NOTICE

IF
you do not get your
MILK or
CREAM

Telephone
1240

TEMPLE PAY ROLLS SHOW AN INCREASE OVER FIGURES OF 1909

CENSUS ESTIMATES SHOW THAT CAPITAL INVESTED HAS ALMOST DOUBLED

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A preliminary statement of the manufactures for the census of manufactures for Temple, Texas, has been issued by Director John L. Hayes of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a summary showing the number of establishments, the average number of wage earners employed, the amount of wages paid, the cost of materials, the value of products, and the capital invested in manufacturing industries in the city named, with comparative figures for the census year 1909. The figures are subject to revision upon the completion of the census.

The following is a summary showing the principal data for the city of Temple, Texas, for the census year 1909 and for the census year 1909 as revised to conform to the methods followed in the present census:

	1909	1909
Number of establishments	37	37
Average number of wage earners	1,000	1,000
Wages	$	$
Cost of materials	$	$
Value of products	$	$
Capital	$	$

The figures for the city of Temple for the census year 1909 show an increase in the number of establishments, in the average number of wage earners employed, in the amount of wages paid, in the cost of materials, in the value of products, and in the capital invested in manufacturing industries. In the last census year, as in that of 1909, manufacturing was carried on in establishments of various sizes, ranging from those employing a few hundred wage earners down to those employing less than 100 wage earners. The average number of wage earners employed in the establishments of the city in the census year 1909 was less than 100 and in the census year 1909 was more than 100.

The figures were given by the city officials to the census enumerators, and were subsequently revised by the Bureau of the Census to conform to the methods followed in the present census.

Pure Food Scores for March Announced By Health Department

Taft Market, Nueces Hotel, Weil Bros. Grocery, Faust Cafe, C. C. Dairy, Thomas Pharmacy, Model Bakery and Alcove L

Restaurants.

Bakery Stores.

Hotels.

Drug Stores.

Bakeries.

Confectioneries.

Fish Markets.

Dairy Stores.

Butter Fat.

Meat Markets.

SERBIANS DIED LIKE FLIES ON RETREAT TO MONTENEGRO

AMERICAN WHO WENT THROUGH AWFUL MARCH TELLS OF ALMOST UNBELIEVEABLE SUFFERING—FIFTY THOUSAND PERISHED IN FOUR DAYS

ENGLAND'S FREE TRADE POLICY IS PASSING THROUGH CRISIS

MANCHESTER, BIRTHPLACE AND BULWARK OF THE FREE TRADERS, TAKES LEAD IN AGITATION FOR IMPOSITION OF TARIFF SYSTEM

LONDON, March 31.—Free trade, the very cornerstone of the British fiscal policy, is going through the great ordeal it has had since the historic days of Cobden and Bright, and greater far. For the upheaval a dozen years ago when Joseph Chamberlain threw the flame of Protection, the latter agitation was political with the picturesque personality of Chamberlain behind it. But this new movement is spontaneous with the people and great business organizations, and is gaining strength as it proceeds. It began in the group of great commercial cities—Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bradford—looked together as one community, and is sweeping through the country, dwarfing even the war as a topic of heated discussion, and taking a firm hold of the government itself.

Manchester, the citadel of free trade and the home of Cobden, has taken the most drastic action in rejecting the traditional doctrine on which a good deal of its fame rests. The board of directors of its Chamber of Commerce, being men inheriting the old Cobden spirit, sought to reassert the traditions of the city by reiterating the Manchester doctrine of free trade. By unanimous vote of 30 out of 32 directors present they adopted the following resolution:

"The Manchester Chamber adheres to the policy of free trade, not a mere doctrinaire free trade, but free trade for the purpose of admitting imports at the lowest possible cost, especially raw materials and semi-manufactured articles, which are practically the raw materials of various trades, and the Chamber resists proposals for protective tariffs, seeing that these bolster up artificially inefficient industry at the expense of the community."

This resolution brought on a storm such as Manchester has not seen since the war began. It was at once challenged by the new protective element of the body, and a vote called for by the full Chamber. On the vote the Directors were overwhelmed, two to one, 988 to 527, a majority of 461 against them and their free trade pronouncement. The position of the Directors at once became untenable, and the 30 who had passed the resolution submitted their resignations. These were accepted with thanks and cheers, and a new board not committed to free trade is being chosen. The men who resigned include two Manchester members of parliament, Mr. Needham and Mr. Nuttall and many of the wealthy of Manchester city. But it was not so much the action itself, but the sentiment behind it, showing of a deep change of sentiment at the home of the old free trade movement, which has dominated the political economy here and throughout the country.

Birmingham and the other industrial communities have spoken along similar lines, but without the sensational earmarks of the stand Free Trade Manchester. Birmingham's resolution calls for the appointment of business men to formulate business policies, particularly the formation of a general tariff system. This is recognized as part of the same movement against the traditional policy, and against the intellectuals and large lawyer element in public life which support the old policies.

Following the Manchester agitation, the London Spectator, one of the most solid organs of conservative public opinion, posed the question, "Why not a general tariff?" It answered its own query by declaring: "In our opinion the time has come when the government should impose a general tariff." It went on to say that the new tariff should take the form of general ad valorem duties of 10 per cent on all goods entering the country, the ad valorem being settled by a Board of Appraisers without appeal, similar to the American system. When the war is over, it added, special commercial treatment might be given to the allied nations, such as France, Italy, and Russia, and to neutrals "who have played the game," this latter apparently applying to the United States in case its policy on the blockade and armed merchantmen did not become too onerous for the Allies. It declared that the need of a general tariff was now apparently admitted, that income taxes had gone very far, and that more and more money must be raised by taxes on articles of consumption.

Lord Cromer, who announced his intention to depart, was one of the first of the prominent personalities to endorse the proposal for the imposition of a general tariff. As he said, "Free trade is a noble ideal, but it is not the ideal of the majority of the people." The Spectator, which for many years has advocated such a tariff, as an early period of the war. The Spectator's idea of indirect taxes for revenue purposes is in no way opposed to free trade principles.

The free trade element is standing for its arms. Mr. Hirst, of the Manchester School, one of the chief advocates of the Manchester system, Mr. Hirst is the secretary of Free Trade and he frankly admits the gravity of the situation. He says the Manchester School, that a number of the collaborators are officers of the free trade union. He adds: "Protection never would be in a serious danger the war, disillusionment after the war and the simple disinclination to the effort which many which proposed them. He concluded, "I do hope that England will not follow the bankruptcy of the American protection in James Russell Lowell's Biglow Papers."

The attitude of the government is awaited with great interest in view of the agitation over the Manchester resolutions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, will have the final say as to whether an all-inclusive tariff will be put in operation and the partial tariff duties he proposed and carried last fall lead to the belief that he will adopt more of the same kind. His predecessor, Mr. Montagu, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, has given some intimation of what was likely to come.

"The night of uncertainty interfering in the adjustment of our fiscal system," said Mr. Montagu, "Free traders and tariff reformers all agree that the old economic relations between different parts of the globe will be altered by the war. I may say it is not part of Liberalism not to recognize altered conditions and circumstances, and to revise and perhaps strengthen ourselves in respect to any new conditions which may arise."

This is taken as a pretty clear indication of the government position for "tariff revision to meet new conditions" and with the Manchester agitation both the public and the government seem well on their way toward a new era in tariff adjustment.

The Caller classifieds bring results.

FAMILY AVOIDS SERIOUS SICKNESS

By Being Constantly Supplied With Thedford's Black-Draught.

McDuff, Va.—"I suffered for several years," says Mrs. J. B. Whittaker, of this place, "with sick headache, and stomach trouble.

Ten years ago a friend told me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, which I did, and I found it to be the best family medicine for young and old.

I keep Black-Draught on hand all the time now, and when my children feel a little bad, they ask me for a dose, and it does them more good than any medicine they ever tried.

We never have a long spell of sickness in our family, since we commenced using Black-Draught."

Thedford's Black-Draught is purely vegetable, and has been found to regulate weak stomachs, aid digestion, relieve indigestion, colic, wind, nausea, headache, sick stomach, and similar symptoms.

It has been in constant use for more than 70 years, and has benefited more than a million people.

Your druggist sells and recommends Black-Draught. Price only 25c. Get a package to-day. N. C. 123

RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TIME CARD

San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf—
(Arrives from San Antonio)
No. 1 from San Antonio ..... 3:00 p.m
No. 3 from San Antonio ..... 7:00 a.m
Leaves for San Antonio—
No. 2 for San Antonio ..... 10:45 a.m
No. 4 for San Antonio ..... 9:30 p.m
Texas-Mexican—
Leaves—
For Laredo ..... 4:00 a. m
Arrives—
From Laredo ..... 4:05 p. m
Gulf Coast Line (Frisco)—
From Houston and north ..... 6:25 a.m
From Houston and north ..... 6:25 p.m
From Brownsville and south 10:55 a.m
From Brownsville and south 10:55 p.m
To Houston and north ..... 9:20 a.m
To Houston and north ..... 8:00 p.m
To Brownsville and south ..... 8:10 a.m
To Brownsville and south ..... 4:40 p.m
San Antonio and Aransas Pass—
Arrives from—
San Antonio and Houston ..... 8:15 a.m
San Antonio and Yoakum ..... 3:20 p.m
San Antonio and Houston ..... 8:35 p.m
Leaves for—
San Antonio and Houston ..... 7:30 a.m
San Antonio and Yoakum ..... 12:25 p. m.
San Antonio and Houston ..... 10:30 p. m.

THE New Yorker

St. Louis-New York

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

THE BEST WAY ANY DAY

EASTBOUND: "THE NEW YORKER"
Leaves St. Louis ..... 8:00 P. M.
Arrives New York ..... 10:00 A. M.

WESTBOUND: "THE ST. LOUISAN"
Leaves New York ..... 4:00 P. M.
Arrives St. Louis ..... 9:30 A. M.

Willard
STORAGE BATTERY

A Necessary Tonic

Your storage battery needs medicine in the Spring just as much as you do. Let us diagnose its case. We're experts.

C. C. Rubber Tire Co.

Free inspection of any battery at any time