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## NO WAR UNLESS WE PICK IT

### The Situation Between the United States and Japan.

Charlotte Observer.

Rebuking irresponsible jingoes who can see only the two facts, that the Japanese standing army is stronger than ours and that the Japanese navy is stronger than any sea force we now have in the Pacific, the New York World brings forward some facts which tell a very different tale. The total tonnage of our naval force is 763,132, as compared with Japan's 471,962. We have eight dreadnoughts, against Japan's two, 24 other battleships against Japan's 13 and 27 cruisers against 25. In striking power the Japanese navy is thus far outclassed. It is the stronger only in torpedo craft, whose range of action is short. But this comparison does not cover half the story of Japan's inferiority as an opponent. "Japan's war debt," points out the World, "is already crushing. The average laborer of Japan, earning 20 cents or less a day, must work more than one month every year to pay his family's share of the \$71,000,000 it costs to carry Japan's debt of \$1,271,745,000. The average American workman, at 10 times the wage, need work but a little over half a day to pay his share of the \$22,000,000 interest on the debt of the United States." Our foreign commerce up to May 1 was \$4,254,000,000 in a year. Japan's in 1911 was \$495,000,000. Japan's five per cent bonds sell below par. Her 4 1/2 per cents are 10 points below those of New York city. No more money could be borrowed upon such terms in case of war, and Japan's credit would be dead. "A short and certain road to financial ruin, ultimate defeat, political revolution and anarchy," concludes the World, "lies before Japan in a war with the United States."

Of course desperation or an intolerable sense of injury has often driven nations, as well as individuals, to fight without a chance for success. When the Boers refused to surrender their independence they did not believe that they could ultimately maintain themselves against the British Empire, but this handful of Dutch farmers were bent upon making the conqueror "pay a price that would stagger humanity," and they did so. Or the demands of honor may impel a weak nation to make some show of valiant resistance, even though slight and brief, before the inevitable occurs. It is therefore entirely possible for us to goad or bully the Japanese Government into war, because, for one thing, in such extreme circumstances the Japanese government would be unable to resist the popular clamor; and it would itself suffer ruin even more surely by refusing than by waging war. We must remember, too, that the Japanese are a proud and sensitive people. But any war that we embark upon with Japan as our antagonist must be of our own willful and persistent picking. We must first have left to Japan no other decent or honorable course, so that she could not hold up her head among the nations any longer unless she lifted our glove. There is no prospect of such a contingency, thanks to the attitude of our government at Washington as distinguished from California's. There can never be any so long as our irresponsible or demagogical jingoes do not prevail too far.

### Barnum's Fat Woman Dies.

Chicago, May 24.—Mrs. Mary Peters, weight 600 pounds, who for 20 years was exhibited as a freak, died at the county hospital following an operation for the removal of a growth which itself weighed 150 pounds.

No bed in the institution was strong enough to hold her and the patient was laid crosswise on two beds which were reinforced by chairs. A special coffin must be made for the body.

The late P. T. Barnum gave Mrs. Peters her first engagement and for several years she was an attraction in his side show.

## Reduces Cost of Living.

News and Observer.

The tariff bill by which the Democracy purposes to put the tariff on a revenue basis is of necessity a long document, as it covers a wide range of subjects. The measure passed by the Democratic majority in the House, which is now to be acted on by the Senate makes great reductions, and puts on the free list necessities of life and many articles which are used on the farms and by men who labor.

The tariff bill before the Senate redeems the pledges of the Democracy for a revision downward and will prove a blessing in lowering the high cost of living, for the reductions of the taxes on the necessities of life are such as to benefit the consumer, and to relieve them of this burden placed on them by the Republican protective tariff, which "protected" the trusts and monopolies and special interests so that they were able to sandbag the people. On all classes of woolen goods the Republican protective tariff is reduced from an average of 82 per cent to a Democratic revenue tariff averaging 35 per cent. Here are some of the good things provided for the people by the Democratic tariff along this line of reduction:

- Woolen dress goods, from 99.70 to 35 per cent.
- Ready-made woolen goods, from 79.36 to 35 per cent.
- Flannels for underwear, from 93.29 to 25 and 35 per cent.
- Woolen blankets, from 72.69 to 25 per cent.
- Cotton underwear, from 60.27 to 25 per cent.
- Stockings, hose, and half hose, from 75.38 to 50 per cent.
- Shirts, collars and cuffs, from 64.03 to 25 per cent.
- Ready-made wearing apparel, from 50 to 30 per cent.
- Handkerchiefs and mufflers from 59.27 to 30 per cent.
- Cotton thread, from 31.54 to 19.27 per cent.
- Gloves, from 44.15 to 31.77 per cent.
- Anvils of iron and steel, from 32.11 to 15 per cent.
- Bolts, from 20.50 to 15 per cent.
- Chains of all kinds, from 46.59 to 20 per cent.
- Pocket knives, from 77.68 to 40 per cent.
- Scissors and shears, from 53.77 to 30 per cent.
- Table and butter knives, forks, etc., from 41.98 to 27 per cent.
- Files, etc., from 60.47 to 25 per cent.
- Tinware, from 45 to 25 per cent.
- House or cabinet furniture of wood, from 45 to 15 per cent.
- Sugar, from 48.36 to 25 per cent, and to be free in three years.
- Red lead, from 60.35 to 25 per cent.
- White lead, from 38.01 to 25 per cent.
- Castile soap, from 16.20 to 10 per cent.
- All brushes, from 30.23 to 10 per cent.
- China, crockery ware, from 55 per cent to 35 and 50 per cent.
- Wire rope, and strand, from 55 per cent to 30 per cent.
- Common window glass, from 46.38 to 28.20 per cent.

With these reductions made, this bill goes on and puts totally on the free list many articles that the farmer and laboring man must use, these being:

Agricultural implements: plows, teeth and disc harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins, wagons and carts, and all other agricultural implements of any kind and description, whether specifically mentioned in this act or not, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts.

These are reductions which will give cheer and comfort to the people, and besides this it is the purpose of the Democracy to continue in its work on the tariff so as to give further relief to the people, by reductions which will be justified by the revenues necessary for the conduct of the government. Democracy stands for a tariff for revenue only, and that is its aim.

## VETO FOR THE GOVERNOR

### This and Other Important Changes Will Be Recommended to the Constitutional Amendment Commission.

The subcommittee of the State constitutional amendment commission which is considering matters pertaining to local legislation, was in session in Greensboro Thursday afternoon and evening. The members of this subcommittee are W. A. Devin of Oxford, chairman; Dr. H. Q. Alexander of Mecklenburg, R. L. Haymore of Surry, A. D. Ivie of Rockingham and A. M. Seales and E. J. Justice of Greensboro. The recommendations of this and other subcommittees will be made to a full meeting of the amendment commission in Raleigh in June.

The committee agreed to recommend an amendment concerning the power of the Legislature to pass local private bills, naming specially a great many such matters, following the rule in the State constitution of Virginia, Missouri, California, etc. This is the bill presented by State Senator Ivie.

It also agreed to recommend that the Governor be given the veto power, requiring such to be exercised within two days after ratification of a bill and prohibiting the Legislature from ratifying a bill within two days of final adjournment.

The bill to change the present term of legislators from two years to four years was unanimously disapproved. The bill to give legislators \$600 for the two years of office was disapproved.

Dr. Alexander offered an amendment to increase the present per diem of \$4 per day for sixty days of service to \$6. This provoked much discussion and disagreement. Most of the members were opposed to any proposition of increase in pay. It was finally determined to report this to the full committee without prejudice.

The Justice bill to provide for the initiative and referendum was apparently secure of recommendation, until Representative Haymore, the Republican member, objected to "snap judgment." In deference to his wishes the committee at 7 o'clock took a recess until 8:30 to further consider the proposed amendment. It was 11 o'clock before the subcommittee finally adopted by a vote of 5 to 1, the initiative and referendum principle. Representative Haymore making a tremendous fight against it.

Another subcommittee of the amendment commission met in Greensboro yesterday to take up matters of revenue and taxation.

### Miner's Twenty-five Years of Digging is Rewarded.

John Day, Ore., May 24.—Jack O'Shea, a grizzled old prospector who for twenty-five years has burrowed into the old Canyon Mountain in his search for glittering wealth has at last struck it rich, and after a quarter of a century of hardship, suffering, starvation and toil, he is on the high road to fortune, for he struck the elusive ledge he had sought for nearly half a lifetime, and before the sun went down behind the western hills he had taken out \$2,000 in gold, and for once faced the world an independent man.

O'Shea, a confirmed prospector, struck this section of Grant County a quarter of a century ago and, finding indications that gold existed in the old Canyon Mountain, he made his camp and began to prospect for the wealth he felt certain was there.

He toiled in good weather and bad, often with scarce food enough to keep soul and body together, he endured the bitter cold of the winter storms and the sweltering heat under summer suns, dreaming in the cool of the night of fabulous riches, only to be met by discouragement during his waking hours, until time and the arduous work silvered his hair, faded his eyes and weakened his limbs, but, with the tenacity of purpose seldom found even in the prospector of gold, he stuck to his search and now his dream has come true.

## Ten Thousand Take Fearful Plunge.

Long Beach, Cal., May 24.—A big, double-decked municipal pier in front of the city auditorium, loaded with nearly ten thousand people assembled for the festivities of British Empire Day, collapsed today.

Hundreds on top of the deck were plunged down on the hands of other hundreds on the second deck. The lower deck then collapsed and all dropped down a chute of shattered woodwork to the tide washed sands, twenty-five feet below.

Many, mostly women, were killed or shivered timbers or the rush of the falling bodies of companions and friends. Fifty were seriously injured, and scores were disabled through fright and hysteria in the section of the auditorium which went down in the crush and debris.

All the victims are subjects or former subjects of Great Britain and residents of Southern California. Many of the dead are still unidentified tonight.

The accident was before noon, when the Empire Day parade had ended. The celebration was in honor of the birthday of queen Victoria.

When the supports gave way, the crack and groan of breaking timbers were mingled with the shrieks and cries of the victims in a mass of broken wood and writhing human forms on the sand. The police could not get through the crowd.

An appeal was made to Los Angeles for more police and these came in automobiles. The tide was out or many would have been drowned.

### Tale of a Stamp.

I'm a stamp—a postage stamp—A two-cent'er!  
I make the government  
A profit  
Of \$62,000,000 a year.  
Some velvet, eh!  
Don't want to brag,  
But I was never  
Licked  
Except once;  
By a gentleman, too;  
He put me on an envelop—  
Perfumed, pink, square;  
I've been stuck on it  
Ever since;  
He dropped us—  
Through a slot in a dark box;  
But we were rescued.  
A mail clerk hit me an awful  
Smash with a hammer;  
It left my face black and blue;  
Then I went on a long  
Journey.  
When we arrived—  
The pink envelop and I—  
We were presented  
To a perfect love  
Of a girl,  
Say, she's a dream!  
Well, she mutilated  
The pink envelop and me  
With a hair pin;  
Then she read inside.  
I never saw a girl blush  
So beautifully!  
Say, she kissed me,  
Oh, you little goaldies!  
We—  
The pink envelop and I—  
Are now nestling snugly  
In her bosom;  
We can hear her heart throbb;  
When it goes fastest  
She takes us out  
And kisses me.  
Oh, say,  
This is great!  
I'm glad  
I'm a stamp—  
A two-cent'er.  
Even if  
The One-Cent  
Letter Postage Association  
Is after my scalp.  
(With apologies to Newton  
Newkirk.)

### Choice of Two Good Jobs.

Raleigh, May 19th.—Alexander Stronach, who has served as chief of police of Raleigh and was defeated for this place in the recent commission government primaries, has received a suggestion from Secretary of the Navy Daniels that he can have his choice of a commission as Governor of Guam, United States Pacific Island Naval Station, at a salary of \$6,500, or that of legal adviser to the Chief Justice of Samoan Islands at \$6,000. Mr. Stronach has these appointments under consideration.

## GOV. BLEASE ROASTS SECRETARY DANIELS.

### Resents Idea of Blind Tigers in South Carolina, Defies Yankee Money and Calls Daniels "Small Man."

Spartanburg, S. C., May 26.—Deeply offended by the declaration of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, that he will not proceed with the proposed improvements at the Port Royal Navy Yard until the sale of "blind tiger" liquor to the men at the barracks is stopped, Gov. Cole L. Blease has issued a statement in which he tells what he thinks of Mr. Daniels and says he "can stick his Yankee money in his ears."

After his recent visit to Port Royal Mr. Daniels said he was hopeful of making the place what it had been in its best days, when workshops were running in full blast, when the island upon which it was located was occupied by many officers and their families, and when everything seemed to indicate a long and prosperous future.

"You will see Port Royal blossom like the rose," said Mr. Daniels, but added that the state liquor laws must be enforced before he would do anything.

Mr. Blease takes Mr. Daniels reference to the non-enforcement of the liquor laws as a personal insult, but says he believes the secretary was inspired by W. E. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, a political opponent of Governor Blease. The governor adds that the United States government has the power to stop the illegal sale of liquor if it desires.

"In my opinion," says Mr. Blease, "it simply shows that I have heard a good many people say—some of them North Carolinians—that Josephus Daniels is a very small man and is not of the mental calibre to fill the position to which he has been appointed. If he had gone on a little further and looked into the matter, he would have seen that the United States government has control of its own affairs and own territory down there, and the state officials would be very reluctant to go upon the territory absolutely controlled by the Federal government for naval purposes."

"However, I am satisfied that Daniels made his slip to please his friend Gonzales, who was with him on the Beaufort trip, to try to make it appear that I was not doing my duty in the enforcement of the laws of this state. But the people of my state know better, and Mr. Daniels will find that if he will attend to his own business and try to make a success of his administration he will have enough to do without trying to run the affairs of South Carolina."

"As for his helping the port down there, so far as I am concerned, I want him to distinctly understand that I am not asking for any of his Yankee money, never have pondered for it, and would not bow to him or any other man to get it. If the condition of his giving it is that I must beg for it, he can keep it in the United States treasury, and I believe this is the sentiment of the people of this state—either keep it in the treasury or stick it in his ears, as may best suit him."

"Now, if you will look at the code of laws of South Carolina, you will see that Congress has power to pass laws and to make such rules and regulations as it may see fit in the territory over which it has control, and Mr. Daniels will see that if the laws and the enforcement of the laws of South Carolina do not suit him his 'grape-juice administration' can make more laws and enforce them, as it is its duty to do."

### Fatal Accident at Ft. Moultrie.

Charleston, S. C., May 23rd.—Three men were killed and nine or more seriously injured last night when the breech block blew off a three-inch gun at Fort Moultrie, across the bay from Charleston. Privates Baxter, Dalton and Christian, of the coast artillery, were killed, they being cut in two and dying instantly. The men were at night practice when the tragedy occurred.

## To The Man Who Looks But Doesn't See.

You need glasses! But the optician can't prescribe for you. He can deal only with local troubles and correct minor faults. His skill is sufficiently competent for the problems of astigmatism and myopia, but he can't prescribe spectacles that will help this trouble one iota. It lies further back than your eyes. It's deeper than iris or retina—your brain's wrong—it's undersized, undeveloped—flabby from neglect. It requires exercise. It demands constant education and persistent training. A million blind, unutilized cells are waiting orders, ready for action, eager for work. You haven't grasped a single per cent, of your mental powers. You gaze but do not see. Your head is a camera fitted with lenses more wonderful than were ever ground out of crystal, but most of the time the shutter is down—the light can't penetrate. The plates are always in the holder; but day after day you waste mighty chances to print enduring truths on your memory.

Whenever you walk Opportun-ity stares you full in the face and you deliberately snub her, our vision is primitive. The microscope gives you a slight hint of how many ways you lack perception. Every morning the world records some discovery which you overlooked. Whatever has been searched out by any other human being could have been found by you. And the few things we do know aren't worth calculating when compared with the unestimated and unattained disclosures destined for revelation in the years ahead.

The very air is crowded with giants, some day to be dragged from their concealment and set to work wondrous for science and commerce. Every city daily destroys in its garbage plants fortunes of oil and pigments and drugs and fertilizers and chemicals. Aluminum was in clay banks—the wealth of Midas was buried in coal tar, though all the ages that your foolish forefathers were breaking their necks and hearts searching for Eldorado. The biggest gold mine in history yields less than the potentialities of your own backyard.

Chances nowadays—man alive—you can't count them—you can't move a hundred feet without tramping on or passing through one, but they might as well be on Mars so far as you are concerned. You're all but blind. Your sight doesn't reach beyond your nose. Learn to see when you look, and look with all the power of a mind illuminated by the flaring of imagination.

Concentrate hard enough on any subject—speculate long enough on any possibility, and it must become a practical fact. Look well at the waste in your factories and wonder to what uses they can be applied. Look well at the acres round about you and think of some way to increase their yield. Look well into the smoke above you—some day some body will extract valuable gases and control all the unconsumed power now squandered through the inefficient handling of fuel. There's food in sawdust—sugar in shavings—medicine in scrap iron—anaesthetics in old shoes. There's a better way of doing everything now done—Find it! To-morrow is a fairy godmother, rich with rewards for all who truly use their eyes.—Herbert Kaufman.

### Moonshine Still Captured by Girls.

Jackson County Journal.

Dorothy Moore and Janie Coward, two little girls, discovered a distillery within half mile of their homes at Webster, May 1.

They were out walking in the woods near Webster when a dog fell in an old mining shaft. The girls went in, in search of their dog and found a complete distillery, covered with leaves and brush. They fished it out and carried it to Webster, where they turned it over to the authorities. Each of the little girls received a reward of \$10 for their discovery.