

SMALL RESENTS AFFRONTS GIVEN

CONGRESSMAN SAYS ACTION OF
CONGRESS INSULT TO EDU-
CATION BOARD.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark
the Progress of North Carolina People
Gathered Around the State
Capitol.

Raleigh.
Washington—Representative Small, in a speech to the house protested against what he termed a proposed insult by Congress to the General Education Board, which is one of the philanthropies sustained by John D. Rockefeller. In his speech he paid tribute to the work which the Rockefeller funds have accomplished in North Carolina and other Southern States.

The occasion of the speech was an amendment by the senate to the agricultural appropriation bill. The house bill had appropriated \$373,240 for the farmers' co-operative demonstrations and boll weevil study, but the senate added \$300,000 to this appropriation with a proviso that none of this amount should be used in co-operation with funds from the General Education Board. The house conferees accepted the amendment, but changed the language so as to prohibit anybody outside the various states from contributing and did not mention the General Education Board by name.

The senate objected to the use of the General Education Board's money on the ground that form demonstrations were employed by the government but paid only a nominal salary by Uncle Sam, the bulk of their salaries being paid by the Rockefeller fund. The senate decided that the loyalty of these demonstrators would be where their salary came, from rather than to the government which nominally employed them. Therefore, the Senate wanted no divided loyalty.

Mr. Small pointed out in his speech that Rockefeller's money has done a wonderful amount of good in North Carolina and that it becomes the state or congress, after having accepted this money and used it when the work was in its primary stage, now to spurn it and add insult by specifying the general education board in the bill. He said that when the hookworm work was first begun in North Carolina there was a great prejudice against it, both to the Rockefeller money and to the work itself. He said, however, that this prejudice has completely disappeared and that now the 100 counties in the state have appropriated an average of \$250 each and that the state has appropriated \$800,000.

National Forests in North Carolina.

Washington.—The following statement was issued by the Department of Agriculture: "The National Forest Reservation Commission approved for purchase by the Government a number of tracts in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia totalling over 27,000 acres. About 13,500 acres is in North Carolina, principally in the Mount Mitchell region about 7,000 acres in Tennessee and 6,000 acres in West Virginia. This will conclude the purchase for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1914, during which the areas approved for purchase have totaled nearly 400,000 acres at an average price of \$4.96 an acre.

"The lands selected for acquisition by the Government for National forest purposes in the East since the purchase policy was inaugurated in 1910 are now 1,105,000 acres, having a purchase price of \$5,550,000. About \$2,000,000 of the original appropriation remains available for use in the fiscal year 1915.

Governor Appoints S. W. Battle.

Asheville.—Governor Craig appointed Col. S. Westray Battle, surgeon general of North Carolina as his official representative at the celebration to be held in Philadelphia July 3 and 4.

Army Officers Visit Governor.

Asheville.—Capt. Preston Brown and the United States officers in charge of the military instruction camp at the foot of Sunset Mountain officially called upon Governor Craig recently. Governor Craig received the officers in company with Col. S. Westray Battle, Col. Garland A. Thomas, Maj. James L. Alexander and Maj. George Winston Craig. The United States officers of the party were Captain Brown, Captain Day, Captain McMillan, Lieutenant James and Lieutenant Burdett.

Wake County Pays Taxes.

The settlement of state taxes for Wake county has just been made with the State Treasurer by Sheriff Sears, the total being \$275,289. This includes special road taxes amounting to \$69,622, and school taxes amounting to \$66,470.

Secretary Issues Charter.

A charter is issued for the Auto Supply Company, Charlotte, capital \$10,000 authorized and \$2,100 subscribed by W. G. Hiltou, H. P. McGill and E. T. Dawsorth.

Feeble-Minded Guarded by State.

The trustees of the North Carolina School for the Feeble-Minded, located at Kinston announce the formal opening July the first.

The last Legislature provided that only children between the ages of six and 21 years be admitted. The committee on admission has decided that to begin with children will be admitted in the following order:

First the highest grade girls between the ages of six and 21 years; second the highest grade boys between the ages of six and 21 years. Then if accommodations are not all taken lower grades will be admitted in the discretion of the superintendent. The applications already on file will be given preference.

It is understood that this is not a graduate school, nor is it a school to fit children for college, but it is a training school, where subnormal children will be taken and given training in whatever direction is best suited to the individual child. Some children of the lower grades may not be able to take training at all in the regular courses given, in which case, they will be given manual training, and such intellect as they may have will be cultivated in this way; to make them as nearly self-supporting as may be possible and to make them happy therein.

The public is invited to visit the institution and the various departments. Those in the vicinity and nearby will strictly observe Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 5. No company will be received on Sunday afternoons except by special invitation of the superintendent, as Sunday school and devotional exercises will be held from 3 to 4 o'clock in the winter and from 3:30 to 4:30 in the summer.

Road Builders to Meet Soon.

The annual convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association will be held in Durham July 8th and 9th at which time the road men will endeavor to thresh out the problems of road building in those communities which are not financially able to vote a bond issue. Practically every county in the state will be represented. A large number of counties in the state have within the past year and since the last meeting of the association voted money for road improvement and it is expected that quite a number of counties which hitherto have reported poor progress in road building will have a different story to tell at the approaching meeting.

The officers of the North Carolina Good Roads Association are: President H. B. Varner, Lexington; Secretary, Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill; treasurer, Jos. G. Browne, Raleigh; vice-president, J. L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids; R. L. May, Trenton; M. C. Winston, Selma; P. H. Hanes, Winston-Salem; P. B. Bearn, Salisbury; F. M. Shannonhouse, Charlotte; E. C. Chambrers, Asheville; A. R. Skelding, Wilmington; H. E. Stacy, Rowland.

Executive committee: H. B. Varner, Lexington; Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill; Frank H. Flier, Thomasville; William Dunn, New Bern; Dr. C. P. Ambler, Asheville; Wade H. Harris, Charlotte; James A. Wellons, Smithfield; R. R. Cotten, Bruce; D. A. McDonald, Carthage; G. D. Cansfield, Morehead City; J. E. Cameron, Kinston; John C. Dreyry, Raleigh; Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst.

Secretary Issues New Charters.

Charters were issued for two new corporations: The North Carolina Acetylene Company, Shelby, capital \$10,000 authorized, and \$6,000 subscribed by J. D. Huggins and others for installing light plants; and the Ottoway Theater Company, Charlotte, capital \$20,000 authorized, and \$6,000 subscribed by Otto Haas, J. W. Andrews and L. L. Little for moving picture, vaudeville and other theatrical business.

The secretary of state granted a charter for the Schloss Circuit, Inc., of Wilmington, capital \$125,000 authorized and \$3,000 subscribed by Mrs. Mary B. Schloss, Henry O. Bear and John D. Bellamy, Jr.

Joyner Returns From Nashville.

J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, has returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he attended a conference of the state superintendents of public instruction of the entire country under the auspices of the national educational association.

Lacy Speaks at Commencement.

Commencement exercises for the orphanage of the North Carolina Methodist Conference were held at Raleigh a few days ago, the feature being a concert by the children of the institution. The commencement address was delivered by B. R. Lacy, state treasurer.

There are four orphans who complete their courses with the institution at this time and go out to take positions on their own account.

The trustees held their annual session at this time.

Craig Invited to Philadelphia.

Governor Locke Craig has received an invitation from the Council Committee on the great Fourth of July celebration in Philadelphia to attend that great occasion. The thirteen original states are asked to send their Governors. It will be the first time that a President of the United States has ever spoken in Independence Hall, the last time that a man afterward made President, being July 4, 1776. Several Presidents were about there then, but it was a celebration of the baby nation.

WE WANT A LIVE TOWN

LET'S all get together and help to make our community a live one. We all realize the consequences of poor business, stagnation in commercial affairs, depression of real estate values, low wages, etc. What we want is plenty of business, money in circulation, a live interest in the building of houses, the sale of lots and acre property and a genuine, healthy condition of business in our community.

HOW SHALL WE ACCOMPLISH IT? The easiest thing in the world. Just keep our money in circulation, right here among ourselves, and we will create our own prosperous conditions.

In other words, LET'S PATRONIZE OUR OWN BUSINESS MEN. INSTEAD OF SENDING OUR DOLLARS TO THE MAIL ORDER HOUSES. Let's be loyal to our own best interests instead of helping to bolster up the big monopolistic establishments that are draining our resources of all the ready money in sight.

It is the aim of the big city mail order houses to drive the small town merchants out of business, so that we will all be compelled to send to the cities for our merchandise. The big mail order houses are spending thousands of dollars every month to accomplish this object.

THEY WILL DO IT, TOO, UNLESS WE ARE SENSIBLE ENOUGH TO STOP IT. It is up to us to prevent the big mail order houses from driving our storekeepers out of business, for several reasons, the greater of which are that our community will be rubbed off the map if we have no business concerns and that our ownership of property here will not amount to anything, in this event.

The local stores, to a very large extent, make this town. The taxes paid by our business men are the principal support of our schools and churches. It is the taxes paid by our storekeepers that pay for the local improvements, for the street lighting, for fire protection and for all other communistic privileges and protection.

If we permit the big mail order houses to drive our business men out of competition, what will we have left? A place of empty store buildings, an undesirable place in which to live.

If the mail order houses accomplish their purpose it is possible that railroad interests will decide there is not sufficient business to warrant the stopping of trains here—because there will be no reason, then, for traveling men to stay over in our town, no freight to be delivered to our stores.

In such cases we will be trying to sell our property, but will find no buyers, for who will think it a good investment to buy property in a dead town?

But this is just what we must expect if we keep sending our dollars to the mail order houses, for it is only the business of the town that makes the town possible.

When we send practically all of our business to the mail order houses in the cities there will no longer be a necessity for, or a reason for, a town here. It all resolves itself into the question: SHALL WE HAVE A PROSPEROUS TOWN, WITH GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, GOOD REAL ESTATE VALUES, GOOD WAGES AND GOOD MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT, OR SHALL WE HAVE A DEAD TOWN, WITH PIGS ROOTING IN THE PRINCIPAL STREETS, STORE BUILDINGS EMPTY AND WITH "FOR SALE" SIGNS HUNG UP, NO LIGHTS AND NO FIRE PROTECTION.

IT ALL RESTS WITH US. WE ARE THE ONES TO DECIDE. Common sense and good judgment tell us to protect our own interests. If we don't, who will?

What can we expect from the mail order houses after they shall have received our money and the local storekeepers have been put out of the running? Shall we expect help and assistance from the mail order monopoly?

We all know that the mail order houses do not pay any of our local taxes. They do not support our schools, or churches or help to pay for our lighting the streets or for our fire department.

Every dollar spent at home means added wealth, added prosperity, added real estate values and added facilities of all kinds.

Every dollar sent to the mail order houses means more unfair competition for our storekeepers and less taxes toward the support of our community.

Which do we prefer? We must make the decision. Are we for or against our community?

LET'S MAKE IT A LIVE TOWN BY KEEPING OUR MONEY IN CIRCULATION AMONG OUR OWN BUSINESS MEN.

PROSPERITY AT HOME

THERE IS NOTHING OF GREATER IMPORTANCE TO US THAN THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COMMUNITY.

PROSPERITY AT HOME IS BASED ON LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

If our local merchants and storekeepers transact a large volume of business their prosperity is communicated to every person in the entire community.

The values of our real estate increase. Wages are increased. There is more money in circulation and it is more readily obtained for purposes of expansion, paying for improvements, buying luxuries, etc.

In every way we can discover better conditions on all sides when our business men are busy.

There is every reason in the world why we should spend our cash at home instead of sending it to the big cities. By keeping it in circulation in our home community we profit in many ways.

But if we send our money to the mail order houses, that is the last we hear of it. If enough money is sent to the mail order houses from our community we may easily put our local merchants out of business. By diverting our trade from our local storekeepers we can make it impossible for them to maintain their stores.

Every dollar sent out of our town to the mail order houses detracts just so much from our own individual prosperity, as well as from the prosperity of the storekeepers and from the community in general.

Think of the consequences if we should all send to the mail order houses for our necessities and our luxuries. How long would it be before our local merchants would have the "closing out sale" signs on their doors, to be followed by the "for sale" signs on the stores themselves?

AND WHEN THE BUSINESS HOUSES ARE ALL ADVERTISED FOR SALE WHAT WILL BE THE VALUE OF OUR OWN HOUSES AND LOTS?

Such conditions have actually prevailed in some communities. It has happened that the citizens became "mail-order-mad" and sent to the big cities for the greater part of their merchandise. The local merchants abandoned the field, because there was no business there for them. The burden of taxation fell on the various property owners, because there were no business concerns to bear the big proportion which generally falls to their share. Property values decreased until there were no bidders for undesirable real estate. The town became dead.

In the meantime the head of a big mail order house in Chicago was drawing an income of over a million and a quarter dollars, made possible by the business received by his concern, by mail, from such communities as the one above described and from our own community, as well as from others all over the United States.

Every dollar of this enormous income was diverted from storekeepers in small communities. Every dollar sent in to that great mail order concern, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, detracted from the prosperity of some community, struggling to become a center of population, but retarded by the short-sightedness of the citizens who sent their money out of town in preference to helping towards the prosperity of their own community.

Of course, it was all done unthinkingly. Those who sent their dollars to the mail order house did not stop to consider that these same dollars would add to the prosperity of the home community if expended at home. They did not stop to reason that by helping those in their own community they would be best advancing their own interests.

THIS COMMUNITY NEEDS YOUR HELP. YOU NEED THE HELP OF EVERY DOLLAR IN ORDER TO MAKE A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO LIVE. YOU NEED THE PROSPERITY OF THIS COMMUNITY TO MAKE YOUR PROPERTY OF GREATER VALUE AND TO GIVE YOU THE BENEFITS OF A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO MAKE YOUR HOME BRIGHTER, MORE DESIRABLE AND WORTH MORE IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

We must all consider these matters. We must stop and think, before sending our dollars to the mail order houses, that our co-operation is necessary to the upbuilding of our community and that, for our own selfish advantages, even with no other motive, we must patronize home institutions and keep our dollars at home so that they can work for the advancement of our own prosperity.

We will all find that it is a fact, when we consider the question from every view point, that we can buy as cheaply and as profitably from our local merchants as from a mail order house, and we then know what we are buying, instead of buying a "pig in a poke."

CALL PRESS TO PROGRESS

President Graham of University Outlines Idea of Arousing Civic Consciousness.

Wrightsville Beach.—With a large attendance of prominent newspaper men from all parts of the state, the forty-second annual convention of the North Carolina Press Association opened its annual session. There were a number of interesting features of the opening day of the convention, included among these being several suggestions brought out by Judge George Rountree of Wilmington in his address of welcome; the annual address of President Clarence Poe; address on the constitutional amendments by Attorney General T. W. Bickett of Raleigh; address by President E. K. Graham of the University of North Carolina, and others.

The visitors were welcomed in behalf of the local press and the municipalities of Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach by Judge Rountree of Wilmington.

"Assuming the fullest integrity of purpose in their work," said Judge Rountree, "a desire and a will to deal fairly and justly with the questions discussed—is there always an adequate preparation by study—especially of economic science, history and kindred subjects—to enable them to perform their duties in a way that will make for justice and righteousness."

"Ought there not to be some limitations by way of license or otherwise upon the right of any one and everyone to start a paper to disseminate opinions, wise or otherwise?"

"Considering the power for good or evil of the editor in these days of universal reading, why should he not be required to possess a certain standard of character and intellectual equipment, as the lawyer or medical man, or even the preacher?"

The response was made by Maj. H. A. London, editor of The Chatham Record.

Then followed the annual address of President Clarence Poe of Raleigh, who had as his subject, "The Editor Must be a Crusader." The paper was long, about five or six newspaper columns in length, but so interesting was it that the reading of it was listened to with careful interest throughout.

Following the report of the executive committee, Mr. Bion H. Butler of The Raeford Journal, read a paper on "North Carolina With Opportunities; What Can the Press Do in Developing Them?"

President Edward K. Graham of North Carolina made an address on "Civic Service Week, and a Statewide Campaign for Arousing Civic Consciousness." He was followed by Attorney General T. W. Bickett, who spoke on "The Constitutional Amendments."

Guilford Hotel Burns, 1 Dead. Greensboro.—Though the property damage was not so great, fire in the Guilford Hotel at 4 o'clock in the morning furnished to Greensboro people, the most thrilling scene they have witnessed in years. The results may be summed up as the death of H. J. Collum of Philadelphia, a traveling salesman, the serious injury of Fireman Ed Greason, slight injuries to two or three others and considerable damage to dining room, kitchen by the blaze and damage to the rest of the hotel from smoke and water.

Mr. Collum lost his life on the fourth floor, while in search of a fire-escape or other means of egress. He had left his room and lost his way in the hall, going into another room, where he was found dead under the bed with his head buried in a pillow. When he was rescued by a porter and carried to the ground, efforts were made to revive him, but he did not breathe again.

Relatives in Philadelphia were notified of his death, and the body was shipped from here. He sold electrical supplies, and was about 40 years of age.

Fireman Ed Greason was bruised by falling through the floor of the kitchen, where the fire was, and by scalding. He was carried to the hospital. Though suffering considerable, he is expected to recover. One or two other firemen were slightly hurt.

J. C. Taylor of Richmond, a traveling salesman for the Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co., jumped from the window of his room to the roof of the kitchen, two stories, and from the kitchen roof to the ground. He thought he was unhurt, but an hour afterwards found his ankle slightly bruised.

Durham Farmers Favored. Durham.—Durham County farmers now believe that with a fair season the remainder of the summer they will not be in such bad shape as they first feared. The crops in the eastern section of the county are especially good. The tobacco is fairly regular, and where there has been a necessity to replant the farmers have been fortunate in getting a second stand. The rains have been followed by weather that has been unusually warm and the result is that the tobacco has grown rapidly.

Reynolds Adds to Plant. Winston-Salem.—A building boom without precedent is under way in Winston-Salem and on every hand are scenes of active building progress. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company announces the completion of plans for the erection at once of another modern 11-story factory building. As a part of the Prince Albert factory. The new building will be 66x194 feet and will have a capacity of housing 3,400,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. It will be of steel construction, with concrete and brick curtain walls 104 feet high.

ATLANTA SEEKS AID

SUGGESTS CO-OPERATION IN BRINGING THE EXHIBIT SOUTH.

CHARLOTTE WANTS IT ALSO

Committee of Textile Exhibitors' Association Will Visit The Cities to Ascertain the Advantages.

Charlotte.—Is Charlotte to secure the half-million-dollar exhibit of American textile machinery next year?

The question is being viewed from a new angle here owing to the presence of two Atlantians who came to ask Charlotte's co-operation in obtaining a decision favorable to the South in the first place, the choice then to lie between Charlotte and Atlanta, or other Southern cities.

The Atlanta representatives are Mr. W. R. C. Smith, president of the W. R. C. Smith Publishing Company, and Mr. L. L. Arnold, editor of Cotton. The Smith Company publishes the Southern Engineer, Southern Machinery and Cotton, and Electrical Engineering.

President Hook of the Greater Charlotte Club and local cotton men have been working for several months with the object of securing the mammoth textile exhibit for this city, since it would bring thousands of cotton mill men here from all sections of the United States. And the simultaneity of time and identity of place of meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association adds enhanced interest. Mr. Stuart W. Cramer of this city is president and Mr. Clarence B. Bryant of this city is secretary-treasurer of the latter.

After a conference between Messrs. Smith and Arnold on the one hand and Mr. Hook, the latter announced that Charlotte would have a proposition to submit to the committee.

The argument made by the Atlantians is that the first thing to do is to convince the committee that the South is the logical place for this exhibit, since this is the off-year between the two biennial times at which it is regularly held in Boston. The Charlotteans saw cogency in this argument and agreed to co-operate in this effort.

The exhibit will require 120,000 feet of floor space. This can be secured in the new building which is to be erected on West First street by the Piedmont & Northern interests. Between 1,000 and 1,500 machinists and demonstrators would be required to care for the machinery. Clearly this would be about the biggest thing that ever hit Charlotte. There was a paid attendance of over 2,000 persons during the 1914 exhibit held in Mechanics' Hall, Boston.

Horse Show in July. Asheville.—Plans are coming rapidly to a head for Asheville's annual horse show and July 30 and 31 have been named as the tentative dates for this year's exhibitions. Disastrous financial experiences of past shows have led the promoters to eliminate cash premiums, this year's show being arranged merely for the entertainment of the officers in attendance upon the summer training camp of the government and Asheville lovers of horseflesh.

Cups and ribbons will constitute the awards and the show will be on a smaller scale this year. However, those who are interested in the approaching event desire that it will be none the less interesting as many have expressed their intentions of entering their animals. Social events which have been lacking at former shows will be included in this year's program, according to tentative plans, arrangements being under way for several dances and dinners during the horse show week.

State Good Roads' Meeting. Winston-Salem.—"The approaching convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association to be held in Raleigh early in July," said P. H. Hanes, "is one of greatest importance and the next few years present a field of operation that will mean much to the development of the state, and an opportunity for this body to accomplish things in the way of road building."

To Build Prizeries. Warsaw.—A committee appointed by the Board of Trade has been soliciting subscriptions with which to build two prize houses to care for the tobacco crops. This matter has met with favor among the people who have been asked to take stock in the project, and several hundred dollars have been subscribed. It is the intention to make this a stock company, and to have these houses ready to care for the crops this season. Although the size and capacity of the buildings could not be learned at this time.

Morganton Makes Improvements. Morganton.—Extensive town improvements are being made here and in a few months Morganton will in several respects be right up with the larger towns. Work was commenced on the installation of a white way along Main street and in front of the court house square. Eighteen poles with five lights each will be put up. The white way will mark the passing of the wooden poles in the streets and both telephone and electric light poles will be removed at once. Work is well under way on the street.