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Solicitors' Salary Bill Under Consideration

Gov. Morrison's Shipping Bill Demands Best Thought--County Orphanage Proposed--State Fair Proposition Still Live Question.

MOTHERS' AID MEASURE MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

Merchants' Association Garnishee Bill Killed by Propounder.

(BY MAXWELL GORMAN.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 23.—The Legislature this week is handling some important measures, the disposal of which calls for rare judgment and cool deliberation. One of these is the bill which will be taken up by the committee on Thursday of this week relating to the garnishment for debt, whereby the wages and salaries (as you please) of working people and earners of all classes will be subject to garnishment for debt to the extent prescribed. To put a measure of this kind on the law books will of course first require the submission and adoption of a constitutional amendment. Mr. Turlington of Iredell, who introduced the measure, made the emphatic statement on the floor of the House that he was presenting it solely because the secretary of the State Merchants' Association, a Mr. Paul Leonard, had been pestering him to do so for several years. That he was utterly opposed to any such legislation himself, that he would ask the Legislature to defeat it, and would advise every other legislator to vote against the proposition. So it really does not appear that the Legislature will vote to submit such an amendment to the people.

Only residents of the State whose incomes are less than $10 per week escape the rigors of the Merchants' Association's proposal. Heads of families with dependents and wives with homesteads in their own right are included in the measure and made liable for garnishment and such other penalties as the General Assembly may enact after the amendment has been ratified by the people.

Mothers' Aid Measure.

Another important piece of proposed legislation this week is the Mothers' Aid measure, which is sponsored by the fraternal organizations of the State and the State Welfaree Department of the State government, and it is one of the most needed and deserving of them all.

The Mothers' Aid bill proposes co-operation between the State and the several counties in caring for mothers who are physically and morally fit but who are poverty-stricken and have been deprived of the support of their husbands.

The Senate Committee on Propositions and Grievances has also reported favorably a bill which approaches the orphan problem in another way by authorizing the board of commissioners of any county to establish and maintain a county orphanage. The bill was offered by Senator Heath of Union county, where such an institution has been in existence for two years.

Constitutional Amendments.

It now appears probable that one amendment to the Constitution of the State will be submitted by the Legislature, the committee having reported favorably on the proposition to amend so as to provide for a board of pardons, not eliminating the Governor entirely, however, and intended to materially differ from the measure of similar character which was defeated two years ago. Another reason for its probable passage is the fact that, whereas, the present Governor opposed the proposition in the last Legisture, he is now disposed to favor such a legal relief to the chief magistrates of the State. Few governors have suffered a greater strain than Governor Morrison on this score.

We are not hearing much about the last-session plan to submit a call for a new constitutional convention in this State. It was not insisted on at the eleventh hour last time because Senator Stubbs, who had charge of the matter, frankly admitted that it was facing overwhelming defeat in the Senate and therefore he refrained from taking the "bill" from its comfortable resting place, only to face the executioner.

Solicitors on Salaries and Other Bills.

Among the other important measures being acted on in committees and before the full sessions of the Legislature this week are the following:

The creation of judicial districts composed of single counties, and the placing of all solicitors on a salary basis.

Senators Woodson and Varsar offered the solicitors' salary bill sponsored by the North Carolina Bar Association, of which Varsar is president. The bill places solicitors on flat salary of $4,000, to be paid out of the State, with the present fees allowed solicitors to go to the county school fund, after deducting the actual expenses of solicitors in holding courts. The bill is sponsored in the House by Representatives Warren and Connor.

A bill introduced by Senator Castello provides a flat salary of $3,500 for solicitors with an additional allowance from fees, the whole not to exceed $5,000, plus expenses.

An amendment to the Sams act of two years ago, offered by the author, provides that all bonds shall be registered with the State Auditor before they are issued, instead of within thirty days after that date.

Good Grounds for Report.

The opponents of the Governor's water transportation proposition are being heard the latter part of this week. The personal appearance of Governor Morrison last week before the Senate committee hearing heartened anew those who are favorably inclined to the measure, when whipped into practical shape. It is not that yet, and the Governor is only asking for opportunity for practical and experienced men to pass upon the feasibility of his plans and report findings back for future action.

The Governor is very much in earnest, and yet he would not enter upon an impracticable scheme if he believed there was any probability of that. He is a man who can feel intensely, especially when his love of State and home people spur him along. In this matter of freight discrimination against North Carolina towns he feels intensely, because he knows the truth, has been engaged in the courts and before the Inter-state Commerce Commission for the State in cases prior to becoming Governor. He knows, too, that however much Virginians may deny the raising of money to be spent in defeating efforts to accomplish cheaper freight rates for North Carolina cities and place them on a parity with Virgina cities, whether any specific "lobby" expense money has been raised the last fortnight or not, it is a fact that the "Virginia cities did employ counsel to fight the freight rate compromise made with the railroads under Governor Craig's administration," said the Governor. "The railroads agreed to give North Carolina the reductions agreed upon, and although we took nothing from the Virginia cities they employed able counsel and fought us to the uttermost before the Inter-state Commerce Commission in order that they might keep the easier discriminatory freight rates they had over North Carolina.

"I was there as attorney for the people and participated in the hearings with them. They were represented by Mr. Jones of Washington, D. C., at that time president of the District of Columbia Bar Association and one of the ablest freight rate lawyers in the country. His appearance was open and above board as the attorney for the Virginia cities and not the railroads," said the Governor.

The "business" gentlemen from Norfolk and Richmond do protest too much at the charge of this renewed interference on their part.

State Fair Advertising and Premiums Still Unpaid.

The "Ohio Idea" Manager of the last State Fair, placed in the position by the lady president of the Fair with a rich name, succeeded so well in reducing the receipts of the last Fair that the advertising contracted for with the newspapers and others is yet unpaid, and the premiums due the hundreds of exhibitors are likewise unpaid.

Inquiry develops that no one knows when these debts will ever be settled and the creditors are thoroughly disgusted. Mrs. Vanderbilt went to Japan some time ago on a pleasure trip, and "we don't even know her cable address," said a member of the State Fair committee. The Fair has been formally offered to the State to take it over and operate it. Its grounds are worth $100,000 more than the Fair owes, but the grounds cannot be sold to settle last year's debts. If the plan to have the State Agricultural Department and its related organizations accept the responsibility, the State will be assured hereafter of a rightly managed exposition each year of the proper kind for this latitude—minus the "Ohio Idea" manager's misdirected "authority," as exemplified last year.

Airplane Duck Hunting Illegal.

The hunting of wild ducks and other migratory game birds by airplanes, reported as occurring on the Potomac River below Washington, is a violation of a federal law, and persons employing such means for hunting migratory waterfowl are subject to prosecution under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Regulations. Arrests for violations of this character have been made by United States game wardens and successfully prosecuted in the Federal courts of Maryland, New Jersey, and South Dakota. A fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both, may be imposed.

The King of England theoretically possesses the power of vetoing laws he does not like, but this right has not been exercised since 1707.

Enough silk stockings were given this year to bring short skirts back.

PLAN AIR LINES IN UNITED STATES

New York-Chicago Will Be First of Dirigible Routes.

AIRSHIPS WILL BE SMALL

Combination of German Technical Skill and American Capital Back of Scheme—Will Provide Modern Comforts and Can Travel at 87 Miles an Hour—Service Can Easily Be Extended to Any Part of the United States.

A plan for the establishment of numerous new air lines in the United States with the combined technical skill of Germany and American capital [illegible] Herr Schuette of the [illegible] of Germany during the war.

Herr Schuette declares that plans are practically perfected for the operation of airships from New York to Chicago with a German design [illegible] of from 110,000 to 150,000 cubic meters. Working out of another fleet in Germany was forbidden under the war by the treaty.借 the proposal to build and operate them in America would result both in the development of American air lines, which is much desired there, and at the same time preserve German interest in continuing the development of air navigation.

Herr Schuette declared that the airships of the capacity planned for the New York-Chicago line are as small as can be built and still give satisfaction. They afford passenger space enough to make the business a paying one and give room on board for all modern comforts. The plans show restaurants, smoking rooms, sleeping and living compartments, baths and promenade decks. The speed is reckoned at 100 kilometers per hour and could be increased to 140 kilometers or about 87 miles.

Can Extend Service.

Herr Schuette declares that the service can easily be extended to any part of the United States if the proper repair shops and landing stages are constructed. The methods he proposes would permit landings in the center of cities by overhead stages. He said that once a country with the resources and ingenuity of America takes advantage of the steps attained by the German builders, transatlantic lines would be within the realms of possibility and round-the-world lines would be the next development.

Until recently when at the international air convention restrictions were withdrawn flying had suffered greatly in Germany. Now, however, planes can pass over countries of powers represented at the convention, but building of the larger types is still forbidden by the rules drawn up at the conclusion of the war. Airplane lines developed greatly in Germany during the summer and, while many of them did not connect with outside lines, they did much to keep the interest of plane builders alive.

Perhaps the biggest development was the establishment of the route from Koenigsburg to Moscow. This is considered so important that it will be kept up throughout the winter while many other lines are abandoned. The London to Berlin line, just now being got into shape for operation, is another big achievement of the year.

To Connect With Other Lines.

"While [illegible] of the most important figures in Germany's air activities, was connections with other lines. This lack was not altogether due to financial reasons. It is true that flying over other countries was forbidden, as in the case of the Berlin to [illegible] and the alliance from Berlin to London lying [illegible] [illegible] Allied [illegible] [illegible] A big [illegible] reason was behind the lack of coordination among the various countries, including lack of subsidies for opening routes through territories where good connections could be made. The way is in sight now, however, for connections with the French line from Paris to Warsaw, touching Prague and Strassbourg and with the line from Breslau to Budapest via Vienna. The idea of state subsidies has been recognized by the German government, but thus far the service has not been given great impetus by the money received.

"Good organization and connections with lines to other countries, however, combined with improved planes, will make vast improvements in coming years."

Connecticut gained 19,472 autos last year, but did well in other ways.

ROMANCE OF 20 YEARS UNITES TWO ITALIANS

Sweethearts in the Homeland Are Married Now in the United States.

A romance of childhood and the story of a love that has survived through 20 years has come to light with the marriage in Leominster, Mass., of Savario Billotta and Miss Coroline Fragili, who have carried out their childhood pledge to have a home in America some day, a promise that was sealed with a kiss at the little railroad station in Bianco, Italy.

The Billotta and Fragili families owned adjoining places in Italy and the children of each family were playmates, particularly Savario and Coroline. In 1903, Savario, then but fourteen years old, bade his friends and family goodby and started for the New World. A [illegible] promise to little Coroline with [illegible] would come to America to be his wife. Since that time they corresponded regularly until the letter which told Coroline that Savario was ready to [illegible] and would be waiting at the station for her.

Savario met her at Boston. He brought her to Leominster and today they are happy in a home of their own.

FILIPINOS TO PRODUCE SILK

Superior Grade Being Manufactured on Small Scale in Province.

The production of silk in the Philippine islands for export is likely to be revived soon, after having been abandoned about seventy years ago because of lack of labor, in the opinion of Dr. Charles S. Banks, former entomologist in the bureau of science in Manila, who has returned from Nueva Apollonia, a province of oriental Negros, where he supervised the planting of a large tract in mulberry trees, and where, he says, a superior grade of silk is being produced on a small scale.

"At Nueva Apollonia conditions are in every way suited to the industry," said Doctor Banks. "We have some forty acres of mulberry trees and are producing silk that is superior to the grades that for many years have been imported from China and sold at a high price."

Nearly 150 years ago silk-worm culture was taken up in the Philippines and the industry grew to considerable proportions.

HID JEWELS IN DREAM

Wife Also Took Money From Husband's Trousers and Hid It.

Walking in her sleep, Mrs. C. E. Miller of Chicago hid $2,000 worth of her jewels so well that even she cannot find them. She laughs at her husband's assertion that burglars carried off the gems.

Mrs. Miller is a sleep walker. Recently she dreamed that burglars were stealing her jewels. When she woke up, an ice pick was sticking in the bed before her, the jewels were missing, and the front door of her home was wide open. Money was also stolen from her husband's trousers pocket.

The front door of the home evidently was opened from the inside, as the key was in the lock and there were no marks of violence. Mrs. Miller believes she walked in her sleep and hid the jewels. But where, she cannot tell.

COWCATCHER GETS DEER

Engineer Speeds Locomotive Mile After Buck Feeding on Track.

[illegible] got a deer on the last day of the hunting season by running it down with a locomotive.

Going through a tunnel between Croton and Croton Falls, Mahopac and Owego stations, N. Y., it overtook a large buck standing on the track. The engineer, John McCormick, of Watervown, chased the deer a mile, struck it and knocked it into the ditch. The engineer and fireman will divide the deer.

Clown.

Chew Chew, a health clown, makes the rounds of New York city schools, spreading the gospel of fresh air, proper food and cleanliness.

With him is his little dog, Creamo, whose stunts include pawing his face as if washing when asked what he does in the morning.

The school children are going wild about Chew Chew and Creamo. They are absorbing health facts, because the presentation is made in an interesting way. And they will remember the health clown and what he taught, in their old age.

Making school interesting is the greatest problem of education. People in this boresome civilization remember interesting things, forget the uninteresting.

His Guilty Conscience

By EDWARD LEVINE

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Green had murdered Mulvaney, and he had to stay in the town a little while until suspicion died down before making his getaway.

Not that he felt suspicion was likely to attach itself to him. The two men were not known to have been anything more than acquaintances. But it had been a long-standing feud. In fact, it had dated back to the time when they were both clerks together in the bank in Bay City, and Green had stolen twenty thousand dollars in bills.

He had made his getaway then, as he expected to do now. Ten years elapsed before Mulvaney met Green in Riverville, and recognized him.

Mulvaney was employed in a wholesale clothing house. He had a poor job as an underpaid clerk. He was quite beneath the notice of Green, who was president of the local bank—he had stuck to the same line of business. Green had three cars—not liveries, and a house, a fine building in [illegible] grounds outside the town.

Mulvaney knew Green's house very well. He began by calling there. He made Green, a middle-aged bachelor, take him up socially. Then he began demanding money. Green found himself living on the brink of a precipice. He found Mulvaney could not be bought off—to stay off. Mulvaney believed that he could work Green to the limit, and he had a grudge against him because he had done what he, Mulvaney, had wanted to do and had not dared to do.

Green had to kill Mulvaney or disappear. He decided that killing Mulvaney would be easier. He felt confident that he could get away with it. On some pretext he decoyed Mulvaney to a neighboring town, met him there, as if by accident, and offered him a ride home at night. He shot Mulvaney in a lonely part of the road and threw the body over a bluff. Nobody knew that Green had been away from Riverville. He lived alone, his housekeeper left early, and he had cleaned his car after returning, and let his chauffeur see it when he came to work next morning.

There seemed no motive for Mulvaney's murder. He had no enemies, so far as was known, and no one guessed at the past relations between Mulvaney and Green. Green felt secure. Nevertheless he meant to make his getaway when the hue and cry died down.

He had planned to give out that he was going on a month's shooting trip. At the end of the month he would be in Europe, far out of reach of possible discovery. He had all his plans made, and he had sold his securities.

That morning an inspector had been questioning him, and it worried Green. Towles and he had been at loggerheads over a matter of fire protection for the bank, and Towles bore Green no good-will. Still, Towles plainly did not suspect him.

It was late afternoon. Suddenly Green perceived Towles' car stop at his door. Towles called to a policeman and pointed toward the house.

Just so men were caught at the last moment! Unreasoning panic seized Green. He darted through the house into his garage.

By the time his old housekeeper opened the door—the old woman was slow—he could be speeding down the drive. He could pretend not to hear if the inspector shouted to him. He could make the drive entrance before Towles started his car. He leaped in and put on speed, hurling the car wildly down the drive. As he drove he saw the policeman at the front door. The man was waving and shouting at him. Towles had seen Green. He started his car to intercept him. Green saw his hopes of escape diminishing. The space between the inspector's car and the lower bottom of the drive was inexplicably diminishing. It was a matter of seconds now. Green hurled his car at the road, and set it crashing into Towles'.

A smash, the choking rattle of engines, then Towles had Green by the arm and was picking him out of the debris.

Green looked into the face of the inspector and threw up the sponge.

"You can take me," he said feebly. "I did it. I killed Mulvaney. He had been blackmailing me for months. I shot him and threw his body over the bluff."

A singular look came over Towles' face. "Glad you've come through with it, Green," he said. "You're the last man I'd have suspected."

"What?" gasped Green. "Didn't you come for me?"

"Sure I came for you," grinned Towles. "Your house is on fire. I came to tell you."

The government will pay $175,000 reward to any one who can discover oil in Australia, and give the finder the oil.

OVER 130,000 BALES.

Next to Largest Amount Handled by Any Southern Association—Second Advance Totaled $2,756,000—Organization Campaign Started for Every Cotton Growing County—Selection of Seed and Combatting Boll Wevil.

Cotton contiues to be delivered to the North Carolina Cotton Cooperatives at the rate of about twelve hundred bales weekly, according to announcement from the headquarters in Raleigh Tuesday, this week.

It is expected that all pools will be closed around March 1st, and that members will complete their deliveries before that time.

More than 130,000 bales of cotton have been classed by expert graders, and it is believed that the association will get at least ten thousand bales more before the season closes. With the exception of the Mississippi long staple association, this will be the largest number of bales handled by any South State association this season.

Checks totaling $2,756,000 have been sent to members for the second advance of $25 per bale on all cotton delivered prior to December 1st, according to General Manager U. B. Blalock, who states the first distribution has been practically completed. Members receive an advance of fifty dollars per bale when cotton is delivered.

Preparatory to beginning an active campaign of organization of community locals in every cotton growing county in the State, county meetings are being held at county seats. Selection of improved seed and methods of combatting the boll wevil are among the important subjects to receive attention.

The floating leaves of the victoria Regia, a giant water-lily, sometimes measure up to 12 feet across.

Do you remember what you were worrying about this time last year? Very few of us do.

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