

HOUSE VOTE FAVORS SHORT-LINE ROADS

REPEALS LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE OF JUSTICE ACT— VOTED 102 TO 2.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Movements Due and Their Local Effects for the Cotton States January 31 to February 6, 1915.

Sunday, January 31.—The week will open cool in the South, but with temperatures starting upward and it will be generally fair.

Monday, Feb. 1; Tuesday, Feb. 2; Wednesday, February 3.—A cool wave will lower temperatures somewhat, beginning in Western Cotton Belt Monday and crossing to the Eastern Belt by Wednesday. There will be frosts from this movement in Western Belt and Northern half of Middle Belt, and a generally freezing temperature in Eastern Belt Wednesday and Thursday.

Thursday, Feb. 4; Friday, Feb. 5; Saturday, Feb. 6.—A cool wave will overspread Western Belt late on Wednesday, Middle Thursday and Eastern Thursday and Friday. It will be accompanied by dashes of rain or snow, but soon clear and bring freezing weather all along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts, with heavy frosts.

Senate.

A joint bill in the Senate by Senators Weaver of Buncombe and Hobbard of Guilford would prescribe a legalized primary for the state to include all parties and all offices from President down to and including county officers. It is a document for some 20-odd pages and 500 copies are ordered printed. The introducers of the bill admit that they are expecting amendments to except county officers in part, if not all the counties; and they will not venture an expression as to the likelihood of an effort to have the bill passed with a referendum, with people to ratify it before it is effective.

There was a lively tilt over the Muse bill to prevent the State Treasurer from giving credit on the books of the treasury to the State's Prison for more than the actual cost of maintenance and other expenses of working convicts on railroads in exchange for stock, instead of credit as is now done for full face-value of stock taken for the convict labor.

Mr. Muse first indicated that he was willing to let his bill go to a vote without special discussion and abide by a roll-call vote to show the position of members; but it was close on the dinner hour and some Senators indicated a desire to express themselves and the bill was deferred. Mr. Muse resented the charge by Senator Ward that the bill was really designed to force the violation of the state's contract with these railroads by indirect method when the direct bills defeated some days ago had failed.

Representative Renfrow offered a bill to authorize Mecklenburg county to issue bonds for a county jail and to provide for certain highways and bridges.

A bill by Carr of Duplin would encourage race segregation.

They considered the Nash bill to simplify the registration of deeds and mortgages. It came up as a special order. Senator Ward opened against it, charging that it would be not much less costly than the present system and would tend to confuse the conditions as they now exist and are understood.

Senator Nash said that there are now 24 states that have the system that he is urging. He said it would save time and money and prevent confusion and complications. It would cut off some lawyers' fees, but would not altogether dispense with the need

Teachers' Association Conference.

The legislative committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Association was in conference here with Dr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, canvassing the situation as to educational legislation pending or to be introduced in the General Assembly, particularly as to those matters to which the Assembly stands pledged. Chief among these matters is that of perfecting the uniformity of certification of teachers for the primary, grammar school and high school work.

President Hill Makes His Report.

There was filed with Governor Craig by President D. H. Hill, the biennial report of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. It shows that there will be five vacancies on the board of trustees to be filled, including the vacancy caused by the death of D. A. Tompkins. The report says: "Mr. Tompkins was for many years on the college board and was an active member, full of initiative and force. It was largely through his help that our textile school was started and developed."

\$10,000 Simply for the Asking.

It was a happy group of ladies who came out of the office of Colonel Wood, state auditor, for they had in their possession a warrant for \$10,000 which was appropriated in 1913 for the building of a home for worthy women descendants of Confederate veterans. This action, following a meeting of the council of state, which had been called at the request of the ladies who were there in the interest of the appropriation, the ladies could have gotten this money nearly two years ago.

for a lawyer in such matters. Senators Muse, Gilliam, White, Aivater supported the bill, and Senator Ward was joined in his opposition by Senators Haymore and others. The bill passed 26 to 3.

The most notable bill passed by the Senate was to require that before being licensed as optometrists persons must have a high school education, and two years in a college of optometry or under an accredited practitioner as preliminary training.

House

There was no need of argument by advocates of the repeal of the long and short-haul clause of the Justice intrastate rate act in the House; that body, on the statement of Representative Henry A. Page that he had petitions signed by 15,000 citizens asking that this clause be stricken from the act and the assertion that the short-line railroads of North Carolina had all been seriously crippled by its operation, by a vote of 107 to 2 straightway passed the bill repealing this section of the act and sent it to the Senate. There it will be met by the McRae amendment to its duplicate, offered by Senator Ward which would suspend the clause only so far as it shall apply to freights that are handled by short lines in conjunction with the trunk-line railroads.

Representative Allen and Mintz introduced the first workmen's compensation bill of the session which prescribes a basis for settlement for injury to employees. It was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. It comprises about 30 pages and is made up, the introducers say, from what they consider the best features of workmen's compensation acts that are in operation in a number of other states.

The House received from Governor Craig the recommendation by the Special Commission that the State School for the Blind be removed from Raleigh to Salisbury and there was also submitted to the House a proposal from the town of Rockingham, through W. N. Everett and others, who would donate 50 acres of land on either the Seaboard or the Rockingham Railroad as a site for the school, if located there.

The House received with favorable report the resolution by Representative Mason of Northampton County recommending that the cotton growers materially curtail their cotton crop for the coming season.

The House passed the Senate bill for women notaries after a two-hour discussion, the vote being 56 to 45.

Representative Smith of Cleveland got in the first bill to amend the prohibition law in the matter of the delivery of liquors for beverage purposes. He introduced a bill to prohibit such deliveries of liquors in Cleveland County, and declares his purpose to press this through whether the Anti-Saloon League forces succeed in getting the State-wide bill through.

The House voted to allow the use of the Representatives' Hall February 2 for the ceremonies of the North Carolina Bar Association for the unveiling of the statue of Chief Justice Rufin, which has recently been set up in the new Administration Building.

The following bills passed:

To make Pinkney Thompson justice of the peace in Lincoln; to provide for Vance status; to allow Madison county to issue bonds; to authorize Cumberland county to issue \$29,000 in bonds; to amend charter of the town of Norman; to give Johnston county township right to issue bonds; to incorporate New Berlin, Columbus county; to amend charter of Winston-Salem; to hold stock law election in Columbus county; to permit Lumberton to issue bonds; to regulate road-working laws in Greene county; to prevent stock running at large in Yadkin; relief to N. W. Wallace and others in Mecklenburg; to remove bodies from lands of M. G. Myers, Yarkin county; to allow commissioners of Alexander to use railroad excess for schools; to provide trial for certain contempt cases; to allow masters as part of costs in civil cases in New Hanover and other counties; to authorize New Hanover register of deeds to collect cancellation fees; to regulate elections in New Hanover; to make women notaries public (amended to provide that it shall be a place of trust and profit without being held an office, and reconsidered); to authorize state treasurer to make transfer of certain funds; to authorize Cabarrus commissioners to convey certain lands.

Patents Granted to Tar Heels.

Washington.—Messrs. Davis and Davis, patent attorneys, report the grant to citizens of North Carolina, of the following patents: R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, trade-mark for plug and twist tobacco; James L. G. Ballard, Wadeville, car-coupling; Edward L. Bracy, Scotland Neck, tobacco-packing machine; Charles W. Carter, Fairfield, hinge; Ernest Hall, Kannapolis, attachment for looms; Frank E. Perkins, High Point, dental tool; Harry P. Robbins, Raleigh, grease-cup.

Lacy Will Go Before Committee.

It is probable that the recent sensational report and recommendations of the state board of internal improvements on the methods in vogue in the state treasury in the matter of handling state finances, the borrowing of money and putting state funds on hand out at interest in banks, will be threshed out very soon now before the joint committee on finance or before a sub-committee from this joint committee. It is understood that Mr. Lacy will make a complete presentation of the case from his viewpoint.

"Portland Ned" Gets Seven Years.

Judge Connor in the Federal court a few days ago sentenced "Portland Ned" alias James Johnson, to seven years, and T. A. Conway, to five years in the Atlanta prison for the robbery of the Silver City and Plymouth post-offices. A jury having found both guilty earlier in the day. Portland Ned made a statement to the court in which he insisted that much of the black record given him by the government detectives as had been detailed in the trial was a "frame-up" against him.

HERE'S REAL WAR WEDDING

First Actual Marriage Under Fire Occurs in French Lines Near Arras.

Paris.—The first marriage under fire has just occurred near Arras. At midday the bridegroom, Private Lenoir, emerged from the trenches, scraped the mud off his clothing, washed up and marched with a couple of soldier comrades to the city hall, where he met the bride, a Parisian dressmaker,

INDIAN TROOPS WEIGHING RATONS



One of the great problems of the allied armies is the feeding of the troops from India. Several of them are here shown in a camp near Ypres, weighing out their rations.

ENGLAND HAS ARMY OF WOMEN READY FOR WAR

Amazons Are Carefully Drilled and Trained in Use of the Rifle.

TO HELP REGULAR MILITARY

In Case of German Invasion the Reserve Will Direct Flight of Women and Children From Scene of Fighting and If Necessary Shoulder Rifles.

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

(International News Service) London.—We read in dispatches that at least fifty German women, fighting in the trenches in men's clothing, have been taken captive by the Russians near Warsaw. If the Germans ever invade Great Britain and the situation becomes desperate they will be faced by an army of English Amazons, carefully drilled and trained to the use of the rifle compared to which these Teutonic women warriors are a mere bagatelle.

When I first heard of the Women's Volunteer reserve, I thought it was a joke or rather a new ebullition of the suffragette class, but after a visit to Old Bedford college and a view of the determined women perspiring through their military drills, I must confess that my feelings have changed.

It is not to be concluded that the women will rush to the coast and fight the moment the Germans make a landing. They will take up the rifle only when Great Britain is in desperate straits. Till such an unhappy time the reserve will simply act as a disciplined body of women, skilled in first aid, cooking, dispatch riding on motorcycles, signaling and the care of horses.

"At the same time the rifle is not being neglected," said Viscountess Castlereagh, the colonel in chief of the women's emergency corps. "All the women are spending time in the private rifle ranges and there are some astonishingly good shots among them. There is no reason in the world why a woman cannot be as good a marksman as a man."

It was also pointed out to me by one of the officers of the women's reserve that women bear certain forms of hardship better than men. It is a well known physiological fact that women are less susceptible to cold and wet than the stronger sex. Their bodies are better protected by fatty tissue. This is seen on the bathing beach where women are able to enjoy themselves on chilly days when most of the men seek the clubhouse. The same condition should be true in wet, damp trenches. It is also accepted that a woman, once her nervousness is over, and her determination is inspired, can stand more physical pain than a man.

"In fact," said my woman informer, "the only way the women would be inferior to man soldiers would be in the long marches."

At Old Bedford college, which is the headquarters of the Women's emergency corps, I found Col. Viscountess Castlereagh and Hon. Eveline Haverfield, honorary colonel, hard at work with their recruits. Mrs. Haverfield is remembered for her carefully organized remount camp, which she built up at the time of the Boer war.

Go Through Infantry Drill.

Nearly a hundred women were going through the regular army infantry drill. They were not women of leisure either. Most of them had put through a day's toil already in an office or along some professional line.

Several regular army officers in uniform were present to assist in the work. The war officers at first took a contemptuous attitude towards this movement but they have come to see the value of it just as the usefulness

of the Boy Scouts is now generally recognized.

I had an interview with Capt. Adair Roberts, the woman drill officer.

"We are following the regular army rules throughout," she said. "No commissions are granted except for merit. When women are adjudged competent to teach the drill the regular army officers drop out in their favor."

"The reserve is strictly nonpartisan and nonsectarian. No women of wealth are permitted to buy commissions, although there have been many attempts of this sort."

"I can show you a titled woman and one of her servants drilling here side by side. This is not an isolated instance either, there are several such."

At first the fear was expressed that if women were taught the use of a rifle, the Germans would charge "sniping" and ferocious reprisals would be the result, but now it is realized that the organizing of the women will prevent, instead of encourage, foolish individual action, such as is certain to take place in moments of great danger among an unorganized populace. The helpless rabble of Belgium, women and children refugees fleeing they knew not whither, will not be repeated in Great Britain.

No woman is permitted to enter the reserve without a careful physical examination. Woman doctors from the city hospitals see to this in their hour off. The women of the reserve must be over eighteen and under forty years of age.

Special attention has been paid to signaling practice, as this is an important branch of warfare in which it is unanimously agreed that the female sex may be of service. There are many professional woman telegraphers in the reserve. Instruction is given in Morse and semaphore signaling by flags and also by sound.

Other branches of instruction include open air cooking, dispatch riding, carpentering, fencing and Swedish drills.

The movement is spreading all over the islands, rapidly overcoming the indifference which it generally met at first. A vivid description of the condition of women in the war districts of Belgium and France and an explanation of how their sufferings might have been mitigated by proper preparation and organization is usually sufficient to convert every "doubting Thomas."

Suffragettes in It.

Branches are especially active in centers where there is a large population of working girls. Of course, there is a large portion of the militant suffragettes. The latter have transferred their energy in this direction. The suffragettes believe they can, by their conduct in case of an invasion of Britain, present an unanswerable argument for the ballot.

The sight of women drilling may be seen at many big halls in London.

The majority of the women are clothed in khaki. Their suits consist of skirt, coat, brown shoes, spats, puttees and hats. The cost of this uniform is \$12.50. Most of the women buy their own suits. The reserve is so far entirely self-supporting.

The government has not as yet given permission to the women to carry rifles. The women do not anticipate trouble in this direction, however. They say they hope the necessity for their shouldering the musket will never come, but if it does they will be allowed to take their places on the firing line just as wives and sweethearts of British colonists in many quarters of the earth have stood behind the stockade and fired with their men folk against the attacks of savages.

As a result of this movement a German invasion will find ready at hand an organization of women who will keep their heads and who will have good health and calm nerves. These women will have learned the value of organization, self-dependence, comradeship and self-control. They will co-operate with the military and civil authorities. They will direct the flight of women and children from the scene of fighting and so take this burden off the government.

It is hoped that after the war the Women's Volunteer reserve will become a great recreation club. With this end in view a wealthy woman has offered a large tract of land for a permanent camp and it is believed other gifts of this character will be made.

who had journeyed thither by special permit.

Shells fell thick in the village during the ceremony and the subsequent mass. After the wedding breakfast Lenoir shouldered his rifle and returned to the trenches.

Girl Cosack Is Wounded.

Petrograd.—Among the wounded Russian soldiers brought into the Red Cross hospital in Moscow this week is a strongly built girl, twenty years old, named Mary Isakoff. She is the daughter of a prosperous

LOSE THEIR SPEECH

Many Soldiers in Hospitals Unable to Talk.

Men Recovering From Severe Wounds Must Be Taught to Talk as Children—Can't Frame Words—Physicians Explain Work.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.) Laon, France.—Today I saw men being taught to talk again. In the "human repair shops," the great German field hospitals, these men were learning anew the use of brains, tongue, hands and feet. They had received their baptism of fire. Bullet, shrapnel, broken shell, all had done their work. And now medical science was doing its utmost to restore the victims to partial normality.

This is the third time that Laon has been in possession of the Germans, first in 1814 and again in 1870, but this time only was the city taken without fearful bloodshed. The main hospital is improvised, a large roomy school building, well lighted and aired. In front is a large bronze monument erected to three young Frenchmen—franco-tireurs—executed by the Germans in 1870 for sniping. Singularly enough this monument is unscathed.

Professor Brockenheimer, in charge, and Doctor Luetkenmuller, chief surgeon, explained the work. They care for 2,100 severe cases, but the light wounded are given first aid treatment and sent back to the home bases, as this is too close to the actual front to permit keeping any wounded that can be moved. More than a score of cases, French and German alike, where trephining operations had been necessary, were shown. It was a singular picture. Through the windows came the deep, low bass note of distant guns killing, smashing, tearing, maiming the human "tenplus." Here they were being patched up. Nurses sat by bedside of friend and foe alike, bathing fevered brows and teaching pale-faced bearded men to speak the most simple words, telling them the names of objects and putting words together into sentences.

"What is this?" asked Professor Brockenheimer, holding a pencil before a bearded warrior from whose skull he had cut a splinter of steel. The lips trembled. Then came the feeble answer: "Pencil."

I held out a cigarette and asked what it was. The man's lips moved and a look came on his face which seemed to say that he knew what it was but couldn't say. Then Professor Brockenheimer came to the rescue. "What do we do with this?" he asked. An apparent tremendous mental effort and then the reply: "Smoke."

"Correct," said the professor; "now what is it?" This time the brain and tongue worked and the answer was correct.

"Hours have to be spent by the nurses teaching these men all over again," explained the professor. "It requires unending patience and perseverance."

Many cases of plastic surgery were shown. Men with most of their faces smashed away were being brought back to life with parts of their bodies being grafted on to cover the terrible gaping holes. Many would be much better dead, but the doctors feel it is their duty to save all they can.

"We do not ask the wounded whether they want to live or die," explained Professor Brockenheimer.

At the main French hospital Professor Manasse of Stuttgart was in charge. Here, too, nurses were teaching men to talk again and terrible wrecks of humanity were being patched up.

HIS CHRISTMAS BANQUET



A French sentry on duty enjoying a toothsome morsel on Christmas eve.

So Are We.

New York.—Max Jacobs received a black eye and his clothing sustained \$50 damage when two men tried to take from him \$15 which he had found on the sidewalk. Jacobs escaped from the men and gave the money to the police. He is wondering whether honesty is the best policy.

Russian and before the war was known

as an expert fencer and horseman. When war began she offered her services and was accepted, with her own horse, as a volunteer in a Cossack regiment.

At the front she distinguished herself on scouting duty, and later took part in a hotly contested charge against Prussian dragoons. In this charge she was wounded by shrapnel. She received the Cross of St. George for gallantry in action. Her wound is not serious.

BEAUTIFUL PISGAH FOREST



SCENE IN PISGAH NATIONAL PARK.

UNCLE SAM has been fortunate enough to secure the model forest of the United States as an addition to our group of national forests—not a play forest or a "park," but the big Pisgah tract of 90,000 acres in North Carolina, formerly owned by the late George W. Vanderbilt, and during the past 25 years transformed by him from a wild and partly denuded area into a highly productive, commercial forest, writes Guy Elliott Mitchell in the Utica Globe.

If scientific forestry, including practical lumbering, timber reproduction, fire fighting and prevention of denudation and erosion were an entirely new science in America, Uncle Sam could have no better example of all these things actually worked out than in this magnificent Pisgah forest.

The area was purchased from Mrs. Vanderbilt at the nominal figure of \$5 an acre, which may be considered a gift to the American people from Mrs. Vanderbilt of \$200,000—the difference between the purchase price and that at which the Pisgah forest was offered to the government by Mr. Vanderbilt. This is by far the finest forest yet acquired under the Weeks national forest act, yet the cost is less, thanks to Mrs. Vanderbilt's generosity, than the average of all the other tracts purchased by the government, which aggregate nearly a million acres.

Precipitous and Lofty Area.

The Pisgah forest area, which is an outlying section of the famous Vanderbilt Biltmore estate, was critically examined by the United States government in 1912 with a view to possible purchase, in conformity with the provisions of the Weeks law, which requires the United States geological survey to report on all areas before purchase, with respect to the effects of their forest cover on the navigability of the streams, or their tributaries flowing through. These investigations proved the value of the mountain forests as a preventer of erosion and a retarder of the run-off storm waters that feed the French-Broad river, which unites with the Holston river at Knoxville, to form the navigable Tennessee river.

Overlooking the valleys, this area is one of the most precipitous and lofty in the eastern United States, a dozen or more summits of the great Pisgah range rising above 6,000 feet. The rainfall is heavy and the creeks and streams flow with swift currents which erode and rapidly gully out the steep unprotected slopes, carrying down into the streams great quantities of soil and sediment from such areas as have been wastefully lumbered, cleared or burnt over. The protection of the forest cover, therefore, becomes a vital factor in the navigability of the large rivers, as well as in the preservation of their valuable water powers.

One of God's Beauty Spots.

Shortly after the formal reports of the forest service and the geological survey, the Pisgah area was visited by Secretary of Interior Lane, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Representative Hawley of Oregon and Repre-

German Fortresses.

Of the more important German fortresses Mainz is regarded as the most strategic point in the west of Europe. Situated on the eastern front of the Rhine, which it dominates, it commands along the natural way to the Danube and the routes leading to the Elbe Valley, to Cassel and to the Black Forest. Next comes Koenigsberg, on the Baltic, guarded on its eastern side by the Dieme canal.

Metz, the greatest stronghold

in Alsace-Lorraine, is protected by eleven forts, and in pence time is a center of the German army. Its sister fortress, Straasburg, designed by Moltke, was considered by him to be impregnable. It is protected by fifteen forts, connected by citadel railways, and from it armies can maneuver east or west of the Rhine without intervention.

Solemnization of Marriages.

Many persons believe, writes Mr. Hugo Hirsch, of the Brooklyn Bar, in Case and Comment, that the ceremony of marriage in order to be legal must be solemnized by a priest, minister, rabbi, or other religious teacher, but

representative Lee of Georgia, members

of the national forest reservation committee, in company with Forester Henry S. Graves and George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey. The party made a three days' trip by autos and wagons, and everyone's opinion was that not only did Biltmore constitute perfection as a mountain-woodland estate, but that Pisgah forest area was one of God's own beauty spots.

Long before finishing their inspection of the Pisgah forest the members of the party were agreed that Mr. Vanderbilt's method of lumbering was true conservation. Viewed from the summits of imposing peaks there stretched before the eyes of the visitors illimitable areas of forest, some of it virgin and other portions lumbered, but under such judicious cutting that at any distance only Forester Graves could be certain that the lumberman had been at work; to the uninitiated, the whole forest seemed practically untouched.

Paradise for Birds and Animals.

The wild animals and the birds of the southern Appalachians might well make merry could they appreciate this purchase by Uncle Sam. It is now proposed to make the region a game refuge for the preservation of the fauna of the eastern United States. Already the Pisgah forest is well populated with deer, wild turkey and pheasants, and in the streams are brim rainbow and brook trout. Fishing may be allowed, but there in this preserve our two and four footed friends at least may work out their natural destinies. Within its boundaries they may mate, rear their little ones and enjoy life to the full, secure from the murderous crack of the high-powered rifle or the terrifying roar of the shotgun.

Indeed, the Pisgah forest is destined to become a splendid national park, peopled with animals and birds and resplendent in livery as the seasons roll by, with the many shades of tree green, the red and pink of the mountain laurel and rhododendron, the dwarf locust with bright, cheery-colored blossoms, the red, yellow and pink azaleas, the painted trillium and in the fall when the frost lightly touches growing things, the brilliant and burnished hues of the virgin Appalachian woodland.

Doubtless had the late John Muir been of the East instead of the West he would long ago have traversed about these lofty, ancient ridges and enthusiastically urged their creation into a nation's playground, with its dedication for all time to the American people, and also to the real native Americans—the animals and the birds.

Cannibal Domain.

The people of Papua, says a writer, do not take kindly to white men. They regard all strangers as more or less edible, but the white man is not a desirable species. He is likely to be too strongly flavored with salt or tobacco or rum. Papuan gourmets and connoisseurs pass up the white man whenever they can.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This is not so, because there are other

persons mentioned in the law who may solemnize a marriage. Indeed, in many of the states common-law marriages, which mean simply life agreement of the man and the woman to live together as husband and wife, are still recognized. The demand for a religious ceremony, however, is not always one of creed, but is frequently caused by a desire for the handsome, expensive and ceremonious setting for a social function.

The Late Ones.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—"I see in a Long Island factory there recently was made a candle which, if burned continuously, would last for about nine years." Mr. Crimmonbeak—"Well, I should think almost any husband ought to be home by that time."

Mistletoe's Ravages.

Those familiar with the mistletoe only as a Christmas decoration have no idea of the great losses due to this parasite in the forests of the west, where it counts next to fire and insects in the amount of damage done.