

## TATE AND HOOD DISCUSS THE INJUSTICE OF FREIGHT RATES

The Reidsville Just Freight Rate Association held its first meeting Friday night and heard two splendid speeches dealing with the discrimination against North Carolina towns on the part of the railway companies doing business in this State.

A ringing resolution was adopted by the meeting, and a committee of three was appointed by Chairman Harris for the purpose of raising funds with which to carry on the campaign of educating the people concerning the great injustice done this State.

Chairman Harris, after calling the meeting to order, asked Mayor Francis Womack to introduce the visiting speakers, Mayor Fred N. Tate, of High Point, president of the State Association, and Mr. R. C. Hood, a business man of Greensboro.

Mayor Womack referred to the fact that he had a personal acquaintance with Mayor Tate, and he testified to the fact that he was a worker and a man of indomitable will power. Mr. Hood, he stated, was a business man who usually accomplished what he undertakes to do. Mr. Justice could not be present on account of being detained at Lexington in an important case in which he appeared at the Davidson county court.

Mr. Hood, the first speaker, told of the movement to secure from the railroad companies just and reasonable treatment, and he showed a wonderful familiarity with the great injustice that is being done the people of the State.

He told of the efforts of the Governor and the Just Freight Rate Association to get the railroads to do the fair thing by the State and of the great discouragement met with.

Several million dollars, per annum, he showed, are collected from the people of the State each year to which the railroads are not entitled.

The average earnings—gross and net—in North Carolina are more than in any of the adjoining States, and he showed how a car of freight could be sent through Reidsville to Richmond or other Virginia points at a hundred dollars less than if it was stopped here. He declared that North Carolina is paying great amounts of money to enrich the cities of Virginia.

Mr. Hood made reference to the fact that there are in the North Carolina Senate a number of attorneys and others who have passes in their pockets issued by the railway companies, and still others who are in one way or another serving the public service corporations. He was greatly opposed to any such people representing the common people of the State in legislating, and read a resolution which he had introduced and was adopted in a meeting in Guilford county several night ago.

Mayor Tate advocated the organization of the people for the purpose of creating a red hot campaign for justice, and if necessary to carry the fight to the ballot box in order that representatives will be sent to Raleigh who will represent the people in this matter.

He, too, made it plain that he was against the pass toters serving in the Legislature. He referred to the fact that while the State could not pass laws that would reduce freight rates—this being in the province of the Commerce Commission—it could pass a law that would require the railroads to pay back to the people the millions of dollars of which they had been unjustly robbed. He showed that each year the people were paying three millions of dollars of this State's money unjustly to the railroad companies. This amounts to \$10,000 each day, and he said this information was obtained from the reports of the several railroad companies doing business in this State, and in which the information is given that it costs these companies less money per mile to do business in the State of North Carolina than in any of the seven States through which the Southern railroad traverses.

North Carolina has not progressed, he said, by the help of the North Carolina railroads, but in spite of the railroads. As an illustration of the discrimination against the State in favor of other States the speaker made several statements.

The rate on grain from St. Louis to Reidsville, a distance of 964 miles via the Southern Railway, is 30c. per hundred pounds; to Danville, Va.

a distance of 928 miles, the rate is 24 cents; to Lynchburg, a distance of 994 miles, is 19c., and to Richmond, a distance of 1,069 miles, is 19c. per hundred pounds. A merchant in Reidsville could ship grain from St. Louis to Danville for 24 cents per hundred pounds, then back to Reidsville for 7 cents, or 1 cent more than if the grain had stopped at Reidsville.

On a shipment of canned salmon moving from San Francisco to Reidsville the rate is 92 cents or \$52 on a 60,000 pound car. On the same shipment moving to Danville the rate is 86 cents or \$52 per car. If the shipment moved to Lynchburg the rate is 70 cents or \$420 per car. In other words the rate to Reidsville is made by adding to the 70 cents to Lynchburg the local rate of 22 cents South of Lynchburg. Out of a haul of over 3,000 miles one-third represents the freight for a distance of 90 miles.

The rate on molasses from New Orleans to Reidsville is 46 cents per hundred pounds in carload lots, and 49 cents per hundred pounds in less than carload lots. The rate to Roanoke, Lynchburg and Norfolk is 30 cents per hundred pounds. The railroads claim that the rate of 30 cents to Norfolk is made to meet water competition. As there is no water competition at Lynchburg and Roanoke there can be no defense for making a higher charge to Reidsville.

The rate on nails and horse shoes in carload lots from Pittsburgh to Reidsville is 34 1-2 cents per hundred pounds. The rate to Lynchburg is 20 cents per hundred pounds. The distance from Pittsburgh to Lynchburg is 475 miles, for the additional haul of 90 miles the rate is 14 1-2 cents higher. The rate on the same commodity to Charleston, S. C., is 27 cents; to Jacksonville, Fla., is 32 1-2 cents, and to Augusta, Ga., is 33 cents.

The rate on iron roofing, carload from Pittsburgh to Reidsville is 36 1-2 cents; to Lynchburg the rate is 20 cents; to Danville the rate is 29 1-2c.; to Jacksonville, Fla., the rate is 32 1-2 cents. Laying aside the fact that the ultimate consumer pays the burden of the excessive freight the merchant in Reidsville is placed at a great disadvantage with his competitor at Lynchburg. As an illustration, if the Lynchburg merchant who pays a rate of 20 cents ships to Benaja he pays a rate of 19 cents of a total rate from Pittsburgh of 39 cents; if the Reidsville merchant who pays a rate of 34 1-2 cents from Pittsburgh ships to Benaja, a distance of ten miles, he pays a rate of 7 cents, or a total rate from Pittsburgh of 41 1-2 cents. This gives the Lynchburg merchant an advantage of 2 1-2 cents to Benaja.

The speaker then explained that the same principles apply to every article shipped into the State. The people of North Carolina, he declared, would proceed to show the railroad companies that they have a sovereign right to make laws to protect themselves.

Mr. J. F. Wray asked that Mayor Womack re-read the resolution referred to by Mr. Hood, and then moved its adoption. The resolution is as follows: "Whereas, the financial interest of the railroad, telephone and telegraph companies and express companies and like public service corporations often conflict with the interests of the people at large, and whereas, some members of the Legislature are employees of railroads and have free passes or franks and often vote with the railroads and against the interest of the people, and whereas, the policy of not permitting public officials to have such passes or franks is recognized in the law forbidding judges and other State officials, and whereas, the practice of allowing certain members of the Legislature to have free passes and to be on the payroll of public service companies is a temptation which tends to cause bad men or weak men to do wrong.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that such practice is condemned and that the people should demand the service of men in the General Assembly who are free from such temptations and who do not accept free passes.

"Resolved, further, that in our opinion members of the Legislature and all county as well as State officials should be put on the same

basis under the law with reference to free passes as judges now are."

Mr. J. W. Dameron got through a motion to have the chairman appoint a committee of three to look after the finances for the use of the North Carolina Just Freight Rate Association, and Chairman Harris appointed on the committee D. E. Purcell, J. W. Dameron and R. S. Montgomery.

The information was given by Mayor Tate that the North Carolina Farmers Union was very much interested in the matter of freight rate and that it is standing squarely behind the movement for just and equitable treatment.

### RUFFIN.

Mr. Bearden, of Morristown, Tenn., who is an expert accountant, was here this week. We think Mr. B. has other attractions here besides his work.

Miss Cora Harnelson, who graduated at Blackstone, Va., came home several days ago, bringing with her Miss Anderson for a short stay.

The ladies of Ruffin will give a lawn party on Friday, the 13th inst. All are cordially invited. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Messrs. Dick and Tom Stokes, who have been in school at Oak Ridge, have returned to spend their vacation on the farm.

Mrs. Lucy Price, of Stokesland, has returned to her home after a stay of several days with her brother, Dr. Wharton.

Misses Stacey and Scarborough, of the Normal College, Greensboro, visited at Mr. E. L. Wright's in the West End recently.

We are glad to know that Dr. Wharton, Sr., who has been critically ill for some time, is now convalescing.

Mrs. Hill Williamson, of Moore county, who was called here owing to the illness of her father, is still with him.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bascom Holderby, a boy and girl, making the second set of twins within the past year.

Miss Cornelia Wright, who attended school in Reidsville the past term, is here for vacation.

Benton Stacey, a student of the University at Chapel Hill, is here for his vacation.

Percy Stokes, a student in a Philadelphia medical college, is at home again.

Mrs. Beulah Cooper, of Raleigh, is spending some time with relatives here.

Miss Price Gibson has entered the Normal at Greensboro for the purpose of taking a teacher's course.

Miss Edna Burns, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Janie Ferrell on North Main.

Miss Mamie Ferrell is at home after spending the winter in Danville. Mr. John Gibson and family visited at Mr. E. B. Gibson's last Sunday. Mr. E. B. Gibson attended Federal court in Greensboro last week.

### TRIP TO BURLINGTON AND REIDSVILLE.

The following is condensed from an article in "The Voice," a newspaper published at Ashboro by colored people:

"Since our last issue it has been the privilege and pleasure of ye editor to visit the above named places, and speak to our people upon commencement occasions, and it is gratifying for us to think that in many instances our people are 'making good.' . . .

"Reidsville has in its population some of the most progressive negroes to be found. Grocery stores, drug stores, dray lines, barber shops, elegant churches and beautiful homes tell that our people in Reidsville are not asleep. The home of the International Mutual Insurance Company is here, which alone will ever stand to tell the world of the business ability and constructive genius of Reidsville negroes. Reidsville's colored graded school has long been regarded one of the best in North Carolina. That Prof. Fowkes and faculty did an excellent year's work was told in the commencement exercises."

**The Economic View.** "What good are you anyhow?" roared the exasperated father.

"What good am I?" retorted the lad. "Why, dad, I'm a consumer, and I'd like to know what would become of the farmers if there weren't any consumers."

And the old man went out into the barn and thrashed the wheat within an inch of its life.—Harper's Weekly.

**Postponed Weddings.** Wigg—Is it unlucky to postpone a wedding day? Wagg—Not if you keep on doing it.—Town Topics.

## MACHINERY REIDSVILLE DRY PRIZERY TO BE MOVED AWAY

At the called meeting of the stockholders of the Reidsville Co-Operative Tobacco Company held here Saturday morning more than a quorum of the stock was represented. A motion was adopted authorizing the directors to sell or make whatever disposition of the dry prizery plant they deemed wise for the best interest of the stockholders.

Mr. John L. Williams, the secretary and manager, stated that he had worked hard to make the plant self-sustaining, but he was satisfied that the volume of business that could be secured here would not be large enough to pay running expenses and fixed charges for some time to come and that it would be only a question of time when the deficiencies would eat up the assets of the company. He stated that he would not continue to run the business, which was a losing one, any longer.

Messrs. Harvey and Comer, officers in the Producers Tobacco Co. at Danville, were present at the meeting and stated that their company would buy the machinery of the Reidsville company at cost, less a fair deduction for depreciation, and pay for it in stock in the Danville company, which is worth and sells above par. They stated that they would also maintain a receiving plant here and all tobacco brought here to be pooled would be graded and shipped to the Danville plant for re-drying and advances made in the same manner as is done in Danville.

There was one vacancy in the board of directors and M. J. W. Dameron was elected to fill same.

Immediately after the stockholders meeting adjourned the directors held a meeting. An offer was made by Messrs. Harvey and Comer for the machinery. The directors decided to wait until next Saturday, the 14th inst., to see if any better offers could be secured from other parties for the re-drying machinery. Messrs. J. W. Dameron and John L. Williams were appointed a committee to see what could be done along this line.

If no better offer can be secured by next Saturday it is probable the directors will accept the offer of the Danville company.

In the stockholders meeting, which was attended by a large number of leading tobacco growers of the county, the consensus of opinion was that the dry prizery had been a great protection and aid to the farmers in helping to maintain fair prices on tobacco. It was the general opinion among the farmers that if the Danville company would keep up a receiving plant here that it would answer the purposes as well as if the re-drying plant were in full operation.

### The Inspector's Advice.

The late Inspector McCluskey ("Gentleman George" or "Chesty George"), as he was known on the New York police force, was a good friend and a bad enemy. The inspector, while by no means vindictive, did not readily forget an injury, and one day an elderly millionaire who had injured him in the past rushed excitedly into his office and shouted:

"McCluskey, one of your men just called me a spavined old mule! What are you going to do about it?" "Do? Why, nothing," the inspector answered. "I can't patch you up. I haven't the knowledge. Go and consult a vet!"—Exchange.

### It Won Him Over.

An actor said to the Lambs, in New York:

"Charles Frohman in my younger days once offered me a very little part at a very little salary. Out of work as I was, I hesitated to accept the proposition, but Frohman, clapping me jovially on the back, won me over with the remark:

"Come, come, now, don't be a fool. You know well enough that a small role is better than a whole loaf."—New York Tribune.

### And This In England!

A state paper of the time of William Rufus describing the royal household mentioned a hundred servants in the king's kitchen and only four in the laundry, indicating that washing was not of much account in those days. Even so late as the reign of Charles II. Pepys thought it worthy of record in his diary that on Feb. 24, 1664, his wife took a bath.—London Telegraph.

### Its Place.

"Where shall we put this sleepy hollow chair?" "On the nap of the carpet."—Baltimore American.

### SCIENCE RECONSTRUCTS MODEL OF OLD SKULL.

A scientifically reconstructed skull of the oldest woman in the world is now on exhibition at the Natural History museum in South Kensington, London.

It was the discovery of the fragmentary remains of the original skull that sent such a thrill of excitement throughout the scientific world last autumn, when Charles Dawson unearthed it from a pit at Piltdown common, Sussex, and a great company of distinguished professors gathered at the meeting of the Geological society, where the discovery was first made public.

The skull is not an object of beauty, even as skulls may be regarded as varying in gracefulness, but in her defense it may be pleaded that the woman was semi-simian, combining in herself traits of the human being with characteristics of the ape.

Scientists regard her as the one specimen extant of the "missing link." Her age eludes one even now. She may have lived 50,000 years ago or 100,000 or even 200,000, for geologists agree to differ upon so delicate a subject, but it is believed that she belongs to the Pliocene period.

### Important Discovery.

The discovery of her remains forms one of the most romantic incidents in the history of geological research, and, although a pilgrimage of scientists to England to inspect them is not predicted this year, no geologist from Europe or America who finds himself in London this summer will be likely to miss the opportunity of having a call upon her at the museum.

The actual remains are not exhibited to the general public. Savants and students may examine them, however. These remains comprised no more than a portion of the left side of the skull and a piece of the lower jaw, but with these as a guide Frank Barlow has succeeded in reproducing what is regarded as a faithful and trustworthy model of the whole by careful observation and scientific deduction.

The task of making the model occupied Mr. Barlow many weeks. By noting the formation of the left half of the skull, he explained, it was possible to build up the right side with a considerable degree of certainty. On the same plan the lower jaw could be completed with a sure touch, and the conformation of the whole skull could thus be satisfactorily established.

The appearance of the facial bones and the upper jaw is largely conjecture, but the jaw bone is in every respect characteristic of that of the chimpanzee, and Mr. Barlow said that in constructing the model he followed the logical course, providing it with a dental equipment of the simian type.

No modern human being possesses teeth of the size and shape of those seen in the model, and, more than anything else, the powerful teeth of the heavy under jaw serve to emphasize the apelike characteristics of this primitive being.

### Very Small Brain.

A cast of the brain taken from the restored skull is also on view. While the brain cavity of the normal human being measures more than ninety cubic inches, this Pliocene skull has a capacity of no more than 64 1/2 cubic inches, showing that the brain development in modern woman is more than one-third greater than that of her simian ancestor.

From the greater development of the brain at the back of the left lobe is judged that the individual was right handed, another item in the chain of evidence proving that the skull is of the human species.

There can be little doubt that the Piltdown woman's remains are the earliest yet uncovered, older than the fragments found at Neanderthal, Prussia, in 1856, or even the jaw found at Heidelberg in 1907.

Some scientists, Professor Klaproth among them, hold that this primitive type was driven back and extirpated by the higher race of man which existed contemporaneously with it on earth. There is, however, no evidence to support this view.

### GOOD FOOD, NO DRINK HABIT

**Duchess Says Cooks Can Do More Than Lawmakers.**

The Duchess of Marlborough in an address before the pupils of the St. Pancras School for Mothers, in London, said she believed a well cooked meal is a more effective means of stopping the drink habit than any amount of legislation.

The incapacity of many women as cooks and their inability to bring up children properly, she said, are largely responsible for unhappy homes, and she hoped for the spread of the system of mothers' schools for the purpose of supplementing the primary domestic teaching of girls in the elementary schools.

### PARTIES GIVEN IN HONOR OF REIDSVILLE'S BRIDES-TO-BE.

Mrs. Walter Lovelace was "at home" Thursday afternoon from 5:30 to 7, at the home of Misses Womack on Lindsey street, honoring Miss Catharine Mathews of Greensboro, who will be married on June 18 to Mr. Edgar Strickland Welborn, of Thomasville, N. C., and Miss Bet Hall, whose marriage to Mr. Edmund M. Pendleton, of Floyd, Va., occurs June 18th, and Mrs. Paul Morrow, of Burlington.

Little Misses Margaret Richardson and Sarah Watt, in white with blue brocaded sashes, received the cards at the front door, while Miss Jeanette Butler and Miss Hallie Mathews invited the guests into the parlor, which was decorated in asparagus and daisies, and where the receiving line stood. Mrs. Lovelace, in white crepe de chine with lace and rhinestone trimmings, was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Catharine Mathews, in hand-embroidered marquisette with cluny lace trimming, and Miss Bet Hall in pink crepe, and Mrs. Morrow in king's blue charmeuse with chiffon trimmings. Mrs. C. J. Mathews, of Greensboro, and Miss Womack, of Greensboro, and Miss Womack.

The punch bowl in the hall was surrounded with pink sweet peas and ivy with big bows of pink satin ribbon and was presided over by Mrs. A. S. Galloway and Miss Edith Pipkin. Miss Ida Womack then ushered the callers into the living room, which was decorated in white and lavender sweet peas, and where Misses Bessie Bennett, Susie Stokes and Mary Wilkinson served cream cake and mints.

The entertainments given in honor of Miss Lily-Watt Penn, whose marriage to Mr. Theodore H. Kruttschnitt occurs Saturday, have been numerous and very elaborate. Mrs. A. G. Walters, Mrs. M. E. Walters and Mrs. A. S. Galloway have given her beautiful luncheons; Mrs. R. H. Ucker and Mr. R. L. Ellington entertained Saturday at "Bridge," and Mrs. E. D. Watt at a luncheon on Friday and Miss Bessie Withers on Saturday.

Miss Annie Barnes invited several of her friends to her home on Lindsey street to meet Miss Blanche Paddison, of Burgaw. Miss Mary Womack and Miss Barnes received at the front door, introducing Miss Paddison to those calling, while Miss Bet Hall, assisted by Miss Bessie Bennett, served tea and sandwiches in the hall.

The Washington Star gets off this one on our junior Senator: Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, when a young man, was private secretary to Governor Vance, of that State. The Governor was a candidate for election to the United States Senate, and his most formidable opponent was Senator Merrimon, at that time the incumbent. In the heat of the campaign young Overman fell in love with Merrimon's daughter, and prosecuted his suit with all the ardor of a Southern wooer. At length things reached a stage where he felt that he could no longer continue to hold his position as secretary to the opponent of the father of his lady-love. So, in a heart-to-heart talk with Gov. Vance, he confided the true state of affairs, setting forth that while his position as secretary was highly advantageous to him from a sordid, worldly point of view, it was well sacrificed at the altar of love, etc.

"Don't be a fool, son," interrupted the Governor. "If Merrimon can stand you for a son-in-law, I reckon I can stand you for a secretary." Overman held down both jobs.

### A GOOD JOKE AT THE EXPENSE OF OVERMAN.

Most Children Have Worms. Many mothers think their children are suffering from indigestion, headache, nervousness, weakness, costiveness, when they are victims of that most common of all children's ailments—worms. Peevish, ill-tempered, fretful children, who toss and grind their teeth, with bad breath and colicky pains, have all the symptoms of having worms, and should be given Kickapoo Worm Killer, a pleasant candy lozenge, which expels worms, regulates the bowels, tones up the system, and makes children well and happy. Kickapoo Worm Killer is guaranteed. All druggists, or by mail, Price 25c. Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

### FOR SALE—Pure Rhode Island Red eggs.—P. H. Williamson.

Old papers 20c. 100 at this office.