

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder today; Monday probably fair, moderate west winds.

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MONEY BILLS MAY NOT GET THROUGH

Filibuster in Senate Against Conference Reports on Appropriations.

WEBB BILL BECOMES A LAW

By a Vote of 244 to 95 House Re-passes Liquor Measure Over President's Veto—Second Time in 15 Years.

Wilmington Star Bureau, 23 Wyatt Building.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—A situation developed today that almost certainly will cause the defeat of the Public Building Appropriation bill and which seriously endangers the Rivers and Harbors bill. Such became outlook after Senators Newlands, of Nevada; Owen, of Oklahoma; and Burton, of Ohio, started an out-and-out filibuster against the Rivers and Harbors bill in the Senate this afternoon.

Defeat of the Public Buildings bill will cost North Carolina \$900,750 and the failure of the Rivers and Harbors measure to pass means that the \$1,100,000, which Senator Simmons secured for the harbor of refuge at Cape Lookout, will be held up until the extra session of Congress.

There are other large appropriations in this latter bill, but the most important is the Cape Lookout project.

Senator Simmons, who was minority conferee on the Rivers and Harbors bill, retained all the State's appropriations in conference.

The unexpected filibuster is the only thing in the way of getting the actual appropriations unless President Taft may take a lasting whack at North Carolina by vetoing both measures.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 1.—A well defined filibuster that developed in the Senate early today against the conference reports on the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill and the Public Buildings bill threatened tonight to have disastrous results upon the completion of the appropriation legislation of this session of Congress.

With adjournment only about 60 hours away, Congress tonight had 13 of its 15 big supply bills unfinished and the proceedings in the Senate were such as to indicate that several of the measures might fall of passage before March 4th.

Senators Root, O'Gorman and Brister had issued a direct ultimatum to the House of Representatives must either accept some of the general amendments put into the Public Building bill by the Senate or the measure would not pass at this session of Congress.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, holding the floor for several hours during the day, insisted that there should be no action on the river and harbor conference report unless an opportunity was given for a vote in the House of Representatives upon his amendment proposing a river regulation board to take control of all waterway development.

The Naval, Agricultural, Pension, Indian, Legislative, Postoffice and Sunday Civil appropriation bills were all held back from final perfection when the filibuster started. Conference committees worked until after midnight and throughout today attempting to adjust differences between the two houses.

The continuation of the Senate filibuster may so block the ratification of these conference reports, however, as to make it impossible to finish up all of the bills before adjournment March 4th.

In case any of them fail of passage, it will be necessary for the extra session to take them up so that government departments may not be bankrupted.

In opposition to the Public Building bill was based on the ground that the conference committee had omitted all of the general items, and had left only the local appropriations which Senator Bristow referred to as "grab" items.

Among the Senate amendments dropped out of the bill were those for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, a militia armory, an extension of the park system and National Red Cross building, all in Washington, and \$3,000,000 for a New York court house site.

The only measures that had reached the President today were the Fortifications Appropriation bill, involving about \$4,000,000, and the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation something over \$3,000,000. The measures resting in precarious condition today involved total appropriations of over one billion.

The House late today adopted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, carrying \$94,000,000 and the Pension Appropriation bill carrying \$180,000,000.

Webb Bill Re-passed. Washington, March 1.—By a vote of 244 to 95 the House today re-passed over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" States.

The Senate passed it over the veto last night and the bill now becomes law.

TREAT WITH WILSON

Colombia Rejects Proposals of United States in Regard to Panama—Expects Better Terms from New Administration

Washington, March 1.—In a special message reviewing the controversy with Colombia over the separation of Panama, President Taft today transmitted to the Senate a report by Secretary Knox which declared that Colombia's flat rejection of preliminary settlement proposals by the United States had closed the door to any further overtures on the part of the United States.

The report suggested that a hope, prevalent in Colombia that the incoming Democratic administration would agree to a settlement on more liberal terms, was responsible for Colombia's attitude at this time. American Minister Beaupre learned unofficially that this hope existed and that the Colombian government desired to treat with the new administration.

Secretary Knox stated in his report that efforts of the State Department to replace the relations of the two countries in a state of cordial friendship and mutual confidence was inspired by the President's conviction that to do so, so far as consistent, with the dignity and honor of the United States and with the principles of justice, was a plain duty.

It pointed out, however, that as the subject of arbitration was now being urged by Colombia, it seemed obvious that no terms of arbitral submission could be entertained which might call in question the right of Panama to exist as a sovereign State.

Supporting this view he quoted from Secretary Hay a declaration to turn to the Hague tribunal, because the question presented in the Colombian "statesman's grievances" were of a political nature and not within the domain of a judicial decision. The report criticized the Colombian government for repeated failure to carry out its engagements during the course of negotiations and asserted that the Hay-Perran treaty of 1903 failed because the Colombian President, by an amazing departure from the practice of anxious, declined to recommend for approval a treaty signed under the explicit directions of his predecessor.

The secretary admitted that Colombia has suffered by her failure to reap her share of the benefits of the canal, saying this was the explanation of the endeavor of the United States to accommodate the conflicting interests of the three parties, by the conventional fixation of a just measure of compensation in money or in material equivalence.

The course of the United States, he added, was marked by "kindly forbearance and equitable generosity."

Secretary Knox, in conclusion, remarked that Colombia's attitude, undoubtedly was due in great measure to a radical misconception of real public opinion in the United States engendered probably by reiterated criticisms in certain uninformed quarters. Arbitration as the best means of settling the differences is general public opinion in Colombia, according to a statement today by Colombian Minister Beaupre based on a message from the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was the reason, it was said, for the rejection of the proposals made to Colombia by American Minister DuBois as announced from Bogota.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HERRING.

Conducted Friday From Residence of Son Near Kenansville, N. C. (Special Star Correspondence.)

Magnolia, N. C., March 1.—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret A. Herring took place yesterday at 11:30 A. M. from the residence of her son, Mr. J. J. Herring, near Kenansville, and was conducted by Rev. E. C. Sell, being the wife of the Magnolia charge. She died in Savannah, Ga., while on a visit to her son there, aged 79 years. Her remains were brought to Magnolia Thursday on the train from Wilmington and conveyed to the home of her son, arriving at 11 o'clock in the evening. She was buried by the side of her husband, Dr. Needham Herring, who passed away nearly 30 years ago. Mrs. Herring was a good woman, having been a faithful, consistent and devoted member of the Methodist church at Kenansville for a number of years.

One brother, Mr. Junius Shine, of Duplin county, and the following children survive her: Mr. John S. Herring, of Kenansville; Mrs. M. W. Loftin, of Mount Olive; and Mr. J. A. Herring, of Savannah, Ga. Another son, Mr. Geo. Herring, went to New York some years ago, but has not been heard from in some time. A number of friends and relatives attended the funeral. The funeral services were beautiful. The bereaved have the sympathy of the entire community.

ANSWERS GOVERNMENT

American Naval Stores Co., Denies Violating Anti-trust Law. Savannah, Ga., March 1.—The answer of the American Naval Stores Company and the individuals as officers filed in the United States Court today, declares that the company did not violate the Federal anti-trust law, but was forced by the methods of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company to come in with that company in handling business.

Shut-On glasses fitted by Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple, will end eyeglass troubles. Eyes tested free. (advertisement.)

CROWDS ARRIVING FOR INAUGURATION

Visitors by the Thousands Pour Into Capital to Witness the Ceremonies.

EVERY DETAIL IS COMPLETED

Washington, Gaily Bedecked, Teems With Activity—Cabinet Appointees on Scene—Unusual Precautions Taken

Washington, March 1.—Fifty thousand visitors, it was estimated by railroad officials, had reached Washington tonight, as the vanguard of the quarter of a million expected to witness the first inauguration in 20 years of a Democratic President of the United States.

The inaugural committee announced late today every detail for the elaborate ceremonies of Tuesday had been completed and the city bedecked in patriotic and holiday array, already has assumed a jovial spirit. Tonight Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, was embellished with arches of electric lights, through which passed increasing thousands as rapidly as trains from every section reached the city. Throughout the day Washington teemed with inaugural activity which tonight turned into gaiety. Enthusiasm was apparent everywhere with arriving clubs and military companies, which are to participate in the inaugural parade, contributing to the general excitement.

Official completion of the inauguration plans now await the arrival of Woodrow Wilson, the President-elect, who will reach Washington at 3:45 o'clock Monday afternoon, escorted by special train loads of Princeton University students and the Essex troop from New Jersey, which is to act as his official escort in the inaugural procession.

President-elect Marshall spent the second day in his new home. After an early morning greeting from the Black Horse Troop of cadets from Culver, Ind., who are to be his escort on inauguration day, Mr. Marshall visited the Senate, over which he is to preside for the next four years. Later in the afternoon he called on President Taft.

Tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will attend the Church of the Epiphany, where the cavalry cadets from Indiana also will attend. On Monday evening they will be guests at a dinner to be attended by the Indiana delegation in Congress.

Among arrivals tonight were Governor Mann of Virginia, and his staff. Governors of other States will begin to arrive tomorrow night, the majority of the visiting executives, however, expecting to reach here Monday. William F. McComb, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will arrive tomorrow and will be met by a special committee. William Jennings Bryan and Joseph Daniels, generally accepted as assured cabinet appointees of the President-elect, will arrive Monday afternoon. Arrangements for the reception have been made and also for Wm. G. McAdoo, of New York, who is to be Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo already has engaged apartments here and is expected tomorrow night.

Unusual precautions to prevent the destruction of the official inaugural stands at the capitol by fire has been taken by Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol building and grounds. A complete fire system was finished today. A representation of the great seal of the United States in colored electric lights has been placed on the front of the platform. Large flags were unfurled from the front of the capitol today and draped over the main entrance, where they form an imposing feature of Tuesday's spectacle.

RESERVES IMPROVED

National Banks Made Good Showing for February

Washington, March 1.—Reserves of the 7,450 National banks showed a material improvement on February 4th, as compared with the stringent period of November, but were not as great, however, as in February of last year, according to returns to the Comptroller of the Currency. The total resources and liabilities of the National banks of February 4th were \$11,185,599,266. The condition of loans, cash and deposits on February 4th, as compared with November 26th last, was as follows in the Southern States: Decrease in loans \$1,943,590, and gains in cash \$798,175, and deposits \$6,209,478.

Girard, Kas., March 1.—According to a letter received here today by F. D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, and credited by him to John Kenneth Turner, an American writer, imprisoned in the City of Mexico during the recent revolt, Turner suffered torture at the hands of General Felix Diaz, was three times threatened with death by shooting, was robbed and imprisoned, and his appeal to the American ambassador for aid was futile.

SUED FOR ILLEGAL METHODS

Government Files Civil Anti-Trust Suit Against the Corn Products Refining Company—Conspiracy is Alleged.

New York, March 1.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, an alleged starch, glucose and syrup "trust"—is sought by the Federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed here today charging the \$80,000,000 combination with entering conspiracies and contracts to destroy competition in violation of the Sherman law. It is alleged to have kept the prices of corn products at unreasonably low figures to harass and discourage independent manufacturers, controlling 66 per cent of the entire American production of starch and glucose and 80 per cent of the inter-State trade in mixed syrups. The alleged trust is charged with fixing re-sale prices; with manufacturing cheap grade candy at unreasonably low prices in retaliation against confectioners who buy starch and glucose from independent sources; with practically suppressing the private brands of mixed syrups of grocers by quoting low prices on its own syrups, and with unlawful threats and contracts to destroy competition.

Aside from dissolution, the government asks for an injunction prohibiting the alleged restraint of trade. The suit recalls the long drawn out fight between the Department of Agriculture and the Corn Products Refining Company over the branding of its corn syrup.

The following officers and directors are named as defendants: Corn Products Refining Company, New Jersey; National Starch Company, New Jersey; St. Louis Syrup & Pressing Company, Missouri; Novelty Candy Company, New Jersey; Penick & Ford, Limited, Louisiana; Edward T. Bedford, Louisiana; J. Mathewson, Frederick T. Bedford, A. B. Boardman, Frederick T. Fisher, C. H. Kealey, Geo. S. Mahana, Geo. M. Moffett, William H. Nicholas, A. A. Smith, James Speyer, E. Beverly Walden, C. M. Warner, R. S. Burns and A. M. Watkins, all of New York City; Thomas P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y.; C. H. Lorenz and Louis Suss, St. Louis; P. A. Lehmyer, C. W. Lehmyer and Edward T. Bedford, of Jersey City, N. J.; Dan Schneewind, Chicago, and William S. Penick, Jr., and James P. Ford, New Orleans.

It is alleged that the defendant combination dismantled many of the starch and glucose factories it absorbed, and that the properties in most instances under covenants that the land conveyed should never, or not for a long term of years, be used in connection with the manufacture of similar products.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Market Was Quiet During the Week—Price Changes Narrow

New Orleans, March 1.—The cotton market was quiet this week. Prices moved within a narrow range and did not favor either bulls or bears to any decided extent. The close was at a net gain of 2 to 11 points.

The high prices were made on Friday and the low prices on Tuesday. At the highest the trading market were 20 to 30 points over last week's close. At the lowest they were 3 to 6 points under. The range was 23 to 36 points.

Except for a while around the opening of the week, the long side was more aggressive than the short and prices were kept at a small advance above the level of last week's close. On the whole the volume of trade was small and operators on both sides were plainly waiting for decided developments regarding the new crop situation. Planting was reported begun in the earliest sections of Texas, and some most part of the belt satisfactory progress each crop was claimed. At the same time a considerable amount of rain fell, which the market called unfavorable. In the spot department prices gained one-eighth of a cent, middling closing at 12 1/2 against 12 3/8 last week and 10 7/16 this week last year. Sales on the spot amounted to 5,280 bales, against 5,214 last week, and 7,240 this week last year; sales to arrive amounted to 5,393 bales, against 2,319 last week and 2,995 this week last year.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Proceedings in Senate and House Told in Paragraphs.

Washington, March 1.—The day in Congress.

Senate. Senator Martin issued call for Democratic caucus for March 5th.

Adopted conference report on Army Appropriation bill carrying \$94,206,146. Filibuster by Senator Newlands prevented adoption of Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill conference report. Eulogies were pronounced on late Senator Heyburn, of Idaho. Confirmed a large number of army, navy and diplomatic appointments.

Met at 10:30 A. M. Passed Webb liquor shipments bill over President's veto 244 to 95. Bureau of Labor report on anthracite coal prices investigation presented.

Disagreed to conference report on Naval Appropriation bill and sent it back for further conference. Recessed from 6:50 P. M. until 8:30 P. M. Adopted conference report on Army Appropriation bill. Filibuster started against Workmen's Compensation bill.

"HOME FOLKS" BID WILSON FAREWELL

"Town and Gown" Mingle in Great Demonstration to President-Elect

HE HATES TO SAY GOOD-BYE

Turning Away in Body, But Not in Spirit, Wilson Says—Thinks He Will Feel Very Strange Inside the White House.

Princeton, N. J., March 1.—Thousands of the home folk of Princeton University gave Woodrow Wilson a farewell demonstration tonight as they bade him God-speed to the White House. It was a unique tribute to the man who after 27 years of residence in the historic town had been elevated to the Presidency of the United States, in that both students and town folk joined in cheering him. It was the first celebration in which "town and gown" mingled in such great numbers and with so much enthusiasm.

A brass band, a glare of fireworks and continuous cheering brought the President-elect to the door of his bungalow just as the procession of students and residents turned the corner of Cleveland lane, marching by the house where Grover Cleveland lived and died. The streets were muddy, but the marchers trudged merrily along. When they reached the Wilson home a great cheer went up.

C. S. Robinson, a Republican, and A. S. Leigh, a Democrat, bore a silver loving cup. Col. David M. Flynn presented it in a brief speech. The President-elect stood on a box just outside the portico of his home and said goodbye to his fellow townsfolk.

The President-elect said he meant to enjoy the three days between his resignation of the Governorship and inauguration day in which he was to "plain an untroubled life." He said he had no particular responsibility, but because of the reminiscences of the years that had preceded. "I want you to believe me," he said, "when I say I shall never lose the consciousness of these years. I would be a very poor President if I did lose it. I have always believed that the best rootages of patriotism were local; that they resided in one's consciousness of an intimate touch with persons who were watching him, with acknowledgment of his character.

"You cannot love a country abstractly; you have got to love it concretely. You have got to know people in order to love them. You have got to know them in order to have sympathy with them and any man would be a very poor public servant who did not regard himself as a part of the public himself. No man can imagine how other people are thinking. He can know only by what is going on in his own head, and if that head is not concentered by other threads of suggestion with the heads of people about him, he cannot think as they think."

"I am turning away from this place in body, but not in spirit, and I am doing it with genuine sadness. The real trials of life are the connections you break and when a man has lived in one place as long as I have lived in Princeton and has had as many experiences as I have had here, first as an undergraduate and then as a resident, he knows what it means to change his residence and to go into strange environments and surroundings.

"I have never been inside of the White House, and I shall feel very strange when I get inside of it. I shall miss the little houses behind me and remember how much more familiar it is to me than that is likely to be and how much more intimate a sense of possession there must be in the one case than in the other.

"One cannot be a neighbor to the whole United States. I shall miss my neighbors. I shall miss the daily contact with the men I know and by whom I am known, and one of the happiest things in my thought will be that your good wishes go with me.

"With your confidence and the confidence of men like you, the task that lies before me will be gracious and agreeable. It will be a thing to be proud of, because I am trying to represent those who have so graciously trusted me."

An outburst of applause arose from the crowd after the speech. A line was formed and Mr. Wilson shook hands for nearly an hour.

It was the climax of a busy day for Mr. Wilson. He had witnessed the inauguration of his successor in Trenton and spoken a farewell to the members of the Legislature.

The afternoon he devoted to packing. Just before dinner all the Princeton mail carriers who have borne the heavy mail of the President-elect since he first entered public life came in a body to say good-bye. Friends called on him in a stream. Practically the whole town said good-bye to him tonight and the farewells will be continued tomorrow.

Wilson's Farewell to State. Trenton, N. J., March 1.—Woodrow Wilson, soon to be inaugurated President of the United States, formally turned over today the office of Governor of New Jersey to Senator James P. Wilson.

(Continued on Page 8.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINAL WORD

Last Communication in Regard to Panama Canal Dispute Received by Taft Administration—Left for Wilson.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain's final word to the Taft administration on the Panama canal tolls dispute, made public today, insisted that a case for settlement under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has arisen, but suggested in effect that there would not be time to discuss the subject further before the United States government changed hands.

Secretary of State Knox acknowledged receipt of this communication without committing the State Department to an answer, reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all or to await another communication from the British government continuing the argument. This latest British note, which was submitted to Secretary Knox yesterday, instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, was a "set of observations" by Ambassador Bryce. The ambassador explained his reasons for submitting at this stage an objection to the contention in the last American note that Sir Edward was arguing a hypothetical case and that there was no reason for his protest in advance of the actual collection of tolls from British ships while American ships were allowed to pass free.

The note follows in part: "His majesty's government are unable before the administration leaves office to reply fully to the arguments contained in your dispatch of the 17th ult., to the United States charge d'affaires at London, regarding the differences of opinion that has arisen between our two governments as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; but they desire me in the meantime to offer the following observations with regard to the argument that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the points in difference between his majesty's government and that of the United States on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because no actual injury has as yet resulted to any British interest and all that has been done so far is to pass an act of Congress under which action held by his majesty's government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken.

"From this view his majesty's government feel bound to express their dissent. They conceive that international law or usage does not support the doctrine that the passing of a statute in contravention of a treaty right affords no grounds of complaint for the infraction of that right and that the nation which holds that its treaty rights have been so infringed or violated ought to be denied the right to exist, must be denied the right to seek a means of determining the point at issue, wait until some further action violating those acts in a concrete instance has been taken, which in the present instance would, according to your argument, seem to mean, until tolls have actually been levied on British vessels from which vessels owned by citizens of the United States have been exempted.

"The terms of the proclamation issued by the President fixing the canal tolls and the other method which your note sets forth as having been adopted by him, in his discretion, in a given occasion for determining on what basis they should be fixed, do not appear to his majesty's government to affect the general issue as to the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which they have raised.

"In stating thus briefly their view of the compatibility of the act of Congress with their treaty rights his majesty's government held that the differences which exist between the two governments is clearly one which falls within the meaning of Article 1 of the arbitration treaty of 1908."

HOUSE IN SESSION TODAY

Must Meet for Regular Business—Big Supply Bill

Washington, March 2.—After working until nearly 1 o'clock this morning, passing the Workmen's Compensation law and handling a mass of routine appropriation bills, the House took a recess until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Majority Leader Underwood said during the evening session that it would be necessary for the House to resort to the unusual expedient of meeting for regular business on Sunday owing to the situation as to the big supply bills. To obviate the necessity of a Sunday appearing as a legislative day in the record, a recess was taken, preserving the legislative day of March 1st.

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THE INAUGURATION

Readers of The Star who will be in Washington to attend the inauguration of President Wilson next week will find The Star on sale at news stands at the following places: TREASURY BUILDING. WASHINGTON POST BLDG. EVENING STAR BUILDING. CAPITOL BUILDING.

GREAT TERMINALS AT CAPE LOOKOUT

Legislature Asked to Incorporate Five Million Dollar Enterprise at Beaufort.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Judicial Districts Bill—Passed Senate and Revenue and Machinery Act in House—Cape Fear Normal School.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 1.—The incorporation of the Beaufort Terminal Railroad Co., with \$5,000,000 capital authorized, for the purpose of developing Cape Lookout as a great sea-port through railroad connection with Beaufort, and the construction of adequate wharves, piers and other facilities, is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Ward.

The incorporators are E. C. Duncan, W. B. Rodman and Morris S. Hawkins. The bill was placed on the calendar and passed final reading, being sent to the House.

The Senate passed the Judicial Districts bill, reported last night by the committee, with slight change as to numbering the districts.

The military bill carrying \$50,000 appropriation instead of \$35,000 appropriated two years ago, passed final reading as it came from the House and then the Senate refused to reconsider, on motion of Senator Jones, in order that the appropriations committee could pass on the amount. Jones explained that he didn't know of the increase when he voted for the bill. It was ordered enrolled for ratification.

The Revenue bill passed final reading in the House this afternoon and was ordered enrolled and sent to the Senate after an hour had been spent in committee of the whole passing various sections. The corporation franchise tax was reduced from one-tenth of one per cent to one-fifteenth of one per cent, on capital stock paid in, no corporation to pay less than \$750.

Representative Roberts was at last in his fight for real estate dealers to pay \$25 instead of \$50 license tax. He lost on a vote earlier in the week, but had a good majority when he renewed the effort today, charging that \$50 would be excessive. The tax on sewing machine companies was finally fixed at \$250 instead of \$500 originally named.

Numbers of automobile men are here especially from Charlotte and Durham, co-operating with Raleigh dealers in an effort to procure a hearing before the Senate Committee on the new Section 72, which imposes a \$500 annual license tax for manufacturers. They are claiming that this means a tax on North Carolina dealers and will seriously effect important concerns in that the dealer in the State and not the outside manufacturer will have to pay the tax.

The House convened this morning at 10 o'clock; prayer by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Raleigh.

Petitions were received for increased appropriations to the school for feeble-minded and in the interest of itinerant dealers in medicines.

Kellum Beer Bill. An unfavorable report came from the committee on the liquor traffic for the Kellum bill, to prohibit Wilmington and New Hanover county to license beer saloons under rigid restrictions prescribed.

Unfavorable report came from the committee on counties, cities and towns for the bill to remove the county seat of Nash county to Rocky Mount from Nashville. Also favorable report for the Roberts bill from fire shows in which moving pictures are a feature.

New Bill Introduced. Noland—Relative to changing time of voting in Haywood.

Clark—Relative to road improvement in Pitt.

Koonce—Provide better railroad depot facilities for Jacksonville. Relative to trees falling on wires.

Hatchett—Pay outstanding public school debts in Caswell.

Porter—Constitutional amendment for raising the pay of members of the General Assembly.

Young—Relative to recorder's court in Dunn.

Dunning—Road law for Martin.

Turner—Require certain reports of officers in Franklin.

Cromartie—Relative to stock law in Bladen.

Connor—Provide for election of cotton weaver in Lenoir.

Seawell—Regulate hunting quail in Lee.

McMillan and McNair—Relative to salaries of officers in Robeson.

Majette—Establish special court in Tyrrell.

Gatling—For protection of farmers in the peanut belt.

Wike—Extend corporate limits of Webster.

Griffin—Permit Raleigh township to issue \$100,000 school bonds.

Sykes—For initiative, referendum and recall for Monrope.

Williamson—Relative to powers of the commissioners of Columbus.

Dunning—Regulate primary election