

THE SOUTHERNER

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1920

NOTICE TO READERS.

The Southerner is always anxious to improve its reading value and make its columns more valuable, both to its readers and advertisers, and in view of a rapidly increasing circulation, it desires to extend its local news.

All subscribers, or readers, who have any personal items that would be of general interest are asked to send them in daily, especially from the adjoining towns of Pinetops, Macclesfield, Farmville, Hookerton, Leggett, Speeds and Whitakers.

It must be remembered The Southerner is the county organ, the only means of disseminating the news of the surrounding territory which adds greatly in drawing the people together and in making the social life more attractive. None can live unto himself alone.

BRIEF INTERPRETATION OF THE FREIGHT RATE CASE.

For forty-odd years North Carolina has paid an average of approximately 60 1/2 cents higher than Richmond on freight traffic originating in Northern and Eastern States for the additional short mileage to North Carolina from Richmond. The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission fixes that charge to be, in no instance, higher than 30 cents to a major portion of the State than the Virginia cities, and to that part of the State contiguous to South Carolina 35 cents higher than to the Virginia points. This decision likewise applies in the reverse direction.

Heretofore we have paid, in some instances, nearly 100 per cent higher than Virginia cities on shipments originating in this State destined to points in the Northern and Eastern States.

For more than a generation North Carolina points have paid identically the same freight rate to points in South Carolina and other Southern destinations as the Virginia cities. To illustrate: Sanford, N. C., is only a short distance from McColl, S. C., but the Sanford shipper was compelled to pay the same rate to McColl as the Richmond shipper, although being approximately 200 miles nearer than the Virginia city. This likewise applied in the reverse direction, from McColl to Sanford.

The decision has given North Carolina points a maximum difference of 30 cents per 100 pounds under the Virginia city rate to points in South Carolina, thus it may be readily seen the shippers of North Carolina have saved approximately \$12 per ton on first-class traffic.

This does not mean an actual reduction in rates, but does mean a removal of discrimination and a proper adjustment of rates, and the \$12 can be used in extending your trade territory by getting further away from your shipping point.

It was stated by shippers who testified at the hearing, both in Raleigh and in Washington, the average trade territory of the North Carolina jobber and distributor was approximately 8 miles, while that of the Virginia city shipper was nearly 350 miles; therefore, it may be easily determined

ined the value of the victory obtained by the association.

THE CAMPAIGN OF IDEAS.

The old time candidate sought to win political battles by conciliating the favor of political workers and bosses. Also he posed as a mixer, circulated around among all classes of the voters, and tried to demonstrate that he was a "good fellow." That style of campaigning has won a great many elections, but it is getting out of date.

The modern candidate should show that he has more ideas in regard to public business. He ought to make definite suggestions for improvement.

The voters are sick of the handshakers and baby kissers and the fellows who inquire with such deep solicitude for your family. They want some one who can put business efficiency into government.

A candidate should have been a student of public business, and the needs of his locality. He should have some good suggestions to make and a program of measures and improved methods for which he proposes to stand. Even though he may not be able to get those things accomplished, yet if he has made a good fight for them, he will attract attention and show that he is a live wire.

After a candidate has been elected he should never be satisfied unless he is constantly accomplishing something that can be pointed to as his distinct achievement. The trouble with the public service is that so many officials are willing to go ahead in the old way without effort to secure greater efficiency. There are so many things that need to be done for better business government and for the solution of existing problems, that any wide awake official should be able to make a record of positive achievement. It will win more votes than the social arts of the mixer, though no candidate can safely neglect the work of organizing and getting out the vote.

THE CHILDREN'S SUMMER

Families having children look forward with keen pleasure to the close of school, and to the enjoyment they expect to gain from their children during the summer. Yet vacation is usually but a few days old, before the children become restless, and demand more outlet than the quiet home life gives them. Then the parents begin to wish they were back in school with their regular tasks and definitely ordered life. Children are often the happiest when everything is laid out for them to do.

The children who are able to visit the boy and girl camps are fortunate indeed. There they get all the jolly sports they crave. In addition they get a well ordered life, and definite things to do, which is so large an element in keeping them contented and well. Unfortunately these camps are expensive, and only a few of the children can enjoy these advantages.

Where children are simply turned loose in the streets of a populous town, it is almost inevitable that they get into mischief. Merely providing a playground without supervision does not of itself regulate the kid element. One group of rough boys may exclude all the others.

The ordinary child is probably better off to have a few regular tasks to perform about the home. In the country he has his chores to perform which he enjoys, and which help him become responsible and interested in the work of the world. Town children can usually find things to do for their neighbors in these busy times, and they are happier to have some little enterprises of their own. Ten weeks spent in absolute idleness is not good for any child after he has reached the grammar school age.

DR. CARL C. TAYLOR GOES TO STATE COLLEGE

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, professor of economics and rural sociology, at the University of Missouri, has accepted the professorship of economics at the State College, and will enter upon his new duties at the West Raleigh institution when college opens in September.

Dr. Taylor comes to the State College with splendid equipment both as to training and experience. Reared on a farm in Iowa, he received his A. B. degree at Drake University, and his A. M. and Ph. D. at the University of Missouri. He has also studied for several summers at both Columbia University and the University of Ohio.

CURATOR DECLARES NO BADGERS IN U. S.

London, July 20.—R. I. Pocock, curator of mammals to the London Zoological Society, has discovered what he says is a "great hoax upon the Americans who for more than 40 years have believed they had badgers on their continent."

An American badger, brought to London to make an "instructive comparison," was put in a cage with some British badgers. The British badgers slept all day, the American badger all night. Dr. Pocock investigated and decided the American animal was neither badger, skunk, stoat, or weasel. He said its skull and teeth were "wrong" for a badger, it lacked the scent gland, and its resemblance to the badger was so superficial he considered it of a totally different "tribe."

OLLIE HAMILTON VAUDEVILLE COMING.

Next Monday, July 26, is the day announced for the opening of the annual engagement of the Ollie Hamilton Vaudeville Show, which comes to Tarboro for a week's stay, with a company that is bigger, better and brighter than ever before. All programs are personally staged by Mr. Geo. B. Gardner, who as a comedian of the first magnitude fully shares honors with Mr. Hamilton, the original and only "Old Jake." "Little Cleo," the talented child artist, is still a prime favorite and is ably supported by a big company of singers, dancers, entertainers and novel musicians. The monster waterproof canvas theater will be on Main street near A. C. L. depot. Popular prices prevail.—adv.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

- 1667—Treaty of Breda, by which Arcadia was restored France.
1774—Benjamin Franklin brought forward in Congress a plan of Union.
1839—Cardinal Satolli, the first apostolic delegate from the Vatican to the United States, was born in Perugia, Italy. Died in Rome, Jan. 8, 1910.
1842—British under Sir Hugh Gough took the city of Chin-Kiang-Foo, commanding the entrance of the Chinese Grand Canal.
1891—Fifteen thousand Confederate veterans attended the unveiling of a statue of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, at Lexington, Va.
1903—The British House of Commons passed the Irish Land Bill.
1905—A boiler explosion on U. S. S. Bennington, in San Diego harbor killed 28 men and injured 100 others.
1919—Great forest fires in Manitoba, Ontario, Montana, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin, wiped out four towns.

FINE FARMS FOR SALE.

LAKE LATHAM FARM: Two and half miles from original Bingham school, and one and a half miles from Mebane. Contains 864 acres. Fine grain and tobacco land. Large frontage on State Highway. Two fine residences with modern conveniences. Plenty of tenant houses tobacco barns, silos, out-houses, large granary and orchard. Lake of 25 acres, furnishing electric power and lights and wonderful fishing. On this farm there are—\$25,000.00 worth of pure bred Hereford cattle and Duroc and Berkshire hogs.

If you wish to see one of the finest estates in the South, take a motor trip and see the crops.

This farm can be bought cheap and on just as long terms as you need.

WILLARD PLACE: Three miles N. of High Point, 1 mile from Jamestown school, in all probability the finest farm life school in the state. This is excellent land, large frontage on asphalt highway, fine residence and orchard. This land will appreciate largely because of location, but we offer at farm prices. It contains about 129 acres.

MILLIS FARM: One mile of Jamestown on asphalt highway, very large frontage, about 65 acres.

DR. FLAGG PLACE: Three and one-half miles north of Greensboro, 1 mile from Denim. Excellent ten-room house. Come up and see the tobacco and other crops. Good road—fine market.

If Greensboro continues to grow, and we see nothing to stop it, the appreciation will make a fortune—yet we offer at farm prices. Contains about 256 acres.

APPEL PLACE: Four miles N. of Greensboro, and adjoins Dr. Flagg place. Fine tobacco land. Two residences and this may be subdivided into two or more parcels. Contains about 256 acres.

This firm is retiring from the Real Estate business and these farms are priced to sell, and the terms will be made just as easy as you could reasonably ask, or we would take in payment or part payment other acceptable security, such as notes, bonds or stocks. If you wish to live where the roads, the schools, and health conditions are the best, anyone of these places will appeal to you.

J. E. LATHAM CO., Cotton Merchants, Greensboro, N. C.

CAN A STATE AFFORD NOT TO LET WOMEN VOTE? READ THESE TAX FIGURES.

The lowest city tax rate but one (listed in the 1920 figures of the World Almanac, pages 702-705) is in Muskogee, Okla., a full suffrage state. It is 35 cents on the hundred.

The highest tax rate in the United States at the same time is in Milwaukee, Wis., \$20.17 per hundred. Wisconsin until 1919 had no woman suffrage. It now has presidential suffrage.

Of the twenty-one cities in the United States quoted in the World Almanac list as having tax rates below \$1 ten are in states which have full, presidential or primary suffrage.

There are, but three male suffrage states in which any cities are listed with a tax rate below \$1 on the hundred.

The suffrage cities with a low tax rate are: South Bend, Ind., 74 cents; Ogden, Utah, 72 cents; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 80 cents; Lamazoo, Mich., 85 cents; Muskogee, Okla., 35 cents; Kansas City, Kan., 82 cents; Hutchinson, Kan., 75 cents; Fort Wayne, Ind., 64 cents; Fort Smith, Ark., 50 cents; Cleveland, Ohio, 70 cents.

In 1910 Washington, a full suffrage state, went out of debt.

And Wyoming in that year had no need of taxes for state government. "Taxes were not levied for the support of the state government," said the Ancestral Standard (1916). "The income of lands, leases, royalties and interest on investment last year was \$98,241.02, while the amount received from direct taxation was \$568,407.51. There was a cash balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$718,423.80. The actual expenses of Wyoming were \$1,305,588.21. After paying all expenses and making some investments in permanent funds, there is carried over a cash balance of \$780,657.12. With this balance and the income derived this year from oil and mining development, royalties on state lands, leases and fees, the state will easily be able to get along a year at least without any direct taxation." Wyoming has full suffrage. In January, 1916, equal suffrage Kansas paid off its last dollar of indebtedness.

WHERE MEN ONLY VOTE DEBTS ARE GREATER.

In the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where woman suffrage is rejected, the total population in 1919 was 700,000. The debt of the city is \$86,127,174 or more than \$90 per capita, the budget \$22,020,000, or more than \$30 per capita.

In Richmond, Virginia, another state where suffrage was rejected, the population of 185,000, is burdened with a debt of \$12,513,097, or \$75 per capita, and with a budget of \$5,604,013, or \$44 each. (World Almanac, 1920.)

In February, 1916, the Denver, Colorado, Chamber of Commerce said: "Denver's per capita indebtedness is \$3.02. Per capita indebtedness of other cities follows: Louisville, \$50.13; St. Paul, \$43.19; Worcester, Mass., \$42.90; Columbus, Ohio, \$46.05; Toledo, \$50.54; Atlanta, Ga., \$30.28.

"Two million and a quarter dollars were spent in losses last year, costing from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each.

"The state has made great progress in agriculture. In 1914 it amounted to \$89,573,200 and in 1915, to \$95,022,000."

The indebtedness of Massachusetts, a male suffrage state, was in 1913, \$22.78 per capita.

In California and Colorado, woman suffrage states, the same year, it was \$3.83 and \$3.70 per capita. In Kansas it was 14 cents and in Oregon 4 cents. (Figures are from the United States Special Census report on "Wealth, Debt and Taxation," Table 1c.)

ELECTION EXPENSES.

What It Costs to Let Women Vote.

The state treasurer of every suffrage state has declared that woman suffrage has not appreciably increased election expenses. Denver, in 1916, recorded the lowest per capita (of population) cost of voting (14 cents) of the larger cities of the United States. In Cheyenne, Wyoming, voting costs 10 cents per capita (of population), a less sum than in any city of its size.

It was computed in June, 1918, that New York City could vote all the women for just one-sixth of what it has been costing to vote its men. It cost \$300,000 in 1917 to vote 691,809 men. It was explained by the election officials that an equal number of women could be voted for an additional sum of \$50,000, making \$350,000 in all. It cost the city 43 cents each to vote its men, but it would only need a per capita expenditure of 7 cents more to care for as many more women at the polls.

In Chicago's experience it was found that the actual additional cost of the woman voter was about one-third. Women pay their full pro rata share of the taxation for election expenses and they have been doing so for more than a century while deprived by law from casting a vote.

Anti-suffragists are busily defaming the dead suffrage leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in North Carolina, today. This is what they said of her in their official organ under date of July 12, 1919:

"There are thousands of women who honored Dr. Shaw for her other ideals who never did agree with her suffrage views. She was an honest radical. She fought in the open."

WANTED—A live wire to sell Briscoe automobiles in your territory. J. H. Ham, distributor, Charlotte, N. C. 20-5tp

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

British House of Commons ratified the Peace Treaty.

Twelve persons killed and 28 hurt by the collapse and explosion of a dirigible balloon in Chicago.

Opera House Tonight A GOOD PICTURE You Should See It!

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Wouldn't You Like to Own Your Own Home? This association stands ready to help you do this. You will be surprised to find how easily you can become a home-owner. Pay rent to yourself, be independent of landlords. Borrow what you need from this association—enjoy your own home and pay back the loan in easy installments. Come in and let us tell you how you can do this. Tarboro Building & Loan Association Thos. B. Jacocks, Sec'y and Treas.