

HICKORY DAILY RECORD

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MR. FORDNEY'S LUMBER

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial quotes a letter purporting to have been written by C. J. Winton of Minneapolis to Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee.

"You are interested in the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company, manufacturing yellow pine at Laurel, Miss. I am interested in the Wauson Southern Lumber Company, manufacturing yellow pine at Laurel, Miss. We are both also interested in timber in Oregon, so that in some respects we have the same interests, although yours are, I doubt not, much larger than mine.

My principal interests are in the State of Idaho, where I am interested in three operations, and I am interested in one operation at The Pas, Manitoba, Canada. I am again stating these things so that I may not be sailing under any false colors."

Mr. Fordney was then engaged in writing the Fordney tariff bill, which would impose no tax on rough lumber but would place a duty on dressed lumber. The cost this tax would place on the average American workman who builds a home is estimated at between \$250 and \$300.

We have heard a great deal about conservation of our forests, which will be done, we are told in about 36 years under the present rate of cutting.

The lumber people in the north-west and other sections where timber is still plentiful favor a tariff on finished lumber. These men of course own the greatest part of our forests.

The question for congress to consider is whether a high tariff on dressed lumber is best for the country as a whole. Mr. Fordney, under the circumstances, is not in position to judge.

One of the local checker players had been talking for several days about going to Charlotte to enter the tournament Monday. Another went over to his place of business and reported that he had been wired to try out any of the fellows here who thought they could play and if they looked good, to send them down. Then Jeff won four out of five games and the other man is going to spend his Fourth away from Charlotte.

The trade evidently had discounted the government's cotton report, for July closed only 25 points higher than the opening and other active months maintained about the same relative positions. The fact that southern farmers, who must have put a lot of land into food crops, have held down their cotton more than five million bales ought to mean eventually better prices. They can refuse to grow cotton if they cannot make some money on it.

People who may be getting their food cheaper may feel good over it, but those who have no work have nothing to gain. When the farmers of the United States prosper, the rest of us will get along well. Farmers and railroads must make money if the rest of us are to do well. The farmers especially.

Now that the flimsy skirts are appearing on the streets, one really does not notice whether they are long or short.

Before this paper appears on the street the result of the fight will be known.

If competition is the life of trade, as some economist or other remarked once upon a time, Hickory will see some action when the new ice and coal concern opens up.

One may readily be opposed to price fights, but the desire to see them or read about them is almost universal, so far as the masculine gender is concerned.

GREEN RISING IN EUROPE

Nation and the Atlantic.

In all Central European countries the agricultural population drifted into the cities to become town workers, and their holdings were often turned into hunting grounds for the aristocracy. Just before the war Baron Seefeld, the son-in-law of Franz Josef, made himself a great park from the pasture lands of 30 farmers in Lower Austria—farmers which previously had yielded milk and meat for Vienna. During the same years the German Prince, Hohenzollern, was buying up hundreds of peasant holdings in northern Hungary and converting them into parks where he came perhaps once a year to hunt with Kaiser Wilhelm. These are only two illustrations, taken at random from among hundreds.

Even where agricultural production increased, it did so at the sacrifice of the small holder and the poor or serf. The only people who could compete against western production were those big landowners who used the most modern agricultural machinery and employed cheap labor, such as the West Prussian Junker who cut his labor from Poland, and employed first American, then German and later, German, Czechs, or the big families of Bohemia, such as the Fürstenbergs, Lichtensteins and Hapsburgs; or the foreign landowners of Hungary, such as King Louis of Bavaria, who had a great dairy and sugar factory at Sarvar, in Hungary even the Esterhazys and Károlyis, great lords of native properties had to reduce somewhat their former luxurious standard of living. The small holders went to the city, the lower gentry swelled the ranks of parasitical bureaucracy. Even in Serbia, a purely agricultural country, cattle breeding was on the decline, mostly because of the restrictions imposed by Austria, and partly because of the competition of Argentine frozen meat. Bulgarian tobacco crops were suffering in a like manner.

In all of these countries, those peasants who survived represented the lowest standard of life of any class. They were ignorant to the point of illiteracy and no one cared not attempted to educate them. They were economically exploited by the town. They worked from dawn to sunset, and lived after the manner of their fathers, with no progress.

The war, the successive revolutions, the onerous blockade, and later the barriers, all unimagined disasters to the peasant, had contributed to the town population have contributed in turn to the "Green" rising—the coming into power of this declining and exploited class. The war and the blockade cut off the killing competition. Russian and American wheat being no longer available, Bulgaria, Rumania, Bavaria and Hungary had to supply themselves and the industrial sections of Central Europe. The 1918 revolutions and the peace treaty, which completed the shattering of industry and the collapse of international finance and commerce, increased the relative security of the peasant. Whereas, before 1914, the chief economic basis in Central Europe had been industrial production and the whole of politics revolved in the hands of the aristocracy and big financial and industrial interests, initiated by the constantly increasing power of the town workers, the war shifted the economic basis back to food, and the revolutions took food control out of the hands of the aristocrat.

It is one of the ironies of revolutions that those who make them are often the best to profit by them. In Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Germany the revolutions were made by the town workers, while the peasants looked piteously on. Yet in Hungary, for example, the first political revolution gave way to the "red" regime in its cheivism, and the "red" regime in its turn to a "white" reaction, and today the town worker is left without

HOW WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

May Escape the Dreaded Sufferings of that Period by Taking Mrs. Block's Advice

Hopkins, Minn.—"During Change of Life I had hot flashes and suffered for two years. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the paper and got good results from taking it. I recommend your medicine to my friends and you may publish this fact as a testimonial."



It has been said that not one woman in a thousand passes this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. Those dreadful hot flashes, sinking spells, spots before the eyes, dizzy spells, nervousness, are only a few of the symptoms. Every woman at this age should profit by Mrs. Block's experience and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., about your health. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

factories to work in, and without any on the right to strike if he has work. But a million peasants who came into possession of land under the first revolution have maintained it through out all the changes. Similarly, in the other countries, the revolutions, are not measurable in their effects upon the town workers and even of doubtful benefit to them, have put land into the hands of the peasants, and have thereby handed them the chief immediate economic power. And that economic power means political power, is shown by the amazing way in which this hitherto unrepresented class are becoming the governors of Central Europe.

The joint congress committee on reorganization is talking about saving \$1,000,000 a day in the expense of maintaining the departments, and bureaus of the national government by consolidation, pruning and eliminating departments and bureaus. This is cheap, it's action in line with such talk that the public wants to see.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.



AT THE PASTIME MONDAY

North Carolina Bonds For Sale BUY A BOND

For building good roads and educational and charitable institutions North Carolina is issuing bonds in denominations of \$100, \$50 and \$1,000. You can buy a \$100 non-taxable 5 per cent bond for \$100, and accrued interest, which amounts to \$109.21. This bears a 6 1-2 per cent tax-paying investment. Bids for \$500 and \$1,000 bonds will require a check of 2 per cent of the amount bid. With a \$100 bond no check is required. There is no better way to invest your savings.

B. R. LACY State Treasurer.

CHOOSE YOUR BANK WISELY—

IT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU

Your present need for bank service may not be great. However small your deposits nowadays, consider what may come. You may sometime need exceptional bank service, important help or competent advice. Here, you can depend upon us to perform all services well and unusual services willingly.

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HICKORY, N. C.

Capital and Surplus \$300,000.00 J. D. Elliott, president, K. C. Menzies, Vice-President & Cashier J. L. Gilley, Asst. Cashier

HOMAKER "HOME-MAKER" PIPELESS FURNACE

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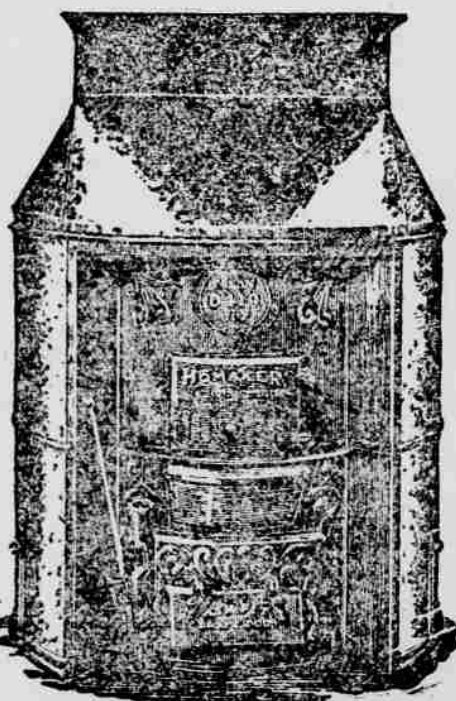
THE name Williamson has been associated with leadership in the building of heating and ventilating equipment for over thirty years. When the Williamson Heater Company decided to manufacture a pipeless furnace it called to its aid such notable experts as L. D. Woodrough, who pioneered in championing the wonderful pipeless system, William Doyle, the engineer who created vitally important pipeless furnace improvements, and others of like calibre. The result was HOMAKER—the better pipeless furnace.

In every point where good pipeless furnaces excelled, HOMAKER has done better. It is the simplest of all furnaces to install correctly, in old buildings or new. It uses a minimum amount of fuel. It is guaranteed to heat every corner of your home to an even, comfortable temperature. It keeps up a constant circulation of fresh, pure, properly moistened air, free from the slightest taint of smoke or gas. It gives you a cellar cool, clean and without dust or dirt.

How HOMAKER Excels

RADIATOR area 34% greater than ordinary furnaces, outer casing 54 inches as against the usual 48, assuring the free circulation of warmed air without forcing fire. Castings are centered in casing, which gives uniform heat travel that gets most out of the fuel and absolutely prevents all danger of burning out castings through uneven heat distribution. Quadruple casing—inner section insulated—conserves heat and keeps cellar cool.

CASTINGS centered in casing. Cast iron smoke collar extends clear through casing—no escape of gas. Quadruple casing. Full width ash doors easy to clean out. Handy upright shaker handle, no stooping to clear fire. All doors closed while shaking grate. Absolutely dust and dirt proof.



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It Will Quench Your Thirst, Satisfy the Children and Prove a Wholesome Drink.

Order It From Your Grocer And Keep It On Ice

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Hickory, N. C.