

(Political Advertising.)

(From News and Observer Jan. 30, 1924.)

Mr. Oliver Replies To Mr. Bailey

Marietta, N. C., January 28, 1924.

Mr. J. W. Bailey,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dear Sir:

Your frank admission, in answer to my recent letter, that you have changed your views on income taxation since 1919, helps to clear up one feature of your record on taxation that has been so inconsistent that I was minded to ask if you were sincere in 1919 or if you are sincere now. I grant any man the right to change his views, and since the income tax amendment was approved by ninety-nine of the one hundred counties of the State, you say "Yes, I have changed my views on this subject since 1919."

But this frank admission leaves much to be explained by you that cannot be explained on the basis set out in your letter in the News and Observer of the 25th.

It was not so much your opposition to the income tax in 1919 that caused me to question your sincerity as it was the demand which you made at the time that all the increased taxes, which you admitted to be necessary, should be placed on lands and live stock, and you will have to make some more confessions before you can square yourself with members of the Legislature of 1919 who were personal witnesses to your inconsistent and conflicting positions. Let's see how you now undertake to do this. In answering my letter you say:

"You speak of the Legislature of 1919, of which you were a member. That is the Legislature from which is dated the tremendous rise in taxes in this state and the imposition of unjust and unbearable burdens upon our farmers by way of taxes upon their lands. It is true that I resisted the beginnings of that policy."

In the last sentence just quoted you have raised with me an issue of fact upon which either your memory or mine is at fault. It is true that, beginning with the Legislature of 1919, it was necessary to raise largely increased sums of revenue by taxation. The people of the State had just amended the Constitution to require that all public schools should be taught a minimum of six months instead of four months. It was necessary to provide revenue not only for longer school terms but for larger salaries for teachers, and also revenue for larger State institutions. Our plan for raising a part of this increased revenue was to collect the State's revenue from income taxes and increased franchise taxes, and thus relieve farm and other property from any State tax. You did not object to the increased revenue. You recognized that it was necessary to have the increased revenue, and presented your plan for raising it. You said that the large income tax payers could not stand another dollar of taxes and demanded that all of the increased revenue should be placed upon lands and personal property of the farmers.

According to the Raleigh Times of February 11th, 1919, you said: "IF YOUR WANT SOME REVENUE RIGHT BADLY, ASSESS THE LANDS OF NORTH CAROLINA, THIRTY-THREE MILLION ACRES OF THEM, AT THEIR MARKET VALUE, AS IS YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY." HE (BAILEY) THUNDERED, TURNING TO MAXWELL, "AND YOU WILL GET SOME REVENUE, ALL THAT YOU NEED. WHY DON'T YOU DO IT? IS IT EASIER TO MAKE THE CORPORATIONS SHELL OUT ONCE MORE? WHY, IN NORTH CAROLINA, HOGS ARE VALUED AT LESS THAN I PAY FOR A HAM," HE SHOUTED. "GOATS, SHEEP, JACKS, LADY JACKS, ETC. ARE VERY LOW DOWN."

The Greensboro News of February 11th, 1919, carried an item, in part as follows: "FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF MORE THAN TWO HOURS TONIGHT, IN WHICH J. W. BAILEY WAS BESTED IN AN ARGUMENT BY A. J. MAXWELL, THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO REPORT FAVORABLY THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE STATE CONSTITUTION PROVIDING FOR UNIFORM TAXATION OF INCOME. ***A NUMBER OF BUSINESS MEN FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF NORTH CAROLINA ATTENDED THE MEETING, BUT J. W. BAILEY PRESENTED THE ONLY BRIEF AGAINST THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, EXCEPT THAT SOME GOLDSBORO BUSINESS MEN SENT A REQUEST THAT THE MEETING BE DEFERRED."

You say you have changed your mind since 1919, and well might you change your mind for you wouldn't get far with that "hog and ham" speech you made before the committee of the Legislature opposing an income tax.

SO I AM COMPELLED TO DENY YOUR STATEMENT THAT YOU "RESISTED THE BEGINNINGS OF THE POLICY" OF PLACING HEAVIER BURDENS UPON THE FARMERS OF THE STATE. YOU NOT ONLY DID NOT "RESIST THE BEGINNINGS OF THAT POLICY," BUT YOU DEMANDED THAT ALL OF THE HEAVY BURDEN OF INCREASING TAXES SHOULD BE PLACED ON LANDS, AND THAT NONE OF IT SHOULD BE PLACED ON INCOMES. IF THERE IS ANY MAN IN THE STATE WHO HAS NO RIGHT TO COMPLAIN OF INCREASED TAXES ON LANDS IT IS YOU, FOR YOU DEMANDED THAT LANDS AND LIVE STOCK BE MADE TO BEAR IT ALL. IF THE LEGISLATURE HAD FOLLOWED THE COURSE DEMANDED BY YOU, THE LANDS OF THE STATE WOULD TODAY BE BEARING SOME FOUR MILLION DOLLARS MORE OF ANNUAL TAXES THAT ARE NOW RAISED BY A TAX ON INCOMES.

You insist that in your appearance before the Legislature of 1919 you were not employed by any corporation or income tax payers. That is a matter within your knowledge and not mine, and I accept your statement fully. But it adds nothing to your appeal to the farmers of the State that you made this fight voluntarily to have all the increased taxes placed on them. You were, at least, fearful that the Legislature "would make the corporations shell out again," and you were very urgent in demanding that the Corporation Commission go out and get the farmers' hogs, etc., to keep the corporations from having "to shell out."

You have the privilege of making any other confession, but when you resisted, during the whole session of 1919, every effort to place any part of this increased burden anywhere else, and insisted that all of it should be placed on land and live stock, you cannot expect me to accept your statement that you "resisted the beginning of this policy" of placing heavier burdens upon lands. ON THE CONTRARY, YOU RESISTED EVERY EFFORT TO PLACE ANY PART OF THE BURDEN ANYWHERE ELSE EXCEPT ON LAND AND LIVE STOCK. MY RECOLLECTION DOES NOT AGREE WITH YOURS, and I am sure that the press reports of your position at the time, as well as the memory of

GILDED MUMMY CASE FOUND

LID OF STONE CASKET IS RAISED AND NOTABLE FIND IS DISCLOSED.

Egyptian Officials May Call Ceremony to Pay Ancient Ruler Honor.

Luxor, Egypt.—The lid of Tut-Ankh-Amen's sarcophagus has been raised. It is understood the body of the king was found within.

When the lid was raised there was revealed the most splendid gilded mummy case ever found in Egypt. It is about three metres long.

The mummy case bears an effigy in relief of the king wearing the "nemes," or sacred head dress like that of the Sphinx, decorated with the head of a hawk and a serpent in pure gold set with lapis lazuli. The hands are crossed, one bearing a crook sceptre and the other a flail.

A pathetic touch is given the effigy by a little crown of withered natural flowers set about the gold head dress. The royal mummy case has not yet been opened.

Apparently the decision that the opening of the sarcophagus would be strictly private was changed during the morning. Shortly before 3 o'clock a distinguished company of some twenty persons assembled in the well of the tomb. It was 3.05 o'clock when, escorted by Mr. Carter, the party entered the tomb and soon there came to the ears of the watchers, who sat on the parapet in a blazing sun, the clank of pulleys and the sound of ropes slipping through the blocks. At 4.15 the party emerged from the tomb.

Experts characterized the disclosure of the mummy case as the greatest discovery in the history of Egyptology, or possibly in all archeology.

The lid of the great pink stone coffin was raised about two inches, during a test of the hoisting machinery, which has been erected in the mortuary chamber by Howard Carter, and his assistants, but no attempt was made to discern the contents, as it had been agreed to have Egyptian government representatives at the opening.

Preparing For Cruise to North Pole. Washington.—Final orders for installation of a mooring mast on the fuel ship Ramado at Mare Island Navy Yard in preparation for the flight of the Shenandoah on an Arctic exploration cruise this Summer were approved by Secretary Denby on recommendation of Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the Naval Air Service. Revised plans for the mast equipment will go forward within the next few days.

The orders completed the preparatory steps for the flight and set at rest rumors that the trail might not be carried through. The fuel ship Patoka is now en route to Norfolk Navy Yard for installation of a mooring mast and will be used at the "stand by" base at Spitzbergen, while the Shenandoah is en route to and from the pole from Nome.

Members of the party sent to Nome, to make preliminary inspection and begin the works of developing the Polar flight base there, left Washington several days ago. They will arrive in the Far North before the ice has gone out, permitting entrance of shipping in the Alaskan harbors, and will make the trip into Nome by sled.

Oppose Shaft Over Tomb.

Washington.—Secretaries Weeks and Denby, who are members of the commission in charge of the Memorial Amphitheatre at Arlington National Cemetery, are understood to disprove plans of the Fine Arts Commission for the erection of a 35-foot shaft over the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In a general way both cabinet officers are said to favor retention of the Unknown Soldier's tomb practically as it is, without the addition of any statutory or other device that might mark a departure from its present simplicity.

other members of that Legislature, will bear out my recollection of it.

You have the right to make another confession of change of view in the light of experience, but you have no right to criticize the Legislature for increasing taxes on land, when it refused to go as far in taxing as you demanded it should go. And, if you change your views upon these important matters so rapidly, who can prophesy what your views would be by the time you are inducted into office, if you should be elected Governor?

In the closing paragraph of your letter, you infer that the Legislature of 1919, and other Legislatures in the past twenty years, were composed mainly of lawyers and politicians. YOU SHOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THESE TWO CLASSES. However, the North Carolina Manual shows that there were fifty-five farmers in the Legislature of 1919.

Very truly yours,

J. S. OLIVER,

Farmer and Member of House of Representatives, 1919.

(Political Advertising)

AYDLETT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democratic Voters of the First Congressional District:

I shall be a candidate in the Primary on June 7, 1924, for the nomination by the Democratic party as your candidate for Congress.

This is the first time I have asked my fellow citizens for office, and I hope that you will give me your hearty support.

For more than 30 years I have been an active worker in every campaign for the success of our party and have always stood for the principles contended for by the Democratic platform.

I am and have at all times been for progress in the State and Nation, for good schools, for good roads, and for strict economy in the administration of all the affairs of Government. I believe the burden of taxes upon our people has grown too great and I therefore favor reduction in taxes and, if elected, will do my best to help bring such reduction to pass.

I favor the League of Nations to make another World War, or any other war, impossible; I am for the bonus for our soldiers and sailors in the late war, and if elected I pledge my efforts to faithfully represent your interests at all times.

E. F. AYDLETT.

List 162,792 People on Ford's Payrolls.

Detroit.—Henry Ford now employs in his major industries here and throughout the world 162,792 persons, it is announced by the Ford Motor Company. Of this number 121,214 are employed in manufacturing plants for the company in the United States and 24,323 in the American branches. Employees in foreign lands number 11,028. In addition to those employed by the Ford Motor Company—at a total of 156,565—there are 2,525 men employed on Ford's D. T. & I. Railroad.

Sick Girl Dies in Fire at Home.

Goldsboro.—Miss Pearl Andrews, 21 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Andrews, resident of the Salem Church community, near this city, was burned to death at the home of her parents.

Miss Andrews, who was ill, attempted to dress herself while sitting before an open fire. Her mother, after having been out of the room only a short time, was horrified upon her return to find her daughter's body in the fireplace burned beyond recognition.

Have Plenty of Trunks.

If one has trunks enough, he can always be finding lost and forgotten treasures.

Woodrow Wilson Joined Church in Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.—As a boy in his teens, Woodrow Wilson united with the historic First Presbyterian church in Columbia, of which his father, the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, was the pastor at the time.

His parents lie buried in the churchyard and the body of his sister, Mrs. George Howe, who died in 1916, also lies in the same plot. The inscription on his father's tombstone was drafted by Woodrow Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson's father was one of the southern Presbyterian church's most distinguished preachers. After serving as pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, he became a professor in Columbia Theological seminary here.

An aunt, Mrs. Felle B. Woodrow, and several cousins live here now. "Aunt Felle," who always referred to her distinguished nephew as "Tommy," remarked at one time that "Tommy commenced calling himself 'Woodrow' after he took to writing books."

Johnson Says Wilson Able and Firm.

Chicago.—All Americans are deeply shocked and all alike grieve at the death of former President Wilson, said Senator Hiram Johnson.

"He was able, firm and courageous. Whether we agreed or disagreed with his views, his unstinted and wholehearted devotion to them won respect and admiration of all."

"He was not only as our chief executive a commanding personality, but in his time was a great world-figure. History will write him as one of the outstanding characters of this era."

Three Killed in Auto Accident.

Salisbury.—Mrs. A. F. Overcash and a two-year-old son of H. L. Watts are dead, and A. F. Overcash, Walter Muddock and Mrs. H. L. Watts are in the Salisbury hospital as a result of an automobile accident which happened on the Mocksville highway just beyond South river, in Davie county. Manuel Overcash, 12-year-old son of A. F. Overcash, was the only one of the party of six to escape.

London Holds Memorial Service.

London.—The memorial service for Woodrow Wilson in St. Margaret's Westminster, was attended by a large delegation of British and American notables, including the entire staff of the American Embassy and Consulate and three members of the British Cabinet, J. Thomas, Lord Haldane, and Lord Parmoor. The eulogy was delivered by Canon Carnegie.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Dowager Queen Alexandra were represented at the service, as was Prime Minister MacDonald.

Woman Candidate For Mayor Killed.

New Orleans.—Mrs. Roland Clark, candidate for mayor of Palmetto, in the recent primary, is dead, her son and daughter wounded, and Louis Meyer is in a hospital here probably mortally wounded as a result of a gun battle in which all of the parties concerned participated, according to information received here.

Mrs. Clark was opposed for election by a man named Isaacson and they polled a tie vote. According to a version of the shooting received from Opelousas, near Palmetto, Mrs. Clark accompanied by her daughter, met Meyer on the street and accused him of having brought a brother-in-law from Texas to vote for Isaacson and break a tie. After some words Mrs. Clark drew a pistol and shot down Meyers.

Meyer, after being wounded, drew his own pistol and shot Mrs. Clark to death. Mrs. Clark's daughter took possession of her mother's weapon and fired at Meyer, who shot and wounded her. At this juncture Mrs. Clark's son took up the battle and also was wounded by Meyer.

Blame Taxi Driver For Flag Incident.

Washington.—Federal agents investigating the nailing of the American flag over the German embassy's door, after failure of the embassy officials to display their national colors at half mast in honor of Woodrow Wilson, have fixed responsibility upon a taxi-cab driver.