

The Federal Parole System Far-Reaching In Practicality

(By JONATHAN WINFIELD)

Washington, Feb. 25.—Far more achieving in its practicality than other means of prison reform is the federal parole system recently instituted by the department of justice. Through humanitarian interest more prisoners have been reclaimed to citizenship than has been thought possible by the government authorities, who had experience in matters of this kind.

The federal parole system was constructed upon the experience of the various states of the Union which use similar methods of treatment for prisoners. It is under the direct supervision of Attorney General Wickham and Robert V. La Dow, superintendent of federal prisons.

The law governing the application of parole to prisoners treats all alike, whether the convicts have been men of prominence, or ordinary jailbirds. It applies to every prisoner held in a federal penitentiary, convicted of a crime against the United States, sentenced to serve a term of one year or more, and who has served one-third of the term for which he was sentenced.

The board is composed of the superintendent of federal prisons, and one warden and physician of each United States penitentiary. The procedure of the board is subject to approval of the attorney general. It meets at the various federal penitentiaries in January, May, and September of each year.

Applications for parole are made by the prisoners in writing on forms provided by the board. In cases where an applicant cannot read or write, the contents of the application are read and explained to him before his name is affixed. No application, however, receives consideration unless the prison records show that the applicant has been continuously in the penitentiary for at least six months immediately preceding the date of the application. In case of long term prisoners, who may be eligible for parole before the expiration of six months imprisonment, they may have been continuously in the penitentiary for at least six months immediately preceding the date of their application to the board.

An application which has once been denied by the board of parole is not considered again unless new evidence is obtained, which makes it advisable to do so. Under the procedure of the board, attorneys are debarred from appearing for a person desiring parole.

Prisoners are not released on parole until satisfactory evidence is furnished that the prisoners will engage in some reputable business for himself, or that arrangements have been made for the reputable and steady employment of the prisoner, or until some person agrees to act as his first friend or adviser, and further agrees to employ the prisoner, or use his efforts to secure suitable employment for him. Evidence cannot be provided which indicates pending against them in any judicial district of the United States, nor be granted parole if wanted in any state or territory for violation of parole.

The duties of "first friend" to the paroled convict are determined by the board. He must agree to employ or obtain employment for the prisoner, and promise to report the unnecessary absence from work, or any other violation of any condition of the parole that the prisoner might make.

When the prisoner is paroled he is furnished with a certificate issued under seal by the president of the board of parole, and approved by the attorney general.

When released, the prisoner reports to his "first friend" or adviser. He cannot go out of the state where he is employed, except upon written permission granted by the president of the board of parole. If he does, he is subject to arrest. While under probation, the prisoner makes a written report to the warden of the penitentiary from which he was released every month. It must show his general conduct, frequent absences for the month, name of his employer, occupation, number of days employed, number of days not employed and the reasons therefor, amount of money earned, amount received and the amount expended. As the board of parole has a warm and friendly interest in the welfare of paroled prisoners, one object of these reports is to enable it to know in what manner it can best promote their welfare.

Willful failure on the part of the paroled prisoner to reply promptly to letters of inquiry from the president of the board may be sufficient reason for revoking the parole.

Paroles are not granted except upon the understanding that the prisoner agrees that he will not, during the term of parole, frequent saloons or other places where intoxicating liquors or beverages are sold, that he will not associate with persons of bad reputation, that he will in all respects conduct himself honorably, and work diligently for himself and employer, and that he will live without violating the laws.

From the time that the prisoner is released from the penitentiary the board of parole aids him in every way to "make good." The fact that he is released from the institution, or where he is to reside remains a secret. Every possible means is taken to clear the convict of his former reputation, and everything done to give him a new start in life.

At the department of justice, where

the records in every individual case are recorded, absolute prohibition is maintained in respect to giving out any information relative to a paroled man.

This step was taken by Mr. La Dow and the attorney general for the best interests of the prisoners, and because of complaint received from the prisoners themselves. In several instances, it is said, the men preferred to live out their sentences, rather than have the facts in their case made public again.

Numbers of prisoners convicted of offenses against the United States are held in station institutions. The law of parole also extends to them.

In speaking of the working of the parole system, Mr. La Dow says that the law is one of the best cures for degeneracy that has been discovered by the federal government since Congress has been established. Its far-reaching effects, he declared, are seen in every state in the Union, where former convicts are now living exemplary lives.

Large Force Of Troops to Canal

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—The war department will send to the canal zone a force of about 6,000 troops, composed of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, three battalions of field artillery, and 12 companies of coast artillery. The coast artillery will be located at Miraflores. The troops must be so placed in time of war as to prevent a sudden dash made by a landing party, or raiding force from a fleet, say, of 2,000 or 3,000 men, whose objective would be to seize the locks at one end of the canal and destroy them. It is realized that without a guard at the canal this would be a possibility for the reason that many wars are not preceded by formal declaration of hostility, and there might easily be no time to send a force to protect the canal.

The company officers' quarters will cost \$5,000 per set and a field officer's set will cost \$8,000.

This work, including the water and sewer system for the mobile force will entail an expense of \$2,514,000, including about \$900,000 for the buildings for the coast artillery.



REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT
Representative William S. Bennett, of New York, the perpetrator of the latest trick to defeat Taft's reciprocity measure. Congressman Bennett recently introduced a resolution into the house to the effect that the President be required to commence and continue negotiations with the British Government to secure the annexation of the Dominion of Canada to the United States.

The measure is so obviously a trick to hinder Taft's reciprocity bill and cause agitation along this line that Washington refuses to consider it seriously.

Cardinal Gibbons Arrives. Mobile, Ala., Feb. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, arrived in this city this afternoon to take part in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Mobile.

Suits For Boys

A new lot just in that are the best values ever have shown. They are in Blue Serges and Fancy Goods and sell from

\$2.50
to
\$18.50

They are for tall boys, stout boys and boys. All the way from 2 1-2 to 18 years old.

Ed Mellon Co.

Rapid Expansion of American Diplomatic Policy is Now Shown

(By SIDNEY ESPEY)

Washington, Feb. 25.—The rapid expansion of American diplomatic policy was never better shown than in the recent appointment of W. Morgan Shuster, a Washington lawyer, as financial adviser to the Persian government. This appointment was the first intimation of the diplomatic corps here that the United States was doing any vital work in the East. Many of them felt that Secretary of State Knox would abandon the European-Asiatic field entirely, so far as aggressive extension of influence was concerned, after the rebuff the state department received in its attempt to neutralize the railroads of Manchuria.

If an American should be named to take practical charge of the fiscal administration of one of the small republics of Central America, it would create very little comment. But the fact that an American has been selected to take charge of the fiscal administration of a country in the heart of Asia, is a fact of great significance. It demonstrates that the United States is going to have a hand in political developments in that focal point in the world policy of England, Germany and Russia.

Following the appointment of Mr. Shuster as financial adviser, Frank S. Cousins, now clerk to Collector of Customs in the Philippines, was appointed by the Persian government as director of taxation; C. L. McCaskey, deputy surveyor of New York, inspector of provisions revenues; R. W. Hillis, now examiner of building associations in Washington, is placed in charge for auditing and accounting; Bruce C. Dickes, of Minnesota, is appointed inspector of taxation.

One interpretation placed upon these appointments is that the United States intends to support Germany policy in the East. Persia is the gateway and the main route to India, and a three-cornered contest is now going forward between the powers of Europe to gain a predominant influence there. Germany needs some one to support her hand in Persia. On the other hand, the United States needs some one to support its policy in the Pacific and in China.

In this connection Secretary Knox some months ago took steps by which he hoped that American capital would be able to participate in the construction of the Manchurian railroads. It was proposed that Japan, England, Russia, and France join in advancing to China the money necessary to construct needed railroads in the region. This was one of the efforts made by Secretary Knox in pursuance of the so-called "dollar diplomacy."

These negotiations are still pending. American participation in the Chinese loan is now assured, but whether she will have a full share in financing the Algon and other railroads is another question. As a matter of fact the state department is not proud of this chapter of American diplomacy and would willingly wash off the slate if it could. It is contended in well-informed quarters that the government played the Manchurian game entirely wrong, succeeding in getting itself sneered at by European and Japanese diplomats and that the time has come for trusting nothing to England, Russia or Japan in Asiatic matters, but to look more to Germany.

The partial isolation of Germany makes this comparatively easy. German aims in Asia and those of the United States do not conflict. The Shuster appointment, it is anticipated, will not give to England or Russia an advantage in Persia, and will give a good deal more satisfaction in Berlin than in London or St. Petersburg.

A diplomat in Washington made the following statement today regarding the United States and its policy in the East.

"If these appointments really mean that the American nation has determined to join hands with Germany in the realm of world politics, it is a move which will mean radical changes of position on the international chess board. I believe that the United States is making a wise move in linking up with Germany. Given strong support to American diplomatic policy, she has done so only when her own interests dictated such support. Again, her Japanese alliance is cer-



REPRESENTATIVE M'CALL
Representative S. W. McCall of Massachusetts, through whom President Taft gave warning if the Senate failed to act upon the bill carrying into effect the Canadian reciprocity agreement, he would call an extra session of congress. This session would be called immediately following the adjournment of congress at noon on March 4th. (Copyright by Clenchist, Washington, D. C.)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drugists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c

Noted Breach Of Promise Suit

New York, Feb. 25.—Heart interest of the kind that finds its acme in fervent love letters and the struggle between two women for the love of the same man will be at par Monday in the second week's session of the \$100,000 breach of promise trial, which Miss Anna Bertha Grunspan has brought against William English Walling, the rich young socialist author.

Miss Grunspan, a woman of twenty-three, with the brunette beauty, which Walling is said to have admired so much during his student days in the French capital, laid bare her life story in the past week in telling the jury how her "mad love" for the American settlement worker led her to leave home, friends and all that was most dear to her to cling to the man spurned her affection.

The pretty, simple hearted girl, who claims to be a devoted Walling with her future happiness, sobbed over her tale of a broken heart with many tears of repentance. Her dark, lustrous eyes wandered about the supreme court room, occasionally piercing the gaze of Walling, as she sought to learn how her words were taken. Her sentences were punctuated by animated shrugs of the shoulders and much wringing of her hands, as if she was in physical and mental pain.

Walling and Anna Grunspan, the woman whom he married after his alleged romance with Miss Grunspan, presented a picture of unbecoming interest in the proceedings. They sat almost directly in front of the plaintiff and appeared both amused and bored when her pathetic love messages to her socialist lover were read in court.

Walling's letters to Miss Grunspan are a strange mixture of grand advice and reflection. They are the product of a man trained to think carefully of what he puts in black and white. "There is little that can be read between the lines. The letters of the young girl, who declares she married Walling as her husband and allowed himself to be introduced to all her friends as her fiancée, are written from the hearty without reserve. Every line throbs with the affection she felt for the man she loved.

Mrs. Walling, who prefers to be called Anna Grunspan, appears to find the trial somewhat tiresome. During the first day she was in court she found many things to joke about with her husband. Their faces were wreathed in smiles most of the time. But as the trial progressed she lost interest in the passionate appeals that Miss Grunspan heaped on Walling in Russia. Some of them were sent after Miss Grunspan had become the wife of the defendant.

Steamship Landed

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—The steamship Swanece, built for the Merchants & Miners' Transportation company, was launched today. Miss Gladys Hogan, of Baltimore, christened the vessel. The Swanece will ply between Baltimore, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Fishing for Easy Marks

Many are the ways to extract money from "easy marks." Some person has tested the advertising of "sharks" who had bait set for the gullest with this result:

By sending \$1 for a cure for drunkenness. It was to "take the pledge and keep it."

He sent 50 cents to find out how to raise trusts successfully. He found out: "Just take hold of the tops and lift."

He sent stamps to a Chicago firm for information as to how to make an impression. The answer was: "Sit down on a pan of dough."

He learned "How to double your money in six months," being advised to convert his money into bills and fold them."

He sent for "twelve useful household articles" and got a package of needles.

He sent \$1 to find out "how to get rich." The secret was, "Work hard and never spend a cent."

He wrote to find out how to write without pen and ink. He was told to use a lead pencil.

He paid \$1 to learn how to live without work, and was told on a postal card: "Fish for easy marks, as we do."

If he had sent \$1 to Insurance Headquarters to know which was the best Insurance Agency in the city, the answer would have been

C. N. G. Butt & Co.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS

THE SELWYN HOTEL

EUROPEAN

Rooms \$1.50 Per Day and Up.
Rooms with Private Bath \$2.00 Per Day and Up.

CAFE OPEN UNTIL 9:30 P. M.

Prices Reasonable.
150 Elegant Rooms.
75 Private Baths.

Located in the heart of Charlotte, convenient to railroad station, street cars and the business and shopping centre. Cater to high-class commercial and tourist trade.

Pure Water from our Artesian Well, 303 1-2 feet deep, for sale, 5c gallon at Hotel.
10c gallon in 5-gallon lots, Delivered in Charlotte or at R. R. Station.

EDGAR B. MOORE, Proprietor.

Rep. William Sulzer Helps Legislation For All The People

(By RODERICK CLIFFORD)

Washington, Feb. 25.—When it comes to furthering legislation for the benefit of the people, no member of the House is more prolific with suggestions than Representative William Sulzer of New York, dean of the democratic delegation from the Empire State. He is the author of more progressive measures now pending before the leading committees of the House than any other member. He is an ardent advocate of a parcels post, and for more than six years has regularly introduced his bill to add the parcels post system to the postoffice department. His bill on this subject is simple, and makes clear how this increased mail facility could be operated with but slight additional cost. Operation of a parcels post, he says, would wipe out the deficit from which the postoffice department complains. Then there is the Sulzer's good road bill, which has for some years been endorsed by the farmers of the country. This would cost the government no money, and would prove of great benefit to the people. Mr. Sulzer says, "Good roads, he says, would prove a great boon to the automobile manufacturers, and labor would thereby reap a reward by increased employment. The Sulzer ship subsidy bill is another measure which has received his attention.

The way to make our navy the strongest and best in the world," says Mr. Sulzer, "is to pass my ship subsidy bill. It would pay for itself, and it would re-establish our merchant marine, which has lagged sadly behind the nations of the world."

In the next House, Mr. Sulzer will rank with the leaders of the majority side, and when army legislation is under way he will take command.

It is not an enviable role to play "watch dog of the treasury," and yet it is a role that must be filled by some one in this congress. Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, occupies this influential and powerful position for the republicans, while Representative Bruce Macon, of Arkansas, takes the part of the democrats. In the next House the Arkansas statesman will be on guard for the democrats and will keep close watch on Uncle Sam's purse strings.

The duty of the "watch dog" is to scrutinize the supply bills to see that the committees who have charge of budgets for the departments do not try to slip in items involving additional charges on the treasury. Items of this character are subject to a point of order which has the effect of knocking them out, and unless the "watch dog," as he was first called during the days of Representative Holman, of Indiana, when most of the business of the House was discussed by unanimous consent, is constantly on the lookout for little jobs, the budgets will run up thousands of dollars above the department estimates. Mr. Macon has done good service during this congress, and has saved the government much money, but in doing this he has created considerable friction. He keeps on the even tenor of his way, however, believing that he is doing a public service. He is often criticized by members whose pet schemes go awry because of the point of order, but they admit in private that Macon is right. Mr. Macon does not press the point of order when shown that legislation is necessary, and that the quickest way to get it is through an item in an appropriation bill. When it comes to increasing salaries of high officials he draws the line, saying that if salaries must be increased, give the increase to the clerks who get small pay and do most of the work. He believes in economy in public expenditures, and not winter will give help to the majority in carrying out the democratic economy program.

After congress adjourns Representative Butler Ames, of Massachusetts, who obstructed Senator Lodge's reelection to the senate by announcing himself a candidate prevented the senator Massachusetts senator from taking his usual vacation to Europe last summer, will give his time to perfecting his airship. Mr. Ames is an aero enthusiast, and is the inventor of a flying machine, which his friends claim, will prove a winner in the contests to be held this summer. It is said that war department officials are much interested in the Ames air ship and will give it a tryout after he has perfected it.

In the opinion of Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, the airship will, before many years, be an auxiliary of the army and navy, and with the perfection of the aeroplane dangers of war will be increased. He says there are great pos-



SENATOR JOSEPH BAILEY

Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas, who in the course of a discussion of the case of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, took occasion to hurl an insulting remark to the galleries, causing a hiss, a sound unprecedented in the history of the senate.

The incident happened when one of Mr. Bailey's colleagues interrupted his eulogy of the senator from Illinois with a remark which elicited the applause of the galleries. The chair rapped loudly and admonished the galleries to keep silence, whereupon Senator Bailey remarked, with a sneer, "Oh, its a fair measure of the intelligence of the audience." A faint ripple of applause greeted this sally, then through the stillness of the chamber a long sharp hiss resounded.

This is the first time, in the memory of the oldest legislators that a hiss has ever been heard in that chamber, and strangely enough no notice was taken of it.

La Grippe Coughs

Strain and weaken the system and if not checked may develop into pneumonia. No danger of this when Foley's Honey and Tar is taken promptly. It is a reliable family medicine for all coughs and colds, and acts quickly and effectively in cases of croup. Remember the name Foley's Honey and Tar for all coughs and colds, for croup, bronchitis, hoarseness and for racking la grippe coughs. No opiates. Refuse substitutes. Bowen's Drug Store on the Square.

Postmistress Held Up

Pittsburg, Kas., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Gus Joseph, postmistress at Fuler, a coal camp near here, was held up by two highwaymen last night and robbed of \$10,000, which she had just received by express from Kansas City. The money was to have been used to pay off the employees of the Southern Coal company today.

GET A BIG BEN

It will wake you up.
Join the Greater Charlotte Club; it will keep you awake.

BIG BEN Alarm Clocks sell for \$2.50. Now on exhibition in our window.

Garabaldi, Bruns & Dixon

Tickets to Edisona or Amuse-U Free

Do you want two Tickets to the Edisona or Amuse-U given you FREE!

Enter your name on lines below and cut this out and send to NEWS office. Your name will be entered on the list and will appear amongst the Want Ads.

Watch for your name.
"First come, first served"

Name.....
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