

# SUFFRAGE BILL WAS DEFEATED IN HOUSE

## VOTE GOES 40 TO 63 AGAINST ROBERTS BILL AFTER STRENUOUS ARGUMENT.

### WITH THE STATE LAWMAKERS

Resume of the Doings of the State General Assembly During the Past Week Told in a Brief and Interesting Way for Our Many Readers.

Raleigh.

The bill by Roberts, of Buncombe, to give the franchise to women in multiple elections where the majority of voters so petitioned, went down in defeat in the House by a vote of 40 to 63 after a most strenuous argument, heard by suffragists and others, who thronged the galleries.

The House took up the debate on the Page bill to provide machinery for electing county boards of education by the people where the people so petitioned. Speaker Murphy urged brevity as so much time had already been taken up.

Representative Holding argued against county election, insisting that the records show that those counties that elect their boards have really been hindered in their educational progress by this change from the state system. This was challenged by Mr. Kittrell, who insisted that Holding did not know what he was talking about. Mr. Kittrell launched a set speech in which he rejoiced in the fact that he, Mr. Page, Mr. Beasley and others had been designated "agitators" in this matter. Neal, Abraham, Moses, Christ, Martin Luther, Woodrow Wilson, Aycock and Joyner were recognized as "agitators," while the Egyptians, Pharisees and Sadducees were typical stand-patters. He was for local self-government and denied that the Republicans had any patent on this real democratic product.

Representative Matherson, of Iredell, said his county elected its county board and was making remarkable progress.

Representative Brummitt was the last speaker. He paid tribute to Mr. Doughton, but insisted that he had opposed the statewide primary law just as he was opposing this election of boards and the statewide primary had not hurt his people in the mountains. Mr. Page moved the previous question and the ayes and nays were called for. The vote was 40 for and 61 against the Page bill.

President Gardner laid before the Senate the bill to allow Bertie County to elect her board of school commissioners as a special order. It was advocated by Senator Burgwyn. He charged Senator Oates with having striven to block the bill all along and he wanted that Senator to explain why 2,500 Democrats in Bertie could not be allowed this elective privilege.

Senator McColn wanted Senator Burgwyn's people to have what they wanted, but he didn't want the western Republican counties to have the privilege and he wanted to be consistent. So he opposed the bill.

Senator Brenizer thought that Bertie should have the privilege asked, as it was purely a local matter and not complicated with any state school system. Senator Little favored the Oates bill to let the Democratic primaries nominate the boards.

Senator Oates insisted that there was a state school system that must be maintained.

Senator Jones, of Buncombe, could not understand the much-talked-of debt of gratitude to western county Democracy. The Democracy does not insist, require him to be inconsistent and dishonest. Democracy can be maintained by being just. He believed that any set of county officers who wrecked the school system of the county would be thrown out of office. He wanted fair play. He would not sacrifice a principle to keep mountain counties from going Republican.

The roll call vote was 22 to 24 against the bill.

Judiciary Committee No. 2 of the Senate agreed unanimously on a favorable report for the bill of the afternoon newspaper association to regulate and increase the charges for legal advertising. The bill had favorable report from the committee on printing some time ago, went to the floor of the Senate under this and got reference to the Judiciary. Promoters of the bill are now confident of its passage.

House bills passed final readings as follows: Amend the primary law in Yadkin county; amend the Graham primary law; relief of Mrs. Dessie Wright, of Scotland county; incorporate Philadelphia church, Union county.

The House also received the State Anti-Saloon League bill, limiting receipts of liquor to two quarts a year instead of two a month, with unfavorable report from the liquor traffic committee. The House refused, 27 to 41, to refer, when friends of the bill pleaded that it referred, friends of the measure could get up an acceptable bill. It looks decidedly like there will be no further prohibition legislation this session.

The House also voted against the Page bill to enable any county to elect its own school board on petition of the majority. Vote was 40 to 61.

The Senate thrashed out the question of allowing individual counties to elect boards of education and voted 22 to 24 against the Burgwyn bill to allow Bertie county this privilege.

The House committee on propositions and grievances, after a hearing, at which numbers of citizens of eastern Carolina were present, voted unanimously for unfavorable report for the bill of Representative Griffin, of Chowan, for putting the whole of eastern Carolina under stock law, except points cut off from main land by water. Griffin, himself, voted for unfavorable report after hearing arguments against his bill.

The House committee on liquor traffic gave a long hearing to advocates of the Anti-Saloon League bill to reduce liquor deliveries to two quarts per year, and make other sharp advances in the prohibition regulations of the state, the two quarts allowed being strictly medicinal purposes. The outcome was that the committee voted 7 to 11 for an unfavorable report of the bill, which must now go to the floor of the House under a minority favorable report. There were nine members of the committee absent. For the hearing J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, as chairman of the Anti-Saloon League legislative committee was in charge and the discussion was opened by Dr. W. L. Poole, of Wake Forest College. Other speakers included Dr. M. T. Plyler, C. H. Ireland, T. J. Marksam, Dr. L. B. McBrayer, W. S. Taylor, F. S. Blair, W. T. Shaw, Frank Lipfert, former representative.

There were a flood of petitions in the House, the bulk of them for the pending Anti-Saloon League legislation. Others were for stock law, reformatory, constitutional amendments. There was offered by Cox, of Currituck, a joint resolution for a special conference on the state fisheries law. Also, a joint resolution by Representative Pharr relative to the North Carolina National Guard.

The Senate and House passed the joint resolution, declaring that the peace and security of the people, and the honor and dignity and rights of the Republic are menaced by the conduct of the German Empire and that President Wilson, in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, has the approval and endorsement of the General Assembly and the sincere and patriotic support of North Carolina is pledged for every action necessary to protect the lives and property of citizens of the Republic and defend and maintain the dignity, honor and rights of the Nation.

Senators Gough, Allen, Justice Pollock and Jones drew the resolutions, blending divergent resolutions offered on motion of Senator Brenizer.

Text of Resolution.

Following is the text of the resolution which was passed by the General Assembly supporting President Wilson in severing relations with Germany:

"Whereas, the peace and security of our people, the honor, dignity and rights of the Republic, are menaced by the conduct of the German Empire:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the General Assembly of North Carolina, representing the people of the state, approve and endorse the action of the President of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with the German Empire; and pledge to the President of the United States our sincere and patriotic support in every action necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the Republic and to defend and maintain the dignity, honor and rights of the Nation.

"Resolved, further, that the Secretary of State be and he is hereby, directed to send copies of this resolution to the Congress of the United States and by it transmitted to His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of this Republic."

Absentee Voting Bill Passed.

The Senate passed the absentee voting bill as it came from the House and ordered it enrolled. An amendment offered by Joyce, Republican, to continue the privilege to soldiers and sailors in the service of the country, thus cutting out the right from traveling men, was voted down.

Prevents Publication of Name.

Another especially notable bill passed prohibits the publication of the name of any woman in cases where criminal assault or attempt at criminal assault have been made.

The House passed the Senate bill to allow lodging house keepers liens on baggage that their guests have. Other bills passed to regulate the expenditure of moneys due orphanages; relative to use of automobiles in North Carolina; regulate the collection of taxes in Robeson county; allow Union county to pay expenses of Confederate veterans to reunions.

The House passed the Senate bill prescribing \$51 fine or 31 days for first offense carrying concealed weapons and graduated punishment for subsequent offenses. The bill was advocated by Representative Pegram and opposed by Representative Grier.

The House had a strenuous debate on the bill from the Senate that would amend the revival to raise the age of moral responsibility from 10 to 14 years and increase the age consent to 18 years. It had passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House by a vote of 47 to 57.

The House sided with Cleveland county in the contest with Gaston over possession of Kings Mountain and passed by a roll call vote of 85 to 9, a bill to confirm Cleveland's possession of this territory through the election two years ago that Gaston contends was fraudulent.

# PARK BILL IS PASSED

## Will Create Military Park at Guilford Court House Battlefield National Reservation.

Washington.—Senator Overman secured the passage in the Senate of the bill creating a National park of Guilford battleground, near Greensboro.

Efforts have been under way for the past 12 years to get this bill through Congress. The bill has been passed by both the lower house and Senate, it now lacks only the President's signature.

Guilford court house battleground is seven miles northwest of Greensboro. It is a battleground of the Revolutionary war, where General Greene, commanding the American army, turned, after a remarkable retreat of over 200 miles, and, having recruited his army, faced the British army under Lord Cornwallis. The battle lasted practically all day and the American army withdrew that night under cover of darkness. Greene had accomplished his purpose, however, of so crippling the English army that it could not continue its pursuit.

The battleground is now fairly well kept. An immense statue of General Greene stands near the center, while there are numerous other statues and tablets designating points of especial interest.

### ADDRESSES COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES AT GASTONIA.



FRED N. TATE, President of the North Carolina State Chamber of Commerce Who Addressed the Secretaries at Their Meeting at Gastonia.

### Big Fire at Monroe.

Monroe.—The business section of Monroe was visited by a serious fire entailing loss of between \$100,000 and \$150,000, partially covered by insurance. Belk Brothers, a large department store, was the heaviest sufferer. The Rudge Book Company, Monroe Telephone Exchange and Lee & Lee department store also sustained losses. The fire is said to have started from a wood stove.

### Cheese Factories Make Money.

Boone.—The cheese factories in Watauga county declared a dividend of 50 per cent for the past season, besides laying aside 30 per cent for surplus fund. Their product is in great demand. Considering the fact that these factories run only during the summer and early fall this is a very fine showing indeed. It shows the wonderful possibilities of this industry in the mountains. Eighty per cent on capital for a few months in the year is very extraordinary.

### Judge Douglas Dead.

Greensboro.—Judge Robert Martin Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas, and eight years justice of the State Supreme Court, died at his home here at the age of 68 years. He had been in failing health for several months.

### NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS

The Bessemer City Bank at Bessemer City doubled its capital last week. More than a half million dollars will be spent for new buildings at Monroe this year.

Official confirmation has been received that Lee Hawkins, the 16-year-old son of Mrs. John F. Barnett, who lives some two miles south of Lenoir, was among the victims of the merchant ship, the Prosper, 3rd, which was sunk off the coast of France early last June.

Citizens of Hickory and Newton are discussing means for improvement of their roads.

Members of the Buncombe county board of commissioners took two steps of wide-reaching importance when they passed resolutions to rebuild all bridges across the French broad washed away by last July's flood, at once, and putting absolute control of all road and bridge work in the hands of a newly-elected county engineer, T. L. Howerton, who is highly endorsed by State Highway Engineer R. P. Coble.

# WELL PREPARED TO SUPPLY ARMY

## United States Ready as Never Before to Make War Materials.

### SHOWN BY EXPORT FIGURES

#### Plants Created by Demand From Abroad Now Capable of Turning Out Vast Quantities of Munitions.

The United States is equipped in private industry as never before for the furnishing to the army and navy of almost everything that might be needed in time of war. In certain finishing processes, notably with reference to airplanes, the resources of this country are still far behind those of Great Britain and France, but the gap is being lessened gradually.

The data regarding the exports of the United States during the past year, as issued by the department of commerce, give a comprehensive idea of the vast resources of the United States.

The significant part of these figures, aside from their overwhelming size, is that the exports are obviously our output in excess of our domestic consumption requirements.

Thus it is more or less interesting to know that whereas in 1914 we sold boots and shoes worth \$18,000,000, in 1916 we sent, mainly to Europe, \$47,000,000 worth. It is even more interesting from the viewpoint of industrial preparedness, to know that in 1916 we sold abroad footwear for 23,000,000 pairs of feet.

But we are prepared for the turning out of rifles and hand grenades as well. The federal government arsenals are actually negligible when the resources of the private munition plants are taken into consideration.

#### Filling Huge Arms Contracts.

A merger was effected of the old Remington Arms company and the United Metallic Cartridge company, the consolidation carrying through the completion of the construction of the vast plant at Bridgeport, which alone is able to put out more small arms than formerly all the American plants combined could make. It is now working on a \$6,000,000 contract for Russia.

The Du Pont Powder company enlarged its plants in Wilmington, Del., and at Haskell, Wayne and Pompton Lake, near Patterson, N. J. It took a little plant south of the Potomac, which had been employing 250 men, and transformed it into an industrial city with 30,000 on the pay roll.

At New Britain, Conn., the American Hardware company's plant, which had been turning out household and shop utensils and fixtures, suddenly opened an important side line of special parts in military equipment. The "side line" has become the dominant part of the business.

The Westinghouse company employs 8,000 in its Springfield and Chicopee factories in the manufacture of small arms alone.

#### More Submarines Being Built.

The Lake Torpedo Boat company has grown so swiftly under its European contracts that it is now building seven submarines for the United States navy. The Submarine Boat corporation, successor to the old Electric Boat company, is an important addition to the shipyards.

There has been no development more thrilling than that of the Bethlehem Steel company, which now has a capacity far greater than that of the Krupp works at Essen, hitherto, the great ordnance factories of the world.

The department of commerce has issued its detailed figures only through eleven months of 1916. In comparison with 1914, they show an almost incredible advance in our excess output of munitions. Here are some of the more striking advances:

Firearms	4,663,000	\$ 35,455,000
Explosives	7,387,000	\$ 99,523,000
Powder	110,115,000	\$ 38,464,000
Brass	5,821,000	\$ 28,144,000
Acids	625,000	\$ 4,985,000
Steel bars (billets)	6,437,000	\$ 12,587,000
Airplanes	245,000	\$ 3,662,000
Automobiles	29,329,000	\$ 1,491,000
Wire	7,617,000	\$ 9,428,000

#### Ready to Supply Own Needs.

The figures are suggestive of what has taken place in other industries which could not be so closely identified with the actual movement of the troops. The fact that five times as many railway cars have been shipped abroad had, for example, no distant relation; that cotton manufacturers nearly trebled, that wool manufacturers quadrupled, that leather far more than doubled, that steel manufactures as a whole rose from \$184,000,000 to \$777,000,000—all these show what the war has done to put this country in a position to supply its own needs should they arise.

#### Banks Are Prepared.

"There is no reason to expect any crisis in our own affairs," declared Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank of New York, in discussing the possibility of war. The money market is in the best possible shape. We could not have been better prepared for such an emergency than we are at the present time. We have every reason to feel easy.

The banks are prepared to absorb the proposed \$500,000,000 government treasury note issue without a murmur, and more if needed.

# RELIEF WORK OF U. S. MAY HALT

## EFFORTS TO AID BELGIANS THREATENED BY BREAK WITH GERMANY.

An entire diplomatic structure to project probably two million prisoners in the midst of their enemies, to care for a whole conquered nation in Belgium, to represent the interests of four sovereign states in Germany and German interests in nine enemy countries, crumbled when diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States were severed.

One of the most complex, ultra legal humanitarian machines ever evolved, the slow, patient work built up during two and a half years of effort, thus is sacrificed.

American organization and genius and American means of restraint in the war zones will cease to operate. All American representatives will be withdrawn from Germany and the duties they have performed will fall on untrained forces.

From Belgium the United States will not withdraw till it is impossible for her to continue. The 100 Americans who have from the war's beginning proved the directing genius for the greatest and longest sustained relief work in history will remain at their posts unless they are forced to cross the frontier.

Belgian relief ships will continue to run for the present, it is understood, and every attempt made to secure their immunity from German attack.

#### Prisoners Lose Protectors.

As to prisoners the United States represents the interests of at least 1,000,000 and probably 2,000,000 men in countries from which the withdrawal of American diplomats has been forced. Often it has been only such officials who have stood between these helpless unfortunates, unbenefited in the midst of an enemy country, and threatened with reprisals, intolerable prison conditions, inadequate food and even epidemics of disease. American officials have been untiring in their efforts under conditions almost intolerably difficult.

Germany's interests in seven countries and the large sections of Egypt and Morocco have been turned away from American sympathy and aid to whatever neutral Germany can find to accept work. The state department instructed its officials representing German interests in England, France, Russia and Japan, Roumania, Serbia, Greece, Egypt and Morocco to suspend all activities along that line and await information to be conveyed through some neutral government to whom Germany wishes those interests surrendered.

#### DIPLOMATIC BREAKS NOT ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY WAR.

The breaking of diplomatic relations between two countries has not always been followed by war. It is recognized always as a preliminary step toward war, but there have been cases where war has not followed or where it has been postponed for many months after diplomatic ties were severed.

In May, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary. Simultaneously the German ambassador to Rome, Prince Buelow, was forced to leave Italy, taking with him all German diplomatic and consular officers. At the same moment the Italian ambassador to Berlin was handed his passports. The break between the two countries was complete from the diplomatic standpoint.

But though war was hotly waged between Italy and Germany's ally, there was no actual declaration of war against Germany until more than a year later.

Twice the United States has more or less summarily dismissed British ministers to Washington.

In 1809 Minister Jackson was handed his passports as the result of what were practically charges of falsehood and duplicity made by him against the American secretary of state. That was, of course, preliminary to the war of 1812, but war did not begin until three years later.

Lord Sackville-West, British minister to the United States, was dismissed by the Washington government in 1888, because of personal letters he had been regarded as unwarranted interference with domestic politics. In this instance the American minister was not recalled, nor was he handed his passports, and no declaration of war followed the incident.

When the Emperor Maximilian was executed in Mexico in 1867 his brother, Emperor Francis Joseph, withdrew all his diplomatic and consular officers from Mexico. Diplomatic relations were not resumed for more than thirty years. But during all that time Austrian subjects lived in peace in Mexico and were not molested by the Mexican government. The fact that the Austrian forces withdrew from Mexico under strong pressure from the United States is to be considered as a controlling cause for Francis Joseph compelling himself with making only a diplomatic protest.

#### Cubans to Aid United States.

By her treaty with the United States the Republic of Cuba is bound to request to do so by the Washington government, to send at least 20,000 troops for the defense of the United States.

Lending Cubans say that a figure—10,000—does not even approximately represent the effort which little island would put forth for the nation which gave Cuba her independence. Every Cuban resource could be fully at Uncle Sam's command, they say.

# INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

## Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, get this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize it five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

#### Innocent Recreation.

Father had derided a heart-to-heart talk with his only son.

"I am told that you are given to gambling," he said sternly.

"I admit it," the son acknowledged, "but only for small stakes."

"Oh, as long as it is for something to eat I don't mind," the father said.

#### A DELICIOUS DINNER

Break a quarter package of Skinner's Macaroni into boiling water, boil ten or twelve minutes, drain and slush. Take equal parts of cold chicken, boiled Macaroni and tomato sauce; put in layers in a shallow dish and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake until brown. Just try this once. Skinner's Macaroni can be secured at any good grocery store.—Adv.

#### Rats More Learned in Ohio.

Rats destroy on an average of \$300 worth of catalogues each year at Ohio state university, according to Lester E. Wolfe, secretary of the entrance board. The rodents, which infest the basement of University Hall, where the catalogues are kept, nibble the binding of the books in order to get the paste which holds the leaves together. The common methods used to get rid of rats, such as poison and traps, have long since been given up as useless, for the rats, probably because of their environment, are too wise to be tempted by either.

# FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

## Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight, any time—will surely save you.

Get a bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on luster and luxuriance which you had lost. It will become wavy and have the appearance of an incomparable glory—but what will please you most is that it will be after just a few days you will actually have shiny hair—newly growing on the scalp. Adv.

#### Extreme Caution.

It is insisting that everything in life must have flavor.

"Yes, he will not even sit down to a table unless sure the wood is seasoned."

# WHAT IS LAX-FOS

## LAX-FOS is an improved Cascara A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE—Pleasant to take

In LAX-FOS the Cascara is improved by addition of certain harmless chemicals which increase the efficiency of the Cascara, making it better than ordinary Cascara. LAX-FOS aids digestion; pleasant to take; does not grip or disturb stomach. Adapted to children and adults. Just try a bottle for constipation or indigestion. 50c.

### Southern Combination Planter

Plants cotton, corn, peas and beans any distance apart or in the drill. Saves seed and labor.

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