

# Closing Out Gilmer - Moore Shoes!

## FIRE SALE ENDS SATURDAY NIGHT

### MAY THE THIRD

**WOMEN'S SHOES at \$1, \$1.50, \$2, NONE OVER \$2.50**

**MEN'S SHOES \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, NONE OVER \$3.00!**

**Shoes Priced to Close Them Out---Buy Shoes For the Whole Family--- Good Union Made Shoes! None Better! COME!**

**Last Call Saturday**

**7 1-2 W. Fourth St.**

**Floyd & Company, Selling Agents**

**No Refunds No Exchanges**

#### SENATOR DELANEY CHAMPIONS FLOWERS FOR STATE SENATE

(Continued From Page One.)  
 teen years and has a peculiar knowledge of insurance laws that especially fit him for the duties of insurance commissioner. If nominated and elected, it is my opinion that he will fill the office with honor to himself and credit to the office.

In this connection, I am compelled to call your attention to an act that passed the last legislature, which will be found in public laws of 1923, chapter 180.

"From information, I have every reason to believe that this was a departmental bill and was passed in the closing days of the session without ever having been referred to the committee on insurance of either branch of the general assembly. I am satisfied that very few members of the general assembly were familiar with the contents of this bill."  
 "Under the provisions of this act, the insurance commissioner receives a commission of one-fifth of one percent of the total sales of stock sold in the State of North Carolina licensed by the insurance commissioner under the Blue Sky law. It is my information that for the first ten months that this act has been in force the insurance commissioner received about \$3,200 in commissions on stock which he himself has licensed the sale of. Such a law is absolutely wrong, for no man acting as insurance commissioner can act with absolutely independent judgment in the granting of license for the sale of such stock when he himself will benefit by the license of same.

**Loans Deputy Money.**  
 "There is another matter that I desire to call to your attention and that is this: Some time last year the present insurance commissioner at the request of certain dissatisfied stockholders of a certain company in North Carolina (a Charlotte concern) licensed to sell its stock under the Blue Sky law, sent his deputy to investigate the company and while conducting said investigation the company loaned him five thousand dollars (\$5,000) on a second mortgage on real estate, whereupon he returned to Raleigh and reported the company o. k.

"I have information," continues Senator Delaney, "that in a few months he made a second trip, after complaints had come into his office against the way this business was being operated, and on that occasion borrowed \$2,000 on his open note, returned and reported everything o. k. This matter has been brought to the attention of the insurance commissioner and he has since that time had full knowledge of the conduct of his deputy but said deputy still holds his position.

"The democratic party, in my opinion, cannot afford to let such conduct go unnoticed. These matters that I have referred to are facts and are within the knowledge of the leaders of the republican party, having already referred to by the republican candidate for governor in a public speech. I have referred to these matters, not with the view of making any personal attack upon the present incumbent, but simply to give you my reasons for opposing him. I assure you that if Mr. Flowers is nominated and elected he will not accept one penny of compensation under the act above referred to."

Mr. Flowers makes the following signed statement concerning this extra compensation:

"I would not be willing to accept compensation in such a manner, for the reason that I would not want to be subjected to the temptation to have my judgment in a matter of this kind influenced by the question as to whether I would receive something out of it—that is—I would not want to pass on the matter, with the knowledge that if I did license the sale of the stock, I would receive a commission, whereas, if I refused the license, I would receive nothing. I think this an improper method of compensation, and I think that no man who has it in his power to accept or refuse a thing of this kind should, by his own act, make it possible for him to receive compensation whereas, if he refused the request, he would receive nothing. I do not think a judge of the Superior Court should receive, as a part of his compensation, any part of the recovery in an action tried before him, and I think the provision which Mr. Wade had written into the Blue Sky law, without the knowledge of the general assembly, puts him and his decisions in these matters on a similar basis, and I think this practice cannot be too severely condemned.

"The report of the insurance department dated March 1, 1924, shows that twenty of the twenty-five companies licensed to sell stock under the 'Blue Sky' law have been licensed since the passage of the law allowing the insurance commissioners a commission on the stock sold."

#### APPRENTICE LAW UPHELD

Indianapolis, Ind., April 30.—That the apprentice law of Wisconsin will be held constitutional is the opinion submitted to J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, by Martin M. Hugg, legal advisor of the union.

Under provision of the law, Mr. Hugg said, subordinate unions in Wisconsin will be compelled to have all apprentices indentured. "One of the purposes of the law is to make better journeymen in the trades," the attorney reported. "Minors are favorites of the law and the defense of the law will be that under its provisions those learning trades will be protected so that they will acquire the necessary proficiency to make them good workmen and that they will be protected against exploitation by their employers. The enforcement of the law is given to the Industrial Commission and this commission has framed a set of regulations, and the commission seems to invite discussion as to agreements to be made by a trade with its apprentices. Among those general rules I find the following:

"8. All trade agreements on apprenticeship shall, in order to conform to the apprenticeship law, be approved by the Industrial Commission."  
 "9. In trades where there are no uniform approved apprenticeship standards, the employer may execute a special agreement with the apprentice subject to the approval of the Industrial Commission."

"From this I infer that the commission will agree upon some uniform agreement with the representative of a trade organization. At page 18 of the copy of the law and regulations thereon under the heading 'VII—Standard Trade Schedules' I find the regulation for apprentice composers. I doubt if this regulation is properly framed to meet apprentices of newspaper and other offices where machines are exclusively employed. The matter of modifying those regulations, if I am right, in my opinion, if it does not cover linotype offices, should be taken up with the commission, and I believe on a proper showing this regulation would be modified. I doubt if the enforcement of this law will prove as oppressive as it might seem at first reading. The regulations of the commission provide that the first three months of the apprenticeship agreements are voidable by either party during this period upon written notice to the commission."

**SMILES.**  
 A—"Is Mr. Jones a money maker?"  
 B—"No, he's an efficiency expert who tells other folks how to make money."

Vote For School Bonds May 6th  
 Factory employment in all industries in New York State advanced 1 per cent in February.

#### By The Way Comment and Criticism About Things Doing in the World

**WHAT** labor can do to defeat its foes on the political field was effectively demonstrated at the Illinois primary election, in which the defeat of Senator Medill McCormick, candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, and Thurlow G. Essington, candidate for governorship nomination on the Republican ticket, is attributed directly to the labor vote. Other foes of the labor vote were also beaten by the labor vote.

The Illinois workers deserve congratulations for their intelligent use of the ballot at the primaries. They are especially to be congratulated on the defeat of Senator McCormick, who has often shown his hostility to organized labor and who had the backing of big reactionary interests.

Mine owners who use or permit the use of black blasting powder are deliberately risking the lives of their employes. This is the only conclusion to be drawn from a warning issued by the Interior Department against the continued use of black blasting powder in the mines of the United States.

The warning states that from 1908 to 1923 black blasting powder or black blasting powder and dynamite had caused 71 mine explosions with 857 fatalities. This is a terrible record of needless slaughter and should cause universal condemnation of those responsible for the use of black blasting powder.

Organized labor of Mobile, Ala., proposes to begin heavy damage suits in behalf of John E. Winstanley, who was flogged by a mob near Mobile in 1921.

Winstanley was a representative of the International Union of Timber Workers and was taken from a train by a number of men, one of whom declared: "We'll show you we don't want no union organizers in Bay county."  
 The authorities who should have prosecuted the mob members evaded their duty on one plea or another. Organized labor has lost patience with their tactics and is determined to secure the punishment of the mob leaders, some of whom are known to be connected with lumber interests.

The Mobile workers are showing the proper spirit. Organized labor in every section should make it a fixed policy to insist always on adequate punishment of members of mobs that attack or molest union representatives. If it is impossible to obtain criminal convictions, heavy suits for damages should begin against the guilty persons. Adoption of such a policy would be a great deterrent to mob violence directed against union members.

Admission that public sentiment stood against the 12-hour workday has at last been made by Judge Gary. Speaking at the annual meet-

#### CONGRESSMEN DEFEAT PRIVILEGE; POWER OF COMMITTEES CHECKED

Washington, April 30.—The house of representatives blazed a new path this week when 154 members signed a petition that the Barkley railroad bill be taken from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and be placed on the house calendar.

The bill is intended to abolish the railroad labor board and substitute a system of mediation and arbitration. It is favored by the trade unions and the railroad brotherhoods.

The request of the 154 members makes history. It is the first time a bill has been taken from a committee in this manner, and is the result of opposition to the election of Speaker Gillett when the present congress was being organized. At that time a coalition of insurgent republicans and the democratic members forced the majority to agree to a change in the rules as a condition for permitting the majority to organize the house. The most important of these changes proved that a bill may be taken from a committee and placed on the house calendar on petition of 150 members. This is the rule that is now being enforced.

By controlling certain committees, special privilege has practically dic-

tated legislation because these committees would "bury" bills distasteful to them. In the case of the Barkley railroad bill, friends of this proposed legislation were denied a hearing by the committee chairman. The new rule destroys this czarism, which has been used with such deadly effect to block progressive legislation. The old guard in both parties are worried at the turn of affairs, as an important power is wrested from them.

#### LAND GRAB CHECKED

Washington, April 30.—In a bill passed by the house, the secretary of the interior is instructed to withhold land patents to the Northern Pacific railroad. A special commission is authorized to investigate the railroad's claim to 4,000,000 acres of land.

Secretaries Work of the interior department and Wallace of the agriculture department have reported to President Coolidge that the railroad is not entitled to the additional land because of violation of terms under which public lands had been granted by congress.

**THAT WAS GOOD ADVICE**  
 last week's Herald gave about B&L, but how many will heed it. You're going to play thunder tomorrow or next week, but it never arrives. Letting the very hey-day of life pass.

**SAVINGS, SACRIFICE, SUCCESS**  
 are inseparable. If you "get there" and you can, you must travel some rugged road, but the goal is worth it. Why not start in time to finish the journey before old age. It's a wonderful time to live, to save, to do, to be somebody. NEWS SERIES NOW OPEN.

**MUTUAL B & L ASSOCIATION**  
 JNO. R. PHARR, President. E. L. KEESLER, Secretary-Treasurer.  
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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**A Willing Worker**

Money is a willing worker. You cannot keep it from working if you treat it properly and the most proper thing to do with it is to put it in the savings account of this Bank where it works for you night and day.

**Security Savings Bank**  
 No. 4 South Tryon Street  
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Vote For School Bonds May 6th  
 Minwaukee boasts of one woman employed in the occupation of extracting minerals.

**"Bring Up a Child in the Way It Should Go"**

One great lesson that all children ought to be taught, is that of **SAVING!**

Bring the boys and girls to this bank and open a savings account for them. They'll always thank you.

**Merchants & Farmers National Bank**  
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

