

**THE DAILY FREE PRESS**

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**M. Galt Braxton, Editor and Manager**

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Wednesday Evening, August 26, 1914

The new "jim crow" fountain is fine, although the arrangement for filling bottles or pitchers is not as convenient as it might be, for there is not quite enough space for the receptacles.

Judge Daniels demonstrated yesterday that it was his purpose to clean out the vice district, when he held that two women of the district, who were under a suspended sentence for violation of the prohibition laws, and who had reported to the court in accordance with sentence, did not show good behavior, so long as they were engaged in immorality, and committed them to jail.

**SENATOR SIMMONS OPTIMISTIC.**

The Free Press directs the special attention of its readers to an interview with Senator Simmons regarding business conditions and the possibilities, which have been opened up by the European war. The interview is reproduced from the Raleigh News and Observer. Mr. Simmons points out the advantages to the commerce of this country, at the same time he is not unmindful of the disadvantages and the fact that it will require some little time to make adjustment to the new order of things. The quick action of the administration and Congress in providing means for the necessary adjustments is also pointed out, and the interview should serve to allay that spirit of unrest and uneasiness, which has arisen on account of the possibilities, largely imaginary, of disaster to the interests of this country.

**THE ICE QUESTION.**

The Free Press has had complaints from various sources of alleged short weights in ice. Complaints which justified, in the opinion of the editor of The Free Press, calling attention to a condition of non-weighing, which prevailed here and which prevails in a great many other cities. The Free Press has never doubted the purpose of the owners and management of the ice company to do what is right by the consumers. They are local men of standing, with the interest of the community at heart. The Free Press has had, and still doubts the possibility of insuring correct weight where scales are not employed, but the contention of the management of the ice company is that the benefit is given to the consumer and it is further contended that the weighing of each and every piece of ice would work a hardship and would be impractical. While this is not admitted, for ice is weighed in other places, so long as it is the desire and purpose of the management of the ice company to do the right thing and to correct all mistakes called to its attention, The Free Press believes that it will serve the ends of justice to all concerned, if the consumers will make reports, when their ice is short, and such reports should be based on actual weight at time of delivery. The ice company should not be burdened with unnecessary or unreasonable complaints, and it has not been the purpose of this paper to stir up any unnecessary trouble. Let the consumers keep in mind that the question of labor enters into this matter, and that the management of the company has to rely on its labor to carry out its policies. Co-operation on the part of consumer and company will, it is believed, serve better than any antagonism which might arise between them.

**UNWORTHY ACT.**

The attempt of The Raleigh Times to victimize a number of the State's leading smaller dailies by "faking" a story on the United Press' Raleigh bureau was as contemptible as it was dishonorable, and as uncalled for as it was unworthy. There are instances on record where a contemporary has perpetrated some such trick on a competitor in its local field, which it had reason to believe was taking advantage of its exclusive news service, but never has a paper of supposed standing been guilty of manifesting its "spleen" in any such half-faced effort, by fraudulent means to place a whole string of papers, which have not been guilty of doing that paper any injustice, in the wrong light with its patrons. Very fortunately The Free Press and the others on the circuit, notwithstanding the Times' effort to show otherwise, did not play up the sinking of the cruisers story as a fact, but as an UNCONFIRMED rumor. And none of the readers were thrown into a panic, as the Times would give the impression. It is not the Times' fault, however, that hundreds of people in this State were not greatly excited. It did its best to impose upon them.

The motive of the Times was particularly forecasted in The Free Press Tuesday, before its vicious attack, contained in its Tuesday's issue, had been received. It was retaliation for its losing out on the Pope's death story, and it further develops that the Times is smarting and undertaking to hit back because some of the papers in Eastern Carolina took occasion to call their readers' attention to the difference in time of going to press of the Times 11:30 a. m. "bulldog" edition, and that of the home papers with a view, very naturally, to impress the home folks with the fact that they could get the latest and most accurate news in their home papers. This fact was clearly shown in the references in the Tuesday's article of The Times to editorial comments on its edition. Among other things it said, "The Kinston Free Press, which has become very much exercised over the inroads of the Times in Eastern Carolina, carried half a column of the 'sinking' story, a large part of which was descriptive of the two vessels alleged to have been sunk." The Times failed to say that in its display headline The Free Press said the rumor was unconfirmed, and that also in the first line of the story the same was said. It is evident that The Times had no desire to reflect the facts in the case. The Free Press was not aware that it had become so "exercised" over the "inroads" of the Times. In fact, it is reliably informed that the Times has "8" bona-fide subscribers in Kinston, and this list will have to be swelled considerably before The Free Press gets "exercised."

The conduct of the Times in this matter has not, in the estimate of The Free Press, made it a single friend, but, on the other hand, it has served to array an otherwise friendly group of contemporaries against it because of unprofessional tactics.

**WHAT OTHERS SAY**

**He Is Acting Very Nicely.**  
 (Ledger Dispatch.)  
 Villa must not sulk, it is the time for him to show what a good sport he is.

**No Time Like the Present.**  
 (Durham Sun.)  
 We have been buying most everything with the "Made in Germany" label on it. Wonder if the time has not come to place the label "Made in the United States" on the article. Which is the best for the people in this country?

**A Good Suggestion.**  
 (New Bern Journal.)  
 While the government is investigating commodity prices with a view to ascertaining who or what is responsible for the sensational advances of certain articles of home production since war broke out in Europe, it might be well to look into the recent pressure on the meat markets which seems to reflect the greed of the packers instead of a suddenly de-

veloped shortage in the supply of cattle.

**Trying to Involve Marse Henry.**  
 (Wilmington Dispatch.)

Anyhow nobody has to depend on Europe for the mint crop," observes the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. Still this may not be a blessing. If Europe had the mint crop Kentuckians would sally over, spank the whole business and end the row.

**A Public Official on to the Job.**  
 (Raleigh Times.)

H. G. Holding, county auditor, has the distinction of not being opposed this time. He certainly has been on the job, and the fact that nobody is running against him, while not being conclusive, is proof that all the boys felt that he would be hard to beat.

**But Thought To.**  
 (News Leader.)

"Europe might ponder over the fact that the United States has paid out \$4,577,539,824 in pensions since it was founded, as the after effects of the war." But in Europe they do not pension everything to the remotest relative of an army mule.

**Servia Is on the Job.**  
 (Charlotte News.)

France spends her time issuing bulletins telling of how Germany has failed to carry out her plans for an early investment of Paris. As facts are reported it strikes us Germany has made fairly steady headway forward. The marvel to us is that the combined powers of France, England, Russia and Servia have not already blocked the advance of the Germans.

**COMMERCIAL BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN WAR**

Senator Simmons Points Out Opportunities for South to Grasp the Doors of Which War Opened.

(Reproduced from the Raleigh News and Observer.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—Co-operation, resourcefulness, initiative in meeting new conditions, alertness and courage are necessary if people of the United States are to meet the present cotton and tobacco situation and at the same time reap the benefits accruing from the war in increased trade with other countries, according to Senator Simmons, who has had many conferences about the effect of the war. Senator Simmons has talked with a great many people from the State and conferred with many legislators here.

**Senator Simmons' Conclusion.**

The conclusions which Senator Simmons has reached in his study of the situation are given in the following statement:

"The cotton and tobacco situation," the Senator said, "differentiated itself in an important particular from that of our food products and many lines of manufactured goods. This differentiation grows out of the fact that while there will be an increased foreign demand as a result of the war for most of our products, both of the farm and the factory and the mines, at possibly higher prices, there will be a diminution of the foreign demand for both our raw cotton and our manufactured tobacco. While it is not expected that the cotton and tobacco factories of Europe will be altogether shut down their activities will be more or less curtailed, thus cutting off a demand for the \$50,000,000 worth of tobacco and 9,000,000 bales of cotton which we have heretofore sold abroad, mostly to Europe. While there will be likely be but little interference with the operations of the cotton factories of countries like Italy and probably Great Britain, there will be quite a falling off in the output of the French and German factories.

**Provide for Withdrawal.**

"This situation makes it prudent and wise, if the price of cotton and tobacco is to be maintained, to provide for the withdrawal from the market, pending the war, of a reasonable amount of this year's cotton and tobacco crops.

"With respect to other farm, mine and manufactured products the financial problem is chiefly one of supplying adequate money to meet the new situation until the channels of ocean traffic are open and shipping facilities are provided.

"To meet this double situation both the Administration and Congress have been exceedingly active. The Vreeland-Aldrich act has been so amended that the country at large can secure through the national banks a new issue of notes, should they take out circulation to the full amount authorized, to the amount of about \$1,750,000,000. Of this the South can get \$158,000,000. This money is immediately available to national banks and can be had upon not only government bonds, but State, county and municipal bonds, commercial paper and other approved securities to the extent of 125 per cent. of their capital

and surplus, less notes of issue already outstanding. The full amount of this possible issue can be had upon bonds and other securities, but only 30 per cent. of it can be had upon commercial paper. By 'commercial paper' is meant 'two name' paper. If the situation seems to require it, the per cent. of issue based upon commercial paper can and will be increased. The note if a bank secured by a warehouse deposit of cotton or tobacco, will, he was assured, be held by the Secretary of the Treasury to be a security and not commercial paper so that these notes may be used as a basis of circulation just as and to the same extent and to the amount of issue as State, county or municipal bonds.

**Two Kinds of Currency.**

"The currency provided for in the Vreeland-Aldrich act is bank notes omitted by individual banks while the currency provided for under the Federal Reserve system is government notes loaned to member banks by the Federal Reserve Banks. This latter currency will not be available until this new system is fully organized—an organization which will not be complete for several months to come. There is no difficulty about State banks getting the same accommodations under the reserve system as national banks, but there are legal reasons growing out of the ten per cent tax on the issue of State banks, as well as serious practical reasons why it is thought impracticable to allow State banks to issue notes under the Vreeland-Aldrich act. With proper co-operation however on the part of national banks the State banks will be able to secure adequate funds from their correspondent, national banks. Speaking generally the recent financial legislation not only gives the South \$158,000,000 of new currency, but the enormous sums of new currency open to their correspondent banks in the big cities would make it possible for these latter banks to lend a much larger measure of assistance in connection with moving and holding crop than has heretofore been possible.

"With over a billion and a half of new currency there ought to be no financial difficulty in dealing with the present situation, provided there is such co-operation between the banks as mutual interest would seem to require and guarantee.

**Two Problems Untangling.**

"The transportation problem has also been largely solved, though not altogether so, and the problem growing out of the international exchange is likewise approaching final solution.

"The channels of ocean trade are being cleared so that the ships of neutral and of the anti-Germanic lines will soon be ready to resume traffic. Indeed they are already occurring.

"Unquestionably recent legislation admitting foreign-built ships to American registry and providing for government insurance of war risks will result in bringing under the American flag several hundred vessels; while the proposed legislation authorizing the government to buy ships and operate them through a corporation would furnish many additional vessels and thus reasonable transportation or our foreign, especially export, commerce will be provided.

**Merchant Marine Coming.**

The Senator called attention to the fact that the New York papers of Friday announced that on account of the practical destruction of Germany's immense merchant marine the manu-

(Continued on Page Three)

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

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**N. S. RICHARDSON,**  
 Traffic Manager.  
 Dover, N. C., July 29, 1914.

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