

ABOUT RE-EVALUATION AND SOME OTHER RANDOM VIEWS

Miller Gazette:

As the political spellbinders are abroad in the county, with your permission I would like to call their attention to some omissions which they have made.

They tell the truth, but not the whole truth, as they are sworn to do when they go on the witness stand and as they should do when making a political speech.

They tell the mill operatives that the taxes will be reduced by the \$700 exemption, which it will, \$1.71. But they fail to call his attention to the fact that he will lose \$2.50 on each 10 pounds of sugar he buys at 33 cents, and also lose a lot of time chasing over town buying two pounds in a place.

A great many of these mill operatives have been farmers, and no doubt quite a few intend to farm again after they have made their pile, and if they consider carefully, will not vote their brother farmer out of a home, to save them the measly sum of \$1.71, which saves nothing after all.

A great many mill families make from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year and are more able to pay a reasonable tax than a great many farmers who make less than \$1,000 and some less than \$500 a year. Some of these spellbinders lay great stress on the fact that the republicans in the legislature voted for revaluation. A republican is only human and has no more desire to be shot than does a democrat, and when Wilson voluntarily offered to keep them out of war, in exchange for their votes, a great many accepted the offer, and quite a few are still over there.

It looks strange that the people would bite again so soon, but Barnum said one is born every minute, so when Governor Bickett discovered a plan to equalize taxes and catch the big fellow.

Yes, that was the bait that caught the sucker, "Equalize and catch the big fellow." But when they found their land valued at from \$100 to \$600 per acre and saw the rate reduced a little over half, then the scales began to fall, and they found it was not the big fellow who was caught. The farm which I cultivated for several years has averaged three bales of cotton a year after it made corn and wheat to support the farm.

The taxes have averaged around \$40. This year they will be around \$210. All-law \$1.74 exemption and we still have a 400 per cent increase. When cotton gets back to \$50 a bale, and one more leap will put it there, my cotton crop will not pay the taxes and there are others. The lowest increase is furthest out. From \$15 to \$60 per acre would be a good average increase. One hundred acres at \$15, \$1,500 at \$1.44, make \$21.60 taxes. The same land at \$60 per acre \$6,000 at 58 cents make \$34.80, which prove that taxes on farm property is being increased from 50 to 400 per cent, and Governor Bickett guaranteed not over 10 per cent.

The revaluation act should never have been in politics. It was not in politics when voted on at first, and since people can see what it is if it were not in politics, it would have no chance to carry, but thousands will vote themselves out of a home while the negro is held up to their gaze.

Farmers are one class of people who make nothing more than a decent living and they simply cannot stand the burden this act places on them. The wage earner in the city who owns nothing but his home, will get it in the neck along with the farmer. The business man will pay more, but for each dollar he pays in taxes, he will add two dollars on his profits, so it goes back to Jones, who pays the freight.

I often think how alike are Wilson and Bickett. Wilson has his League, Bickett his revaluation act. When the people object to what Wilson hands them, he says they are pygmy minded. When they object to what Bickett hands them, he says they are liars. Two great minds trailing along together. And they both promised to keep us out of war. Wilson's dupes are over in France, but there was a republican senate to check his League, but there is no republican senate to check Bickett, and he will drive one fourth of his dupes out of the state and away from the educational advantages they have helped to build up, and of which we have so long boasted, and pauperize those who remain. A once very prominent county commissioner said the average farmer did not have sense enough to farm and that land should all belong to a few, and the rest be renters. Whether the average farmer has enough sense to farm or not, his home is just as sweet to him as is the millionaire's and to be driven from it by one sweep of Bickett's hand is terrible.

Now for a little politics, then I close. Some time ago it was talked on the streets that republicans had robbed the bank at Stanley, and we were led to believe they had gone east. It was said some money was left and that if some cents had done the job they would have taken it all. That sounded reasonable, and republicans could afford to accept that theory, but a good farmer from near Stanley tells me these robbers traveled in two cars and they both made a bee line for Gastonia, one by McAdenville, the other by Spencer Mountain, which proves they were not republicans.

The fact that some change was left was merely an oversight. Probably had a speaking engagement and were in a hurry. As there is unusual activity in certain political circles, it would not be unreasonable to believe that the proceeds of that robbery may be being run up in Gastonia.

One good friend, the Mayor, as discoverer of a new issue in the person of the Rev. Johnson almost equal to Cox's \$30,000,000 shush fund, and with that and the old \$100,000,000 of 1900 the democrats should be able to raise a good smoke screen, while all negro women who will vote democratic are being registered. While as many white women as possible are turned down, who would vote republican.

Any man or woman with as much brains as a jack rabbit knows that women were just as safe in 1900 as they are today, and more so, because crimes of all kinds have greatly increased since then.

One would think the good ladies would think twice before they vote for Cox and whiskey, since they have worked so long and faithfully for prohibition and their prayers having so recently been answered.

But as long as the preachers all do it, the ladies should have the same privilege. It is only a matter of conscience.

Last, but not least, The Gazette or somebody else has the gall to pass Doc Crane off on us as a republican. We do not kick when we are called nigger lovers, and bank robbers, and horse thieves, or any old thing like that, because we are used to it, and know it is for the good of the democratic party, but I do think we should have been spared the humiliation of having old Doc Crane thrust on us as a republican.

To mention his name in connection with the republican party is enough to make any decent, self-respecting republican weep. It is the straw that breaks the camels back.

It is more than we can bear without protest.

L. E. DIKSON.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above communication is published to carry out our established policy of accepting communications from our readers and subscribers on any questions of public interest. It is needless to say that the views expressed are not those of this paper, but of the writer of the communication. The above is the only communication of a strongly partisan nature and at the same time in acceptable form which has been offered us, and might have been returned to the writer quite justifiably on the ground that the election is only a few days off.)

Advertise in The Daily Gazette.

JAMES M. COX A PROGRESSIVE;

W. G. HARDING A REACTIONARY

Records of Presidential Candidates Summarized For the Voter — Their Official Attitude Toward Labor, Suffrage, Liquor, Social Service and Public Health.

Herewith are the main facts in the public records of Gov. Cox and Senator Harding, revealing a glaring contrast between Progressivism and Reactionaryism.

The record of Gov. Cox is a recital of progressive measures of legislation, financial and economic efficiency, reduction of taxation, improvements in conditions of labor, the protection of women and children, advancement in health, education and agricultural methods and reforms known as social justice. It is a record of faithful service as a three-term Governor of Ohio, in which every promise made has been faithfully and promptly kept.

Senator Harding's record in the Senate is shown to have been consistent only in reactionaryism. It shows him as the spokesman of Big Success, the opponent, if not the actual enemy of labor, a wabblor on prohibition and woman's suffrage, a dodger of roll calls, an opponent of self-determination of peoples, a defender of the exploiters of the people, who in more than five years as a Senator has introduced but nine bills of a general public character, none of which is constructive, all of minor importance.

From the standpoint of the people it is a record of complete failure.

From the standpoint of special privilege it is the record of a mediocre Senator who has always stood by and voted with the representatives of special privilege.

COX'S RECORD

He was elected Governor of Ohio, 1912, 1914 and 1916. In 1912, his democratic opponent contained proceeds of \$2,000,000 in the fall and \$1,000,000 in the spring of 1912.

As his opponent, he did not even require of the national government and the people of his state with a staff efficiently able to handle every task assigned them.

His most notable achievements have been as follows:

A state budget system to reduce state expenditures and to lessen taxation.

As a result of this system and an improved method of property valuation for taxation, the tax rate was reduced to the lowest in the history of the state although he inherited a deficiency of a quarter of a million dollars, had to face an expenditure of \$1,000,000 as a result of a great flood and provided a new item of \$3,000,000 for good roads.

Financial reforms, putting all private banks under state supervision and a law protecting against fraudulent securities.

Labor and Capital.

A compulsory workman's compensation law, regarded as a model.

This law reduced personal injury litigation from 50,000 cases in 1912 to 50 cases in 1919. The injured get larger compensation without expense of litigation and employers pay smaller premiums than in other states, thus the law gives satisfaction to employers and employees.

A State Industrial Commission with power to handle questions affecting labor and capital.

Eight hour working day on all public contracts.

Elimination of sweatshop labor.

Minimum wage and nine-hour day for women.

Safeguards for miners against accidents and extra provisions for dependents of men killed in mines.

Full crew railroad laws; reduction of consecutive hours of labor on electric roads.

Prohibition of contract labor in work-houses.

Gov. Cox has handled strikes, including the great steel strike and general coal strike, without calling out a single state militiaman or firing a shot. In the steel strike he removed the Democratic Mayor of a large city who was succeeded by the Republican Vice-Mayor.

Social Justice and Public Health

Establishment of child labor department and a bureau of juvenile research.

Compulsory provisions for mothers' pensions.

Laws to prevent adulteration of food and prohibit price-fixing combinations.

A state tuberculosis hospital; a health code giving State Health Commissioner regulatory powers.

A state-wide social agency committee, through which all social agencies in the state co-operate with one another and with State departments.

Employment of prisoners in road work, with surplus earnings paid to their dependents.

As a practical farmer Gov. Cox has clearly understood and met the needs of the farmers of his state, and has announced his intention of putting a dirt farmer in his cabinet.

Among his achievements in this line are:

An Agricultural Commission with jurisdiction over all agricultural activities.

Producer-consumer market bureau.

Provisions for study and establishment of a farm credit plan; against sale of untested fertilizer; for destruction of diseased cattle with compensation to owners.

A pure seed law.

The Governor met the recent farm-labor shortage by putting 6,000 tractors into the fields and conducting a traction school through experts; besides, through it to farmers for \$3 per bushel when the market price ran as high as \$20 per bushel.

On good roads he has accomplished the following:

A system of inter-county and main-market highways with a fund of \$30,000,000 for maintenance and upkeep; provision for united action of Town Trustees, County Commissioners and State Highway department on all road work.

Educational Legislation

Educational conditions in Ohio have been improved as follows:

Additional pay for teachers; consolidated schools with full High School course instead of the one-room school; 1,200 schools have replaced 6,000 one-room schools.

HARDING'S RECORD

Became a member of the Senate of the United States, March 4, 1915.

He introduced 134 bills, of which 86 were pension bills, 49 changing the names of steamers, private claims bill and for local purposes.

His most bills of a public character were for a war memorial, a celebration of the Pilgrim's landing, loan of tents to relieve housing shortage, investigation of influenza, payment of draft board clerks; an amendment to the act regarding fur-bearing animals in Alaska, for an American Battlefield Commission, giving discarded rifles to Sons of Veteran Reservists, amending McKinley Birthplace Association Act.

Not a measure relating to a principle of government, not a constructive measure in the list.

He has dodged 344 roll calls and 819 quorum calls.

"Americanism" Votes

March 11, 1918.—On bill providing for government administration of alien property; recorded as "not voting."

Disloyalty and Seditious Bill amendments; "not voting."

May 4, 1918.—Conference report imposing heavy fines upon disloyal and seditious act and utterances during the war; voted against it.

Sept. 7, 1917.—Amendment to Revenue Act raising the pay of soldiers serving abroad by \$50 a month; voted against it.

July 16, 1916.—Voted against a government armor-plate plant by voting to strike out an amendment to the naval bill providing for it.

June 8, 1917.—"I have believed the Liberty Loan campaign hysterical and unseemly. If I were in any other place than the Senate Chamber of the United States I would say that much of the sentiment uttered concerning our part in the war is bald-dash."

"I think it ill becomes the United States of America to measure a man's patriotic devotion in accordance with his determination that the houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg shall be destroyed."

(The United States had determined at that time to destroy both these houses which had precipitated the world war.)

Against Irish Freedom

July 29, 1916.—Senator Pitman's resolution: Resolved, That the Senate express the hope that the British government may exercise clemency in the treatment of Irish political prisoners, and the President is requested to transmit this resolution to that government; voted against it.

Nov. 18, 1919.—Reservation to Peace Treaty that Article XI of the Covenant of the League of Nations should not deny the right of revolution to the people of Ireland among others; voted against it.

March 18, 1920.—Reservation by Senator Gerry to Peace Treaty that the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice; voted to lay it on the table and thus kill it; voted to strike out the principle of self-determination; voted against the reservation itself.

Anti-Labor Votes

Aug. 8, 1916.—Child Labor Bill; recorded as "not voting."

Sept. 25, 1917.—Appropriation to establish a Labor Employment Bureau; voted against it.

Dec. 5, 1918.—Amendment to proposed law requiring civil service employees to contribute from 3 to 8 per cent of their salaries to a pension fund instead of putting the entire cost on the government; voted for it.

March, 1918.—On the Vice-President's ruling that the amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill for pay and a half time over 8 hours was not germane to bill; "not voting."

Dec. 18, 1919.—On passage of Cummins railroad bill, making it a criminal offense for railroad employees to strike; voted for it.

Feb. 23, 1920.—On Each-Cummins Railroad bill which provided for compulsory arbitration; voted for it.

July 18, 1916.—Amendment to Naval Appropriation bill granting navy yard and arsenal employees 30 days annual leave without loss of pay; voted against it.

June 30, July 25, July 26, 1916.—On amendments to Fortification Bill, voted to retain stop-watch time-measuring devices and bonus system objected to by labor.

On 32 roll calls on the west and dry issue, he voted wet 30 times and dry twice.

Special Sale on Table Lamps

We are offering you, for three days only, at reduced prices, a very handsome assortment of boudoir, table and other types of portable lamps, finished with mahogany and Poly Crome stands, beautifully constructed silk shades of various colors and hand-painted glass shades of remarkable design.

Now if you have been wanting a beautiful boudoir lamp for the dresser, or a portable for the library, now is your opportunity to get one, but you must act quickly or they will be gone.

We will be pleased to have you call at our show rooms and let us show you the splendid assortment of high class lamps direct from New York and when you see our prices "you'll be surprised" at the values we are offering.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY

Michael & Bivens, Inc.

"The Electrical Store"

Retail Dept. South St.

MOTORIST! ATTENTION!!

While they last we will have on sale five hundred Genuine Miller Red Tubes

For Cash

At the following prices:

- 30x3 \$2.00
- 30x3 1-2 \$2.25
- 32x3 1-2 \$2.45
- 31x4 \$2.75
- 32x4 \$2.95
- 33x4 \$3.05
- 34x4 \$3.15
- 35x4 1-2 \$3.90
- 35x5 \$4.80

These tubes are not seconds but firsts and are new stock just from the factory and carry the full Miller guarantee.

Piedmont Oil Co.

E. Franklin Avenue

That Sprinkle of Sugar over your cereal dish is expensive and it is a needless expense. Try the rich flavor of Grape-Nuts

A blend of wheat and malted barley rich in its own sweetness.

Grape-Nuts requires no sugar and this is only one feature of its general usefulness and economy.

At Grocers Everywhere

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc. Battle Creek, Mich.

