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THE CHARLOTTE NEWS.

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Will South Carolina Be Abandoned By Interurban Company?

Merely is there a possibility, but a very strong probability, that the promoters of the interurban railway will abandon the building of any lines in South Carolina.

It is on the part of the promoters of the company—a company that has appealed to the public in its confidence and publication of plans to connect all principal cities in the two Carolinas by interurban electric lines—follows a statement to the veto power exercised by Governor Cole L. Blease, of the Palmetto state in defeating legislative measure which sought to allow the Piedmont and Northern Railway Company to operate a charter, the fixed capital of which is $5,000,000.

South Carolina's chief executive, a man who began his gubernatorial career by doing various and sundry things heretofore unknown to be done by a governor, vetoed the bill that had passed by a two-thirds majority of the general assembly. The house and senate had adjourned when the veto was cast and therefore the law could not be placed upon the statute books. Immediately upon being informed of the drastic action of Governor Blease promoters of the interurban road rushed to South Carolina. Captain A. Smyth and Mr. Lewis W. Parker, perhaps the wealthiest men in South Carolina, were advised of a meeting and today are conferring in Greenville with officials from Charlotte with a view of positively determining what action will be taken.

It may be stated here, however, upon good authority, that the promoters of the company is angry because of the veto and feel disposed to eliminate South Carolina entirely. In this event the interurban would terminate in North Carolina, until it afterwards, perhaps, extended into Virginia.

Following the bill offered by Senator Mauldin, of Greenville, and passed by the legislature at its recent session at Columbia, Governor Blease gave as his reasons therefor, that too much power would be given the interurbators. He pointed out what he termed serious defects in the measure and said that had the bill been signed so that all of the people would have been protected absolutely, he would have been glad to have allowed it to become a law.

Building from Charlotte in either way will be made. Whatever may be the final outcome of the agitation caused by the action of Governor Blease, the Old North State will take advantage of the interurban and her people will lend all possible assistance to the promoters, who are spending a little more than $10,000,000 in building up the country along which the lines will go.

It may be that the line would go from Charlotte to Concord and thence to Winston-Salem; and still another report is that of is a line from Concord through Albemarle and thence to Greensboro. All of this is of secondary importance now, however, in the light of the announcement that work on the through the Palmetto State will be abandoned.

The conference in Greenville today will definite action will be taken.

The company could operate under the general statute regarding all railroads, securing its charter from the secretary of state, instead of by special legislation, but this was found to not meet all of the requirements in the beginning.

The bill introduced in the senate by Senator W. LY. Mauldin, January 25, the Duke interests were given the right to incorporate this new company, which will be a fulfillment of the plans outlined by the Duke when they met with the Merchants Association at the bo ard of trade rooms several weeks ago and published their plans in regard to not only the construction of the G. S. & A. electric line, but a giant railway system which would extend from Greenwood to Charlotte and beyond.

The incorporators named in the bill introduced by Senator Mauldin are the same as the syndicate managers announced on the night of the meeting here by Mr. W. S. Lee. The incorporators are J. B. Duke, of Somerville, N. J.; B. N. Duke, of New York city; Samuel Roberts, of New York city; W. S. Lee, of Charlotte; Ellison A. Smyth and Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville.

A concurrent resolution passed both houses of the legislature by a two-thirds vote allowing the introduction of the incorporation bill.

What the company shall have power to do is set forth fully in the bill which Senator Mauldin introduced. The company, among other things, shall be permitted to operate a line of railways, the motive power being electricity. The route outlined in the bill is as follows: Beginning at some point in Yorke county, on the North Carolina line, thence through York, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Greenwood, and Abbeville counties, to the Georgia state line. The following counties are to be connected as was set out in the bill: Union, Laurens, Saluda, Lexington, Newberry, Richland and Chester. The company is give nthe power to sell electricity to the villages and towns along the route of the railway. The company may not go through a town or village without first securing the consent of the municipal authorities.

Etill another right given the company is that of runinng street railways in the towns and villages through or near which the line of the railway would pass.

A significant line appearing in the bill is as follows: "Nothing contained in this action shall authorize the corporation to purchase, acquire or obtain control over a paraliel and competing line of railway in this state."

The capital stock of the company is fixed at $5,000,000 in common or preferred stock, either or botht.

The terms of the merger with the G. S. & A. Company are set out in detail in the bill.

At the meeting held with the Dukes several weeks ago, Mr. Lee stated that the promoters of this enterprise owned the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson route, the Anderson Traction Company, of Anderson, and the interurban road, connecting Anderson and Belton, the Greenville street railway system and the Piedmont Traction Company.

Mr. Lee went on to explain that the ultimate plan of the proposed syndicate was to connect these five lines, tapping the Seaboard Air Line railway either at Calhoun Falls, Abbeville or Greenwood, surveys of these routes with this end in view having already been made and extend lines beyond Charlotte.

Mr. Lee said that in order to corry out this great scheme a syndicate would be organized. The holders of these several electric railway systems were to put their holdings into the syndicate at what they cost. The interurban system connecting these various cities was to be built by an underwriting syndicate, and when completed the road was to be bonded, the bonds disposed of and the subscribers returned their pro rata share of the profits.

The Spartanburg Herald thinks that the company will be able to secure another charter regardless of the governor's action. The Herald today says:

"The news that Governor Blease had vetoed the act incorporating the Piedmont & Northern railway was received in Spartanburg with much interest and was the subject of considerable comment yesterday.

"The Piedmont & Northern is the South Carolina end of the interurban electric railway projected by J. B. Duke and his associates to run from Charlotte, N. C., to Greenwood, through Spartanburg, Greenville and Anderson. It is the road to which people of Spartanburg recently contributed almost $250,000 in stock subscriptions.

"It was first thought that the governor's veto would have the effect of holding up the construction of the road until next year, when the legislature would be asked to pass another act of incorporation more in keeping with the governor's views. Mr. Blease took the position that the act which he vetoed gave too much authority to the company. It gave the right to the company to construct a newwork of electric lines in the Piedmont counties of the state. The company was to be capitalized at $5,000,000.

"Representative Jesse W. Boyd said that the company could obtain another charter from the secretary of state, though it would probably not be so broad in its scope as the one nullified by Mr. Blease.

In the meantime the company is said to have authority to go ahead with the construction of at least part of the connecting link between Greenville and Anderson."

SEE PAGE 9 TODAY

For dates of Legal Sales of City and County Property. Big profits are made sometimes by buying in property that goes "under the hammer." Jot down the dates.

(Watch the Want Ad Page 8.)

Think They Have Caught One of The Train Robbers

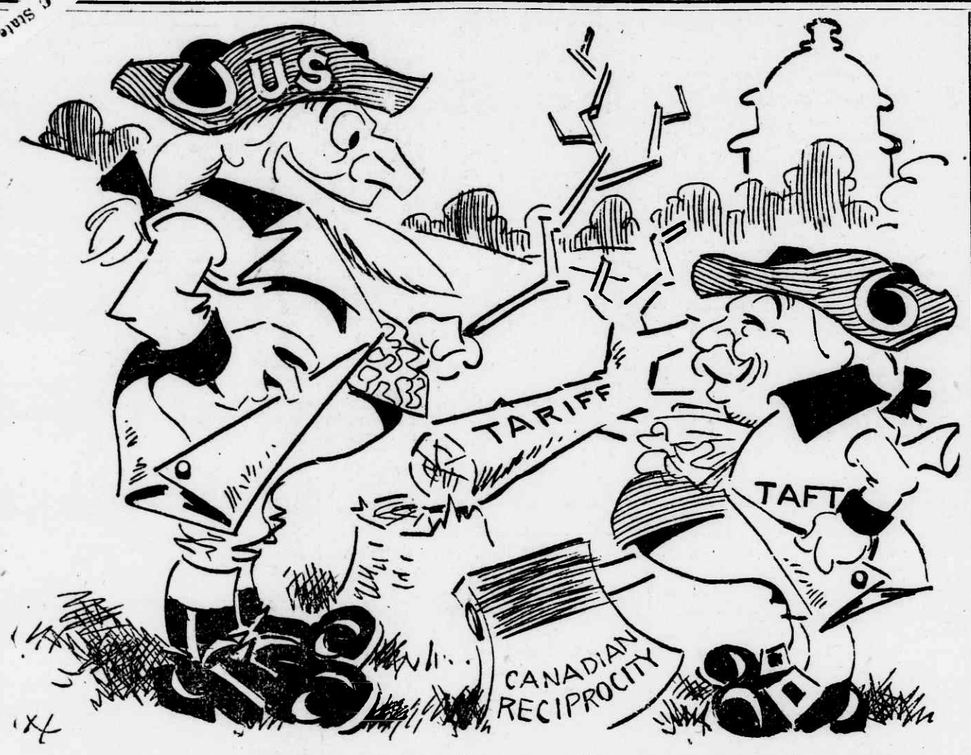
By Associated Press.

Gainesville, Ga., Feb. 22.—Sheriff Sargent, of Lumpkin county, last midnight captured a man who answered the description of one of the five men who held up Southern train No. 36 early last Saturday morning.

The man had $442 worth of English gold coin.

Some of the money taken from the express train is known to have been foreign.

The capture was made 14 miles north of Dahlonega. Two companions of the suspect escaped.



"FATHER, I CANNOT TELL A LIE; I DID IT WITH MY LITTLE HATCHET!" (MAYBE.)

Memory Of George Washington Is Fittingly Honored

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Practically all the capital united today to pay tribute to George Washington in commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth. All departmental clerks enjoyed a holiday but those employed around the capitol were not so fortunate as both houses of congress were in session.

President Taft will go to Alexandria, Va., this afternoon to be the guest of the Washington Memorial Association of Masons. In the evening he will attend a Masonic banquet and watch the degree team of the Michigan Grand Lodge.

At Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—"University day exercises" of the University of Pennsylvania, held in the Academy of Music were the principal features of the observance of Washington's birthday today in Philadelphia.

The university on Washington's anniversary confers degrees and those to be honored this year were Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Chadles C. Harrison, former president of the university, each being given the degree of doctor of laws.

The Day in New York.

New York, Feb. 22.—Business in this city was suspended in large measure today while patriotic organizations numerous social and benevolent societies contributed by various suitable functions to the celebration of Washington's birthday.

All the exchanges, banks and other financial institutions were closed for the holiday and the suspenston of business in the wholesale and reail business centers seemed even more general than usual.

Governor Dix delivered an address at the formal dedication of the Hebrew infant asylum.

Observance in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C. Feb. 22.—Review, by Governor Blease and his staff, of cadets and national guard, preceding a parade through the principal streets in which coast artillery companies from Fort Moutrie will take part, was the feature this afternoon of the observance in Charleston of Washington's birthday. Business was generally suspended today and all public buildings were closed. The governor will attend the anniversary banquet tonight of the Washington Light Infantry.

The Day in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22.—Savannah is observing the birthday of George Washington on a varied scale. Of course, the principal event of the day will be the unveiling at 4 o'clock this afternoon of the tablet which marks the spot where the Spring Hill redoubt stood during the Revolution.

There are other important features of the day also. Two battalions of the first regiment of infantry and the famous Chatham artillery are fighting a sham battle in the suburbs, the members of the Savannah Automobile Club have gone on a long run into the country and the boy scouts of the Y. M. C. A. are making their first hike through the wilds of Chatham county. There is also to be an athletic exhibition by the Y. M. C. A. in the park extension which will be witnessed by hundreds.

Monument to Davis.

New Orleans, Feb. 22.—On the birthday of George Washington New Orleans today paid tribute to the only president of the Confederacy by unveiling a monument to Jefferson Davis in the parkway recently honored with his name. The ceremony began at 2 o'clock with a parade of Confederate veterans, national guards and Confederate societies.

A beautiful and picturesque feature of the unveiling was the formation of a living Confederate flag by the school children.

The honor of drawing the cords which bared the shaft to the view of the thousands who had gathered for the ceremony was given to Mrs. J. F. Spearing, treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, which is responsible for the tribute to the Confederate leader.

The principal address was delivered by Gen. Bennet H. Young, of Louisville.

The monument is of granite with a bronze statue of Jefferson Davis and represents one of the best efforts of Edward Virginius Valentine. It stands at the corner of Hagan avenue and Canal streets.

In addition to the popular subscriptions collected in New Orleans, a small surplus of the general Southern fund raised for the Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond which was unveiled in 1907, was turned over to the local monument association.

The statue is of heroic size, the president of the Confederacy being represented in a standing posture as though he was addressing an audience.

The pedestal is made of selected South Carolina granite and measures 13 feet 9 inches square at the base and has a height of 14 feet 2 inches. The status cast of bronze, stands 8 feet 8 inches high.

The large base under the die shows the seal of the Confederacy made of bronze, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Directly underneath are two elaborately carved 'palm branches with oak leaves, emblematic of strength and peace and the upper end of the die shows a row of 13 stars, the number of states represented in the Confederacy.

Mobile Celebrates.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed here by school children and the Daughters of the American Revolution with an elaborate program. A celebration under the auspices of the schools was held with Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the national president of the National Educational Association as the principal speaker.

GREAT BRITAIN SURRENDERED JURISDICTION

By Associated Press.

Tokio, Saturday, January 28.—The fact that Great Britain has surrendered jurisdiction in Korea is not generally known and in official circles it is officially denied that there is anything new in the situation. The reason for the reticence on the part of the government of Japan is that so far as the people of this country were concerned they understood from the first that consular jurisdiction passed from the powers as soon as annexation was announced. After all, the retention by the other powers of a right to protest against the surrender and to make a bargain in the future before announcement of surrender is formally settled, makes very little difference.

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Forecast:

North Carolina, fair tonight and Thursday, continued cold, temperature below freezing tonight; moderate to brisk winds.

MANY SPEECHES IN THE SENATE ON LORIMER DAY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.—This was Lorimer day in the senate. When the session began it was with the expectation that a number of speeches would be heard during the day. Chief among these was that of Senator Lorimer himself, who was to begin promptly upon the conclusion of the routine business.

Senator Lorimer has been in almost constant attendance upon the sessions in which members have contended for and against his retaining his seat as Senator from Illinois. His reply is awaited with much interest both by the senate and by the public as has been indicated by the large attendance on the floor and in the galleries. Spectators began gathering two hours before the time for the senate to convene and later many were turned away from the doors.

The session was begun with the usual custom on Washington's birthday of reading his farewell address. The reading was by Senator Young, of Iowa. The Lorimer case then came up after ah rief interval devoted to ordinary business of the body.

It is not likely that a vote in the case will be reached today unless the session extends into the night.

The fact that Washington's birthday is a legal holiday in which all of the departments are closed, together with exceptionally alluring weather conditions after many days of lowering skies, brought to both sides of the capitol thousands of visitors. Many Washingtonians who seldom attend sessions of congress took advantage of the opportunity and there was more than the usual number of out of town spectators.

The fact that Senator Lorimer again is to speak in his own defense lent a dramatic note to the occasion, which accentuated the interest always attaching to anything in the nature of a battle in congress.

AVERY COUNTY BILL PASSES FINAL READING

Special to The News.

Raleigh, Feb. 22.—The senate had another busy session today, many new bills being introduced. One by Senator Hobgood to incoroprate the Greensboro, Roxboro and Norfolk Railroad. Another by Senator Brown to safeguard the state's interest in turnpikes and railroads and other enterprises.

The special order on the Torrens Land Title System was postponed indefinitely on account of the illness of the introducer, Senator oCtten.

The Sikes-Boyden state highway commission bill was taken up as a special order and considered at length.

The senate bill for five hundred thousand dollars in bonds for a fire proof state administration building was made a special order for Friday noon in the house.

The bill creating Avery county passed final reading in the house, the vote being 80 to 9 and was ordered enrolled for ratification. This county is made up of portions of Mitchell, Watauga and McDowell.

Naval Appropriation Bill Passes.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The naval appropriation bill finally passed the house today.

The advocates of a naval increase program of one battleship instead of two tried to secure a recommittal of the bill for amendment in that respect but a motion was defeated 167 to 132.

The Pulp And Paper Clause Is Defended By Chairman Norris

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The pulp and paper clause of the proposed Canadian reciprocity aggreement was defended before the finance committee of the senate today by John Norris, chairman of the paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. He elaborated the arguments which he presented in the same behalf before the ways and means committee of the house, declaring that he spoke for daily newspapers "which pay $55,000,000 per annum for ther print paper; $6,000,000 more than they would pay if normal conditions were permitted." He dwelt especially upon the following points:

The increase of $2.50 per ton in the price of print paper by paper makers since the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, notwithstanding the deduction of $2.25 per ton in the duty; the increase of price from $32 to $45 per ton since thirty-two mills were merged into the International Paper Company; the alleged effort of paper makers to "starve the market" and increase prices; the complete dependence upon Canada for pulp wood to keep the American paper mills going; the inaccurate character of information supplied to senators about the supply of pulp wood in various parts of the United States; the ability of American mills to make paper cheaper than the Canadian; the failure of bulldozing methods to obtain pulp wood from Canada and the effective application of the paper clause in the pending agreement to the serious situation now confronting American paper users.

Mr. Norris submitted an extensive array of exhibits in support of his argument. These included much that was brought before the ways and means committee recently and also important material which he said he submitted to the congressional committees in 1909.

"During July, August and September last," Mr. Norris said, "the larger paper companies refused to quote any prices for the year 1911. Subsequently an agreed and uniform price of $45 per ton was demanded by them. The largest user of print paper in the United States, whose contract will soon expire, will probably pay an advance of $600,000 per annum upon his present price. Large newspapers whose contracts are expiring are unable to obtain bids at any price except from the mill now supplying them.

"What else can we expect when congress fattens and fosters concerns like the International Paper Company, which gathered together 32 mills, most of which were tributary to denuded timber tracts and exhaused water courses? It consolidated them into what is now a sixty-nine million dollar corporation, most of its capitalization representing water. It took over 111 paper machines but is now operating less than 67 paper machines. In thirteen years it has added only two new machines to its equipment. When it was organized half of the machines were then out of date. What must be their condition today? Its paper machines turn out an average of 21 tons per day for each machine, while modern machines turn out 56 tons per day. Why should the newspapers be forced to carry the burdens of that load?

"Instead of using its resources to develop its machinery and improve its plant, the International Paper Company has used its funds to speculate in wood lands so that today it controls between six thousand and seven thousand square miles of timber tracts and is flirting with the provincial government of Quebec about the location of paper plants in that section.

"It has three times the wood land necessary for a perpetual supply of wood to provide its present production. Its representative before a congressional committee figured that these lands were worth $13,492,315 and that the company had made ten million dollars on the appreciated value of its woodland holdings. To strengthen its monopoly of power sites, as well as of available timber areas, it holds 194,592 horse power of undeveloped water power which is valued at $9,729,600. It will not develop the sites itself and no possible competitor can get hold of them."

Reiterating his former assertions that tariff coddling has enervated American paper makers until now they converted into paper only 67 per cent of the wood reaching the mill, Mr. Norris said:

"Put the American paper makers in position to get their pulp wood readily and you start them upon conditions which will enable them to capture the markets of the world and to realize that dream which the organizers of the International Paper Company avowed their purpose to accomplish."

CAN'T SETTLE THE HONDURAN TROUBLES NOW

By Associated Press.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Feb. 22.—The second days session of the peace conference aboard the Tacoma opened without the slightest indication of an early agreement being reached by the envoys of President Davila and General Manuel Bonilla. Both sides are sparring for an opening and neither General Rosaljies for Davila nor Dr. Membranjo for Bonilla is showing signs of a willingness to recede from their respective demands made at yesterday's initial session.

Both Membrano and Rosales sent long telegrams to their respective chiefs yesterday at the conclusion of the first conference session.

The conference is not public. Besides the two envoys and Mr. Dawson, the American representative, who is acting as mediator, the sessions are attended by Commanders Davis of the Tacoma and Brittain, of the Wheeling and by local American consul.

Both the American and British war vessels in the harbor are decorated today in honor of Washington's birthday. This is also the birthday anniversary of General Lee Christmas, the military leader of the revolution.

Noted Alienation Suit Abandoned

By Ascsociated Press.

New York, Feb. 22.—Society read with keen interest today an announcement of an agreement whereby Dr. Smith Ellis McKim consents to enr all pending and prospective litigation against his former wife and her father, Dr. Isaac E. Emerson, for alleniation of Mrs. McKim's affection.

The agreement has revived the report that Mrs. McKim, who recently obtained a divorce at Reno, Nev., is going to marry Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt, it was said today, at his home, is in London.

It is reported the agreement provides that a large sum of money will be paid semi-annually to Dr. McKiKm untoil his dtath.

REPUBLICAN PARTY FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OLD IN PITTSBURG.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Feb. 22.—Fifty-five years ago today the republican party was organized in old Lafayette Hall, this city at a meeting attended by 260 delegates. There was no formal celebration today. A plan is under way to erect a tablet on the site to commemorate the birth of the party.

THE SIREN ARRIVES AT PUERTO CORTEZ

By Associated Press.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Feb. 22.—The former United States gunboat Siren, whose recent mysterious movements have caused alarm in some Central Ameracan circldes, arrived here last night flying the Nicaraguan flag.

Commander Britain of the gunboat Wheeling boarded the Siren Sunday when she arrived in the harbor at Ceiba, Honduras. After a thorough investigation of her papers, which he said were apparently regular, he returned to his ship.

The little vessel carries no cargo or armament.

The captain of the Siren has full power of attorney from the owner of the vessel to either sell or lease it.

The Siren sailed from Norfolk, Va., on February 11th, with clearance papers for Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Two Women Badly Hurt In Wreck

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 22.—An automobile party of six went over a 25-foot embankment at West Liberty near here, and two women, Mamie Gregory and Annie McDonald, were d agern ously injured. Four men including the chauffeur escaped injury and disap peared. The automobile turned turtle into a creek, pinning the two women under the machine in the water. The women almost perished in the cold water fefore they were rescued by a motorman of a street car.

Emperor Gives Views on Suicide

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Today's papers publish the cabinet order of Emperor William overruling the verdict of the military court of honor in the case of Count Hans Von Pfeill, and expressing his majesty's views of suicide.

The count is an officer in the German armn and recently attempted suicide. He was tied by the regimental tribunal which is authority on matters of personal conduct not covered by fixed laws, and found guilty of having violated his military oath.

In setting aside the judgment which would mean dismissal from the service the emperor declared: "He is responsible only to God and his conscience. Therefore his deed can not be judged by tribunals."