In this connection Senator Ship-stead called atetation to a little joker in the income tax law of 1920 timate consumer."
Shipstend's Plain Language.

joker in the income tax law of 1920 "The power to tax is the power enacted by the Harding administration which gives a special dispensation to corporations engaged in est rate is the power to tax, and, banking and other activities by ex-empting them from paying taxes on "I maintain this power has been

so used by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is plenty of evidence to sustain this claim, not only in the empty vaults of the North west states, but also in the empty pockets of the despairing American farmer.

Stock speculators, he said, get all treasury urge a constitutional the money they need for marging amendment to remove future taxexempt features of municipal and ers and business men in many secstate bonds when he states on page tions are unable to get it at any 6 of his report that these tax-exempt price.



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Pursuant to us the provisions of section 3502 Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina notice is hereby given that the undersigned will affer for sale-for cash to the highest bidder at public author at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of February, 1924, at its warehouse, formerly known as its Over-Freight warehouse on East Trade Street in the City of Charlotte, N. C., 30,000 pounds of scrap mica consigned by Piedmont Products Company, of Spring Pine, North Carolina to Order Carolina Mica. Co., Notify R. L. Welch, Charlotte, N. C. Under Southern Railway Co., Bill of Lading, dated Rutherfordton, M. C., June 26th, 1923, which said car of freight was delivered to the undersigned by the Southern Railway Company, on the 26th day of June, 1923, and by the undersigned tendered to the Carolina Mica Company and said. L. Welch on the 28th day of June, 1923, and at divers times thereafter, the acceptance of which car of mica, however, was at all of said times refused by the Carolina Mica Company and the said R. L. Welch, who failed to surrender to the undersigned the bill of lading covering said car of mica and refused to pay the freight and other charges due thereon, the consignor having, upon due notice by the undersigned failed and refused to pay said freight and other charges or make disposition of said consignment.

This the 28th day of January, 1924. Seaboard Air Line Railway Company

BY A. H. ROHLEDER