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Rather Confusing

A big corporation-fostered press service recently offered to the public a cartoon showing the tax man taking the proverbial barrel away from the little taxpayer. In the same issue, the service attacked the surplus profits tax, making for a rather confusing situation.

Now if the press service had advanced the plight of the little taxpayer and stopped there it would have been well and good. The fellows behind that sheet wanted to appeal to the little fellow, get him on their side and have him squeal in their behalf.

It has not been explained by the opponents of the surplus profits tax how that tax affects the little man. They have, however, succeeded in making the little man believe that a tax on surplus profits has done and will continue to do him more harm than a tax levied direct.

If there is any real desire to relieve the little man of his tax burden or even give him equality in the scheme of taxation, then it will be necessary to maintain the surplus profits tax and possibly increase the rate on those surplus profits.

Another Way of Saying It

Pointing out that "unsettled labor conditions in the North and East..." constitute one of the main reasons why industry is showing an increased interest in locating in North Carolina, a recent North Carolina Progress Bulletin, issued by the Division of State Advertising of the Department of Conservation and Development, merely sugar coats the fact that Southern labor is being exploited with the sanction of the State administration.

It does seem as if the better approach to the

task of inviting industry to North Carolina would be to point out the natural advantages, raw material sources and other factors, and not harp on the fact that human souls can be exploited.

This town and nearly every other town in North Carolina is anxious to have new industries, but if those towns have to offer costly inducements, forego taxes and subject human beings to exploitation to get new industry then it will be just as well if industry remains where it is.

There is no reason why the natural advantages offered by North Carolina are not sufficient inducement to new industry to locate within its borders without offering human beings at the altar of "bigness."

Little is to be gained for the town when a citizen, factory or mill locates in it, enjoys the benefits, exploits labor and offers nothing in return. The citizen, be he big man, little man, or little business, big business, who joins in the task of promoting the common welfare and refuses to exploit natural resources and human souls, is a good citizen and one that is to be desired.

Few of the leaders in the migration movement expect to pay slave wages, and a few of the industrial plants just recently moved south have created some dissension among local employers by paying wages higher than the prevailing scale.

It just looks as if we are inviting trouble and danger when we say human life is cheap in the South.

Poverty and Our Birth Rate

Smithfield Herald

Several weeks ago a "blessed event" was celebrated in a Johnston county family where already six children were facing starvation. Still more recently another home expecting a "blessed event" appealed to two or more sources for help, and in that home were already five or six children. Both of those families are chronic charity cases. The parents have shown themselves either unable or unwilling to put forth the effort necessary to feed and clothe their children. But the birth rate increases.

Dr. Rupert P. Vance, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina lays the poverty in the cotton states of the United States at the door of a rapidly increasing birth rate. "With only 22 per cent of the nation's population in 1930, the eleven states of the southeast were furnishing almost 35 per cent of the nation's population increase from 1930 to 1935," Dr. Vance said.

Whether cotton tenancy or something else brought the Johnston county families mentioned to their present state of destitution, the facts of poverty and an increased birth rate remain. What a fate to be born into such an environment. What a force to say all men are created free and equal. Education is the key to the situation, but we need some adult education along with that the state hands out to the children.

Little Travels to Homes of the Great

By H. B. C.

Horatio Nelson, first Viscount Nelson, was born at Norfolk, England, September 28, 1758, and died on board the Victory at Trafalgar, October 21, 1805. He was a celebrated English admiral, and one of the world's most famous lovers. Nelson entered the navy in 1770, and was made a post-captain at twenty-one, serving in the American Revolutionary war. At the declaration of war with France in 1793, he was placed in command of a man-of-war, and served under Admiral Hood. He distinguished himself by defeating the Spaniards at Cape St. Vincent in 1797, and he won a signal victory over the Danish at Copenhagen in 1801.

In 1798 he was sent to intercept Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. Napoleon had about conquered all of Europe, and it seemed that the whole world was about to lay at his feet—except England—which continued to fight this usurper with her army, navy, and all the resources of her exchequer.

Napoleon was about to invade Egypt with the idea of striking a blow at English supremacy in the East. The French ships had passed down the Mediterranean as fast as the wind would carry them. Nelson knew not their destination, but suspected it was Alexandria, yet could not be certain—a mistake was ruin. He summoned aboard his flagship the four captains in whom he placed his utmost confidence. Nelson sat at the head of the table, his face flame white. The council of war declared for Alexandria, so they went that way. Not only Nelson's reputation was at stake, but England, if he erred. And in the afternoon of August 1, 1798, the mast head lookout of the Zealous changed the course of the world's history by announcing the enemy lying in Aboukir bay, 15 miles east of Alexandria.

It would have been too bad if Nelson had come across this fleet while it was carrying Napoleon's army to Egypt. As it was, the army had landed before Nelson arrived, then the only thing to do was to engage the fleet, and destroy it, which he did. This was a disastrous blow to Napoleon, as it left him with an army in Egypt, with no means of transportation back to France.

The French fleet was completely destroyed, while the British loss was trivial. This engagement is known in history as "The Battle of

the Nile." After this battle, Nelson retired to Naples, where he became involved in political complications and an intrigue with the wife of Sir William Hamilton, all for the sake of his country. With Nelson, it was country first.

In 1800 he returned to England and was made vice-admiral and a peer. The battle of Copenhagen was fought April 2, 1801, in order to destroy the coalition of the northern powers known as the second armed neutrality. After the victory at Copenhagen Nelson was made a viscount. Napoleon, has been planning for years how he could land an army on British shores, and along about 1805, he thought the time had arrived. He ordered Admiral Villeneuve, who was in command of the French fleet to leave the harbor of Toulon, and sail to the West Indies with the intention of drawing off the British fleet, and returning to support his projected invasion of England. Nelson followed, and after Napoleon's plan had been thwarted by the hesitancy of Admiral Villeneuve, fought the French-Spanish fleet off Cape Trafalgar, October 21, 1805. In this battle, considered the greatest victory of the Napoleonic wars the allies lost 19 of their 38 ships, the British lost only a few, but the victory was dear to the English, for Nelson was killed; so was Gravina, Spanish admiral and second in command of the allied fleet, and Villeneuve taken prisoner. It was Admiral Villeneuve's son who stood on the deck that day showing so much bravery that it inspired the poet to write the poem beginning with the words, "The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but he had fled."

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