

## RAILROADS OF NATION SEEK BIG INCREASE

### Huge Sum Needed to Bring Incomes Up to Government Guarantee

### PASSENGER RATES STAND 30.9 Per Cent Advance in Freight Tariff Asked for Southern Lines

Washington, May 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—The nation's railroads will need an additional \$1,017,000,000 to bring their income to the 6 per cent basis provided in the transportation act.

Through the Association of Railway Executives, the roads proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission today that this sum be realized through increased freight charges, leaving the passenger rates at the present level.

Advances in freight rates proposed were: Eastern roads 03.4 per cent to yield an advance in all revenues of 21.1 per cent, or \$544,000,000.

Southern roads—30.9 per cent, to provide 20.7 per cent larger revenue.

Western roads—23.9 per cent, to advance all revenues 17 per cent.

### Opens Railroad Case.

Presentation of the figures marked the formal opening of the railroad rate case. While detailed statements submitted to the commission today covered only the Eastern lines, estimates of the needed increase of the Western and Southern groups accompanied the initial suggestions upon which the commission is to determine an entire new rate structure.

The rate figures of the Eastern lines, embracing 144 systems, terminal and switching companies, were laid before the commission by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and chairman of the executives rate committee for the Eastern territory.

Similar statements, showing the requirements of the Western and Southern carriers, will be supplied the commission in a few days. The analysis of conditions, the relationship of operating expenses and revenues and the question of refinancing are largely the same in each case and the representations of the Eastern lines were said to indicate the question with which the committee will deal in observing the Western and Southern rates.

### Big Drop in Revenue.

Net income of all of the country's railroads fell from \$1,056,000,000 in 1916 to \$510,000,000 last year, the railroads claim, and while their expenses were increased more than \$2,000,000,000, the commission could work in developing a scale of rates to meet the government guaranty.

An estimated valuation of \$20,616,000,000 was placed on the transportation system of the country by Mr. Willard, while there has been an increase in operating expenses of 95.1 per cent since 1916, the roads' basis of revenues for the same period being increased only 36.37 per cent, the executives' statements declared and the operating expenses of the lines now are 99 per cent of the revenues against 68 per cent in 1916.

This year and next the Eastern lines alone face the renewal of nearly \$250,000,000 in maturing obligations, Mr. Willard said in discussing the problem of refinancing the roads. Some of these loans and bonds have been bearing an interest rate as low as 3 1/2 per cent and Mr. Willard declared that in taking care of this amount of obligations at the current rate of interest necessitated the most careful study of the revenue production question in order that the roads' credit be kept unimpaired.

### Carriers Reassume Burdens

"The carriers must now reassume the burdens and risks of operating in a period of uncertain conditions affecting business generally," Mr. Willard said. "The demands for additional facilities and extensions were never so pressing as now. The cost of new capital is more than 7 per cent per annum even to those railroad companies whose credit is the best.

"Victory bond loans are selling currently on a basis of return in excess of 6 per cent. New industrial issues, with which railroad financing must be made, are now closed to us on a 8 per cent in addition to liberal commissions for their sale and distribution, and underlying bonds of substantial railroads may be bought

## JAUREZ FALLS INTO THE REBELS HANDS

### General Calles Says Every Effort Made to Avoid American Complications.

Agua Prieta, May 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The revolt of Juarez against the Carranza government of Mexico today gave the revolutionists control of the largest State in the Republic of Mexico.

Only one small Carranza garrison in Chihuahua, that of Casas Grandes near the Sonora boundary, remains loyal to the central government, according to a statement issued tonight by Gen. P. Elias Calles, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armies in the Northwest.

The movement of revolutionists against Casas Grandes already had begun, Gen. Calles said.

The fall of Juarez had been expected for days at military headquarters here. Emissaries from Sonora had been sent to El Paso to confer with Mexican officials for turning the town and soldiers over to the revolutionists the commander-in-chief stated.

According to Gen. Calles the delay was caused by the desire to have the revolt of Carranza troops complete and take the city without fighting.

### To Avoid Complications.

"We did this to avoid any complications with the United States authorities," he said. "We feared that in a battle bullets might fall into American territory."

More than half the length of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico now is held by the revolutionists, he added, and conferences are being held through which they hope to soon have the entire international boundary in their hands. Thus, Carranza's only communication with the outside world would be by ocean routes.

Gen. Calles announced late today that his troops here would move into Chihuahua immediately, Casas Grandes will be the first objective. At Casas Grandes there are between 300 to 500 Carranza troops, it was said, and among these have been reported evidences of pro-revolutionary tendencies.

From Casas Grandes the troops of Calles will be entrained for Juarez. Carranza troops and those at Juarez will immediately move south, Gen. Calles said, to join other revolutionists on a campaign through the heart of Mexico, toward the capital.

### Federal Troops Driven Out

Federal troops under Gen. Manuel W. Gonzales, numbering about 1,000 men, stationed at Texcoco, four miles from the outskirts of Mexico City have been driven out by advance forces of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the Presidency of Mexico who fled from Mexico City and joined the revolutionary forces in the south according to reports received here today at military headquarters.

Gen. Obregon himself is reported as being at Cuautla, Morelos, with the main body of his troops, preparing for a concerted drive upon the Mexican capital from the states of Morelos and Guerrero.

Governor Adolfo de la Huerta, of Sonora, commander-in-chief of the liberal constitutionalist army, is en route to Agua Prieta for a conference with Gen. Calles concerning the military campaign to be waged in Central Mexico, it was announced. He is due to arrive here tomorrow.

## FOUR SYSTEMS AFFECTED

Paris, May 2.—The strike of the railroad men for nationalization of the railways, which is to be joined tomorrow by the miners and dock men has resulted thus far in hindering traffic only on four of the five big systems. Temporarily, however, the state line, which runs to Havre is tied up.

Services on all lines were curtailed today. The Parisian forces were operating about 50 per cent, except the Lazzare state system, which cancelled all trains from the capital.

on a basis to yield 7 per cent and in some cases in excess of 8 per cent.

"Further, the European markets, heretofore available for American railroad issues, are now closed to us and in fact are absorbing our surplus funds, and this applies not only to Europe, but to practically the whole including Japan and the East."

## SENATOR E. D. SMITH MAKES GREAT SPEECH

### Federal Loan Act, the Declaration of Financial Independence of the Producer—South Advanced More in Seven Years of Wilson's Administration Than 50 Before.

Senator E. D. Smith recently made a speech at Ashboro, N. C., which L. P. Ross, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee at that place, says is the greatest speech ever delivered there. In this speech Senator Smith gave a short review of the progress of the South under the Wilson administration and effects of the federal loan act. The speech follows in full:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We are approaching another election. The conditions surrounding this election are radically different from any circumstances in which a national election are radically different from a war means an abnormal condition of society. It means more or less suspension of the laws, rules and regulations governing organized society in government, commerce, both at home and abroad.

We of America for a half century have been engaged in the pursuits of ordinary life under conditions of profound national peace. As a nation we were wholly unacquainted with the ruthless necessities of war. The genius of our government, its theory and practice being essentially democratic, was wholly foreign to the imperialistic demands of the inevitable laws of war. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that the average American citizen should improperly charge the temporary suspension of the laws guaranteeing him certain rights and privileges to the party then in power. He does not, and perhaps can not, take that broad and comprehensive view of the necessities of the situation that would enable him to judge clearly the real merits of the case.

When it is taken into consideration that for 50 years we were wholly engaged in the pursuits of peace when there was no intimation that we were to be plugged into a world's conflict, and when it is further considered that this conflict was on a scale surpassing in scope, importance and death dealing instruments, with the issues involved being the civilization of the world, and our own civilization, it is not unreasonable that the means used to preserve the rights of mankind should have involved temporarily the ruthless suspension of all these rights.

We, as said before, had been a nation of peace, we loved peace. The individual liberties, rights and privileges of an American citizen, under American laws, promotes the love of worldwide universal peace. We have never coveted the possessions of others. We have never sought territorial expansion. We have never desired dominion over other nations and peoples. Therefore, had never engaged in constructing for ourselves the deadly fire fighting implements of war so that when this world conflagration suddenly broke out we were wholly without the fire fighting apparatus of modern designs. But, thank God, we were not without millions of lads and men imbued with the spirit of fire fighting to preserve their own. Therefore, as the danger was imminent and appalling, we had to organize the bucket brigades and avail ourselves of every means to procure the water to put out the fire. It is not surprising that a lot of water was wasted, a lot was uselessly spilt because of the lack of the fighting equipment, but we put the fire out and that was worth more than all the water spilt. We saved every home in America. We saved the civilization of the world and preserved the devastated fields of Europe for the erection once again of its homes and the establishment of its organized society upon the principles of liberty and justice.

### Unbecoming to Criticize.

And it is hardly becoming an American citizen, regardless of what party, political creed or subdivision to which he may belong, to criticize the incidental and unavoidable waste of money in this war when he takes into consideration all of the disadvantages, all of the circumstances attending our entrance into the war and our matchless achievements.

Standing here on North Carolina soil I want to pay tribute to a son of North Carolina for the part that he played as the head of one of the indispensable departments, Josephus Daniels, the secretary of the navy. I did not know Mr. Daniels intimately before he came to be secretary of the navy. I did not know the opinion that his people of North Carolina held in regard to him. Nationally he was unknown. But I do not know that the achievement of the American navy in this war is without a parallel in the history of the world. For the first time in the history of the world, a new and deadly weapon was in practical operation, the submarine, Germany was prominent in the construction and use of this powerful weapon. The seas were infested with them, and the daily papers were full of their destruction of vessels that plied the seas. No one could tell where and when they would strike. Hid beneath the waters, with an almost invisible periscope, they had the advantage of every vessel that sailed the seas and yet our navy landed more than 2,000,000 Americans without the loss of but a single transport. Not only so, but

it carried food and munitions to support our own army and aid our allies. Josephus Daniels may not be the one guiding spirit that made possible this proud American achievement, but he was the active head of the department that did achieve it.

This much to bring your attention to the abnormal conditions prevailing during the period of the war and which must prevail more or less during the period of reconstruction.

### Democrats Won War.

What did the Democratic party achieve during the years of its administration antedating the war? On March 4, 1913, the Democrats for the first time in 50 years, came into full possession of the entire machinery of the federal government. The Republicans had had, with a minor exception the spoken control for 50 years. By the very nature of the case they were the party of vested interests. They were the party of high tariff, and high tariff meant the protection of American manufactures and American manufactures meant organized capital and it is needless for me to say that capital never organizes itself to pay dividends to the public to relieve the conditions of labor or to lower the cost of government, but it organizes itself to pay dividends to itself and to accumulate wealth for itself. Therefore, the logic of events was that the party having committed itself to the protection of vested capital framed every law with regard thereto. The result was that trusts and combination sprang up throughout the country, labors and producers unorganized were left to feed upon the crumbs that fell from their master's table.

### Republicans for Privileges.

The banking and currency law of 1865 was so rigid and inflexible that it was wholly an instrument for the use and protection of the capitalists. Under this Republican regime stupendous fortunes were acquired, the interest from which gave to the lords of capital in America an income so princely that it would have in itself alone made a comfortable support for hundreds of American families. These immense fortunes with their consequent stupendous incomes were made possible. They were the direct result of the policies of Republican legislation and yet not one penny did these fortunate ones under government protection pay from their incomes to the support of the general government.

What did the Democratic party do to was and is, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," when they came into power? It immediately revised the iniquitous tariff laws of the Republican party and lifted the burden from the shoulders of producers and consumers in this country and removed the protection of the government from the monopolies that had grown up thereupon.

It put those articles sorely needed by the people on the free list and save to the producers of the raw material in this country, who had to sell their articles abroad, the privilege of buying in the market in which they sold, cheapening by millions and millions of dollars the things they had to buy and enhancing the value of the articles that they exchanged therefore.

### Panics Prevented.

Those who framed this act must have been inspired. In its effect upon the affairs of this country it is second only to the constitution of the United States. Previous to the enactment of this law, this country was periodically shaken with financial earthquakes. The terrible panics, money panics, that occurred in this country since the close of the Confederate war were more or less the direct result of our inefficient and iniquitous law the nin force. Under the operation of this federal reserve act, passed in 1913, scarcely then more than four years old, it met the crucial test of a world's war and proved its marvelous efficiency. Not only did it finance America and cause business to flow undisturbed during that trying period in this country, but it stretched out its beneficent influence and supported our allies in Europe. What has it done for the South? Previous to the passage of this act the banks of the South were practically commission houses for Northern bankers. Money was obtained from our Northern neighbors at their will and under such impulses or purposes as suited them and in such quantities as suited them.

While formulating this speech for you I asked the comptroller of the currency to give me figures, official figures, showing the resources of the banks in the Southern states previous to the enactment of the federal reserve act and their resources since its enactment. In response thereto he submitted the following:

### Resources of Banks.

"The total resources of all the national banks in the Southern states of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, at the time of the call of February 1, 1913, amounted to \$1,473,468,000. Seven years prior or say April 6, 1906 the resources of all the national banks in the same states amounted to \$821,246,000. Therefore,

## WHAT OUR COUNTY FARMERS ARE DOING

The Club Boys who attended the luncheon given them by The Manning Board of Trade last Saturday report a good time. Mr. L. L. Baker, State Leader of Boy's Clubs was present and gave the boys a very interesting and instructive talk. Mr. C. R. Sprott, of the Manning Oil Mill, offered to let any boy who could not finance his acre of peanuts have the fertilizer and seed peanuts necessary to plant an acre now and pay for them after his crop is harvested. Luncheon was then served and each one did his share to it putting ham and cheese sandwiches, pickles, fruit salad, ice cream and cake out of sight. As soon as luncheon was over the Bradham Farm was visited. The big hogs were quite a sight for the boys and they seemed to enjoy seeing those fine hogs almost as much as they did the luncheon. When the contests are over and the crops harvested next fall there will be a better time in store for the boys.

I heard a rumor this week that a man near Summerton had torn down an old house and found about a bushel of boll weevils hibernating in the cracks and crevices. The amount no doubt is somewhat exaggerated but at that I'll bet he found a lot of them, enough at least to convince him that the boll weevil is with us. There are still a large number of farmers in Clarendon who think there is nothing in this boll weevil talk. "Those people, I'm afraid, will be wiser though sadder next fall. They remind me of the man who was attending a circus for the first time. While going through the menagerie tent he came to the pen in which was a giraffe. He stood looking at it for some time and finally half to himself and half to the man next to him he said, "There ain't no such animal."

Mr. A. L. Barron has a piece of furniture on his back porch that is doing a flourishing business. It is a flytrap and Mr. Barron said it paid for itself in half a day as it keeps the flies away from the doors and windows. The trap is built A shaped with wire netting. In the center of the floor of the trap there is an opening through which the flies enter the trap and once inside they cannot find their way out again. Just under this opening is placed a shallow pan in which is syrup or some other substance that will attract flies. Such a trap is a necessary article on a farm and if more of them were used there would be less sickness.

A prominent farmer stopped me on the street the other day and said, "Mr. Musser, we certainly want a cotton grader in Clarendon next year. This is the first year I have sold strict middling cotton and I have no reason to believe that my cotton is better this year than it has been other years. I believe the cotton grader saved the county \$50,000.00 this year and I would be willing to pay 50 cents a bale to have my cotton graded." I'll say we want the cotton grader back next year, how about you?

The Summerton Hardware Company gave a demonstration last week in one of Mr. Lucian Broadway's fields in chopping cotton with the new cotton chopping machine which has been put on the market in this section of the State for the first time this year. This machine not only chops the cotton but cultivates the row at the same time. The cutting blade is 9 inches wide and a space of three inches is left between chops. The cultivating attachment can be unbolted from the machine and used as a one or two horse cultivator. The general opinion is that this chopper works fine when there is a good stand but in a poor stand it is liable to chop out the only plants that have come up and thus necessitate replanting.

Mr. J. M. Rowe of Summerton is screening his porch. Screens and flytraps are certainly needed on farms where as a general thing the mule stables are but a short distance from the house. Horse and mule stables are about the only place in which flies breed. Sprinkling powdered borax on the manure will be a great help in ridding the place of flies. To be effective all summer the borax must be sprinkled on in frequent intervals.

Almost every week some one tells that he has purchased some registered pigs or hogs and as yet has been unable to get the registration certificates for the animals he purchased. A great many breeders and farmers are very careless about this matter. In the future when buying registered hogs do not take the animal until the seller furnishes you with the proper registration certificate. This certificate is important for if you do not have it the progeny of the animal cannot be recorded and consequently you cannot sell the progeny for as high a price. If a breeder does not think enough of your business to give you the registration certificate upon delivery of the animal do not take the animal, whether horse, cow, hog or sheep. Go to the breeder who will furnish animal and paper at the same time.

J. Elbert Davis and brother who are putting in a dairy received their milking machine a few days ago. The Davis Brothers are going to have a modern dairy and they are also going,

## AMERICANS LOSE LIVES IN MEXICO

### Eben Francis Greenlaw and Young Son Killed in Carranza Controlled Territory.

### REBELS HOLD CONFERENCE

### Obregon, Villa, Pelaez and Diaz Representatives Working Together, Says Report.

Washington, May 3.—The murder of two more Americans in Mexico, reported today to the State Department accentuated the concern with which officials here are watching developments beyond the border. There was nothing, however, to indicate to what extent the attitude of the Washington Government toward the Sonora revolutionary movement might be affected by the fact that the incidents occurred in Carranza controlled territory.

Requests for additional warship protection at points on the east coast of Mexico already had been forwarded to the navy by the State Department. While this had no relation to the latest murders, it was said to indicate the view of officials as to the unsettled conditions prevailing in that region, nominally at least, still held by Carranza forces.

On the border, loss of Juarez, officials said, would be a serious blow to the federals, because of its revenue producing capacity. They believed complete rebel control of the State of Chihuahua would be the logical result.

The murder of Eben Francis Greenlaw and his young son by Mexicans near El Oro only 125 miles from Mexico City, brought from the American embassy in Mexico City a prompt and emphatic demand that the Mexican Government arrest and punish the murderers. The American Government contends that the Carranza authorities were responsible for the protection of the Greenlaws, because of the presence of Mexican troops in the immediate vicinity.

The date of the sailing of the fleet of destroyers to Mexican waters was not made public, but the belief was expressed that they would be sent at once.

Destroyers will be stationed at Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz and Fronterras, ready to take off any Americans who may be in danger either from the Mexican federal authorities or the rebels. The State Department specifically stated that these vessels were not to take any part in the struggle between faction in Mexico but were asked for solely to provide a haven in case of need.

Reports were received here today of conferences attended by representatives of Obregon, Villa, Manuel Pelaez and Felix Diaz, which indicated that definite coordination between the various factions was being arranged. Official information showed that the revolution had been planned for several months.

Unofficial advices from Mexico City indicate that the censorship is being exercised more sharply than ever and that newspapers are not permitted to print any news of the rebel activity in the northern part of the territory.

Gen. Obregon has pledged himself to protect foreign lives and interests if elected to the Presidency a consular report to the State Department said Obregon also included in his platform a declaration in favor of renewal of foreign investments in Mexico. He accused President Carranza of violating the constitution in assuming dictatorial powers and of having injured Mexico through adoption of a policy calculated to drive out foreign capital.

### SENTENCED TO DEATH

Savannah, Tenn., May 4.—Sentence of death by electrocution was passed this evening on Will Allan and life sentence in the penitentiary on George Allan, the two negroes convicted of the murder of a white merchant at Hooper, Ben. April 22. With Chester Graham who was sentenced to death yesterday, they are being held in the county jail guarded by state militia. Dates for the executions have not been set as yet.

to reduce work to a minimum as attested by the milking machine. These days manufacturing is carried on by using numberless labor saving devices. There are a number of practical labor saving devices that can also be used on the farm at a profit; piping water in the house for instance.

A. M. Musser, County Agent.

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