

LIKKER FOLK

BORSCRIPTION FLOR & YEAR SINGLE COPY'S CENTS

PT & CENTS SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918.

18. ON SALE AT THE NEWS STANDS AND ON TRAINS

COAL SUPPLY

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1902

IT IS OVER'

WAIT UNTIL

# IE FIENDISH BARBARIANS

Genmann have proven themselves the berbarians in a hundred differthe berbarians in a hundred differthe they have not only introduced elobated despitates women, put in facilitating hutthered fridentes de note of dead holdes furt now a starting a new thing in order to the soldier who is a bit curieus. Idwing telegram shows their last endishness:

rading that the Americans are perter souvenir-hubbers. The Germans Tool sector bays been strething in LMandrwith all sects of indesires. These contact of sizewhen anathed to beits, beimets, and other paraphernifis connects ith conceased bombs.

American Indian beaten several Indians stamped to the light in scalpthat in savage bile the red man danced around the laggets. This was will to have re height of awage warfare, but it ainless amusement compared to some e.German strocities. All of the devil-menuity of the mind is at once put a action by the Germans who stop at shing-and this in a civilized world-in age when we thought we had progressed. was said of Tameriane, the unspeakable, would take his prisoners and mix with mortar and build walls with the they spere yet alive-and we re Creilibation stade her boasts of ad-Germany talks of peace. But we take it that there will be no peace except in the language of General Grant when he said: "Nothing but, an immediate and unconditional surrorder will be accepted." That sound the the sattle cry. Unconditional sur-Dapiels said that if America didn's have enough men between the ages of as and 30, then we had men up to 50 who would gladly erhist and fight for the flag. And that is true. Old men, gray beards, are interested, and if worst comes to worst and the necessity exists a million gray beards will get under the banner and do the best they can. Humanity is the question now -and America is going to fight for it.

The New York Herald looks over the field and in its issue yesterday says "it is evident that the Third Liberty Loan will be oversubscribed in this district and in the councy. The people everywhere are making enthusiastic response to the call of patinetism, and the country's subscriptions, which last night exceeded two and a half billions, are expected to amount to at least two billions more before the books close on

**BONDS SOLD** 

THE LIBERTY

Both in this district and in the country, therefore, the government will get all the money asked for and a great deal more. More gratifying even than the response in money is the vast increase in the number of subscribers as compared with previous losms. Individual subscribers, will reach twelve or possibly even twenty millions—a fifth of the entire population of the United States.

"It is the people's war that is being financed, and the people are taking this loan. The fact that with each successive Liberty Loan the number of subscribers increases—three times as many to the present offering as there were to the first loan—is impressive and must show our enemies where the people of this country stand in fixed resolve to win the war."

And doubtless "our enemies" have not only seen the figures in the Liberty Bond business, but are beginning to understand that when we call for five million men or ten million if necessary there will be the same response as there was for money. This is what makes Kaiser Bill feel that there is something doing in America. Many citizens are receiving in their mail these days leaflets presumably issued by the whiskey interests, and the argument contained in them is wonderfully refreshing. Mr. Charles H. Ireland, of this city, today brings us a package of these leaflets and the argument is about the same in all of them. Take, as an illustration, this from the New York Worlds-

NOW EXCITED

Section a of Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States provides that:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according, to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Then after quoting the law as above the World continues to tell us a great many things. It tells us that the negro has been denied the right to vote in the South; that the South has representation to which it is not entitled, and then gives us this solar plexus blow: The question of coal and coal supply is the one great one before the country just

the one great one before the country just now, and the fuel administration at Washington sends us this information for publication, which is a bit gratifying:

A perceptible increase in production of coal is recorded for the week ended April 13. The increase was shown both in anthracite and bituminous production. The total number of cars loaded with bituminous coal for the week was 180,273, compared with 158,173 for the preceding week. Cars loaded during the corresponding week, 1917, amounted to 161,054, showing an increase of 19,219 cars, or a gain in shipments of approximately 1,000,000 tons this year for one week.

The antheacite loadings for the week showed 37,760 cars, as against 32,223 for the preceding week and 32,626 cars for the corresponding week of 1917.

responding week of 1917. While the fuel administration is gratified over the increase for the week shown in the reports, it is not satisfied. The administration is endeavoring to augment the production of bituminous coal over the record of 1917 to the extent of 75,000,000 tons in order to meet the requirements of war industries.

Consumers of coal for both domestic and industrial purposes are responding promptly to the urgent requests of the fuel admin-istration to order their supply of coal now. In view of present transportation conditions it is not possible, of course, to effect complete deliveries, particularly in the eastern section of the country, where the demands are abnormally heavy and where transportation is greatly clogged. It is nevertheless essential that all consumers place their orders as early as possible. This done, the administration will be in position to act promptly and facilitate the movement of an adequate supply to meet the demands. Promptness in ordering and patience in awaking deliveries are needed as a basis for. the co-operation of the whole country with the fuel administration in its effort to do its share of the nation's war work.

It is a pleasant pastime of the "ritin' man" to speculate on what 's going to happen after the war is over. It is pointed out to us that a large number of people have become immensely wealthy through the war.' Food speculators have coined money by working off old stocks at great prices. People who owned plants that could be quickly adapted to war work are bursting with their dividends. Owners of mines producing war material have found their treasure doubling in value. Also they are having to pay heavily in war taxes.

It is said that we shall find a great new class of millionaires building their palaces. They will erect their great castles on costly metropolitan corners and build their gorgecus "cottages" in romantic spots at the summer and winter resorts. Their luxury will be more and more evident. It will aggravate existing discontent.

And it is said that soap-box orators will multiply and paint the pictures of oppression and inequality. It will be pointed out that in the wide world of struggle the raccoon's tail is striped and the 'possum's tail is bare, and this will be held up as an illustration of that inequality which does exist. We all know that in this country there are those who want to listen to the siren's song of oppression; that there are these who know they are under-dogs in the fierce struggle for existence, and they believe that Capital has trained the red-mouthed wolves of hunger and despair to annoy them and oppress them. All these things may be true-are truebut why picture now what will happen "after the war is over?" The thing to think most about is what to do while the war is on. Now is no time to climb trees to escape the wild beasts which do not exist. Now is no time to look on the dark side of what is going to happen after the war is over, because no man knows what will happen. It is going to be a new world a world world shot to pieces restored and made stronger. It will be a new alignment. It may be possible that the government will own all utilities; that the government will do a thousand things never before thought possible. The picture can be painted in a hundred ways and each way would seem plausible. But now is not the time to put in your winter's supply of discontent. Now is not the time to waste energy on what might happen if the world were to come to an end. We must conserve all strength, all vitality, all supplies right now, today, and give our best to help win the war, and then after the war is over give our best to hold the country steady as the boat strikes now and then the rocks the upheaval of war threw up. What matters it if the laboring man doesn't like what is going to happen?' Let's satisfy him with what is happening. Let's make him believe and all believe that if we win a war fought for democracy and universal freedom this will be a better world in which to live, than to make him feel that we are just getting ready to pinch the breath out of him and start fires of unrest and discontent in the world that we fought to make contented.

# BEAT CHARLOTTE TO IT.

The Charlotte Observer says this morning:

Greensboro has drawn a popular card for tonight, when ex-President Taft is to make a speech on the war in that place. The Elks Club is responsible for the coming of this distinguished speaker. We could only wish that there had been some one in Charlotte smart enough to have induced him to come a few miles farther down the l<sup>i</sup>ne.

Greensboro beat Charlotte to this. Mr. Taft has been here before and so pleased the people that the Elks knew nothing better to do than bring him back. Perhaps Mr. Taft remembers his visit to Charlotte and the big rain storm that accompanied on his May day visit and was afraid to venture there again without an umbrella. However, Greensboro generally does things and the Elks are a part of Greensboro.

#### FIFTY CENTS.

The Board of Education, now that it has been legalized by the Supreme Court's decision, met last night and raised the special school tax twenty cents on each hundred dollar valuation. The special election gave it authority to do this if in its wisdom it was necessary, and truly it is necessary. The additional twenty cents will help a few thousand dollars, and the regret is that we can't get some plan to have a couple of hundred thousand dollars to throw into the school fund. Teachers illy paid, buildings in bad shape-this city should have at least an available fund right now of two hundred thousand dollars to help out. We pay a few hundred dollars taxes each year and certainly we would be willing to pay more if we could have here the "best school system in the state." Education is the one big thing, and we owe it to the children to give it to

#### THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The criminal term, or, rather, the term to try criminals, of the Superior Court has adjourned and it is well. There were three or four cases of real importance, but for the most part a justice of the peace could have settled all of them and thus saved many hundreds of dollars and certainly much man power.

Did it ever strike you how foolish it is to have such frequent terms of criminal court and bring in hundreds of able-bodied witnesses to loaf around all week expecting to be called next day, and after loafing two or three days at the expense of the county be informed that the case couldn't be reached or because of the absence of an important witness it couldn't be tried?

Did you ever look at the hundred or maybe two hundred witnesses-man power stopped from the farm and the factorywaiting in front of the court house? Looks like in war times the calendar could be bunched and the cases tried all at onceonce a year. It looks like the trivial cases could be settled by lower courts-the business dispatched and final jurisdiction given. This week there were several dog cases, cases where dogs had been allowed to run at large in violation of a city ordinance and owners had been indicted, and the jury, after wasting its time and the court's time and the time of the witnesses, found a verdict of not guilty in each case. Those three cases alone cost several hundred dollarsall things considered in the bill of costsand why couldn't such a case have been settled in the town where the dogs were allowed to run free, and why tax a whole county to try out cases in violation of an arbitrary law in force in only one precinct in the whole county?

Looks like we were wasting more man power needlessly than we should. Looks like as we conserve we could conserve the taxpayer's money and the time of those who are always unwilling witnesses but who must obey the summons to come into court.

With one hotel undergoing forty thousand dollars in repairs, another costing three hundred thousand getting ready for occupancy by fall, and a hundred and fifty thousand one on the blue print, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

#### THE MEANS CASE.

There are expected other developments in the Mrs. King murder case; new things are promised and it is now a theory that a German spy, shooting at Gaston Means, killed Mrs. King. There is much to the story and if the German spy is put on trial there may be yet the blggest sensation and Before many mars have passed the inevitable swing the political pendu-lum will bring a out a republican Con-gress—a Congress that is republican both in the House and the Senate. When that Congress convenes it is certain that another attempt will be made to reduce the sepresentation in the South. Southern domination of the present Congress has not been agreeable to anybody in the North, democrat or republican. Men like Claude Kitchin have been treating the rest of the country like a conquered province, imposing outrageous burdens of taxation and giving as little as possible in return. The price of wheat for the Northern farmer is fixed by due process of law, but the Southern farmer is allowed to charge for his cotton all that the traffic will bear and is demanding more. All those chickens will come home to roost some day.

Nobody can object to the Southern states imposing the most drastic prohibitory laws upon themselves, but when they undertake to rule New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and say what the people of those states may eat and drink, then the Southern democrats have again cut themselves off from the body of Northern democrats as effectually as they did in 1860 when they demanded that the Northern democracy must abjectly surrender to their views of the institution of human slavery. Northern democrats will no sooner think of surrendering on the issue of personal liberty than on the issue of slavery.

If the South is determined to go ahead with this insensate pollcy—if this new sectionalism of prohibition is to be imposed upon Northern and Eastern states by the South and West then the Southern democrats will have again taken themselves out of the democratic party and must abide by the consequences, whatever these may be.

This might be a hardship, but before the South would return to whiskey selling it would be willing to have no representation at all in Congress. And if the Nation has a right to make all other kinds of laws, it certainly has a right to stop the North from sending whiskey down this way, and National Prohibition is the only thing that will do that. If the North wants to make whiskey and drink it and will guarantee it and deliver the goods, it would not be interfered with by the South; but the whole South is in favor of national prohibition, and national prohibition will come.

Michigan has just voted itself dry, or, rather, its law went into effect yesterday. New Hampshire yesterday also joined the dry states, and those two commonwealths are very far north.

#### SHORT ON SUGAR.

A Washington bureau sends for publication this item, which is of interest:

If any man has failed to see the reason why he should cut h's plentiful apoprtionment of two spoonfuls of sugar to the one of war time he can find it in a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture explaining the world-wide shortage, especially the shortage among the allies, in the supply of sweets.

Not only has the supply of sugar in some parts of the United States been short, but there has been an actual shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons annually in the world since the war began, and the shortage is likely to continue, the publication says, primarily because of the destruction of a large number of sugar mills and the devastation of a considerable area of sugar producing lands in Europe.

And yet but few people pay any attention to the admonition to curtail the use of sugar. The candy makers must go on; the cake bakers must continue; the world long ago got into the habit of putting "a little sugar, please," and it is hard to cut it out. The prohibition business has helped decrease the consumption of sugar thousands of barrels. The jolly barkeep who used to walk around with his white apron and listen to the call for sugar is no more in evidence -he has gone to other fields where saccharine is unknown. If we are shy many millions of tons of sugar it looks like it was up to the food administrator to simply cut off the supply for a few months, cut it to the bone, and let the accumulation pile up for awhile. The trouble about cutting down the daily allowance is that each fellow waits for his neighbor to do that-and the cut isn't perceptible.

# STATE-WIDE.

The campaign to increase the special school tax in the different counties of the state is on vigorously, and perhaps a better campaign was never started. Not all the counties are yet active, but all will be within a few years. No matter what it costs to educate our boys and girls, they should be educated. This much we owe them, and the man who interposes objection to school tax is a citizen to be pitied. Greensboro will get an increase of twenty cents on each hundred dollar's valuation, and while this is not enough to meet the demand it will help some. Let all the counties fall wholehearted in this great work and North Carolina will be a better state, a richer state both in mind and material wealth.

## THE POSTAGE QUESTION.

Again the rate of postage on newspapers bobs up and now we are going to get some information. This newspaper has repeatedly shown that the government has no business to carry big magazines which boast of their millions—nothing in the world but glorified advertising dodgers—filled with impossible dope of fiction to carry the countless pages of advertising, at the same rate it charges the daily newspaper, which is a large part of the backbone of the government. The Columbia State says:

On the other hand, if it is the purpose of the government to serve the publishers at cost without profit, then let its agents apply business methods and put experts to work to ascertain the cost of such service and assess the cost where it belongs. Perhaps they will then realize that the present onecent rate is too high for even the first three zones, and at the some time will discover the grotesque ' inequity of charging a newspaper the same rate for the forty-one miles from Columbia to Sumter that they charge magazines for a hundred times the distance, from New England to southern California.

there.

# TOO MANY OF THEM.

There are altogether too many automobiles being stolen. Men lock them and take all kinds of precaution, but it seems the automobile thief is different than the other kind. He generally steals the machine for a little ride. But sometimes it is never found. In the old days the law concerning a horse thief was death. And Judge Lynch would preside. Because of this the horse "thief was not as numerous as he would have been. Maybe a strict law concerning the man who "borrows" a machine would be quite proper. the greatest mystery ever staged in North Carolina.

### UNDERWOOD.

The town regrets to learn of the death of Mr. W. I. Underwood, editor of the Greensboro Patriot. For many months this sad news has been expected, yet when it comes it causes regret. Mr. Underwood was one of the well-known newspaper men of North Carolina and had it not been for the ravages of tuberculosis would have been much stronger. He was cut down in his early manhood, and to his sorrowing relatives the sympathy of the town goes out. The threat to take away from the South its just representation in the national Congress will cause no alarm in this section. North Carolina is for prohibition. The legislature which would be foolish enough to seriously submit the question of repealing the present law would be laughed out of existence. And if the North thinks a threat to put us out of business and reduce our representation in Congress would change the honest sentiment of these people on a great moral question it certainly is measuring this section with its own yardstick.

And again we are enjoying the glorious climate for which this section is noted—if it doesn't rain.

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Possibly if Congressm from the subtle influe magazine publishers there would be two There should be.

> Old Kaiser Today los Numbe Our Sam To the Ge "Is it hot