

THE WEATHER.

Fair today, warmer west portion; Saturday probably increasing cloudiness, warmer.

THE MORNING STAR

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MEN WHO ADVERTISE

If your business is not worth advertising, advertise it for sale. Remember, dead men never advertise, except on their tombstones.—Walker.

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COPS INDIFFERENT, SAY SUFFRAGETTES

Women Tell Senate Committee Police Urged Crowds to Jeer Them

INQUIRY INTO MATTER BEGUN

Senators Take Up Investigation of Lack of Protection Accorded the Suffrage Pageant in Washington Monday

Washington, March 6.—Tales of indignities and affronts from the crowds and indifference and laughing comments from the police were recounted today before the Senate Committee that has begun an investigation into the alleged lack of protection given the great suffrage pageant of last Monday.

Women prominent in National and in suffrage councils told of their harassed progress through surging crowds of men and boys whom the police, they said, made little effort to hold back. Their stories differed in detail because of the various viewpoints from which the Pennsylvania march had been observed, but their statements as to the general attitude of the police were endorsed by Rear Admiral VanRyep, retired, and George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Washington, who appeared as witnesses against the police department.

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, one of the marchers in the suffrage parade, said the few police she saw seemed to be merely "standing in the front row of the spectators."

Mrs. Harriot Taylor Upton, of Warren, Ohio, in charge of the Ohio division of the parade, declared that crowds of "rough men" surged in so close that the marchers could hardly walk two abreast; that "good-natured, drunken men" pushed against the marchers' lines without restraint by the police and that the few officers in sight did nothing to protect the procession.

Congress had passed a special act directing the Washington Police Department to "prevent any interference with the suffrage procession."

In the questions put to the women witnesses today Senators Jones, Dillingham and Pomerene tried to secure definite information as to why the protection had been so inadequate and as to the number of police on hand and the manner in which they acted toward the women marchers.

Well-dressed women, many of them leaders in National suffrage affairs, packed the committee room where the hearings were held and from their ranks came the witnesses who were called to the stand under the direction of Miss Alice Paul. In a statement furnished the committee at its opening, Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, declared his department had given the parade all the protection it could with the limited number of policemen available; and that the disorder on the streets was due to the breaking of cables along the route and the unruly character of the crowd.

Bursts of laughter came frequently as women told of their experiences. Mrs. Upton said there were some elderly women in the Ohio division and she was afraid a "good-natured drunken man" would fall against them. "So we all hurried and got past and he fell back on Wisconsin or Wyoming or somewhere back there," she said.

She declared the police laughed at the scenes and made no effort to help. The most inefficient, she said, were the plainclothesmen who, on the occasion who carried their authority in the badges on their coats.

Miss Agnes M. Jenks, of Concord, N. H., who had her daughter and other young girls with her in the New Hampshire division, told one of the most striking stories. She declared uniformed policemen had encouraged the crowd in its disorder; and that she had been so alarmed as the action of the officers toward the young girls that the children were placed in the center of the procession where they were protected by older women.

"The crowd hooted and jeered," she said; "men tried to get the flowers from our coats; and one man struck his foot out in front of my daughter and tried to trip her. At another point two policemen in uniform were standing together talking and were encouraging the crowd to jeer us. One policeman looked as though he was going to take hold of the young girls who were marching with us. We were more frightened by the police than by the crowds."

None of the women could give the number of the policemen who had exhibited indifference or antagonism, although several thought they could identify some of them. The witnesses were almost unanimous in declaring that few policemen were in sight and that mounted officers and that there seemed to be no successful effort to control the crowds until the cavalrymen came on the scene.

Mrs. Cordella P. Odenheimer, of Jessup, Md., said she had walked the length of the avenue a short time prior to the starting of the parade and that the crowds were then back on

DR. FRIEDMANN DEMONSTRATES

Berlin Physician Tests Alleged Tuberculosis Cure on Three Patients. Results Will Not be Known for Several Days.

New York, March 6.—The first demonstration in America of Dr. F. F. Friedmann's treatment, which the visiting Berlin physician declares is a cure for tuberculosis, was given by Dr. Friedmann himself today in the presence of physicians representing the city, the State and the staffs of hospitals of several cities.

Three patients, two men and a woman, were selected by Dr. Friedmann from 50 tuberculosis sufferers gathered from all parts of the city, all hopeful that they would receive treatment. The woman had been ill three years. Hers is a chronic case of the disease at the knee and was the most serious of the three chosen. The two men have tuberculosis of the lungs. Their cases are not beyond the insipient stage, according to the authorities of the People's Hospital, the institution where the demonstration was given. Each of the three patients has been showing improvement and gaining weight since beginning, several months ago, the best recognized tuberculosis treatment of the day, it was stated.

Physicians who were present brought forward a dozen persons, suffering with the disease in all its stages. The medical history of each was available for Dr. Friedmann's use. Statistics have been prepared at his request. The Berlin physician declined to treat any of these cases, however, but made his own selections.

Each of the three who were treated received two injections, one in a muscle and one in a vein. Dr. Friedmann explained to those about him that the first reaction might be expected to be observed after seven days. The patients went to their homes with instructions to return three weeks hence. Dr. Friedmann promised to treat them again at that time.

Meanwhile the medical board at the hospital will have the three under constant observation and as soon as results are observable, it was announced, a statement will be issued.

Moses Greenbaum, president of the People's Hospital, discussing tonight Dr. Friedmann's demonstration, said the opinion of physicians who were present was that criticism or praise of the culture and of Dr. Friedmann's methods should be withheld until the results of the treatment are known. He said the Berlin physician during his demonstration appeared "nervous, excited and irritated."

He used an ordinary hypodermic needle and made the inoculation in the ordinary manner familiar to physicians.

The New York County Medical Society, which had protested against Dr. Friedmann giving his treatment as an individual practitioner because he has no State license, did not interfere with the demonstration. It was explained he was working at the hospital's institution in a sense as a resident physician. Only patients and invited physicians were gathered, as Dr. Friedmann had requested that newspaper men and other laymen be debarred. It is expected that at the coming demonstrations from one to three injections may be necessary—the public will be invited, Dr. Greenbaum said.

Included among physicians present were Dr. William I. Sirovich, State superintendent of hospitals; Dr. M. Wolff, State civil service commissioner; a practicing physician; Dr. Woods Hutchinson and Dr. Tannenbaum, representing unofficially the city board of health.

SONORA REBELS ACTIVE

Constitutionalists Destroy Railway and Cut All Telephone Lines. El Paso, Texas, March 6.—With the ex-rebels of Chihuahua declaring neutrality toward the Sonora revolt, the situation in the western border State today awaited the entrance of Federal troops.

Rallying under the Constitutionalist banner and proclaiming State's rights, the new rebels lately not only destroyed the railway north and south of Hermosillo, but cut all telegraph wires. This enforced the most effective news censorship from the State capital.

After the decision of the State authorities to denounce Huerta's government, groups of State rebels tonight threatened Agua Prieta and Nogales on the Arizona border.

"The matter does not directly interest me," General Pachual Orozco, Jr., is reported to have said today when news reached his camp below Juarez of the Sonora uprising. The former rebel commander-in-chief has received no request from the provisional President to take the field against the Sonora State troops as reported yesterday. It was said such a request would meet with refusal by nearly 1,500 troops under Orozco's control.

Orozco again made clear his stand toward the provisional government at Mexico City, declaring he only accepts promises of the Madero revolution which will be kept. Orozco reiterates his promises that he will keep his forces in indefinite armistice.

JANINA FALLS TO HELLENIC TROOPS

Turkish Fortress, With Garrison of 32,000, Surrenders to Greeks.

WILD ENTHUSIASM IN ATHENS

All Houses Decorated With Flags on Announcement of Great Victory—Was Result of Two Days' Fierce Bombardment

Athens, March 6.—The Turkish fortress of Janina, key to the possession of Epirus province, with its garrison of 32,000 men, surrendered to the Greek army today after a defense which stands out as one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan war.

The surrender was preceded by a fierce bombardment continuing two days and nights. Every available gun, including heavy Howitzers lent by the Serbian artillery, was brought to bear on the forts defending the beleaguered city.

Thirty thousand shells were fired by the Greek guns during the first day's cannonading. Gradually the Turkish batteries at Bizani, Manoliara, Sakni and elsewhere were silenced.

The Greek commanders, by a feint, led the Turks to believe that their attack would be made from the right. As soon as the attention of the defenders had been distracted, the Greeks hurled large bodies of infantry on the Turkish left. The Ottoman troops, utterly surprised, fell back in disorder.

Batteries on the heights of Bizani, the mainstay of the defense, had been unable to stand the pelting of the shells and were reduced to complete silence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Greeks pushed their forward movement during the afternoon and occupied the Turkish batteries on the Sakni and Eliza hills, capturing all the guns and 110 artillerymen. Then the Greek battalions gradually deployed on to the plain in front of the city itself.

The Turkish flight immediately became general. Whole detachments succumbed to panic and joined in a mad race into the city. The Greek troops followed almost to the walls.

With all the defending batteries in the hands of the Greeks and the Hellenic soldiers at the gates of Janina, Essaad Pasha, Turkish commander, at 6 o'clock this morning sent messengers to Crown Prince Constantine of Greece, announcing the surrender of the city and all the troops under his command.

The fall of Janina was announced by the Crown Prince to the Greek war office.

Wild enthusiasm reigned in the streets of Athens on announcement of the news. All houses were decorated with flags. Excited people thronged the thoroughfares singing the Greek National anthem.

The Greek advance on Janina began late in October. The Turks retired rapidly before their opponents and operations round the fortress opened about the beginning of December. The attack continued with varying success even during the period of the armistice, to which the Greeks never formally agreed. Several of the outlying forts fell before the Greek assaults and the attack on the principal fortifications was gradually pressed home.

It was not known until this morning how many Turkish troops were in the city, estimates here of them varying from 18,000 to 30,000 men. The population numbered 22,000, mostly Greeks.

The fortifications, which had at one time been considered strong, were antiquated and could not resist modern cannon.

Provisions throughout the siege had been plentiful, as Janina is a center of the grain trade.

Premier Venizelos announced the victory in the Chamber of Deputies. All leaders of the opposition spoke, congratulating the Crown Prince and his army on the brilliant achievement.

A telegram was dispatched to the Crown Prince in behalf of the Chamber by the premier expressive of the gratitude of the nation.

At the close of the sitting the members of the cabinet and the deputies following cheering crowds, marched to the cathedral where a thanksgiving service was held.

May Delay Peace Conclusion. Rome, Italy, March 6.—The surrender of Janina today was learned by the members of the large Greek colony here with great satisfaction. The fall of this Turkish fortress prior to the surrender of the citadel of Adrianople in Thrace, is especially pleasing to them as it demonstrates, they point out, the good military organization of the Greeks. It is the general belief, however, that the undisputed possession of Epirus by Greece will delay the conclusion of peace as the claims of the allied Balkan nations now will become larger.

PROGRESSIVES IN CONTROL

Senate Caucus Selects Organization Committee—Long Arguments Behind Closed Doors Over Some Minor Problems.

Washington, March 6.—Progressive Democratic control of the Senate was advanced another important stage today in the second day's session of the caucus of Democratic Senators. The choice yesterday of Senator Kern, of Indiana, as Senate leader, was followed today by the selection of a Democratic organization committee, on which the leaders of the so-called progressive forces were in complete control.

The "steering committee," which is to map out a programme of reorganization to determine the entire question of control, was announced by Senator Kern as follows:

Senator Kern, chairman; Senators Martin, Clarke, of Arkansas; Chamberlain, Owen, of Georgia; Smith, of Georgia; Lee and Thomas.

For several hours the Democrats argued behind closed doors over the minor problems connected with their control of the smaller branches of Congress. The routing of Republicans from their commodious committee rooms, the change of employes connected with the Senate and the selection of new Senate officers had a more important part in the day's discussion than the broader questions of committee assignments and legislative policies.

All questions of Senate patronage were referred to a special committee consisting of Senators Overman, Shively, Johnson, Hitchcock and Williams. The choice of Senate officers was not over until tomorrow, when the caucus is to be resumed. It is expected that Senator Bacon will be elected president pro tempore; but there are many active candidates for the positions of secretary and sergeant-at-arms.

While the Democrats were in session the Republicans were in session, consisting of Senators Lodge, Warren, Nelson, Penrose, Smoot, LaFollette, Brandegee, Smith, of Michigan; Crawford, Jones and Fall met in Senator Lodge's offices and canvassed the committee lists to determine what positions they would ask for.

A delegation consisting of Senators Nelson and Smoot was sent over to the Democratic caucus to learn what arrangement the Democrats intended to make about giving minority appointments to the Republicans, but no plan had been agreed upon by the Democrats.

It is anticipated that the Democratic plans for naming committees will not be completed for some time. The active leaders of the progressives are in the city and the places on the important committees shall be distributed evenly among all Democrats and the work of organization is to be pursued slowly.

U. S. LEAGUE REVIVED

Outlaw Association Reorganized With Eight Clubs in It

New York, March 6.—The United States League of Baseball clubs has re-organized here tonight with clubs in the cities of New York, Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, Va., and Reading, Pa. The season, it is announced, will start May 1st and close September 16th.

The United States League was organized last year but only played part of its schedule. It is not protected by the rules of organized baseball.

OUTLINES

Mexican Constitutionalists destroyed the railway north and south of Hermosillo, State of Sonora, yesterday and cut all the telegraph wires.

The Senate Progressives took another step yesterday towards control of that body when an organization committee was selected by the caucus.

Dr. Friedmann, the Berlin physician who claims to have discovered a cure for tuberculosis, was permitted to give a demonstration in a New York hospital yesterday.

The executive committee of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization met in Baltimore yesterday and discussed plans for financing the aims of the association.

The Turkish fortress of Janina, the key to Epirus, with a garrison of 32,000 soldiers, surrendered to the Greek army yesterday after a fierce bombardment lasting two days and nights.

Gov. Mann last night refused to commute the sentence of Floyd Allen and his son, Claude, and they will be executed May 28th for the part they played in the Hillsville court murder.

President Wilson met his cabinet yesterday in its first official session and was kept on the jump most of the day meeting visitors and replying to congratulatory messages from all over the world.

PRESIDENT HOLDS CABINET MEETING

Wilson Receives Congratulations of Crown Heads of the World

SHUNS PATRONAGE SEEKERS

President Tells Florida Senators to Take Their Recommendations to Attorney General—Meets Prospective Diplomats.

Washington, March 6.—President Wilson saw most of the phases that go with the Presidency today. He met his cabinet for its first session of official standing; received congratulations of some of the kings and emperors of the world and replied to them; talked with several men mentioned repeatedly for diplomatic posts; shook hands with 930 East room visitors; was consulted about the legislative programme of the Democratic Congress and suited his action to his word by declining to interest himself in patronage matters until one of his official family had been seen.

The day lacked some of the rush of yesterday, but it was busy enough to keep the President on the jump most of the time and the Secretary of State busy to spend many crowded minutes out in the corridors of the executive offices disposing of callers at a rapid fire rate.

The President quit work promptly at 4 o'clock and went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson. Tonight he saw William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Joseph E. Davies, its secretary. Both men have figured prominently as possible diplomatic appointees. They were closeted with the President in the White House proper. Mr. McCombs arrived first and stayed but a short time and Mr. Davies did not appear until after the White House dinner was over.

Congratulatory telegrams and letters poured into the White House today from all over the world. They came from kings, emperors and Presidents of foreign republics and from fathers and mothers who announced the birth on March 4th of sons who are to be named Woodrow Wilson.

Most of the Governors of the States, many mayors of cities and scores of prominent Democrats contributed their messages.

Baron Chinda, ambassador from Japan to the United States, who was the first representative of a foreign power to be received formally, was among President Wilson's callers today.

Baron Chinda bore the congratulations of the Japanese Emperor to Mr. Wilson. The reception was in the blue room with all the ceremony that accompanied the visit of an ambassador to a President.

Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, met President Wilson informally yesterday.

President Wilson gave a practical demonstration of the application of his new patronage rule today to two Senators, Bryan and Fletcher, of Florida, who called at the White House to discuss appointments of a district judge and a United States attorney in the Southern District of Florida. The President received them courteously, but asked them to make their recommendations to the Attorney General.

McCombs said he had not discussed the matter of accepting the ambassadorship to France. His visit concerned questions of patronage. Intimate friends of Mr. McCombs say he has not yet decided whether to accept or decline the offer of a foreign post. He has been consulting his friends, some of whom have advised him against receiving the ambassadorship of the Democratic National Committee. His health, however, requires a trip and whether or not he takes the proffered position, he will soon leave for Europe.

President Wilson tonight canvassed with State Senator Blair Lee, of Maryland, Democratic leader of the State's upper house, the situation in that State in respect to the election of two United States Senators next November. Mr. Lee declined to discuss his visit.

Bryan's Policy. Washington, March 6.—Secretary of State Bryan gave to the public today the first official statement as to his views on the National position of the United States. He did not go into a detailed discussion of foreign relations, preferring to confine himself to a general intimation of his attitude. For this purpose he used an abstract from a speech he delivered nearly 13 years ago. The secretary's statement follows:

"I do not care to speak of our foreign relations, or of our Nation's position in relation to any particular nation or question, but my views on our National position are expressed in the closing words of the speech which I delivered at Indianapolis August 8th, 1900. The words show that I am in hearty accord with President Wilson in his desire to promote international peace and good will.

"I can conceive of a National destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and (Continued on page 8.)

DEVELOP SOUTH'S RESOURCES

Executive Committee of Southern Settlement Organization Meets and Makes Plans to Raise Necessary Funds

Baltimore, March 6.—Resolutions authorizing the appointment of a finance committee and a committee on by-laws to assist in the work of developing the agricultural, commercial and industrial resources of the Southern States, were adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization held here today.

Both committees will be appointed by the chairman of the executive committee, S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore.

The finance committee will have charge of the raising of funds for the work of the organization and will have a representative membership from the Southern States. The scope of the work to be undertaken, which will be comprehensive, will be outlined by the committee on by-laws. Neither committee was appointed today.

The resolutions brought happy responses from the delegates present, each of whom pledged his support and the support of the organization which he represented to co-operate in the work of developing the South. Responses were made by R. F. Maddox, of Atlanta; John J. Cornwell, president of the State Board of Trade of West Virginia; M. V. Johnson, of Jacksonville, Fla.; J. F. Gray, of Savannah, Ga.; T. M. Cunningham, of Richmond; John Wood, of Spartanburg, S. C.; E. W. Robertson, of Columbia, S. C.; former Senator Percy, of Mississippi; Eugene Polinger, of Tampa, Fla.; W. P. Corbett, of Jacksonville; Albert S. Johnson, of Greenville, S. C.; and W. E. Burnett, of Spartanburg, S. C.

The organization was formed in Baltimore a little over a year ago, and has made rapid strides in its work of making a thorough and scientific study of the resources and possibilities of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. It has directed public attention both in this and in other countries to the resources and possibilities of the Southern States and is making every endeavor to attract capitalists, investors and desirable immigrants and more especially experienced farmers and agricultural laborers to the immense area of unimproved land in the South.

"There never was a greater opportunity than the South presents today," declared Chairman Warfield, in calling the committee to order, "for development in every line of enterprise, whether it be the development of the soil, the mine, the quarry, the factory, the financial institutions or the railroad. To make this organization a success a great deal of money is required, not only in money, but in the ability, aggressiveness, faith in the movement and the imagination necessary to all great movements, which necessarily at the start must be slow."

Mr. Warfield said that not less than \$100,000 a year should be secured to carry on the work of development.

Besides members of the executive committee, there were present railroad officials, manufacturing and industrial men, agriculturalists, and others from the South who lauded the movement taken by the organization which was declared would be productive of great benefit to the Southern States.

Baltimore, March 6.—The executive committee of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization which was formed in Baltimore a year ago, to develop the industrial and agricultural resources of the South, met here today. More than a score of men representing the transportation, agricultural and commercial interests of the Southern States were present. One of the objects of the meeting was to work out plans for raising money to carry on the development work. S. Davies Warfield, chairman of the executive committee and president of the organization, presided.

Mr. Warfield reviewed the history of the organization and explained its objects, the principal one of which, he said, was to secure desirable immigration for colonization of vast areas of unoccupied lands in the South. He said it was hoped to get co-operation of the State governments, the railroads serving the territory and commercial organizations.

To make the organization a success, Mr. Warfield continued, not only a great deal of money was required, but men who have constructive genius. He estimated that \$100,000 a year would be necessary to carry on the work planned.

A general discussion showed that the keenest interest in the movement had been aroused all over the South. It was agreed that a strong central organization to guide and control the work was required and ample assurances were made that the necessary funds would be forthcoming.

A committee was appointed to select a vice president and general manager of the organization. The matter was placed in the hands of John J. Cornwell, of Romney, W. Va.; Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, Ga.; and W. E. Burnett, of Spartanburg, S. C.

A resolution was passed authorizing Chairman Warfield to appoint a finance committee to be composed of one representative from each of the States concerned and each State member to appoint a sub-committee in his (Continued on page 8.)

STATE TAX METHOD STILL IN EMBRYO

Lower House of General Assembly Defeats Williams Plan of Re-assessment

Other Measures Considered Yesterday.

OVER GOVERNORS URGENCY

Senate at Work on Revenue and Machinery Act—Road Bond Bill Last.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., March 6.—The return of Governor Craig this morning brought a renewed, but fleeting lease on life for the bill that had been pending in the House several days for a complete re-assessment of property this year that the joint committee voted last night to support no longer but to strike out instead for a separate tax commission to supervise tax affairs of the State over, under the 1909 Machinery Act.

A conference between Governor Craig and Chairman Williams, of the House Finance Committee, brought the declaration from Mr. Williams, to the other members of the committee that he would renew his fight for the re-assessment bill at the request of the Governor. To this end he moved in the House early in the day for the bill to come up at 11:30 as a special order and this was provided for.

Then came a message from Governor Craig urging the re-assessment he provided for as the businesslike solution of the financial problem that confronts the State. He insisted, too, that the people would approve of this course. The re-assessment bill was taken up, each side planned down to 45 minutes discussion with Chairman Williams leading the advocates of the bill, and Mr. Bowie, the opposition. In the end the roll call vote showed 17 ayes and 97 noes.

Now it will take six days to inject a State tax levy into the revenue bill that has passed the House and is pending in the Senate. This course must be taken or the tax rate in the present revenue act that accumulated the big deficit of the past two years left in force.

The Senate spent an hour in committee of the whole this morning considering the revenue bill, but before any action was passed upon the bill for the State road bond bill as a special order arrived. In the meantime, however, Chairman Cook, of the Finance Committee, had opportunity to state to the Senators that as originally prepared by the joint committee they would have brought into the State Treasury \$350,000 to \$450,000 additional revenue; but that the House amended the bill that he believed the increase that could be reasonably expected merely nominal. Chairman Cook advocated the re-assessment plan.

The Senate defeated the State road bond bill 17 to 28 after rising to adopt an amendment by Daniels, cutting out the amendment adopted on the second reading for a general election to adopt the measure.

The Senate passed the vital statistics bill appropriating \$10,000 for State and district registrars of general health data.

House—58th Day. Speaker Connor convened the House at 10 o'clock; prayer by Dr. W. McC. White.

A petition was reported from the North Carolina Society of California urging that North Carolina make an ample appropriation for creditable representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. There was a petition from the Legislature of Maine urging that North Carolina join in passing a bill Maine has enacted for the protection of migratory and insectivorous birds.

There was favorable report from the committee on a bill for a new report for the bill to increase the salary of the adjutant general; favorable report on the bill for a convict parole system for the State's prison, and a favorable report for the Grier bill to reduce the number of reports required of private corporations.

New Bills Introduced. Pickard—Prevent obstruction of streams of Orange. Haymore—Establish recorder's court in Mount Airy township. Passed its readings immediately and sent to the Senate.

Foy—Provide cotton weaver for Burgaw. Passed and sent to the Senate. Mashburn—Limit salary of superintendent of public instruction of McDowell. Doughton—Joint resolution relative to A. J. Hawkins.

Sykes—Incorporate the Monroe Warehouse and Storage Co. Passed its readings and sent to the Senate. Faircloth—Allow D. P. Green to practice veterinary medicine in Sampson. Majette—Relative to the commissions of the treasurer of Tyrrell county on loans. McNair—Place officers of Robeson on salaries.

Doughton—Joint resolution to increase pay of laborers in the House and Senate. A bill to promote public morals in Guilford passed its readings under