

The Davie Record.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS, THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIED BY GAIN."

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THE TARIFF PROBLEM

It Promises to Be the Keynote of Next National Campaign.

Simmons-Underwood Law Will Be Held Responsible for Lack of Employment for Thousands of Workingmen.

Speaking for the Pacific Northwest, the Spokane Spokesman-Review inveighs against the new fiscal policy of the United States for which the existing federal administration is responsible. It sums up the situation at the present moment as follows:

Passage of the Simmons-Underwood tariff bill by the Democratic party carried the United States a long way toward the ultimate Democratic goal of free trade. That fact stands out in strong relief in a recent department of commerce review of the country's foreign trade. Prior to the enactment of the new law imports were almost evenly divided between the dutiable list and the free list. For example, of the total imports in 1910, \$755,811,396 were free of duty, and \$801,636,034 were dutiable in 1911, \$776,972,509 and \$750,235,592 respectively. But in 1914, first full calendar year under the new tariff law, imports dutiable totaled \$1,127,502,699, as against \$691,388,289 dutiable. In February, this year, duty free imports were nearly twice as much as dutiable imports—in round numbers \$80,000,000 and \$45,000,000 respectively.

It asserts that on this record the presidential campaign of 1916 will be vigorously contested between the free traders and the advocates of protection, and that "the issue will be especially keen in the states of the Pacific Northwest, where the free trade theories of the Democracy are given their most sweeping application." But if disgruntlement with Democratic free trade notions is active now, it will be much more active under conditions that are sure to arise after the war. Then there will be a sharper struggle than ever by Europeans for advantage in American markets, and the difference between the high wages current here and the low wages generally current in Europe will tend to put American manufacturers out of business and throw American workmen out of employment unless there is a speedy restoration of the protective principle in American tariff laws.

MR. CLARK'S GRACEFUL ACT

Leaves to Wilson the Task of Leading Forlorn Hope in 1916.

Speaker Clark has declared himself for Wilson for the presidential nomination in 1916. We felt sure Mr. Clark would get even.—Wausau Record-Herald.

That's it. Mr. Clark's ardent, precipitate and self-effacing indorsement of Woodrow for leader in 1916 is the most ominous thing yet for that gentleman. Even that incurable optimist, Mr. Bryan, would hardly apply for the job.

And we should not be at all surprised to find Mr. Wilson himself suddenly developing a strong sense of the binding force of that single term plank in the Baltimore platform. Why, it is a perfect godsend for him.

Competent Hands Required.

The greatest political upheaval of an off year has been accomplished in Ohio, where the tax officials of 88 counties, all Democrats, were relieved of their duties and an equal number of Republicans substituted. The extravagance of preceding Democratic administrations renders necessary a more thorough and equitable system of taxation. To insure success the work of reform had to be placed in more competent hands.—Omaha Bee.

Ex-President Taft Is Right.

Former President Taft declares that existing arbitration treaties between the United States and other nations provide for the settlement of all questions except those which are likely to lead to war, and are therefore of little practical use except as expressions of good will. What a wide difference of opinion between the former president and the present secretary of state, who seems confident that war can be abolished by treaty.

Another Democratic Failure.

The Brooklyn Eagle calls attention to the fact that prior to the passage of the seamen's bill additions to American registry came at the rate of eight or ten a month, and that since that enactment they have ceased, with no prospect of resumption. The Wilson administration has flung away the chance that was offered by the European war for the restoration of the American flag to the seas.

It is an admitted economic fact that there can be no permanent prosperity without a permanent agriculture.

Is Somebody Lying?

"We do not understand it. There is a misunderstanding or all hands are lying. We are told every day that times are better; in fact very near normal. Yet here is the Southern Railway getting permission to take off more of its trains. If times are normal, people would travel: Railroads are not going to take off trains if their operation is paying.—Greensboro Record.

Yes, you are right, Brother Reece, there is some misunderstanding and lots of lying. Any fool knows that the Southern Railway or any other Railroad would not think of taking off trains if they were making money by running them. On the other hand it is natural for them to want to take off trains when they are not paying expenses. Some people who are not at all informed may misunderstand, but those who are trying to make them believe that times are good are lying like forty red devils. It is a very ignorant man who doesn't know that times are hard and getting harder all the time. But the Democrats know what is going to happen to them next if they can't manage some way to fool the people, and they have resorted to hard down lying, trying to make the poor working man who has not had a job in months, and not a square meal perhaps in weeks believe that times are good and everybody ought to be happy and singing the praises of Wilson and Bryan. But when he enters his own humble home and hears his own wife and children crying with hunger and cold, he feels more like cursing the names of those who are responsible for his suffering than he does singing their praises. The present administration, like all other Democratic administrations, has fallen completely down, and the fall was so hard that it knocked the bottom through and now the newspapers are trying to patch up by telling the people that prosperity has returned with all of its beauty, and that everything is perfectly lovely and the "goose a hanging high." But the working people who are now being fed on potlicker and bread at public soup houses are not going to believe such stuff. The farmers who have not been able to pay their fertilizer bills for last year will not believe them, in fact there is not any one outside of the insane asylum that is fool enough to believe them, yet there is hardly a day but what some Democratic paper is trying to make people believe that the country is in a very prosperous condition. But the report of the commercial agencies of Bradstreet and R. G. Dunn & Co., tells us that there are more failures this week than last week, that there were more failures last week than week before, and 196 more this week than the corresponding week last year. No wonder that the Southern is taking off trains, when what little business there was left, is drying up so rapidly according to report of the commercial agencies which are strictly business, and not political.

The Record is the only newspaper in Davie county, \$1 the year.

Germans Pushing Towards Italy.

London, May 24.—Little time elapsed between the declaration of war between Austria and Italy and the opening of actual hostilities. The Austrian aeroplanes and destroyers and torpedo boats, attacked the Adriatic coast, Italian points, and bombarded Venice and other city. The Italian and Austrian advance guards have exchanged shots in Tyrol, on the eastern frontier.

The campaign plan has not been disclosed. It is generally believed that it will be attempted to discourage the Italians by the infliction of a quick and decisive defeat, largely by the Germans under Von Hindenberg. The German troops, heavy artillery and aeroplanes and zeppelins are already moving toward Verona to deliver fierce and rapid blows at the Italian center. The Germans probably believe this would check the Italian advance from the Venice province, where the flat country would give Italians a better chance of success.

Italy is bitterly denounced throughout Germany and Austria. She has replaced England as the most hated enemy. Italy's intervention is hailed with delight in the Allied countries. Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece have not moved. Bulgaria has reiterated that she will remain neutral unless directly affected. The Turkish seizure of Bulgarian railway cars loaded with Bulgarian goods may draw Bulgaria into the war. Sofia has protested.

An important battle is raging southwest of Przemysl. The outcome is still doubtful. There is also fighting along the East Prussian frontier, in Central Poland, where the Germans have attempted an offensive along the Hlawka river. The battle is undecided. Both sides have lost heavily. Russia expresses satisfaction with the situation along her front.

Heavy fighting has been resumed on the west from Arras to the sea. Both sides claim the advantage. The allies do not intend relaxing their efforts there, although they have not undertaken a general movement. The Allies have landed more troops on the Gallipoli peninsula. They are confident of breaking the Turkish opposition soon.

Thisty-Six for 25 Cents.

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills, for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your Constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c., at all Druggists.

Terrific Fighting.

London, May 26.—In the field of military operations the great onslaught of General Mackensen against the Russian line north of Przemysl and around Jaroslau indicates that the powers of the Austro-German offensive are not exhaustive and verifies the belief general in London that Russians are not well equipped. Przemysl has not been prepared to rank again as a fortress. It is rather a heavily fortified camp.

HOW FAR IS LEXINGTON?

Not so Far That the Statement of Its Residents Cannot Be Verified.

Rather an interesting case has been developed in Lexington. Being so near by, it is well worth publishing here. The statement is sincere—the proof convincing: Mrs. H. I. Lopp, 29 E. Sixth St., Lexington, N. C., says: "It just seemed as though my back would kill me. From being on my feet a great deal I was so lame and sore that I had to sit down. No matter what I did, I didn't get anything that would ease the pain. In the morning I could hardly crawl out of bed. I couldn't do my housework. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me relief from the first and I was soon able to get around as well as ever. I haven't had any trouble from my back to speak of since."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Lopp had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Let's All Get Together.

Isn't it about time for the people of this community to get a little closer together, and work in a little closer harmony one with the other? A country town and the farming community surrounding it are brothers, and the one cannot succeed without the cooperation and active assistance of the other. A farming section without its adjacent railroad and market facilities would be a back number—a dead one—with little future ahead. Live farmers would shun it—would have nothing to do with it—for live men create a surplus, and they must have an outlet for that which they create.

A farm adjacent to some live town and shipping facilities is worth double that of a piece of ground with equal fertility located in some obscure section of the country. The relative values of the products of the two farms would be about the same—the one high, the other low.

Therefore, the farming community is dependent upon the town and its advantages for much of the rural prosperity, for the high value of land, for the ease with which shipments are made.

Farmers who believe in themselves, who want a prosperous community, should encourage the town and its industries—should buy from the home dealers, should keep the money in the home community, where it adds to the commercial life of every person.

Every dollar a farmer keeps in circulation at home simply adds that much to the riches of his own community, to the value of his own holdings.

The town and the town merchant owe an equal duty to the farmer, for without his cooperation both town and merchant would perish.

The town should make the farmer welcome, let him feel that he is among friends, that it is his town, that he has a personal interest in its welfare.

The merchant should make it possible for the farmer to buy his goods as cheaply at home as he can from some foreign house, and he should keep this fact constantly before the farmer.

He should encourage the farmer by keeping reliable goods and selling them at a reasonable price. Most merchants do this, although the absence of the merchant's advertisement from the local paper

Restored to Good Health.

"I was sick for four years with stomach trouble," writes Mrs. Otto Gans, Zanesville, Ohio. "I lost weight and felt so weak that I almost gave up hope of being cured. A friend told me about Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using two bottles of them I have been a well woman." Obtainable everywhere.

keeps the farmer in ignorance of the fact.

He should encourage the farmer in all ways, exhibit a brotherly feeling in spirit, and give the farmer to understand that he is interested in his welfare as well as in the contents of his pocketbook.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly right here in this town that farmers can buy as cheaply from the local dealer as they can from a foreign house.

But the foreign dealer floods the farmer with advertising matter, while some local dealers expect to be taken on faith.

And the farmer is a wise one—he takes nothing on faith.

"Snow Me" is his creed. And he goes to the man who advertises—who "shows him."

Now isn't it about time for us all to think a little, to get together, to push this community right up to the front?

\$50,000 Good Roads Bonds.

About three years ago, Hickory township voted for \$50,000 good Roads bonds. Some thought it would not build 20 miles. But we have a better report. The committee having it in charge are business men and know how to do things and how to handle public money.

They have completed 46 miles of road, 30 feet wide sand clay with top soil on all. They have sold the outfit to Lovelady township in Caldwell county, and have kept six head of mules and some equipment to maintain these roads and also to build a little more where needed most.

They not only have some money left to do this, but they have provided, through the Building and Loan, a sufficient sinking fund to pay interest on these bonds as it comes due, and also to pay off the bonds at the expiration of 20 years.—Hickory Mercury.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS for CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send or circulars and testimonials. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Must Get Together.

There is a distinct value now and for twelve months to come of the discussion of issues, old and new, with a view of preparing a platform upon which both factions of the party can plant themselves with both feet. So-called reactionary, so-called conservative, and so-called Bull Moose must get together on a basis, if of accommodation, of good faith with one another and the country, and invite support for what if called to power they will put into operation.

Rebuke to Administration.

The identification of national with local politics is to be deplored. We are not discussing that. We merely wish to chronicle the amazing reversal of Democratic Chicago's political form as the most severe rebuke yet administered to the John O' Dreams regime at Washington.—Milwaukee Free Press (Rep.).

Breaks in Democracy's Ranks.

The democracy is being held together now with difficulty. There are sharp differences as to policies. Centralization, bordering closely, as some charge, on state socialism, has crept into the party of Jefferson. The ship purchase bill was a staggerer to many old-time Democrats, North and South; and a few southern Democrats organized its defeat. And now comes prohibition, with the president pointing one way and his premier the other, and apparently no middle ground for a meeting.

When Convalescent.

"A great congress has closed its sessions," said President Wilson. "Its work will prove the purpose and quality of its statesmanship more and more the longer it is tested. Business has now a time of calm and thoughtful adjustment before it." After it recovers consciousness and gets out of the hospital.

There's a Reason.

After all it is really not strange that no Democrat covets President Wilson's chances for re-election.

Politics and the Tariff.

A popular cry is to "take the tariff out of politics." It cannot be done. In the very nature of things in our government, the tariff is in politics, and politics is in the tariff. Schools of political thought and campaigns of political appeal grow out of the tariff. Such was in the beginning, such is now, and such ever shall be while our present form of government lasts.

No Burning Decks for T. R.

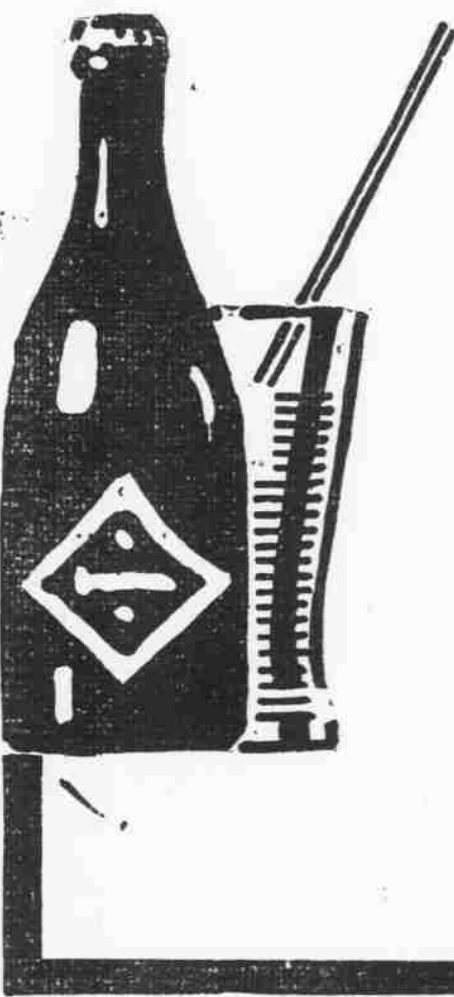
Perhaps some of the Progressive leaders still think their party has a future, but Colonel Roosevelt is not one of them. He knows the jig's up, and is governing himself accordingly.—Kansas City Journal.

Ends Excuse of "the War."

Customs receipts so far this fiscal year have shown a decrease of \$70,000,000 in round figures, which is just what Mr. Underwood predicted in his speech closing the tariff debate on September 30, 1913. That fact seems to end "the war" as an excuse for the treasury's condition.

Work Before Next President.

The Republican who succeeds Mr. Wilson in March, 1917, will confront a task of large proportions, and require the aid of men of ability and of one purpose. The Democratic record being condemned by the voters, a new record must be made; and this will touch all business, and many political points. Necessarily, therefore, the new leaders will have their hands full, and should enjoy the confidence of the country. Business particularly will follow their performances with extreme solicitude.



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