

Governor Kitchin

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

understood the method of looking one way and rowing another." THE TRAFFIC AND WAGES. The tendency of the age is against lying tribute upon the many for the grandizement of the few. Our eat manufacturers are recognizing the false economic theory of protection. We are already selling hundreds of millions of manufactures throughout the world. Senator Simmons declared in his Snow Hill speech that our cotton manufacturers were not benefited by the tariff; he declared in 1908 in his ocean mail subsidy speech that our manufacturers of cotton goods have shown their ability to meet the prices of their English and German competitors in the markets of China and South America, and again in that speech, that we can convert the raw cotton into cloths and sell it in the competitive markets of the world as cheaply as our competitors.

We are today overproducing the American demand for cotton goods. We are compelled to sell millions of dollars of them abroad. As our mills enlarge and multiply our exports of cotton goods will increase. Abroad we must sell as cheaply as any other country, and the price abroad will fix the home price, unless our manufacturers violate the laws of God and man, become monopolized and held up the price here while selling abroad cheaper than to us. This we do not expect. It would be unjust to expect it. Our manufacturers need the tariff removed from machinery, oils, paints, dyes and coal. It is oppressive to them since they must now seek the world's markets. They should have as cheap machinery and supplies as their foreign competitors. They can not have cheaper labor than now. Wages are gradually on the upgrade in every civilized country and will continue for generations. Labor becomes annually more efficient, and more intelligent. Wages are no higher in North Carolina than in South Africa or Australia. We have the same tariff laws as California and Alaska, but California pays twice our wages, and Alaska four times our. We do not import houses, and tariff does not protect carpenters, brick masons and painters, and yet their wages are higher than the wages in the so-called protected industries of the country. A protected industry in no town pays any more wages than the unprotected industries for the same class of labor. There never was a more fallacious statement than that the tariff fixes or regulates wages. Laborers understand thoroughly that ability to pay high wages is a very different thing from paying higher wages. The millionaire pays no more for his beef, or flour, than the day laborer. The head of the most highly protected industry pays no more for his machinery, wire, or cutlery or anything else of the same grade, than the unprotected farmer or doctor. How simple it is to think that if the protected man pays no more for anything else in the world than the unprotected man, yet he will pay more for his labor!

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER. I will say without fear of successful or even plausible contradiction that protection never put an extra dollar into the pockets of any North Carolina grower of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, apples, berries, or truck, but that it has compelled every one of them to pay out of their pockets many extra dollars on their purchases. A brave, manly and patriotic people, realizing the traditions of responsibility on it to serve the whole people, should not have as their representative in the senate for the next six years one who has violated their platform on reciprocity, repeatedly supported protection rates with the reported protection leaders, believed in ocean mail subsidy, and who has shown himself to be not bound by his own declarations to the people, not constrained by their principles they love and not controlled by the platform they have made. Gratitude can never justify reversal of principle or sacrifice of the country's interests. The public interests do not require, the front of the great party does not demand, the people's continuing allegiance to any man, whatever his record, who has deliberately and repeatedly broken faith with them. When he was loyal to their interests and faithful to their instructions they honored him—they repeated their great honor. Since he has refused submission to their platform and obedience to their principles what further obligations can they owe him? Shall the people continue to stick to him when he has abandoned them? It is neither sound in theory nor just in morals to contend that as long as the people suffer the burdens of protection from one class they should therefore be compelled to suffer its injustices from other classes. If one industry has protection enabling it to extort upon the people, then another industry should have the privilege to extort upon the people. It is not the policy of which Senator Simmons has acted in regard to tariff matters.

When his record interprets the democratic doctrine of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," to mean "special privileges to all, exemption from plunder to none," shall the people continue kind in high office because he has done his full duty in securing appropriations? Every dollar paid out must first be paid into the treasury. For every dollar the people pay into the treasury under the protective tariff, under it they pay over five dollars into the pockets of the protected interests. Shall the people not consider the importance of the justice of keeping in their pockets the five dollars when they pay the one dollar into their treasury? Democracy does not object to the money that goes into the public treasury, but it does object to the five dollars which protection enables the special interests to take from the people, when the government gets its dollar. We should never forget that in the final analysis protection bears down upon the backs of labor and every dollar paid the protected interests under the republican policy is in the long run a tax on the toilers of the land.

I think Senator Simmons has done his duty in the matter of appropriations, as have Senator Overman and our representatives. His friends will not claim that he has done more than his duty. Our appropriations for rivers and harbors have increased no more in accordance with our necessities than for public buildings. Let no democrat be dismayed at the fantastic prediction that if Senator Simmons is re-elected and the senate is democratic he will become chairman of the senate finance committee, which considers tariff bills. Let not the prediction be circulated in the North and West, for it would, if believed, lose the democracy thousands upon thousands of voters who want genuine tariff reform for revenue only. The great senators representing the people, in sympathy with the living principles of democracy, will never put at the head of that committee any man who follows a circular instead of his party's platform, and who is out of harmony with the majority of his colleagues on great party policies. The preservation of our fundamental principles in the senate is largely entrusted to that committee, and no man who has so often forsaken them will be put at its helm by democratic senators. The democracy of the country is not ready to confide any of its great policy-shaping committees to those who stand not but trample upon its platform.

I have charged that Senator Simmons' record is not in accord with the principles and policies of the democratic party, for which I stand, and by which I will abide. There are issues upon which we differ—such as the principles of ocean mail subsidy, reciprocity, free lumber, free coal, and other tariff questions. I believe that the influence of his record is more injurious to the people and their party, and has done much to repudiate the public thought of North Carolina. I know that he can in the senate reply to these charges, and send speeches throughout the state without one cent of postage. I can not meet him in the senate to discuss these issues. He can meet me before the people, and if he thinks I have misstated his position upon any question, or that I do him wrong in saying he is out of harmony with the aggressive democracy of the age and has broken its pledge and violated its principles, I am ready to meet him in joint discussion before the people at such times and places as he may name, defend democracy from his blows and undertake to establish my contentions.

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WHO WILL SUCCEED PRES. FALLIERES?

By Associated Press. Paris, Feb. 17.—President Armand Fallieres has now entered the last year of his seven-year term of office. On Jan. 17, 1913, the French senate and chamber of deputies will convene in solemn session at Versailles to elect his successor.

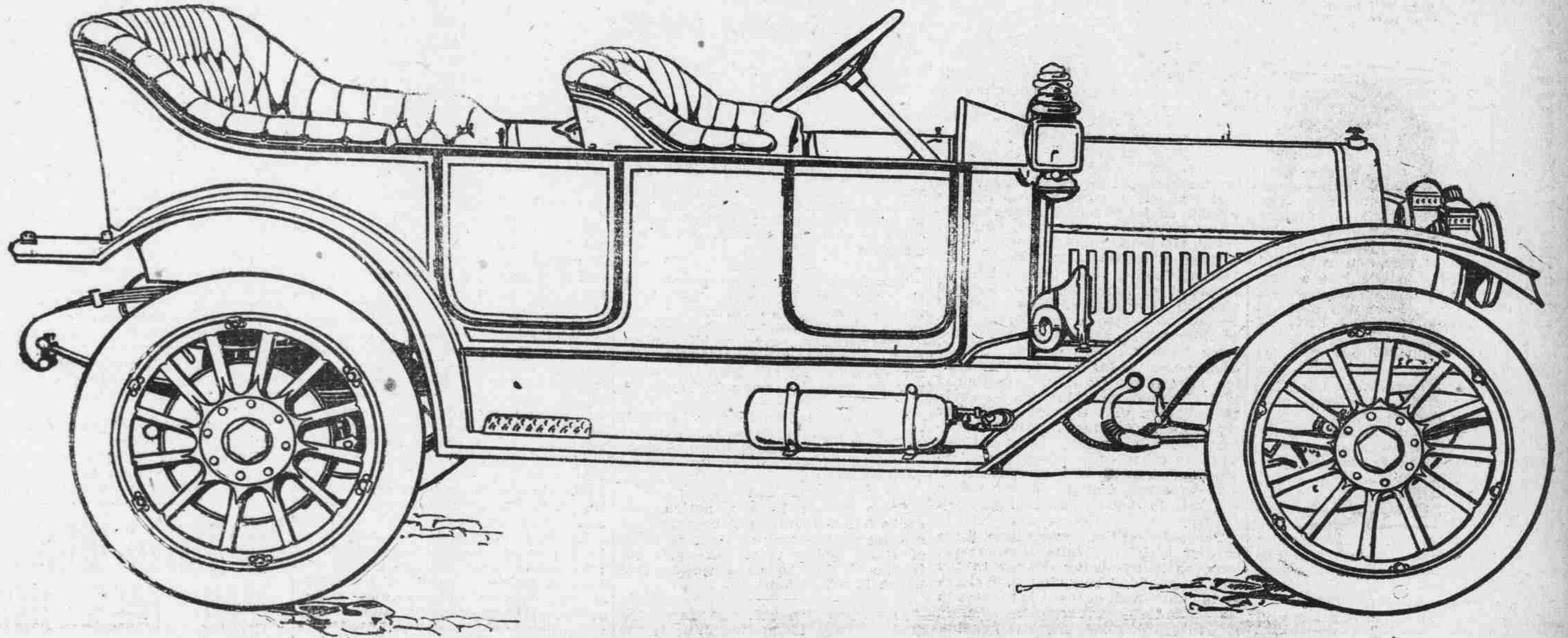
Although the election date is distant, the discussion of the question of the next chief executive of France is being taken up animatedly. It seems generally that President Fallieres has no wish to succeed himself. He is represented as being well satisfied with his long term in office, which, if it has brought him a succession of the highest honors leads him to feel that he may now seek a repose from the oftentimes arduous duties. He will retire, it is stated to Southern France, where he is the proprietor of a large area of vineyards. Many names are brought forward in discussion as possible successors to Mr. Fallieres. The most familiar is that of Leon Bourgeois, whose distinguished parliamentary record and long public service for his country must have suggested him as a worthy candidate. However, Mr. Bourgeois has entered the new Poincare cabinet and should he decide to remain there, it might influence his candidacy for the presidency. Another much talked of candidate is Armand Reibel, the president of the French senate. Many believe that the presidency is a natural step from the leadership of the senate. Other names talked of are President Brisson, of the chamber of deputies, and Paul Doumer, one of the younger Frenchmen, who has made a strong name for himself in French national life.

There is of course, always the chance for the "dark horse." The next president of the republic may be a man who is little known now in the political world. The concluding year of President Fallieres' term will be filled with important engagements. At Belfort he will unveil the monument to be erected to commemorate the three sieges, and he will also be present at the fetes to be given in the frontier region. A tour of several weeks in Algeria is also being arranged.

At Paris the president will receive the King and Queen of England on their official visit and will probably undertake a return visit to London towards the close of the year. The Prince Consort of the Netherlands are also awaited in Paris this year. Finally, there is another visit calculated to be of a political and picturesque nature. Moulay Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco, which has recently been made a protectorate of France, will be the guest of the republic in the month of July, and will be present at the great military review at Longchamps on July 14.

Willing masculine hands prevented a fire disaster a short time ago in the little town of Le Puy, where was situated the convent of the Clarist Sisters, one of the most rigorously closed orders in which dissolved the organization, a few aged nuns were permitted to remain at their old home. The aged sisters, rather than break their rule which expressly forbids that a man should set foot within their walls, would have allowed themselves to die a horrible death rather than summon a masculine help. When fire broke out in the convent the sisters fought it desperately; then, not wishing to solicit masculine assistance, took refuge in the dormitory, the door of which they barricaded. The fire made rapid headway, and in a few minutes their refuge would have been burned unless a policeman, aided by courageous townspeople, had broken

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down the door removed the barricade and carried the aged nuns, already partially asphyxiated, to a place of safety.

An examination of the fortunes left by inheritance in France in 1910 shows thirty-nine fortunes of over a million dollars. Ten of these were between two and ten million. By far the majority of the legacies left on death were between four hundred dollars and two thousand dollars. The total amount of property admitted to probate exceeded a billion dollars, divided among 373,801 estates.

The packing-case manufacturers of Paris have petitioned the government to take some step to stop the growing practice by French exporters of importing packing cases from the United States. The American customs not only impose a duty on goods, but also on the crates in which they are packed. It was to avoid paying this that French exporters conceived the idea of ordering cases from America, which on return to the United States were admitted free as resumed such proportions that it now causes a loss of something like \$200,000 a year to the Paris packing-case makers alone. The minister of finance is considering the advisability of placing a prohibitive entrance duty on imported packing cases as a measure of protection to the French manufacturer.

John D. Rockefeller's offer to contribute \$11,000 to complete the fund

necessary for the purchase of the Pasteur birthplace, in the town of Dole, was very pleasantly received by the French press. At the same time some newspapers took occasion to point out that the wealthy foreigner is occupying a larger and larger place in French life, and expressed the hope that Frenchmen would continue as in the past to contribute generously to public works.

The Pasture committee at Dale, in accepting, sent to Mr. Rockefeller a letter couched in terms of great appreciation and gratitude. It concluded: "The town of Dale, moved by a deep sentiment of appreciation, will honor itself by perpetuating in some way your name and your kindness."

Farmer Soboss—"Well, there's another literary guy bought a farm back here and gone to raising chickens. He's got over a thousand of 'em!" Farmer Hardscrabble—"Gosh! He must be a good writer to support so many hens as that!"—Puck.

"I suppose you have to close your eyes to some things while you are in congress?" "We go even further than that," replied Senator Sorghum. "Sometimes we go fast asleep."—Washington Star.

Don't tell the women, but very few men want to be known as model husbands.—Atchison Globe.

Mighty few of us stug our toes kicking ourselves.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF GOLDE NFRUIT.

San Bernardino, Cal., Feb. 17.—A golden ribbon all the way from this city to the Mexican line south of San Diego could be formed if all the specimens of the golden fruit on exhibition at the Second National Orange show in San Bernardino, the coming week, were placed side by side in a row.

The exhibition will open on Monday and continue throughout the week. It will be the greatest exposition of citrus fruits and allied industries ever attempted in America. The business men and citizens of San Bernardino placed thousands of dollars at the disposal of the officials of the show, while hundreds of busy business people are giving all of their time and efforts to the show.

It will be truly representative of the citrus fruit industry of America. Not only are all sections of California from Butte county on the north to the Mexican line on the south represented, but Florida and other portions of the country also have exhibitors.

Thousands of boxes of the finest fruit grown in the world will be shown in the box displays, while artistic and beautiful features of all kinds will be displayed by the score. The National Orange Show is not a land show nor a land show nor a promotional enterprise, in the ordinary sense of the term. It is intended to

be representative of the citrus fruit industry in all of its ramifications, and is designated to uphold that industry all over the southwest. On that ground every growing district is taking keen interest in the exposition. All kinds of mechanical appliances, used in the industry, as well as fruit, will be shown.

Thames Valley Is Everywhere Flooded

London, Feb. 17.—The Thames Sea is at present a fairly appropriate name for the Thames valley.

Everywhere the valley is flooded; vast tracts of land have become inland seas, on which play boats and punts; and still the Thames rises.

The riverside promenade and parts of pleasure gardens, while the Brigade of Guards' Boat Club island is entirely submerged.

In the Reading district the field crops and garden allotments between Goring and Sonning have been ruined, and many houses are approachable only by punts and boats.

Even the aviator may indulge in low language.

MONKEY'S SCRAMBLE IS LATEST DANCE SENSATION

Paris, Feb. 17.—Paris ballrooms have a fresh sensation to follow the Turkey Trot and the Grizzly Bear dances—the Monkey's Scramble.

This dance opens with the two-step played very fast, and then changes to the Lancers. At a given signal the music stops, and the ladies join hands in a circle with all other partners inside.

The men go down on hands and knees and scramble out of the ring as best they can. Once outside they run to the other end of the room to a tall Christmas-tree, on the top of which is a hollow coconut containing a pretty trinket.

The highest jumper obtains the prize, and many are the falls on the slippery floor before the winner, tired and flushed, with crumpled collar and torn gloves, returns in triumph with the prize to his partner.

Some people believe in making light of their troubles, while others believe in keeping them dark.