EXPRESS COMPANY WILL PAY $10,000

CLAIMS OF STATE FOR BACK TAXES SETTLED BY COMPROMISE FOR 50 PER CENT.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

Litigation of the State of North Carolina against the Southern Express Company involving over $20,000 of back taxes owing to the state by the company for the years from 1909 through 1912 was settled in conference between representatives of the state and the express company in the office of Governor Craig.

A compromise of $10,000 was reached and agreed upon by parties.

Those appearing before Governor Craig in the matter under settlement were Corporation Commissioner E. L. Travis, Attorney General T. W. Bickett, State Treasurer B. R. Lacy, and General Counsel Robert Alston of Atlanta, Julius Martin of Asheville, A. B. Andrews of Raleigh and Agent J. J. Bowen of Raleigh.

The charge for collection of back taxes was made in 1913 following an investigation by the corporation commission. According to the order which was issued by the corporation commission then, it appeared that for 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, there was imposed upon the express company, "upon its gross revenue derived from business done wholly within this state," an annual tax of two and a half per cent for 1909 and 1910 and three per cent for 1912. The gross revenue for the Southern Express Company for this time, according to its own reports made to the commission, was 1909, $313,052.73; 1910, $343,865.57; 1911, $385,900.27; 1912, $432,810.01.

In making report to the corporation commission, however, the Southern Express Company, it is charged, deducted for those years the amounts paid railroad companies for transportation as follows: 1909, $148,550.04; 1910, $164,520.27; 1911, $153,657.11; 1912, $219,512.49.

By this method the company arrived at the amounts which it reported as gross revenues for the four years and upon which its franchise tax was computed and paid. These amounts were as follows: 1909, $164,502.50; 1910, $180,345.24; 1911, $220,243.16; 1912, $213,297.51.

The corporation commission contended that the reductions made by the express company were neither proper nor lawful; and if the company were allowed to deduct transportation charges, other expenses might as properly be deducted.

With this state of affairs facing it, the corporation commission adjudged the Southern Express Company to be indebted to the State of North Carolina in back taxes for these four years the amounts of $3,716.25 for 1909; $4,213 for 1910; 5,500 for 1911; $6,575 for 1912. All of it totaled $20,014.92.

This order was issued on August 1, 1913, and since that time the attorney general of North Carolina instituted suit.

Warren County New Dog Law.

Notable among the opinions delivered recently by the supreme court was on the Warren county dog law passed by the last legislature that imposes a tax of $2 on each male and $3 on each female dog in the county. It was introduced by the representative from Warren originally to apply to the entire state and, after many committee hearings and amendments, was passed to apply only to Warren. There was a restraining order by F. G. Newell and others against the county game warden, charged with collecting the tax, and this was dissolved by Judge Ferguson and his action is now upheld by the supreme court. Chief Justice Clark, in writing the opinion, took the position that in such matters, if the people don't want such a law, must be handled through the legislature.

No Decrease in Assessment.

In the matter of the equalization of the assessment of real estate of Mecklenburg county with other counties in the state, as the commission expresses it, the corporation commission gave out, through Chairman E. L. Travis, the order of the commission declining to modify in any way its order for the 15 per cent increase in the Mecklenburg assessment. This action follows the strenuous hearing of the big Mecklenburg delegation with there were also present representatives by the dozen other counties.

Fire Prevention Day Circulars.

Circulars on Fire Prevention Day are being sent out from the office of the North Carolina Insurance Commissioner J. R. Young to county clerks, mayors of towns, fire insurance companies, agents and other persons.

Special Land Agent Appointed.

The appointment by the State Board of Agriculture of Mr. Hugh McRae as special land agent for the state of North Carolina, to succeed Mr. Thomas Fearn, who resigned some time ago, has been announced. Mr. McRae is well known throughout the state and is a man of large business experience.

Tax Assessments Given by Counties.

The recent order of the corporation commission affecting tax assessments in the counties is given in full because of the general interest throughout the state in its contents.

The increase by counties is as follows:

Alleghany, thirty per cent; Anson, ten per cent; Ashe, twenty per cent; Beaufort, five per cent; Bertie, fifteen per cent; Bladen, ten per cent; Buncombe, five per cent; Burke, ten per cent; Cabarrus, five per cent; Caldwell, twenty per cent; Camden, ten per cent; Caswell, ten per cent; Catawba, fifteen per cent; Chatham, ten per cent; Chowan, ten per cent; Clay, five per cent; Cleveland, fifteen per cent; Columbus, five per cent; Craven, five per cent; Cumberland, ten per cent; Currituck, five per cent; Davidson, fifteen per cent; Duplin, five per cent; Dublin, 10 per cent; Durham, ten per cent; Edgecombe, ten per cent; Forsyth, ten per cent; Franklin, ten per cent; Gaston, ten per cent; Gates, five per cent; Granville, ten per cent; Greene, five per cent; Guilford, ten per cent; Halifax, five per cent; Harnett, five per cent; Haywood, five per cent; Henderson, five per cent; Hertford, five per cent; Hoke, five per cent; Hyde, five per cent; Iredell, ten per cent; Jackson, five per cent; Johnston, five per cent; Jones, ten per cent; Lenoir, five per cent; Lincoln, ten per cent; Macon, ten per cent; Madison, five per cent; McDowell, ten per cent; Mecklenburg, fifteen per cent; Mitchell, five per cent; Montgomery, ten per cent; Northampton, five per cent; Onslow, fifteen per cent; Orange, ten per cent; Pamlico, five per cent; Pender, ten per cent; Perquimans, five per cent; Person, ten per cent; Pitt, ten per cent; Polk, five per cent; Randolph, fifteen per cent; Richmond, twenty-five per cent; Robeson, ten per cent; Rockingham, five per cent; Rowan, ten per cent; Rutherford, five per cent; Sampson, thirty per cent; Scotland, thirty per cent; Transylvania, five per cent; Tyrrell, five per cent; Union, ten per cent; Vance, five per cent; Warren, five per cent; Washington, five per cent; Wake, five per cent; Wayne, five per cent; Wilkes, ten per cent; Wilson, ten per cent.

It was further ordered that the assessment of all real property in Pasquotank county be reduced five per cent.

The assessment as made and returned by the assessors and respective boards of equalization are approved as made in the following counties:

Alamance, Alexander, Avery, Brunswick, Carteret, Cherokee, Dare, Graham, Lee, Martin, More, Nash, New Hanover, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Watauga, Yadkin and Yancey.

Several exceptions as to certain property in some counties, was made.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

There were opinions delivered in 13 appeals by the supreme court. The opinions follow: Card vs. Mason, Pasquotank, no error; Cutler vs. Cutler, Beaufort, affirmed; Cook vs. Pioneer Company, Pasquotank, no error; Sexton vs. Duff, Pasquotank, affirmed; Horton vs. Light & Water Co., Beaufort, new trial; Fowle vs. Warren, Beaufort, new trial; Elliott vs. Railroad & Lumber Co., Beaufort, no error; Hobgood vs. Hobgood, Edgecombe, modified; Iron Company vs. Bridge Company, Nash, reversed; Brown vs. Telegraph Company, Edgecombe, new trial; Marsh vs. Early, Hertford, reversed; Newell vs. Green, Warren, affirmed; Blue Ridge Interurban Railway vs. Light & Power Co., Henderson, error.

Plan Forest Fire Protection.

Special from Asheville—Owners of timber lands of this section of the state expect to save thousands of dollars during the coming fall and winter months as the results of the adoption of a co-operative plan of protecting their holdings against forest fires. State Forester J. S. Holmes spent some time here in conference with the lumbermen of this section of the state discussing plans for the employment of patrolmen and rangers by the individuals owning timber lands, the city of Asheville and the state.

For Cause of Moonlight Schools.

Dr. J. Y. Joyner, superintendent of public instruction, has received a contribution of $100 from a former North Carolinian residing in New York now, for the cause of Moonlight Schools. Having read the bulletins on the subject and the press notices of the movement, the New Yorker felt disposed to help in the work. Under no condition, he said, would he consider allowing his name to be used.

Secretary Issues Several Charters.

Buxto Packing Company, of Warrensville. Capital stock, $50,000. Subscribed stock, $1,750. Incorporators, R. L. Ballou, Jefferson; W. H. Jones, Warrensville; A. F. Robinson, Warrensville.

Asheville Development Company, of Asheville. Capital stock, $25,000. Subscribed stock, $4,800. Incorporators, J. M. Chiles, Kenilworth; D. H. Millard, Asheville; E. T. Belch, Asheville.

Lenoir Mills, of Lenoir. Capital stock, $75,000. Subscribed stock, $7,000. Incorporators, J. H. Beall, J. C. Seagle and T. T. Broghill.

Waterways Men to Make Stop.

Congressman John H. Small of the First district and Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania spent one afternoon at Raleigh conferring with city authorities and Governor Craig in preparation for 200 or more delegates to the Savannah convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, to stop over here November 3 for a few hours en route to Savannah. They met with the heartiest co-operation and every possible arrangement will be made for the occasion.

Reports to War Department.

Adjutant General Young of the North Carolina National Guard forwarded to the war department reports from the captains of the companies of the North Carolina National Guard and the commanding officers of the regiments as to what units do otherwise the department would be in the dark. Last year the report came from Washington.

GETTING A START

By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

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THE COMPLAINER.

You are not altogether satisfied with yourself, with others, with your environment, with conditions. Nobody is satisfied. Neither you nor anybody else will ever be completely satisfied. Full satisfaction leads to stagnation. The satisfied man is a fool, intoxicated with his own satisfaction, never sober enough to do more than stagger along the road of life.

The complete optimist is no better than the contented pig in the well-kept sty.

Regulated dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction based upon fact, is a forerunner of success.

There is, however, a wide gulf between legitimate dissatisfaction and that which consumes the chronic complainer, the disreputable knocker, and the everlasting kicker.

Life is made up of affirmatives and negatives. One without the other is incomplete. The two properly blended are part of the composition of success.

The habitual complainer is an enemy to himself, and he is despised by all with whom he comes in contact. He is a failure at the start, and will be a failure as long as he indulges in chronic dissatisfaction.

Conversely, the complete optimist is dangerous to himself and a menace to society, because he does not know enough to get out of the ruts or to keep from stumbling into holes.

Dissatisfaction has a value only when it spurs one on to better effort. When it deadens one's faculties, as it often does, and takes the pimp out of him, so to speak, it is an evil of the most virulent form.

Nobody likes the constant complainer. He has no friends. He does not occupy any position of responsibility, and he never will. He cannot manage himself or command others. He has no respect for himself and nobody respects him. He is no better than a dead log floating on the stream, accomplishing nothing and serving only as a menace to navigation.

Everybody has troubles, and while every decent man is willing to help others, he cannot afford to give more than a part of his time to listening to complaints, and he should not give any of his time to those which are not legitimate ones and which he cannot assist in remedying.

Keep your troubles to yourself or confine them to your immediate friends. Ninety per cent of trouble doesn't appear. It exists wholly in the mind.

Don't make a specialty of worrying. There is real trouble to worry about, and enough to keep you busy.

Kick when there is something real to kick at. You will strain yourself and sprain your leg if you kick at nothing.

WHEN IT RAINS, LET IT RAIN.

It was raining hard, and the wind was driving sheets of water against the window panes. The lecture room was filled. At the appointed hour the professor entered. Mounting the platform, he remarked dryly, "Gentlemen, when it rains, let it rain." Whereupon he immediately left the room.

In these few words were both a lecture and an object lesson, and the students never forgot the occurrence.

When it rains, let it rain. Why not? If it wants to rain, it will rain, and all the ingenuity of man cannot prevent the downfall. If it did not, rain part of the time, the world would tire of sunshine. Contrasts are necessary to progress.

The good would not be good if it were not in competition with the bad. Continuous enjoyment breeds stagnation.

Suffering has its place, and so have worry and discouragement.

The great navigator, who, in the glory of his power, stands upon the bridge of the ocean greyhound and steers his ship through mountainous waves and the wind of the tornado, would not be happy or satisfied piloting a flat boat on a calm and placid river.

If the Road of Life were smooth and without handicaps, men would be like animals, without ambition and without incentive to master both themselves and the conditions in which they found themselves.

When it rains, let it rain. Do not be concerned in stopping the rain, but be ever anxious to meet the downpour and to devise means for protecting yourself against it.

The brave man, the man who wins in every kind of strife does not try to get rid of trouble, but rather, arms himself to meet it. He accepts the night as well as the day; he loves the storm as well as the calm; he uses disaster, if it must come, as an experience of extreme value in the race of his life. He has no patience with monotony. He is strenuous as well as cautious, and when he conquers trouble he is proud of his ability to win.

No success worth while ever occurred on a smooth road. Men of power reached their positions because their paths were strewn with disaster and they had opportunity to use the ability which Nature gave them and which they developed in danger as well as in safety.

When it rains, let it rain. Don't think of the wet of the rain, but concern yourself with meeting it, protecting yourself against it. Do not allow it to wet your ambition or to soak your energy.

When it rains, let it rain. When trouble comes, let it come. When disaster meets you, do not turn your back upon it, but face it like a man. If these things were not necessary for the development of the human race, the all-wise Creator would not have permitted them to exist.

Learn life's affirmatives by not avoiding its negatives. There would be no affirmative unless opposite it were a negative.

When it rains, let it rain. It will.

FINDS NEW RACE OF INDIANS

Explorer Who Is Investigating Brazil Writes That Savages Worshiped Him as God.

Albert Lang, who is exploring the sources of the Amazon for the Brazilian government, has informed F. N. Dellenbaugh, secretary of the Explorers' club, of the discovery of a new tribe of Indians, 1,000 miles from civilization, between the headwaters of the Cairary and Moju rivers. Mr. Lang gives a picturesque description of the savages, who, he says, took him for a god, embracing his feet to show their devotion. Their tools, he writes, are of stone, and their ideas so unusual as to suggest their belonging to another age. The Jewish cast of their features might lead one to infer that they were of the lost tribes did not their ignorance of iron and writing argue against it.

"I am sitting in a maloca (hut)," writes Mr. Lang, "of a curious tribe of genuine savages, arriving here after taking my six-man canoe above the headwaters of the Cairary and Moju rivers, fighting our way through five dangerous rapids to get here. After 15 days' search I got in touch with a virgin tribe, which can be so described because they are wholly untouched and unspoiled by civilization. They use stone axes and by their aid have cleared away some 30 acres of jungle, and so blunt are these tools that the trees look as if they had been chewed off."

NATIVES HARD TO EDUCATE

France Has a Problem in the Work It Is Doing in the Society Islands.

On the theory that who can add two and two to make four possesses the beginnings of an education, the French Colonial authorities have caused the neat gray school buildings of Tahiti, Society Islands, to be embellished with an imposing signboard bearing the legend: 2 plus 2 equals 4. Steeped in inherited superstition this simple symbol of erudition is regarded with reverent awe by the native Tahitians. To them it epitomizes the ascendancy of the Continent Gaul.

Nude, save for the ubiquitous red and white calico pareu (knee-length skirt), the lithe brown youths and maidens of this tropical paradise present a grotesque appearance at the modern school desks patiently grappling with the three R's. Marvelously quick to learn, these "sons of the sun" are even quicker to forget, and in a majority of cases, after laboriously acquiring an education, they cast it aside like an outworn garment and return to the old life of ease in the grass-thatched huts under the spreading palms. The pomp and circumstance attending the opera bouffe rule of the French colonial "administration" appeals strongly to the native taste, and if the government is lax and inefficient, the ever lighthearted and fickle islanders find little fault.

King Albert of the Belgians was born in 1875.

FAMED TELESCOPE BUILDER

Alvan Clark Also Nationally Recognized as an Expert in Construction of Machinery.

Alvan Clark, who recently gave evidence of his skill in constructing the official engineering precautions which the Clark Telescope, the finest and most powerful in the world, underwent before the Lick observatory, was a man of large business experience, and was a man of large business experience, and was a man of large business experience.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS CAPTURE SNIPER AND SPY

Scene following the arrest by Italian troops of an Austrian sniper and spy. He was tried, condemned and shot soon after. Near him are seen his wife and little daughter.

COMMANDS FOURTH INFANTRY

This is Col. E. E. Hatch, commanding the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., now at Brownsville, Tex.

Somewhat Sarcastic.

An Idaho guide whose services were retained by some wealthy young Easterners desirous of hunting in the Northwest evidently took them to be the greenest of tenderfeet, since he undertook to chaff them with a recital something as follows:

"It was my first grizzly, so I was mighty proud to kill him in a hand to hand struggle. We started to fight about sunrise. When he finally gave up the ghost the sun was going down."

At this point the guide paused to note the effect of his story. Not a word was said by the Easterners, so the guide added very slowly, "for the second time."

"I gather, then," said one young gentleman, a dapper little Bostonian, "that it required a period of two days to enable you to dispose of that grizzly."

"Two days and a night," said the guide, with a grin. "That grizzly died mighty hard."

"Chopped to death?" asked the Bostonian.

"Yes, sir," said the guide.

"Pardon me," continued the Bostonian, "but what did you try to get him to swallow?"

Where the Damage Was.

"You say the automobile struck you?" asked the judge.

"Yas, judge, it sure did strike me, all right," replied the colored man in court.

"Where did it strike you?"

"In de hall, judge."

"But your head seems to be all right, Sam."

"Oh, yes, dat hall was all right, but yo' jus' ought to see de automobeel, judge."

Putting It Another Way.

A feminist asserts that without infertility in intellectual women in the scientific trifles contribute to the world literature or works of art more valuable than the offspring they might produce. Putting it another way, domestic bliss upon the many days that the mothers might have spent in the kitchen or the nursery they spend in the laboratory or the study.—London Opinion.

ONLY THE BORDER LINE BETWEEN THEM

American regular and soldier of Carranza's army seated on the international bridge at Brownsville, Tex., with the monument marking the border line between them.

EARL OF GRANARD HONORED BY KING

The earl of Granard recently resigned his post of master of the horse to the king of England and went to the front with his regiment, the Royal Irish. At the same time King George invested him with the grand cross of the Royal Victorian Order. The photograph shows the earl and his beautiful wife, who was Beatrice Mills of New York and Newport.

Where Mackerel are Cheap.

"Mackerel, ladies," such is a line on the city menus, and the supply one gets for the sum stated is one mackerel without bread or potatoes, sauce or vegetables. To a Boston woman an extraordinarily dear price to pay for a single mackerel, seeing that in the North they are considered cheap, five just now at 1½d each, while most are daily returned to the sea as not worth while taking to any market. Loch Fyne at present is packed with mackerel, and fine fish the vaunted herrings are, and a mackerel are regarded as a nuisance by the fishermen, who after their nets have been hauled in shake the mackerel out of the meshes and throw them back into the sea by the ton.—London Chronicle.

Knowledge as to Mackerel.

A Boston woman writes that she knew where mackerel could be disposed of at a profit, says a writer in the London Chronicle. The Scottish demand for mackerel is fitful, and it seems that there are difficulties in the way of transporting to Scotland markets mackerel being a fish that perishes very soon after being taken from the water.

Which They Got.

"I understand the Trotters were greatly honored by Mrs. Trotter's visit to the seaside."

"I can see by your face, Trotter, you're delighted, but you shouldn't allow yourself to be so elated at the family who happened to be there."

"Oh, all I meant was I didn't