

Hamrick Writes Of Ills Brought On Country By Tariff Policies

College professors of economics and their students will appreciate it very much if every newspaper on the continent will please fill their front pages with the tariff issue which will be discussed in the halls of congress this year. The newspapers will be used as text-books in the class rooms, and will be incorporated in book form later on. A new field of literature is on the way. New literary trends are developing from the present depression, the economic crisis. Each generation writes history anew. Each period, each century has its own historical writers, its own economic problems, its own literature. The period in which we live is enormously interested in economics.

Please bear in mind that a tariff is a part of the economic structure, or rather the marketing and distributing structure. Some of the past depressions in the United States have been caused by tariffs. The present depression was caused by the Smoot-Hawley tariff act on May 28, 1930, but there have been other causes, too.

It is to be regretted that cotton mill spokesmen have overlooked the cotton goods tariff schedule in the Smoot-Hawley tariff act. Distributors of cotton cloths failed to protest to congress in 1929 against that enactment into law of "unequal provisions covering cotton textiles and deploring the discrimination that subjects the cotton trade, the textile industry to these needless hard ships."

I recall the depression of 1912 was caused by the Payne-Aldrich bill. There was overproduction of cotton in that year. A Southern spokesman by the name of Senator F. M. Simmons delivered in the senate on July 10, 1911 a powerful speech against that bill. The keynote of his famous speech was: "I am heart and soul in favor of reviving—yes, repealing—the Payne-Aldrich bill. I am ready to begin on it as a whole, or by schedules."

In the senate, in 1911, for the first time in the history of the government, Democratic tariff bills were passed through a Republican senate, and Senator Simmons was the Democratic leader in command and responsible for this remarkable achievement. The Simmons leadership was superb! The Democratic House of representatives had passed several tariff bills involving separate schedules. No one dreamed that the Democratic bill, coming from the house could be passed through the senate, then Republican, by a substantial majority, but Simmons did it by a superb parliamentary generalship and leadership that won him the praise of the country.

President Taft vetoed those Democratic tariff bills, but they made the tariff issue of the battle of 1912 and contributed in no small way to the division of the Republican party in that campaign on this tariff question, and to the election of Woodrow Wilson as president. It is the prediction of the writer that the Smoot-Hawley tariff law will be an issue in the 1932 presidential campaign, although prohibition may be the main issue which is important, and which is an issue to be used to cover up the mistakes of the Republicans and to "cloud" the tariff issue. When there is a breakdown, a crisis, we will face the tariff issue and lower the tariff walls to permit 800 commodities to leave U. S. ports.

Simmons Act.
Senator Simmons was the co-author of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act, admitted by the ablest experts and economists to be the fairest, the most scientific and most skillfully drafted tariff law that has ever been on the statute books of the United States. In the fight for the adoption of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law Senator Simmons' leadership in the United States senate as chairman of the finance committee, was able, brilliant, successful and brought to him most gratifying tributes from the country at large and from his colleagues on both sides in the senate.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff act remained on the statute books until the Republicans regained control of the congress in 1919. Under it the United States reached its highest measure of prosperity. Under the same tariff act the textile industry in New England and the South received the largest share of the prosperity. Cotton mill stocks were gilt-edge investments then. Due to the Underwood-Simmons tariff law and the world war, prosperity in every line of business activity was increased.

1921 Depression.
The depression of 1921-1922 was caused by the emergency tariff act of 1919 and the Fordney-McCumber tariff act of 1922. The signing (armistice) at Versailles was another cause of that depression in connection with the war debts and the German reparations.

Senator Simmons brilliantly led the Democrats in the senate in their fight which challenged the admiration of the whole country against the vicious emergency tariff act of 1919 and the Fordney-McCumber tariff act of 1922. The tariff battle made by Senator Simmons and his

lieutenants against the Fordney-McCumber act was the basis on which the Democratic party waged the brilliant congressional and senatorial campaigns of 1922 in which the Democratic party made such tremendous gains, almost overturning the overwhelming Republican congressional strength resulting from the Harding landslide of 1920. Senator Simmons' leadership in these tariff battles was widely praised by newspapers all over the United States and by the Democrats in both houses of congress. Several congressmen are proud to have been pupils and to sit at the feet of Senator Simmons to learn the problems growing out of tariff legislation. The selfish interests always feared the tariff speeches made by Senator Simmons in congress. They could not put anything over the North Carolina senator who was spokesman for the Southern farmers, the textile industry. The tariff question has long been Senator Simmons' specialty—he has no equal.

All industries will not share in the next era of prosperity. They did not in the last. For example: During the unprecedented bull market from 1923 to 1929, when the New York stock market was moving upward, cotton mill securities in the textile industry were declining and reaching new lows. Cotton textiles were experiencing severe competition from rayon and silk. It became well known in Wall street that the textile industry was in trouble! Most Southern investors are not interested in cotton mill securities at the present time, on account of unfavorable conditions in the textile industry. Bankers do not accept them as collateral for loans. The South is having a cotton boom which will last only three months—ranging in prices from 9 to 12 cents. The textile industry does not have strong banking sponsorship. There is no organized pool to manipulate cotton prices in the markets. The wheat market has its general by the name of Arthur Cutten of Chicago. Very little cotton leaves the Gulf ports for Europe. Japan is the only nation that buys American cotton. Cotton does not enter 36 foreign lands on account of the high tariff walls on all sides—disorganizing the international trade in cotton.

Huts Textiles.
The textile industry felt the effects of the vicious emergency tariff act of 1919 and the Fordney-McCumber tariff act of 1922. New England cotton mills went on the rocks. Southern cotton mills were forced to adopt part time schedules which are the sad, the vague of today. Certain cotton mills in New England and the South are being operated under receiverships. The several months tariff battle of the Democrats in the Senate and in the conference committee on the short-sighted and criminal Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was ably led by Senator Simmons who, while the bill was in the committee of the whole in the senate, won a succession of splendid victories only to lose part of them at last by the unexpected defection of certain senators, brought about by extraordinary pressure and conditions.

Smoot-Hawley Bill.
The Smoot-Hawley tariff bill became a law on May 23, 1930 and caused the present depression which has lasted three years. The textile industry continues to decline! Wall street does not recommend cotton mill securities for investment so long as the conditions in the textile industry are unfavorable. Does the cotton goods schedule in the new tariff act meet with your approval? If we can tear down the tariff wall—and my prediction is the present congress will work toward that end—it is going to let loose one of the greatest waves of prosperity we have ever known, and the textile industry in New England and the South will gain the largest share of the prosperity. An excess of 60 per cent cotton must be sold abroad in the near future if business is to revive. But the first step is to revise the cotton tariff schedule which belongs to the textile industry, to the farmers and all loyal Southerners—not to that gang in congress.

There is hope of lowering the tariff wall that exports may go out and imports come in. The tariff blocks the road, and there is no doubt. Amidst our disasters, amidst the wrecks of world trade, the tariff wall still stands. Why not open the road?
Cotton should not be shut up in the United States. In the textile industry we have labor-saving machinery to create mass production and low costs. The best solution to mass consumption and overproduction is low tariff rates. It is left to the Southern senators and the spokesmen in the textile industry to attend to the cotton goods tariff schedule in the Smoot-Hawley tariff act. The textile industry needs new markets, new frontiers. Why not project the textile industry to all parts of the world, and have the foreigners pattern their cotton tariff schedule after the American cotton tariff schedule?
The textile industry should be jealous of their "rights" and fix their own tariff schedules in the tariff bills, and specialize in low

rates at the U. S. ports.
That gang in congress fears to touch the tariff schedules belonging to the meat trust, the lumber manufacturers, the steel magnates, the coal barons and the automobile trust, but let that gang in congress fix the tariff schedule belonging to the textile industry alone?

The easiest method to cause a depression or break a prosperity streak of an industry is to raise the tariff rates. The textile industry has been depressed since 1921. The tariff rates on the products of the farm and the factories are prohibitive! That's the reason we have overproduction in the South and no outlet for our surplus.

I am passing this information along to you. The 800 rate increases in the Smoot-Hawley tariff act on May 28, 1929 were applied as a severe dose of deflation—to cause a depression in the 90 American industries—to curb the reckless speculation in Wall street—to slow down the too rapid growth of American industries—to destroy the six year old prosperity of the United States. A new chapter in the history of business depressions is being written!

THOMAS W. HAMRICK JR.

Farm Relief Acts Are Summarized

U. B. Blalock Points Out Relief Measures Now Under Way For Farming Interests.

(Special to The Star.)
Raleigh, Jan. 19.—"There seems to be a willingness on the part of senators and congressmen in Washington to drop partisan politics for the time being and to cooperate in the passage of measures that have for their purpose the saving of our financial institutions, our industries and our agriculture and putting business on an even keel again."

Thus did U. Benton Blalock, general manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative association, summarize the congressional situation on his return here from a three-day trip to Washington.

He pointed out that the two billion dollar reconstruction finance corporation bill, already passed by the senate, carries a rider, introduced by Senator Smith, South Carolina, which appropriates \$50,000,000 to be used by the secretary of agriculture in agricultural districts where banking facilities have been wiped out by recent failures.

The land bank bill, carrying appropriations of \$125,000,000 and already passed by the Senate, should be the means of saving many a farm home from being sold out from the owner, Mr. Blalock said. He added that after much discussion \$25,000,000 of this appropriation was specifically set aside to be used in granting extensions to farmers who were unable to meet their present or overdue payments.

Mr. Blalock also called attention to the bill introduced in the house by Congressman Kerr, North Carolina, for a continuation of seed loan and drought funds.

Other measures have been introduced or are being considered, he said, adding that one of these proposes a fund from which farmers can draw on to subscribe capital stock in credit corporations for financing their operations in 1932.

"Argument," Mr. Blalock concluded, "is being offered that to furnish means for production only still further aggravates the situation of over-production—all too true and good sound argument from that standpoint. But on the other hand there are no credit facilities for farmers in a great many sections of our state and if unable to secure a limited amount of credit many farmers will have to let their lands lie idle and they and their tenants and families be added to our already far too great a list of unemployed."

Twenty Million Left By Julius Rosenwald

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The will of Julius Rosenwald was filed in probate court today showing an estate of \$20,000,000.

The Rosenwald family association which was formed to carry on the philanthropies of the merchant, was bequeathed \$11,000,000 and the remainder of the estate was divided equally among the five children.

Legion To Launch Drive For Jobs

Raleigh.—Members of the American Legion in North Carolina will launch an attack on unemployment in two sectors of January 25. One drive will be aimed at securing pledges from employers to increase on February 1 their present personnel by 10 per cent even if the wages of those now employed must be cut.

The other provides for securing pledges from property owners for so many days work each week in the line of yard work, repairs and domestic service.

666
666 Liquid or Tablets used internally and 666 Salve externally, make a complete and effective treatment for Colds.
\$5,000 in Cash Prizes.
Ask Your Druggist for Particulars

Boiling Springs News Of Interest

New Officers For Philonian Book Club, Miss Helen Hamrick Sick.

(Special to The Star.)
Boiling Springs, Jan. 21.—Mrs. V. H. Hamrick was a gracious hostess to the members of the Philonian book club and several other guests Wednesday afternoon. The home gave an appearance of spring with its decorations of yellow pansies and other flowers. The business meeting was held. Mrs. J. H. Jones presided over the meeting in the absence of the president. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. L. Jenkins; vice president, Miss Gerie Greene; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Hamrick; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Hamrick. The following interesting program was rendered: "The Sports of North Carolina," by Mrs. C. E. Hamrick; "The Winter Resorts of North Carolina," by Mrs. J. H. Hamrick. At the conclusion of the business meeting a social hour was enjoyed. The hostess secured a delicious salad course, coffee and sweets.

One name, James Oliver Hamrick, was omitted last week in the list of children who made the honor roll at the public school.

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Hamrick and Miss Gerie Greene went to Fountain Inn, S. C. last week to be at the bedside of Mrs. Andrew Barry who is critically ill. She seems more improved at the present time.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Greene and children of Drexel visited Mrs. W. A. Webb last week. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hammett and little son, of Louisville, Ky., stopped by to see friends here when en route home Friday from a visit to relatives near Gaffney, S. C.

Dr. Dewey Petty and Athan Jolley of Chilhowie, Va., arrived here Friday for a few days' stay. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Galena Jolley who will visit them for several weeks.

Mrs. W. A. Webb and Miss Georgia Hamrick are spending several days of this week in Gaffney, S. C. with Mrs. Zuda McSwain who is ill. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dedmon, Gerard and Irvin Lee Dedmon visited Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wilson Sunday.

Mr. Carl Hamrick accompanied her daughter, Helen, to Charlotte Thursday for an examination.

Miss Hamrick will be confined to her bed for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fincher and Miss Winifrey Hamrick of Charlotte spent the past week-end with Mr. E. D. Hamrick and family.

Trinity Community News Of The Week

Quilting Party For Mrs. Bostic. Mission Program Next Sunday, Personals.

(Special to The Star.)
Trinity, Jan. 2.—The women of this community gathered at the home of Mrs. S. J. McClunney on last Wednesday and enjoyed a quilting party given for Mrs. Will Bostic, who has been ill for some time.

The Woman's Missionary Union will give a public program at the church next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Bridges and children, Misses Ollie Bridges and Mattie Sue Beason and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harris and children were the Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Jim Bridges of Henietta.

Miss Agnes Shuford who has been visiting relatives in Rutherfordton has returned to her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney of Ellenboro were visitors at the home of Mrs. H. W. McKinney on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hawkins and family of Alexander were callers at the home of Mr. J. M. Hawkins on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Don Vess of Converse, S. C., spent the past week end with Mr. Max Beason here.

The Trinity baseball team played the Flint Hill team on last Friday, but lost by a score of 15 to 4.

Little Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Holcomb visited their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boetic here Sunday.

Mrs. Guy Gillespie was a gracious hostess to a member of her friends at her home on last Saturday evening, complimenting Miss Ruby Greene of Mooresboro and Miss Mary Bridges who were spending the night with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Skinner and children of Boiling Springs spent the past week end here with Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Jolley.

Mrs. Pauline McWhirter and children of Shelby spent the past week end here with Mrs. Furman McSwain.

Double Shoals News Of The Current Week

Large Crowd at Teachers Meeting, Miss Eskridge Given Party, Personals.

(Special to The Star.)
Double Shoals, Jan. 20.—One of the largest crowds ever present at a weekly teachers meeting at the Baptist church was present last Thursday night. Mr. Cletus Wright and two daughters were present and rendered special music, the singing was very much appreciated and enjoyed by all. These good people who live near Fallston are among the best gospel singers that can be found. A hope to have them visit us again soon.

The friends of Misses Delia and Mary Elizabeth Eskridge surprised them with a party last Saturday night. Many games and contests were played, after which delicious refreshments were served by the hostesses. A large crowd of young people was present and enjoyed the evening together.

Miss Muriel Eskridge and brother J. D., spent Saturday night with their cousins Misses Delia and Mary Elizabeth Eskridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Turner spent the week end with their parents Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Turner near Lawnville.

Mrs. Clemmie Towery and Misses Mazelle and Joslin Ward of Lawnville spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Bill Champion.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Cook spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Cook of Carpenters Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Less Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Champion spent Saturday evening with Mrs. Jackson's mother Mrs. Doc Cook of Olive

Where Tornado Wiped Out Family of Ten



Townfolk of Trenton, Tenn., are shown searching the ruins of the farmhouse in which ten members of the P. W. Rice family were killed when the building was completely demolished by the disastrous tornado that recently swept Southern States. The family was wiped out before they could even attempt to escape to safety. Scores of other buildings were blown right off their foundations, injuring many of the occupants. The terrific wind struck with such lightning suddenness that the inhabitants of the town were totally unaware of the approaching fury which left a trail of death.

Grove community in upper Cleveland.

Mrs. Mary Deltz and daughter Mrs. R. L. Eskridge spent Saturday in Shelby.

Mr. Clarence Moss and family of Kings Mountain spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lanford.

Mrs. Clayton Garver who has been confined to her bed sick for the past two weeks is not improving very much.

Saturday and Sunday will be regular monthly services at the Baptist church. The pastor, Rev. Jno. W. Suttle

desires to meet with the board of deacons Saturday afternoon at 2:30 for an important meeting.

Conference will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and preaching at 3 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

200 SHEETS OF GOOD WHITE writing paper and 100 envelopes, both printed with your name and address for \$1. This is the biggest bargain ever offered in stationery. Call at The Star office.

Scatter Sunshine
When shadows cross your pathway
And things don't look so bright,
Just smile and meet them halfway
And things will be all right.

Don't listen to folks' troubles
I know you have your own.
Start to blowing bubbles
Leave trouble in the foam.
This advice is freely given
Now take it if you will
Save yourself some grieving
And not be called a Pill.
(Written for The Star.)

"Sam, does yo' car start quick these cold mawvins?"

"Does she start quick? Say boy, that's the startiest car they is. That car starts so quick Ah gotta sneak up on her so she won't start going and leave me behind!"

"To what do you attriberate this mahvellous puffo'mance?"

"To Texaco Gasoline, and nuthin else but! When Ah heard that Texaco was 'dry' Ah couldn't figger it nohow. Ah never heard o' dry gasoline, no mo' 'n Ah ever heard o' dry water. So Ah asked a Texaco dealer how come this here 'dry' stuff. Well he gave me a powerful explanashun. All about vapo-ry-zashun and vol-a-tility and all that stuff. So Ah say nev'mine that how-come, gimme a tankful and let that Texaco talk fo' itself. And boy, she sho' talked pretty!"

"You mean she acted up powerful?"

"Boy! Ah thought Ah had a racin' car and no mistake! Ah jest have to tickle the starter and she's rarin' to go! Yes suh! Even if Ah don't understand all this here dry stuff Ah sho' understands action! And that's all Ah want. Nuthin else but!"

RIVIERE OIL CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
Shelby, N. C.

Winter never stopped
TEXACO
It Starts with the Starter

The new and better Texaco Gasoline. Texaco-Ethyl Gasoline. Crack-proof Texaco Motor Oil.

© 1931, The Texaco Company

WHEN YOU HAVE A loved one to die, you should acknowledge the flowers sent by friends and show your appreciation of the sympathy extended. Use sympathy acknowledgement cards, plain white or with mourning edges. New samples and reduced prices at The Star office. tf 9p