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Everything

GREENSBORD, N C

Twenty-One Pardons Granted.

Governor Bickett this week in one day granted twenty-one pardons, and so far as we can see he did his duty, and all law-abiding citizens will applaud him for what he did. Quite in contrast with his unpardonable action in letting the unspeakable Summers buy immunity and freedom because he had a thousand dollars, this more recent act of the Governor was based upon substantial reasons.

He has been making a survey of the prison and the prisoners and he finds that there are many people within the Walled City who should never have been sent for the long periods which they have already been confined.

He finds, for instance, we pick out a few of the cases, cases where youth did things for which it should have been reasonably punshed. The list we choose is as follows:

Joseph Williams, sentenced from Martin county in 1903. This prisoner was only twelve years old when he was sentenced to the state's prison for burning a store. He has now been in prison two years longer than he had lived up to the time of his conviction. He was sentenced to a term of twenty-five years. He is in class A and has 000 days to his credit for good behavior. A full pardon is granted.

George Johnson, from Nash county, 1002. This prisoner was convicted of burglary when he was fifteen years old, and has been in prison just fifteen years on a thirty-year sentence. He is in class A and has S15 days to his credit for good behavior. A full pardon is granted.

Melissa Clegg, from Cumberland county, 1001. This prisoner was sentenced for twenty years for murder in second degree. She was sixteen years old when convicted and has been in prison sixteen years. She is in class A, and has 1,013 days credit for good behavior. A full pardon is granted.

Will German, from Greene county, 1906. This prisoner was convicted of criminal assault when he was only twelve years old. He has now served eleven years for his crime. His original sentence was for fifteen years. He is in class A and has 744 days to his credit for good behavior. A full pardon is granted.

William Smarr, from Cleveland county, 1868. This prisoner was sentenced for burglary for life. He has served nineteen years. He has a good prison record, and the authorities of Cleveland county write that in their opinion he had been punished enough. A conditional pardon is granted.

Why Write About It?

Almost every day we receive a communication from some reader with a grouch--some fellow who wants us to jump on this or jump. on that-and the letter is never signed by the writer. Naturally the letter goes into the waste basket, and naturally it should go there. For all the years since we can remember we have written about the anonymous scribbler, written to warn people that postage was wasted if the name was not signed, but it has done no good. The Salisbury Post yesterday sent up this wail, and tomorrow some other paper will send up another. The Post says?

Nearly every day the newspaper man gets unsigned communications of some sort or the other, all of which go into the waste basket without any attention being paid to them. This is true of all newspaper offices in the world, and will be as long as time lasts, for people cannot get it into their heads that newspapers cannot act on communications that are anonymously written. Unsigned letters have the smack of cowardice and ought never to be sent. Newspapers try at least to act with authority and only in cases of facts, and unsigned lack anything to back them up. We certainly would be delighted if there would be no more unsigned letters and other matter sent to this office. Correspondents should always let it appear who is sending the items. Their names are not wanted for publication, but to give us the information.

In the mail this morning we received a redhot letter, one full of ginger and somewhat to the point concerning the Chamber of Commerce on depot matters, which we would print if it was signed by the real writer; but because we do not print it the writer, and we half suspect who he is, will from this on insist that we, too, are in league with the devil and signed his frame-up to crucify the South Side. But the letter isn't signed, and therefore, as the Post says, it is cowardly.

Why should a subscriber of a newspaper expect the editor to take up his battle and fight it, when the editor doesn't even know whose battle he is fighting? Why should a citizen expect to creep in in the dark, send his poisoned letter broadcast without giving up his name, when the editor, who is responsible, prints his name every day? No reason in the world. But that isn't what perplexes us. Why do newspaper readers insist upon sending unsigned letters when they know better? Do they think that by chance they might get by the editor and appear? Well, that hardly ever ents to make it or he wouldn't make it.

Ran Amuck.

The scheme to appeal to the poor man and the grandstand and put over about a seventy per cent. tax on people of wealth finally met a crushing defeat in the Senate, and the LaFollette crowd can now go hide its face in shame. The Senate, while doubtless radical, had too much self-respect to allow itself to be carried away by the grandstand efforts to put wealth out of business at a single blow.

In rapid succession the Senate rejected, by a vote of 57 to 12, the Hollis amendment restoring the pre-war basis for computing war profits; another of the LaFollette amendments, for a sixty per cent. war profits tax, by a vote of 50 to 18, and a second Hollis amendment, proposing a fifty per cent. war profits levy, by a vote of 52 to 18.

The best showing the "maximalists" made throughout their fight was in the vote on the LaFollette seventy per cent. amendment, when they mustered twenty votes. On the roll call on the Hollis fifty per cent, amendment Senators Borah of Idaho and Trammell of Florida, who had been voting consistently for the higher levies, went to the other side, féaring that the proposal would permit the United States Steel Corporation and other large concerns to escape with less taxation than under the finance committee schedule of rates.

This is as it should be. All of us are in favor of taxing the rich man as much as the poor man is taxed, but no more. Let each man pay his just proportion of taxation, and that will be a square deal. But because a rich man happens to be living when a war is on, which it is claimed is to benefit mankind, meaning the poor and rich alike, there is no reason why a rich man should tote any more of the burden in proportion to his means than the poor man. This would be injustice. The popular fad of the LaFollettes and Borahs and other grandstand artists to make it appear that because a man has an income he should yield it all is fol de rol.

On the same principle it could be claimed that the skilled laborer should give up all his wages except a dollar a day because there are men in the world who work for a dollar a day. If one man happens to possess the talent to make a million dollars and another man doesn't, there is no more justice in plucking the million from him than there would be in plucking the four dollars a day from the man who made five dollars because some other fellow had earning capacity of ...ut one dollar. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the man who makes a million works for it and has tal-

The Treacherous Kaiser.

The attempt of the kaiser in his recent utterances to place justification of his unspeakable down with an iron safe or two and a half car. conduct on England, his insistence that he load of baggage you feel that he isn't going to went to war solely to defend Germany and not skip in the night and leave you with your rent to war upon the world, all falls to the ground unpaid. You feel that he is a fixture; that he in the light of recent evidence. The New York is substantial; that he is there.

Herald is publishing telegrams which passed between the kaiser and the late dethroned czar of Russia which prove conclusively that hundred thousand dollars in a new public the kaiser wanted to form an alliance with building; know for a fact that a great life in-Russia, force France into it, and wage a war surance company is going to spend righ. away of annihilation on England. Of these impor- from two hundred and fifty to six hundred tant telegrams, cabled exclusively to the Herald, that paper says:

Treacherous, cunning and unscrupulous as he is known to be, utterly conscienceless in his dealings with all mankind, the German emperor stands alone today, facing an outraged world. Intrigue always was his favorite weapon, force his creed-"might makes right."

The Herald today is enabled to throw a new light on this man, to prove conclusively that even before he drenched the world in blood he was the same malignant schemer that he is today, the same remorseless and shameless conspirator.

Mr. Herman Bernstein, the Herald's special correspondent in Petrograd, has obtained for first publication in the Herald some historic documents that are of vast importance in shedding light on the true kaiser, in revealing him as he stood while deliberately scheming his world war. These documents are telegrams exchanged between the kaiser and Czar Nicholas of Russia-the first recorded messages bearing the now famous signatures "Willy" and "Nicky."

The telegraphic correspondence between the two rulers was conducted in the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907 and shows that the kaiser made every endeavor to form an alliance of three great European powers against England during the Russo-Japanese war. It shows also that he sought to force France into a break with England, urging a secret treaty between Germany and Russia, the news to be broken to France only succeeding the accomplished fact.

In other words, the dream of the kaiser for many years has been complete domination of the world. To know that he was held up at Belgium, where the hand of God first appeared True, Greensboro sought a cantonment. against him, is the gratifying par, of it. It She figured the dirty dollars that would come will take a blood-drenched world to put him her-way if she got one and she wanted one. out of business, but happily the world is eager But she didn't get it, and really and in fact to make the sacrifice. The convincing proof the second sober thought makes is all glad is now at hand, and it looks again as though that we didn't get it. The town that grows Providence had assisted in giving this proof to the public at this time. It makes complete newspaper that sells on its merits, which justification for the determination of the allies to annihilate the kaiser and his kingdom.

The Way It Is.

If you are renting a room and a man comes

And if you happen to look over a town and see at one time a four hundred thousand dollar hotel going up; see an investment of seven thousand dollars in erecting a building on a principal street; have the assurance that a big national bank is going to build something better than most any other bank building in the state; have it as a fact that a new big passenger depot is contemplated and not far away, and you look around and see churches galore. and homes as many and as pretty as you ever saw in a plot as large as this city, why, man, you know it is there. You know that an investment in real estate is a sure thing; that such a town will never go backward; that its own force will drive it forever on. That's Greensboro right now, with real estate values lower than in any other town of like size any. where.

And that is why local capitalists are getting busy and buying corners and desirable business sites. That is why so many splendid homes are being built.

Greensboro is not and never was a "boom town." But she has been growing right along for the last fifteen years, and her prospects today are five times brighter than ever. Greensboro is not only on the map, but she wants more room on the map. She is growing,

Let the City Planner also tell us what to do with the old buildings that are being torn down. Some of the buyers are going to rebuild, and certainly that will mar the beauty of the landscape.

Having Their Fun.

The towns with cantonments are having their fun. They are feeding thousands of new people; they are living at a mining camp rate: but one of these fine mornings when there is no cantonment and the relapse and collapse comes the town that today disports itself in high feather will be wearing a face long enough to eat oats out of an old-fashioned

doesn't every three or four months chloroform people and give them houses and lots and automobiles to take it off the publisher's hands, generally builds a substantial list and The American Bar Association took time to a paying list, and there isn't a hole deep this will be called sour grapes, the which it isn't, but more of the Concord variety.

George Turner, from Orange county, This prisoner was sentenced for 1004 five years for the larceny of a cow and fifteen for hurglary. He has served thirteen and one-half years. He is in class A and has 800 days to his credit, and is now sixty years old. The former superintendof the state prison, J. S. Mann, very strongly recommends the pardon of this prisoner, saying that he is one of the best prisoners he has known during his administration in the office of superintendent. -A conditional pardon is granted.

Elwell Overton, from Pasquotank county, 1001. This prisoner was convicted of burglary when he was eleven years old and sentenced for twenty years. He is now twenty-two and has paid for his crime the full measure of his days up to the time of the commission of this offense. He is in class A and has 646 days to his credit. A full pardon is granted.

John Perry, from New Hanover county, 1800. This prisoner was convicted ef burglary when he was thirteen years old. He is now forty. He has served twentyseven years for this offense. His original sentence was for life. He is in class A and a full pardon is granted.

There were others, cases of which we know nothing, but we know that no matter what the circumstances in the above quoted cases, there was no justice and no justification in inflicting apon youth such punishment. While it is true that in this state, because of certain conditions, burglary has been made a capital offense, it is also true that there is no reason why a boy thirteen or fourteen years old should be sent to prison for what really means a life term because of his youthful indiscretion. Prisons are not made to murder people; they are not made to destroy, but to punish and reform. In North Carolina there have been long strides. toward real prison reform, and the Governor will never be blamed when he does what he did this week. Those boys who happened to fall by the wayside and who have spent most of their lives in prison will perhaps welcome freedom, coming even at such a late date, but suppose that instead of having sent them to prison they could have been sent to a reformatory, remained long enough to have realized what rights they had under the law; ascertained that certain things would constitute crime instrad of vice? They would perhaps today be useful citizens, and the life which God has given them to enjoy would not have been. thrown away.

Think of a little boy but twelve years of age being sent to prison for fifteen years because he was convicted of a criminal assault. What sort of a jury was it, what sort of a judge that could think of thus blighting a child's life for committing any kind of a crime? Think of the eleven-year-old boy from the castern part of the state convicted of burglary when but eleven years old, hustled off to the penitentiary, for twenty years forgotten, and remaining there until Bickett happened to investigate his case. But there is no use to enu The horrors of the war prisons, the terrshie atories we read about happenings hundreds of years ago, were no more shocking than this All men, we hope, will applaud the Governor for turning loose these unfortunate victims of circumstance-these children, at least, now full-grown men-and giving them their revdom. 'Of course their chance now for usefulmean in destroyed.

corps located in our "very midst."

neck. Why the City Planner?

And the City Planner again gets it in the

happens.

Widely Different.

The Salisbury Post takes occasion to remind people that the anarchists and disloyal citizens just now giving this country much concern are not within the ranks of organized labor. It says:

Organzed labor is committed to the cause of the country and no one should confuse the patriotic men who work with the senseless and disloyal agitators who have caused so much trouble in the west. Mr. Samuel Gompers in his speech at Minneapolis, published partly in this paper Wednesday, made it very plain that American labor stands for America and is most patriotically standing by while the nation mobilizes for the conflict. The working man is as important as the fighting man-more so in times of peace, and altogether as much in times of actual conflict-and the nation is fortunate indeed that the working forces of the nation are to a man leading in displaying loyalty and patriotism of the highest order, and just as might have been expected.

This is understood, we take it, for the most part. Organized labor as represented by Samuel Gompers-that is, the allied unionsstands by the President and the flag. The socialists and so-called independent workers of the world are the ones just now chewing the rag about the constitution and attempting to sow seeds of sedition.

The laboring man who doesn't go to war remains at home and keeps the country in motion while the soldiers fight. Were all labor to enlist as soldiers, the soldiers could not subsist; they would have no munitions; they would starve to death, and therefore would accomplish nothing. In this world struggle the laboring man is doing his full share, and that is why the exemption boards make a distinction between the industrial worker and the citizen who doesn't produce. A clerk in a store can be supplanted-some woman can take his job; but the farmer, the machinist, the skilled laborer who has mastered his trade is more important at home than the soldier in the field. For without him the soldier would be utterly helpless. But these loud-mouthed anarchists, no matter what they call themselves, should be suppressed. To put them in prison would be too light a punishment. They should be chained and made to work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year making things the soldiers need. And their diet should be something besides the hot air which they now geterate.

Created A Sensation,

The disclosures by the New York Herald, in printing the secret dispatches between the de-, posed czar and the kaiser, have caused a great sensation throughout the world. It is plainly shown now, if never before, that the kaiser is a cunning schemer, and that any peace terms he might propose or accept would be but temporary makeshifts; that he is thoroughly unprincipled and would murder a whole world if he could realize his unholy dreams. It seems history which goes to North Carolina's shame. | a happy circumstance that the Herald was enabled, through its Russian correspondent, to secure these secret telegrams and give them to the world. It is accumulative proof that we are dealing with ~ demon and that his utter annihilation is the only thing.

Equal taxation is the only thing. So much on the dollar. If a laboring man has but a dollar a day he spends but a dollar, and the tax should be so fixed that he would pay his share equally with the man who has a million. Because the dollar-a-day man gets just as much benefit as the five-dollar-a-day or the hundreddollar-a-day man. But these fellows who think they are presidential timber, who look in the mirror and say to themselves that maybe some day they will be President, go out and harangue the mob and tell it it should have special privileges. Happily the Senate awoke in time to head off the wild bills proposed.

John's Last Bitter Reflection.

John Barleycorn is in desperate straits. He reaches, like a drowning man, for any straw in sight. He doesn't care much what he claims, just so he claims something to make himself believe. His last bitter reflection is the fact, as he sees it, that prohibition has caused the price of meats to go to such a high figure. He proves this assertion by his usual sophistry. In a circular received from Cincinnati this morning, in a plain envelope (John always works in the dark), we get this refreshing information :

Prohibition is held responsible by some dealers for the newest wave of high prices of meats. They maintain that closing down distilleries has caused the prices cf beef to soar above the figures of civil war days. Cattlemen have always found it profitable to feed stock on the refuse of grain and corn furnished by distilleries and brewerics. With the closing of distilleries in the prohibition states this source of food has failed the cattle raisers. Grain is too expensive to feed, because the farmer can get more for the grain in the market than he can realize in the slight increase in the value of grain-fed cattle.

Figures show that a steer weighing 600 sounds will weight 900 pounds when ready for the market if fed on grain refuse, whereas a steer of the same weight left to pasture will not weigh more than 700 or 725 pounds.

In other words, there were a few hundred distilleries in the country and a great many million cattle. John would have us believe that all the beef cattle that had hitherto been slaughtered were fattened at one of his old stands, now happily out of business. He would have us believe that the grain he didn't use, after he had gotten the poison out of it and bottled, fattened the millions upon millions of cattle used for meat in this country. John is a great old dissemble, a great old fraud, and always was, but to make the average school how believe such stuff would be impossible. If each steer sold weighs three hundred pounds less it is better, far better, that it be that way. In fact, if we must make whiskey and sell it in order to fatten cattle, perhaps it would be better to cut out meat altogether, because we could afford, well afford, to have meatless days if with them there would come sorrowless days. However, the appeals of John's anonymous communications will result in little good. He is doomed to die, and his funeral will soon he announced. We think about 1920.

The Lawyers Stand Pat.

pass resolutions endorsing the President and enough to bury a man-of-war, when the "time denouncing the kaiser. Mr. Elihu Root, who expires." The cantonment will leave many has been to Russia and who is the biggest man places empty; it will as suddenly depopulate in the legal profession in this country, offered as it populated; and all in this mushroom busithe following resolutions, which were unani- ness isn't hardly worth the price. However, mously adopted:

The American Bar Association declares its absolute and unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States. We are convinced that the future freedom and security of our country depend upon the defeat of German military power in the present war.

We approve the entrance of the United States into the war before it was too late to find success through the united action of the democratic powers. We urge the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war with all the strength of man and materials and money which the country can supply.

We stand for the speedy dispatch of the American army, however raised, to the battle front in Europe, where the armed enemies of our country can be found and fought, and where our own territory can be best defended.

The lawyers are all doing what they can toassist in giving moral strength to the prosecution of the war; the merchant is doing his bit; the manufacturer is putting up his excess profits and letting his labor go to the front outside of the organized anarchists, masquerading under the names of freedom parties and workingmen's parties, the whole country is a unit. And when the spies and slackers are weeded out it will be the better for us all. We are glad the lawyers stand pat and do not endorse those few men like Hardwick of Georgia and LaFollette of Wisconsin.

As They Fall In.

bill which will be passed this week it looked whole public would be called upon to make up strange to see Claude Kitchin standing up and the deficit, we could see where it was none of telling the people that we must have the our business. But why should we pay more money and that this was but a starter. Of for paper in order that Uncle Sam may get it this eleven-billion-dollar bond issue four bil- for less? Query-and Judge Clark will please lion of it will be loaned to the allies. Think of answer p. d. q. the money we have loaned the allies, and then wonder what they would have done had it not been for Uncle Sam. The kaiser had figured this all out, but he hadn't figured that we people to can all they can-and no cans in would not only finance the war, but that we sight because Uncle Sam has used up all the would send five million men to help fight it. tin for other purposes. How can you can if So it has in fact been left to the western world you can't? to finish the job., And the western world is

But Why Should He?

The Statesville Landmark makes the proposition that Uncle Sam may think he has some special privileges. Maybe he has, but why should he have? The Landmark says:

Taking note of the fact that the government has ordered the International Paper Company to furnish print paper for the government Bulletin at 2 1-2 cents a pound the Greensboro Record wants to know why the same rate can't be fixed for newspapers generally. It is to be supposed that the government has decided that 2 I-2 cents allows a fair profit. That being so, there would seem to be no good reason why the rest of us shouldn't share the benefit. Uncle Sam, however, may consider that he has a right to a special privilege.

The point is that if Uncle Sam, through his trade commission, finds that there is a fair profit in paper at 21-2 cents, and makes the mills furnish it to him at that, why not make the mills furnish paper to all consumers at that price? If Uncle Sam comes in and makes the mills furnish paper below cost to them, then naturally the publisher must pay the freight-make up for that deficit-and that is making it unreasonably hard on the publisher. In other words, if Uncle Sam causes the mill to operate for his benefit at a loss, naturally the mill will make it up on others, and as news-In offering the eleven-billion-dollar bond it were some general commodity and the

Funny old world, eh? Uncle Sam urging

The depot question now looms large and be-And if the Chamber of Commerce would get fore it is settled there will be something doing. real busy now we might get an aviation signal

The depot question is to be decided, it is said, about Friday the 14th. Well, Friday is said to be an unlucky day. Let us hope it won't be in this instance.

The News From Russia.

That Russia is still upside down and downside up is manifest, but that she is getting saner and that there is hope that eventually she will prove a wonderful source of strength to the allies seems certain. Russia is really worse than Mexico. More of the people and larger territory. The soldiers do not seem to know what they are doing, and apparently strange to us that Russia took a hand.

responding with all its strength and power. Money by the billion and men by the millionwhat else could the allies hope for, what else is needed?

have a new railroad at the same time and of the largest distilleries are situated, that the make it a union station? Just about the time owners of the plants there are preparing to go we get the new depot there will be another out of business, and that the works will be railroad with a station about a mile out, and used for the manufacture of other products. then there will be an anvil chorus for ten years When the distillers and the brewers generally about a union station. Why not can all the realize that about all that is needed is for some goods at once?

The Red Cross workers know no time for lawed, a stampede to "unload" will begin. rest. The millions of needed agrments are becare a great deal less. It has always been ing supplied by the willing workers who give of their time freely and cheerfully.

Some of the large distillers in the United States evidently accept the prohibition clause of the food control law as a "war" measure in the broadest and most comprehensive sense. If we are to have a new depot, why not also It is announced from Peoria, Ill., where some one to move that "it be made unanimous," in order to render their business permanently out-

> And if we don't have a fair-well, the moving pictures are still with us.