

CONGRESS ADJOURNS WITHOUT USUAL CLOSING RUSH

Unless A Grave Emergency Arises It Will Not Meet Again Until December 6.

Washington, June 5.—The sixty-sixth Congress ended its second session today, adjourning sine die at 4 p. m. Unless a grave emergency arises which makes necessary a special session, it will not meet again until December six.

The close of the session was marked by none of the hectic rush that generally attends a getaway of Congress but there was the usual applauding and cheering in the house chamber after Speaker Gillett's gavel had released the members for the first long vacation Congress has had since the United States entered the war.

The house cleaned up its work early in the day and twice recessed to await possible senate action on pending measures. The senate remained in continuous session and as a result of a small filibuster there, the bill to establish a national budget system failed of passage.

Political Speeches Lacking.

Final sessions of both houses passed without the plethora of political speeches which had been expected by many since Congress was quitting on the eve of the national political conventions. Just at the finish in the house, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, the Republican leader, delivered an address praising Congress for the work accomplished at this session. Representative Garrett, Democrat, of Tennessee, replied, declaring that this Congress had been a "humiliating failure."

The nearest thing to a political speech in the senate was an attack by Senator Pomazene, Democrat, Ohio, on the contingent expense committee for delay in reporting his resolution proposing an investigation by the elections committee into expenditures in the forthcoming Presidential and congressional campaigns. He declared that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats dared to say to the people that the campaign funds came from or how they were expended. The resolution was adopted without a record vote.

President Wilson's criticism of Congress in his telegram today to the heads of the railroad brotherhoods also passed without comment in either house.

Amended Budget Bill Passed.

Practically the only action by the house during the day was to pass the budget bill after amending it to meet the President's objection that it took from the executive authority to remove the comptroller general and assistant comptroller general, officials appointed by him under the measure.

Republican leaders abandoned their plan to call for a vote on the resolution refusing President Wilson's request for authority to accept a mandate over Armenia. The measure already had been adopted by the senate. Chairman Porter, in a formal statement, said Democratic members of the house would have blocked transaction of all other business had the resolution been brought up.

While Congress was winding up its affairs President Wilson was devoting his entire time to signing bills. Some measures enacted, however, were not reached by him before the hour of adjournment and automatically became dead under the law prohibiting the executive from passing on legislation while Congress is not in session.

The exodus of senators and representatives began almost immediately after the adjournment and will continue tomorrow and Monday. Many of the Republicans of both houses are heading for Chicago to attend their party convention there. Some of the other members also will attend that convention, but most of them will return home to await the time for going to San Francisco for the party convention there.

To out of town housekeepers—When you send or come to town buy yourself a supply of N. R. G. Your neighbors will gladly relieve you of all you can spare. Price 15 cents per box. Enough for 5 washings for family of six. 6-11-c.

Mrs. Linda Horrod Endorses Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I suffered for years with stomach trouble and tried everything I heard of but the only relief I got was temporary until last spring I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them from our druggist. I got immediate relief from that dreadful heaviness and pain in the stomach after eating. Since taking two bottles I can eat anything I want without distress" writes Mrs. Linda Horrod, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

"The Hoodoo"

Wednesday evening June 2nd, the High school play entitled "The Hoodoo" was presented at the Broadway theater under the direction of Miss Lela Hayworth, teacher of English.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the Mount Airy orchestra rendered several selections after which the curtain rose on the first scene, on the lawn of Mrs. Ferrington-Shine's country home. A number of guests at the Sea-Early wedding appear before the audience, among whom are Solomon Spigot and his little son, "Little Hemschur" cousins of the groom. Cousin Solomon presents Mr. Early with an ancient Egyptian warab, said to bring to its owner the favor of the great god "Osiris" provided it is buried for twenty-four hours. Later trouble develops for the groom and in act II several of the wedding presents are missing. Evidence points to Mr. Billy Jackson a guest, who is also accused of being married, and the father of seven.

In act III Mr. Jackson rids himself of suspicion by discovering the real burglar and about midnight he and Doris Ruffles, whom he claims to have loved an entire afternoon, elope.

The participants in the play, about eighteen in number all acquitted themselves admirably. Much credit is due to Miss Hayworth, who worked tirelessly for several weeks, not only directing the play but seeing to its advertisement as well.

The number attending probably exceeded five hundred for the entire theater was packed and the net proceeds were more than had ever been realized from a High school play in the history of the school.

Dr. Brooks Speaks.

The graduating exercises opened at the High school auditorium Thursday evening with the song America in which the entire audience took part. W. F. Carter, the retiring chairman of the school board introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Brooks, State Superintendent of Schools with a most appropriate speech in which he paid a graceful and well deserved tribute to Dr. Brooks.

Dr. Brooks' address was enthusiastically received, he is an interesting and forceful speaker, there was not a dull moment in his speech, Dr. Brooks advocates a well paid and a well prepared force of teachers in every school in North Carolina, he believes in paying teachers the same salary their ability will command in a business office, and he insists that a teacher should have a chance to advance if she studies and works to make her services more valuable, he also thinks that the class of teachers who never try to improve themselves from the time they secure the first school to their last day as teacher get all they are worth and do not deserve any advancement.

He advocates a school system that will reach out a helping hand, not to boys and girls from 6 to 21 years of age, but of every age, a system that will instruct any one who needs and will take instruction, that will give instruction to the people in industry who can devote only one or two hours a day to study, letting them have instruction in any one branch if they do not have time for all of the prescribed course.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brooks' address Prof. Epps made a brief report of the work of the school during the past year. In spite of the time lost on account of influenza the work of the school has been kept up to the high standard set for the work. The patrons responded nobly to the call for Saturday school in order to make up the time that the school was closed, and in many other ways the parents have heartily co-operated with the teachers. Much improvement has been made in equipping the school grounds with swings, horizontal bars etc. but there is at present a real need for other playground equipment. A base ball diamond being one of the things suggested by Prof. Epps as an aid in developing the physical nature of the boys. W. J. Byerly, a member of the school board presented certificates to the boys and girls who were promoted from the Grammar grades to the High school and then presented certificates to those who had neither been absent or tardy during the entire term. The names of the children were then read by Mr. Byerly, who received honorable mention for missing only one or two days or having had only one or two tardy marks which were unavoidable, and satisfactory excuses given.

Dr. Brooks then presented the diplomas to the graduating class, those receiving diplomas were Misses Mary Katherine Merritt, Estelle Harris, Inez Paisley, Willie Valentine, Bessie Rae Mitchell, Elizabeth Baldrige, Carma George, Marguerite Nelle Folger, Margaret Elizabeth Frank, Flora Frances Binder and Margaret Jane Klutz and Charles Fitzhugh Smith.

Health News.

The results of vaccination against typhoid fever can no longer be questioned. The morbidity is lowered in those who have been properly "vaccinated." The most striking effect is in the lowering of the mortality.

During the Civil and Spanish-American wars we lost more men from typhoid fever than we did from wounds. So our government in following up the statistics on the vaccination against typhoid fever found that she could protect her men against this dreaded disease. So in 1911, September 30th, our government made it compulsory for her officers and men to be vaccinated against typhoid fever, and it was by this that our army has been practically free from typhoid fever ever since.

We believe in our government as you do, so we indorse vaccination against typhoid fever through its effectiveness, and urge every one to protect themselves against this disease.

Your State is preparing the vaccine free for you, and your state and county has made it possible for you to secure the vaccine free through the County Health Department.

Last year we had in North Carolina 437 deaths from typhoid fever in the state for one case out of every ten die, this is shown by statistics. We should not have had any cases of this disease, much less deaths, for you do not have to have this disease, it can be prevented. Through vaccination and sanitation typhoid fever can be entirely eliminated.

Those desiring to be vaccinated can receive same free of charge through the County Health Department. Office in First National Bank Bldg, Mount Airy. L. L. Williams, County Health Officer.

GERMANS MARVEL AT AMERICAN ADVERTISING

One Berlin Writer Thinks Hams Have To Be Advertised Here Before Anyone Will Buy.

Berlin, May 10.—Germans marvel at American magazines, especially at the advertisements. A writer in a Berlin paper tells of feasting his eyes on the pictures of food in a popular American weekly.

"Who has to advertise ham in order to get rid of it in Germany?" he facetiously asks, "But the unfortunate American who has a ham to sell must first buy, for a dreadful lot of money, a whole page in a magazine and, at another terrible price, hire an artist to paint a picture of his ham."

The writer rhapsodizes over that picture, however. He tells his readers what the ham looked like:

"A cross section. White layers of fat. Salmon pink flesh, with streaks of fat like the rays of the sun."

It amazed him to find that, in addition to the picture, the owner of the ham "finally has to sing its praises in sweet words."

"How we pity," he exclaims, "the American who possesses a ham!"

Turning over the pages, the writer came upon an advertisement of rubber soles. Evidently he thought they were used for the purpose the Germans make of their "sole-sparers."

"Don't imagine," he goes on, "that these American sole-sparers are the kind we have in Germany, made of iron. Not a bit of it. They are made of rubber!"

An idea of how scarce and dear rubber is in Germany may be gathered from the writer's statement that "the cost of these American sole-sparers, commuted in our valuta, would be as great as that of a trip in a railway train from Berlin to Hamburg, with one day in a hotel besides."

North Carolina Is Rich In Motor Cars

North Carolina today has 120,000 licensed motor vehicles and 1,110 dealers. This is an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding period last year, in the number of cars. Of the 120,000 cars registered, 109,000 are passenger cars and 10,500 are trucks, while there are 1,650 licensed motorcycles.

These figures show that the State during the first nine months of the present fiscal year has registered 40,400 more motor vehicles than were registered during the whole of last year.

CONDITIONS LAID DOWN FOR MEXICO

Fall Committee States Grounds for Recognition of New Government, and Advises Waiting for Proofs of Stability

Washington, D. C.—Conditions of recognition of the new government in Mexico are set forth in the report of the Senate subcommittee which has been investigating Mexican affairs since last August.

"We have the legal right and it is our duty to refuse to recognize any government in Mexico which will not agree, by way of a treaty, to the conditions of recognition set down in the report," it was asserted. "Should any government not accede, immediate renewed notice should be given, and action should follow the warning in each and every case where action was necessary to preserve life or the property of an American citizen."

"Following such warning, if order and peace are not restored, a police force should be sent into Mexico to keep open the lines of communication between the City of Mexico and every port and every border port of Mexico."

"In facing the fact that a new government is being formed in Mexico and that we should be called upon to deal with this new condition," the report asserts, "our course should be clear. We should first follow one policy, viz:

Protections of Americans

"a) Wait before recognizing Governor de la Huerta as President of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people and that his administration is possessed of stability to endure and of the disposition to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties.

"(b) We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold them responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

"(c) Repeat to the Mexicans now what Evarts said in 1878: 'The first duty of a government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this, governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not solicitous; it never has been about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States are tenacious.'

Rights of Ministers and Teachers

"Then, if satisfied as to recognize de la Huerta (or successor) upon conditions plainly expressed and affirmatively accomplished, that—

"Article 130 of the Constitution of 1917 shall not apply to American missionaries, preachers, ministers, teachers or American schools or to American periodicals, but that American missionaries, ministers and teachers shall be allowed freely to enter, pass through and reside in Mexico, there freely to reside, preach, teach and write and hold property and conduct schools without interference by the authorities, so long as such ministers, teachers or missionaries do not participate in Mexican political or revolutionary movements."

It is further stipulated that Article 3, prohibiting ministers and religious corporations from conducting schools of primary instructions, shall not apply to Americans.

In regard to the subsoil rights, the report says:

"That none of the provisions of Article 27 of said Constitution with reference to limitations upon rights of property heretofore acquired by Americans or which may hereafter be acquired, shall apply to Americans, except where the limitation is written in the deed, lease or other instrument of title; and particularly:

Mining Property of Americans.

"The provision of said article to the effect that the sub-soil products other than the metalliferous minerals shall be the property of the national government of Mexico to be disposed of by

decree or by law, shall not apply to the property of American citizens purchasing from other individuals or from state, national or municipal authorities of Mexico, unless the limitation or reservation with reference to such sub-soil shall be written in the original deed or other instrument of conveyance, transferring the surface of the property to such American purchaser.

"That the prohibition against the ownership of property in lands, waters or their appurtenances, or against the concessions for the development of mines, waters or mineral fuels in the republic to foreigners shall not apply to American citizens.

"That sub-section two of article 27 shall not apply to church properties or Episcopal residences, rectories, seminaries or insane asylums or collegiate departments of religious institutions or schools held or owned by Americans.

That certain sub-divisions of article 27 shall not apply to the property of any Americans now owned under whatever title or which may hereafter be acquired, except where distinct reservations and limitations are affirmatively set out in evidence of title or transfer of such property. (This is the provision under which Sonora, through Mr. de la Huerta as governor, tried to sub-divide purely grazing pasture, wholly unfitted for cultivation, owned by Americans and others without judicial process, and in payment for which the owners are forced to accept what is known as an agrarian bond of the state of Sonora known to be entirely worthless.)

Expulsion of Foreigners.

"That Article 33 of said Constitution providing that 'the executive shall have exclusive right to expel from the republic forthwith and without judicial process any foreigner he may deem inexpedient' shall not apply to American citizens, who shall have access to their consular or diplomatic representative, and shall have the right to avail themselves of the assistance of such officials until after due judicial proceedings.

"That such agreement should provide for the immediate appointment of a claims committee to pass on all claims for damage to Americans in Mexico or upon its boundaries, the committee to be composed of American citizens appointed by the President of the United States and a like number of Mexican citizens to be appointed as that government may in the agreement provide, the decision of this commission to be binding upon the respective governments.

"That a like commission should be in such agreement provided for the settlement of disputes concerning the international boundary and waters of the Rio Grande river and the Colorado river, and particularly the Chamiseal dispute and the Colorado river complication, with power to such commission to render a decision for the payment of money and transfer of property."

Peace and Order.

The report closes with the warning that a police force will be sent if it is considered necessary to protect American lives and property, adding:

"In the giving notice that we are not warring upon the Mexican people, we should request their assistance; or at least that they refrain from joining any armed bands in an attack upon our troops or forces, whose purpose would simply be the restoration of peace and order; protection of our citizens; protection of Mexican citizens; restoration of American citizens to their properties; the affording of opportunity for the opening of mines, fields and factories, and last, to afford the opportunity to the Mexican people themselves, in whatsoever manner they desire, to constitute a Mexican government of serious, competent, honest and honorable men, who will meet the civilized world upon a friendly ground and bind themselves to deal with other people as they themselves would be dealt with."

A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, was chairman of the committee and the only one of the three senators composing it who appeared with any regularity at the hearings. The later ones were conducted by Francis J. Kearful, one of the attorneys for the committee. It is stated that one member of the committee traveled more than 12,000 miles in making investigations.

Reforms Assured, Say Officials.

Officials of the de facto Mexican Government, in Washington, said yesterday, commenting on the report of the committee, that they expected the new regime in Mexico to satisfy the investing interests in the United States and to be recognized in time. Revision is practically assured, is

was said, of the provisions of the Mexican constitution of which Senator Fall's committee complains, notably Article 27, which reserves subsoil rights for the benefit of the entire Mexican people, instead of granting them to foreign companies, and Article 33, which makes possible the deportation of foreigners who conspire against the government, and who otherwise, in the opinion of the executive authorities, deserve expulsion from Mexico.

Under Article 27 foreign investors in mining properties now have to pay royalties or taxes to the Mexican Government. Article 33 was used by the Mexican Government to deport occasional United States citizens who had, or were believed to have had, desire to overthrow the government by force and violence.

Not only will the factio government place itself in full accord with the desires of foreign investors, it is understood, but it will likewise, in all probability, lift the disability of missionaries from this country to enter Mexico for the purpose of conducting religious services. Under the present arrangements only Mexican clergymen can conduct religious services in that country.

Too Young, Young Says

Blowing out the gas is not half so dangerous as filling a gasoline tank with a lantern, probably thinks young Orvall Fincher, aged 13, and his nine-year-old brother, of Mecklenburg county. Both are below the age for running automobiles, but their father evidently a forehanded farmer, found having two cars something of a consolation last week. And yet he is probably glad this week that he hasn't lost both boys and is one car short. "Too young to run cars," said Insurance Commissioner Young, upon reading the following in the Charlotte Observer:

"Pouring gasoline into a tank of an automobile by the light of a lantern, Orvall Fincher, 13-year-old son of G. A. Fincher, of Derita, was severely burned in an explosion which followed when a flicker of the lantern threw a spark into the gasoline can Saturday night on Derita road. He was burned on the leg and both hands, and but for presence of mind in removing his coat and attempting to smother the flames would have been more seriously burned. He is at his father's home confined to bed.

Orvall, in company with his nine-year-old brother, Woody, left home in the family car to go to Derita to get the mail, but a short distance from the house the gasoline became exhausted and one of the boys returned for more, which he brought in an open can. While the younger boy held the lantern in the foot of the front seat, Orvall began to pour the "gas" in the tank when the explosion occurred. The top of the car's gasoline tank was blown off, throwing the flames over tank when the explosion occurred. The father of the boys saw the blaze from home, rushed to the scene in another car and finished putting out the flames on his son's clothing. The automobile was burned up."

Self-Whipping Is Still In

Vogue In The Philippines

Manila, P. I.—The practice of self-whipping in public to appease divine wrath which flourished in certain countries of Europe centuries ago, still exists in the Philippine Islands, although in a diminishing degree each year.

Advices from the province where educational advantages are not enjoyed, show that the practice was indulged in during the Easter holidays this year though not by as great numbers as in former years.

Hundreds of Americans and other foreigners gathered at an open field a few miles from the center of the city to witness the weird performance, but only six appeared to do penance.

These beat themselves over the backs with heavy flexible bamboo flogging rods. Later they walked to seven places in the field, denoting the seven points of the cross, where they were beaten by the master of ceremonies. When the lashing is completed they throw themselves into a pool of mud and as they come from the stagnant water, their wounds are washed with pure water and healing medicines applied.

150 Per Cent Dividend.

F. A. Saberling, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, announced that the directors had declared a stock dividend of 150 per cent payable to common stockholders of record June 14. The dividend totals \$31,133,250.