

THE WEATHER.

Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, fair and warmer; light to moderate north winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1913.

IF YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WANT Why don't you ask for it in Star Business Local? That you'll speedily get it is a safer bet than the Athletics.

VOL. XXIII—NO. 19.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,454.

WILL HEAR ADDITIONAL ARGUMENT ON SULZER

Judges Want to Know What Testimony of Ryan and Others Comes In.

MAY REACH DECISION TODAY

All Future Deliberations Will be Held in Secret in the Prevailing Idea in Albany—Public Will Get Result Only.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The high court of impeachment which is to decide the fate of Governor William Sulzer failed today to reach a verdict.

After a session of an hour and a half, virtually all of which was held in secret, the court unexpectedly adjourned until 11:30 tomorrow to permit further argument by counsel relative to the testimony of Allan A. Ryan, Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Duncan W. Peck, superintendent of public works.

This testimony had to do with alleged efforts of Governor Sulzer to suppress evidence against him and to obtain political influence to stop the trial. The offenses alleged in this connection were not specified in the articles of impeachment and upon the convening of court today, Judge Miller of the Court of Appeals raised the question as to whether they fitted in. The executive session at once followed.

When the public again was admitted, it was announced by Presiding Judge Cullen that the court desired counsel to argue as to whether the acts and conversations of the Governor or testified to by Peck, Morgenthau and Ryan "can be considered as being acts of misconduct for which the respondent can be convicted under article 4, or only as corroborative evidence of the other allegations stated in the charges, and to amend the articles if they are insufficient to include those acts so as to include them."

Suppression of Evidence. Article 4 is the one dealing with the suppression of evidence. It reads: "The Governor shall not prevent, obstruct, delay or withhold any information or evidence which he is bound to disclose by law or which is otherwise lawfully obtained."

The testimony of none of these witnesses was disputed by the defense as far as contradictory evidence was concerned, and for that reason is held to be considered by some of the members of the court the strongest evidence in proof of the Governor's alleged unfitness to hold office. In view of the fact that each of the eight articles is to be voted on separately, it was held that while the majority of the court were ready to convene that there was much doubt as to under which article the testimony should be considered.

It was said furthermore, that some of the members felt that in the event that the court should grant the as yet undecided motion to strike out articles 1, 2 and 6, the "money articles" on the constitutional ground that they dealt with offenses committed before the Governor took office, practically little would be left of the case.

They thought it was desirable, therefore, it was said, either to delete article 4 by including the Ryan, Morgenthau, Peck charges or to set them apart as an additional article. The opening of court was delayed more than half an hour on account of a conference of the nine judges of the Court of Appeals. It was said that the Ryan-Morgenthau-Peck testimony was the principal subject of their discussion.

Debates Announced. It was announced by counsel that former Senator Brackett and John B. Stuchfield would argue the question for the impeachment managers and D. Cady Herrick and Louis Marshall for the defense. The general belief to-day seemed to be that all the decisions of the court hereafter would be in secret and that the public would only know the result.

This was a rainy, gloomy day and somewhat more than usual in the fact that the court members saw all sorts of illusions in its being the conclusion of the evidence today. The hour of re-convening of the impeachment court tomorrow was set at an hour and a half later than usual in order that the Senatorial members of the court might attend the session of the Legislature set for 11 o'clock.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—One hundred thousand shares of stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—one-fourth of the total—was represented at a meeting of the stockholders here this afternoon, called to deliberate on the proposed merger of the Eastern stockholders and James Campbell, of St. Louis, vice-president of the company, who recently invited the co-operation of stockholders in protecting their interests.

A. T. Perkins and S. W. Fordyce, both of St. Louis, were continued as a committee to represent the shareholders who attended today's meeting. Mr. Fordyce said the "Frisco" failure was due to the trouble existing in Mexico.



GOVERNOR SULZER.

"A GIRL WITH ONE STOCKING"

The South Carolina "Pitchfork" Digs in Old Records and Finds Both Art and Poetry With Which He Bedecks Record.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A little protective pastoral entitled "A Girl With One Stocking," which presented the Senate proceedings today when presented by Senator Tillman, who recently illuminated the pages of the Congressional Record with cartoons of his income tax.

Mr. Tillman claimed no credit for the contribution, but acknowledged that it was originally presented by Senator Zeb Vance in the tariff debate in 1889. "Our Mary had a little lamb and her part was most intent," it rhymed, "to make its wool, beyond its worth bring 56 per cent."

The classic went on to tell that "where'er the poor girl went, one leg was warmed with wool and one with 56 per cent."

CHANGE IN COMMISSION.

Chas. A. Prouty, Republican, Resigns to Take Other Work.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Charles A. Prouty will retire in the near future as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to become director of the physical valuation of railroads.

No formal announcement has been made, but arrangements for the change have been completed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and with President Wilson, with whom Judge Prouty had a conference today.

Commissioner Prouty has been a member of the commission since December, 1898.

When legislation was enacted providing for the physical valuation of railroads the commission selected Judge Prouty to have general charge of the work. It became evident that it would be practically impossible for him to continue his labors as a member of the commission and give at the same time adequate attention to the infinite details of the railway valuation work.

Commissioner Prouty's retirement probably will be about November 1st. That will make two vacancies on the commission for President Wilson to fill this year. The term of Commissioner Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, expires in December. Generally, it is expected that he will be re-appointed by President Wilson. He is a Democrat.

LIMIT TO CAMPAIGNING.

Money for Political Purposes Cannot be Secretly Handled.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Limitations upon the right of individuals or companies to collect campaign funds in mittens to collect and send them secretly to another for Presidential or Congressional campaigns, were discussed by the Senate today, when the Clapp bill to prohibit inter-State transportation of such funds.

The Senate adjourned tonight without final action on the bill. The measure was designed to prohibit the financing of National campaigns by the great interests in New York and elsewhere, but Senator Cummings contended during the debate that it would prohibit the American Federation of Labor or the National Woman Suffrage League from sending contributions from one State to another. Senator Clapp insisted the bill would not prohibit the mailing of literature, the employment of speakers or the use of advertising, and that any use of advertising outside these uses, if attempted secretly or improperly, should be made punishable. The bill would permit National committees to send funds from one State to another, if those funds are properly accounted for in their public statements.

Washington, Oct. 13.—President Wilson today nominated Frank W. Shields to postmaster at Hampton, Va.

RESCUED TELL OF EPISCOPALS HAVE BURNING VESSEL LONG DISCUSSION

Carmania With One of Volturno's Pas engers Aboard Reaches Port

POURED OIL ON TROUBLED SEA

Eleven Vessels Stood by Powerless to Help Distressed Ship Until Narragansett Arrived and Sprayed Waters With Oil.

Fish Guard, Oct. 13.—The Carmania, first to the aid of the doomed steamer Volturno, arrived here shortly after 2 o'clock this morning.

Capt. Barr positively refused to say a word about the Volturno until he had delivered his report to the company at Liverpool.

He referred would-be interviewers to the ship's bulletin for an accurate account of the tragedy. The greater part of the contents of this already had become history.

The fire on the Volturno appears to have originated in her cargo hold. When it became evident that the flames had gained the mastery, Capt. Francis Inch devoted all his energy to the salvation of his passengers.

Balked in his attempts to establish communication between the Carmania and the Volturno, Capt. Barr sent out broadcast wireless signals which brought to the vicinity an international fleet to the succor of the doomed ship.

At about 7 o'clock in the evening, Capt. Inch succeeded in lowering a lifeboat with a crew of four men with the intention of taking a line to the Groszer Kurfer.

The small boat, after a desperate struggle, reached the German liner's side only to be dashed to pieces. About half past nine at night, Capt. Inch sent a last despairing appeal and 20 minutes later there occurred a terrific explosion which it seemed would see the doom of those on the stricken ship.

After the rescue of Walter Trintepohl, the only survivor taken on board the Carmania, hope of saving any more of those in the Volturno had been almost abandoned when the sea suddenly moderated and the rescuing ships were able to get away a number of life boats and take off all the survivors.

P. T. Watson, of Philadelphia, a passenger of the Carmania, said that the chief credit for saving those on the Volturno was undoubtedly due to the oil ship Narragansett. "Only a few good swimmers," he declared, "would have survived from the ill-fated ship had not the Narragansett made free use of oil to calm the terrible waves."

When the Carmania arrived, Capt. Barr, with a daring amounting seemingly to foolhardiness, instructed First Officer Gardiner to lower a small boat. This, after terrible buffeting, regained the Carmania with only three oars in tact. After this miraculous escape Capt. Barr did not again attempt to launch a single boat. Hence our ship saved only one passenger, who swam to her.

Capt. Barr stood off and directed operations, acting in effect as commander of the fleet, during several hours of the most desperate fighting of the Volturno. The Carmania tried both fore and aft oil sprays but without effect. The captain sent out wireless calls in all directions for an oil ship, his efforts were given up by an answer from the Narragansett.

"As soon as the Narragansett began to spray oil about the doomed ship the waves subsided as by magic. Soon (Continued on Page Two.)

C. A. Webb Slated For Marshalship

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Should Senator Overman appoint Charles A. Webb, United States marshal for the Western district, he will offer Manley McDowell, of Morganton, a position in the government service paying him in the neighborhood of \$200 per month.

This statement was made tonight by Senator Overman when questioned with reference to the Western appointments. Senator Overman did not say that he would name Mr. McDowell the marshalship, but it is generally understood here that Chairman Webb will be offered this place and that the appointment will be taken care of in a way which it is believed will be entirely satisfactory to him.

Two vacancies on the Inter-State Commerce Commission within the next six months are in prospect. The first occurs December 31st, when the term of Commissioner Clements, of Georgia, expires. The second place to be open is that held by Chas. A. Prouty, of Vermont. The latter's term does not expire until 1914, but he desires to retire earlier.

Commissioner Clements is 67 years old and has served upon the commission since 1892. He will be a candidate for re-appointment. But it will be argued that his age should prevent his re-appointment to another seven-year term.

A rumor is going about tonight that Charles A. Webb, of Asheville, is a candidate, along with Former Governor Glenn, for one of the places. Senator Overman said there was absolutely no truth in the report that Webb was a candidate for the place.

It is known, however, that Glenn's friends are trying to land him one of the jobs.

P. R. A.

When Proposition to Change Name Is Made By High Church.

MAY REVISE PRAYER BOOK

Young Lady Makes Unique Offer of Self to Go as Missionary—Auxiliary Vote to Accept Her Offer—Debate.

New York, Oct. 13.—The suggestion that the corporate name of the Protestant Episcopal church be changed to the American Catholic church precipitated a long debate today at the general convention of the church. At the instance of the high church delegates it was voted by the House of Deputies to appoint a commission to revise the Prayer Book, but before this decision was reached the low church delegates had succeeded in having restricting amendments made to the resolution that authorized appointment of the commission.

The resolution to "revise and enrich" the book of common prayer was offered by the diocese of California, and the missionary district of Arizona. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, a low church leader, offered an amendment reading "provided that no proposals to change the title page of the prayer book or the name of the church shall be referred to said commission. By a vote of 87 to 197 the amendment was defeated.

Dr. Edward L. Goodwin, of Virginia, offered an amendment: "Provided that no proposition involving the faith and doctrine of the church shall be considered or reported upon by the commission."

Dr. Leighton Parks, of New York, while speaking of the apparent effort being made to change the name of the church was hissed "well some of us believe," he said, "that if you take away the protestant character of the church, you rob it of a great treasure."

Dr. Goodwin's amendment was carried by acclamation.

Judge James McConnell, of New-Orleans, declared that Dr. Goodwin's amendment was so broad in scope that it left the way open for the commission to make a decision on the change of name that would stand for the whole house. The house then reconsidered the McKim resolution and it was voted down and proceeded to pass the resolution with both amendments.

The women's auxiliary of the board of mission at a meeting tonight decided how to appropriate the \$307,000 it has collected. All but \$20,000 will be devoted to home and foreign missions.

The auxiliary voted to accept the offer, in the envelope manner, of Miss Virginia Taylor, Singleton, of South Carolina, to devote herself to the cause of foreign missions. Last Thursday when this year's united offering of the women's auxiliary was being taken, Miss Singleton left a plain envelope among the checks, gold and bills in the alms basin. A message in silver and gold have I none. In the words of St. Peter; "such as I have I give unto thee" followed by Miss Singleton's offer to work in the mission field.

A sweeping denunciation of the present system of divorce reached the House of Deputies today in a resolution introduced by Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley, of the diocese of Long Island. The resolution asked the convention to express its sympathy with the effort of the international committee on marriage and divorce which is trying to have the constitution of the United States amended to enable Congress to enact uniform marriage and divorce laws.

After a long debate the House of Bishops this afternoon decided by a narrow margin not to open its sessions to the public. The vote against the proposition was 54 to 49.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of business men here today it was decided to abandon the attempt to secure the 1913 Vanderbilt cup automobile races. The expenditure entailed was the reason assigned.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson and his colleague, Majority Leader Underwood, engaged in a bitter debate on the floor of the House today over the Senatorial contest in their State, in which they are rival candidates.

The oratorical duel was precipitated by Mr. Hobson reiterating utterances he made last week in a speech in Alabama, intimating that Mr. Underwood was the "tool of Wall Street and the liquor interests," and charging that he had gained Alabama's support in the last Presidential campaign under false pretenses.

Underwood, from Democrats and Republicans greeted Mr. Underwood as he rose to reply, and later, when Mr. Hobson tried to interrupt there were loud cries of "sit down; sit down; you've had your time."

The climax of the dramatic scene came when the majority leader, facing about in his place, asked: "where are any other man in this chamber who believes the charge that I am, or ever have been the tool of Wall Street?"

He was answered by shouts of "No, No," from both sides of the House.

Speaking to a question of personal privilege in answer to a charge of "abuse of the floor" by Representative Donovan, of Connecticut, Mr. Hobson had devoted an hour to an explanation of his record in Congress. Then he declared that in the campaign for the Senate, the liquor interests were behind every effort to defeat him. Discussing his recent speech and the comment since then, that he was a supporter of Underwood for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Representative Hobson asserted he did not know at that time that Thomas Fortune Ryan had

(Continued on Page Eight.)

NATIONAL BANKS WILL NOT HOLD OUT

So Declared Secretary McAdoo to Delegation of Country Bankers

Washington, Oct. 13.—"I have no more idea that any considerable number of National banks will refuse to go into the new Federal Reserve System than I have that I shall fly over the Washington monument," said Secretary McAdoo today in discussing the Administration Currency bill with a delegation of country bankers from the American Bankers Association here today in conference with the Senate Finance committee.

The committee of callers piled Mr. McAdoo with questions about the circulating privilege, the re-discounting provisions and other parts of the pending bill.

The Secretary said that while he had been giving bankers as a class right-of-way in his office with a view to learning their views and getting information, the bill had been framed with a view to benefitting all classes of people. "If we wait until everybody gets together on a measure," he added, "we never will have a beginning on currency legislation."

Denounced as Traitorous Report That Government Two Per Cent Bonds Had Reached a Dangerous Point.

WANTS CURRENCY BILL RUSHED

Strong Presentations Sent Mexican Authorities by American Government Asking That No Harm Come to Deputies.

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Denouncing as traitorous reports that the government 2 per cent bonds had reached a dangerous point when at 94, Mr. McAdoo said that while the government could not guarantee prices of its bonds there was nothing to justify the danger point by higher interest-paying bonds or retirement at not less than par.

The provision to force National banks maintaining savings departments to segregate a portion of their assets for that purpose and invest savings deposits in special kinds of securities was attacked. The bankers also declared that the function given the Federal reserve banks under the bill of acting free of charge as a clearing house for checks of member banks would deprive them of an important part of their profits now derived from the collection from out-of-town checks. They also urged that the bill be amended to allow the Federal reserve banks to hold their reserve city banks with which they now do business.

S. D. Scudder, of Richmond, Va., who denoted the bill as an "insurance policy" endorsed the bill generally, but recommended a number of amendments. He thought there was no conspiracy against the bill at the conference, but that supporters of the administration bill did not have an opportunity to present their views.

"There was no lack of good faith," he said. "The leaders simply were trying to hurry things along."

No recess in Congress.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Senators disclosed a sentiment against (Continued on Page Eight.)

RIVAL CANDIDATES IN HEATED DEBATE

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(Continued on Page Eight.)

GERMAN SHIPS TO MEXICAN WATERS

Great Britain May Withdraw Recognition of Huerta's Self Made Government

WASHINGTON SENDS WARNING

Strong Presentations Sent Mexican Authorities by American Government Asking That No Harm Come to Deputies.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Germany's decision to dispatch a warship to Mexican waters attracted wide attention in official circles here tonight. No intimation had been received here of Germany's intention and President Wilson was informed only by press dispatches of the action.

No formal comment was made on the incident, but it was apparent that the Washington government was not displeased. The sending of a German warship in line with the policy of other European governments which had vessels cruising off the Mexican coasts from time to time during critical periods.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

MAY DETAIN MRS. PANKHURST

Ellis Island Immigration Station May Stop Her Onward March Against America—Many Objections on Both Sides.

Washington, Oct. 8.—When Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant British suffragette, arrives on the liner LaProvence this week, probably Friday, she will be detained at the Ellis Island immigrant station, according to present plans, until a special board of inquiry can determine whether she comes within the class of aliens excluded from the United States.

While the immigration authorities have issued no orders for her detention, scores of protests against her admission, lodged with immigration headquarters here and with the local authorities at New York, leave no other course open to the authorities. Officials here say no protest against Mrs. Pankhurst's admission have been received from the society opposed to woman suffrage or from any of its members on behalf of the organization.

An equal number of communications protesting against her exclusion have been received. The controversy which has been stirred up in advance of her landing, officials point out, has created a situation which no single immigration inspector would attempt to settle and no course remains but to detain the British leader until her case can be passed upon by a board of view, as would be done in the case of any other disputed landing.

Court records of Mrs. Pankhurst's activities, her arrest, her imprisonment, have been furnished to the authorities at New York. Upon that and upon a hearing that the immigration authorities will decide if any of the suffrage leader's acts have been such as to debar her from the United States. A principal question to be determined will be whether her court record and jail sentences in the cause of votes for women constitute moral turpitude within the meaning of the immigration law.

Officials expect a legal battle to attract the attention of suffragists all over the world. The National Suffrage Organization probably will aid the British leader. Whether the anti-suffrage will conduct any organized resistance to her landing is not known here. Suffrage leaders intimate that any decision by the immigration authorities adverse to Mrs. Pankhurst may be carried to the courts as was the recent case of Cipriano Castro, which resulted in a victory for the Venezuelan exile.

ANNUAL REFERENDUM VOTE. National Chamber of Commerce Will Count Ballots.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 13.—Officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States met in Detroit today to discuss questions of National importance and of vital importance to the business and commerce of the nation. Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago is president of the organization.

One of the important events of the meeting will be the announcement of the count of a referendum vote taken on the Glass-Owen currency bill some time ago by the 280 commercial organizations affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The sessions of the meeting are executive.

AMATEUR BEATS PROFESSIONAL Sets Pace in Golf Game That Best Players Can't Equal.

Paris, Oct. 13.—An amateur golfer of London, Dr. H. D. Gillies, who is on vacation at Chantilly, and who entered quite casually in the golf championship tournament, beat all the best European professionals today in the first day's play over the famous course. He did the morning and afternoon rounds in 75 and 76 respectively.

All players complained of the excessive length of the Chantilly course—8,555 yards—and it will be shortened tomorrow.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 13.—The New York Giants and Chicago White Sox will play an exhibition game in Portland on November 14th. A contract for the game was signed today.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE LEGISLATURE FINALLY ADJOURNS

Extra Session of North Carolina General Assembly Becomes History.

FINISH REACHED LAST NIGHT

Rate Questions and Constitutional Amendment Proposals Are Out of Way—Other Important Legislation Up.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 13.—The gavel of President Daughdrigg, of the Senate, and Speaker Murphy, of the House, fell simultaneously at 8:28 o'clock tonight as the voices of those two presiding officers rang out through legislative halls and the corridors of the State House declaring the 1913 extraordinary session of the North Carolina General Assembly adjourned sine die.

The Senate had held quite a busy evening session while the House waited more or less hilariously the pleasure of the upper branch for final adjournment. The Senate finally adjourned the ever-present Caldwell bill, prohibiting the sale or shipment of calves, dead or alive, under one year old, to slaughter for veal. As finally ratified, the act applied to Caldwell, Alamance, Alexander, Ashe, Avery, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Durham, Franklin, Gaston, Graham, Guilford, Henderson, Hoke, Jones, Lincoln, Madison, Wayne, Rowan, Rutherford, Moore, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Wilson and Lenoir.

The extraordinary session of the Legislature just adjourned, that was called for the specific purposes of taking action for the settlement of freight rates and passing constitutional amendments proposed to be submitted to the people for ratification at the next general election, passed 497 acts and 19 resolutions, the great bulk of them bearing on the various local matters in eventuation of the State.

The principal acts of really State-wide interest are the resolutions accepting the provisions for taking care of the settlement of the Interstate freight rates, more particularly from the West and outgoing to the West and East, the passage of the bill to reduce freight rates and provide for special commissions to investigate allegations of any railroad companies that the rates prescribed are confiscatory, providing for a rate expert and additional clerical force for the Corporation Commission, the act carrying the constitutional amendment proposals to be submitted to the people and passing constitutional amendments in eventuation of the State.

The Senate spent much time on the House bill for appropriating \$48,000 for repairs at the State Hospital for the Insane, providing for a rate of a debt of \$4,000 on the new site for the State School for the Blind. Also there is \$8,000 of the amount to be used for the new site of the State Hospital for the Insane at Goldsboro. The light was over the \$4,000 item for the State School for the Blind. Senator Jones and others protested that citizens of the State should be required to pay for the school should be moved away from Raleigh to some town in the State that offers the best inducements.

Senator Pharr, however, offered an amendment that the directors of the school be directed to sell the new site purchased and adjust the claims against the land, and that a special commission be appointed to investigate as to possible sites for the school for the blind in other parts of the State and report to the next Legislature.

Pending spirited discussion, there was a motion adopted that Senators Ward, Jones and Pharr as a special committee be appointed to amend to the bill that will adjust the differences as to the blind institution.

The Senate named Senators W. Weaver, and Pharr as a special committee on the bill for the constitutional amendments.

The Senate spent some time straightening out a mix-up in the McLean bill to require railroads to furnish weights of carloads of melons and cantaloupes. Certain amendments had been lost and the House had added others.

Insidious Lobby. Before the matter was satisfactorily fixed, Senator McLean made reference in character to the various railroad lawyers being here lobbying. Senator Bryant, of Durham, took him up on the statement and asked if any railroad lawyers had approached Senator McLean during either the regular or special session. Senator McLean replied that they had asked him to vote for an amendment providing for the amendments.

"Well, they have not approached me," declared Senator Bryant.

"Maybe they knew they had the Senator from Durham," retorted Senator McLean.

Senator Bryant called up the House bill to allow street railways to operate as far as 100 miles from the home office instead of 50 miles as the law now fixes it. The bill was passed and ordered enrolled for ratification.

Conference Committee Report. When the conference committee reported the adjustment of the differences with the House as to the bill carrying constitutional amendment proposals as made in report to the Senate, Senator Ward raised the issue of tacking on an additional amendment to the bill that would fix the State and county poll tax at \$2 and not that it shall not exceed \$2. There was a