

## EIGHTIETH YEAR OF TWO SOCIETIES AT WAKE FOREST

Anniversary Exercises at Baptist College Celebrated Under Best Conditions

## FINE WEATHER BRINGS A BUMPER ATTENDANCE

Affirmative Wins in Debate On Ship Subsidy, By Unusually Brilliant Forensic Efforts, Judges Giving Three To Two Decision; Negative Contends Stoutly That Principle Is Undemocratic; Mr. Arledge Pictures Pathos of Unfortunate Belgium and Mr. Prevette Declares Catholicism a Menace; Annual Reception Largely Attended

Wake Forest, Feb. 12.—The eightieth anniversary celebration of the Euzelean and Philomathesian literary societies was brought to a close this evening by the reception in the society halls. A general holiday was observed in the college, and the many fair visitors mingling with the students, formed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences that have attended the annual anniversary celebration of the societies in years. A spirited and interesting debate in the afternoon was the first number of the program for the day. The following gentlemen acted as judges, Charles A. Justice, Walter Clark, Dr. T. W. O'Kelley, Dr. R. T. Vann, M. L. Kessler, Rev. Baylis Cade, rendered their decision, three to two, in favor of the affirmative side upheld by Messrs. J. P. Mull and K. A. Pittman.

Two senior orations in the evening, followed by the annual reception in the society halls, completed the program for the day. Music was furnished throughout all the exercises by the Third Regiment orchestra of Raleigh. It was, indeed, one of the happiest days Wake Forest has witnessed for months. The high standard of all the speeches, the enthusiastic attendance and the brilliant nature of the reception, mark it as one of the greatest anniversary ever celebrated by the two societies.

The out-of-town visitors began to come in on the evening train yesterday in order to witness the basketball game of last night. More arrived on the morning train, and it was an audience that taxed Wingate Memorial Hall to its capacity, when Mr. J. D. Pegg, president of the debate, of the Euzelean society, called on Mr. V. E. Duncan, secretary of the debate, of the Philomathesian society, to announce the query for debate. The query announced read: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine, engaged in foreign trade." Mr. John P. Mull, Esq., of Charlotte, seconded the motion, and Mr. Charles A. Pittman, Esq., of Franklin county, appeared for the affirmative. Messrs.

## PLANT KITCHEN IS BURNED DOWN

Administration Firm For Government Ownership of Ship Corporation

## NEW COMPROMISE BILL

Under This Plan Forty Millions Would Be Provided and at End of Two Years Ships Might Be Leased If Advisable; Fight Has Shifted To Floor of House

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The ship purchase bill fight shifted today from the Senate to the House. In the Senate, the measure blocked by Republican opposition was displaced as unfinished business, and a cloture rule, designed to terminate forcibly the filibuster, was taken up.

Administration forces began work on a compromise house bill, but House leaders were far from confident it would unite the divide Senate Democrats or win Republican support. They declared the administration did not concede enough in the proposed compromise to secure its passage.

The cloture rule presented in the Senate met the same Republican filibuster that has blocked the ship bill and a conference of Senate Democrats was called for tomorrow to consider the advisability of continuing the fight for the cloture proposal, or of abandoning it and returning to a direct contest for the ship bill. The new bill in the House was developed after Postmaster General Burleson, for the administration, went to the capitol and definitely rejected the compromise measure advanced by Representative Kitchen. The Kitchen proposal contemplated making the ship bill a temporary emergency measure and would have taken the government out of the shipping business two years after the termination of the European war. Mr. Kitchen declared passage of this measure through both branches of Congress was assured.

**Ownership Insisted On.**  
The administration counter proposal, as it was being framed today, would organize a shipping board with an appropriation of \$40,000,000 to engage in shipping for a period ending two years after the war's termination. Then the ships would be turned over to the Secretary of the Navy to be leased or operated in the merchant service in his discretion. This plan, to place the government permanently in the shipping business was the point the administration insisted on. It is the provision, too, against which the Senate Republican filibuster chiefly aimed. House members today said that provision would defeat the measure in the Senate.

The administration proposal, which embraced the Weeks bill for the organization of a merchant marine, national act, the Gore compromise shipping bill and amendments probably will be brought into the House next week. Passage of the Weeks bill with the administration amendments would place the house amendment to a bill already passed.

**Kitchen Not Very Hopeful.**  
Representative Kitchen said today that he had no hope of the administration compromise passing the Senate.

"It may have a moral effect upon the Senate and the country," he added, however, "and may strengthen the administration support in the Senate."

The Weeks bill would provide for the establishment of "United States Navy mail lines between the United States and South America and between the United States and the Caribbean coast," and would authorize the secretary of the navy to employ available naval vessels at his discretion in general mail, freight and passenger business.

The ship purchase bill is to be added to the Weeks measure in the one agreed on in the Senate caucus. With relation to the purchase of belligerent owned merchant ships in American harbors the only limitation would be that in buying vessels during construction of the European war "no purchase shall be made in a way which will disturb the present conditions of neutrality."

## FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE TO PROHIBIT SALE OF ABSINTHE

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Indemnities will be granted to manufacturers affected by the bill and will be covered in a special act later. The bill also applies to Algeria and the colonies and will be proposed for adoption by the protectorates.

During the debate today Deputy Edouard Lachaud, a radical republican, said:

"Absinthe suppression is only the commencement. We will arrive at the suppression of all similar appetizers."

An amendment making the prohibitive feature of the bill apply also to the manufacture of absinthe was adopted after the statement was made that this would be the object of a report by a special committee and that propositions tending to the suppression of all alcoholic extracts were being considered.

**JAMES CREELMAN DEAD.**  
Famous Newspaper Writer Passes Away in Berlin.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—James Creelman, well known American newspaper correspondent died in Berlin today after an illness of several weeks. News of his death was cabled by Ambassador Gerard to the State Department. Mr. Creelman's home was in New York, was 55 years old.

## PEOPLE OF GERMANY THE BIG QUESTION

Will Berlin Be Disposed To Give Guarantees Demand in American Note?

## NO WORRY OVER LONDON

The Grievance Against The "Flag Habit" Not One of Law But Fairness, But Question at Stake in Note To Berlin Is Vital; All Neutrals Uphold American Position

**VON JAGOW RECEIVES NOTE.**  
Berlin, Feb. 12.—(via London Feb. 12, 1:16 a. m.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, called on Gottlieb Von Jagow, the German foreign secretary, at 6 o'clock this evening and presented to him the American government's note concerning the German sea zone proclamation.

**Interest Becomes Intense.**  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Reading of the official texts of the two notes from the United States to Germany and Great Britain developed today an intense interest among officials and diplomats in the question of what would be the nature of the replies from the two belligerent governments.

That Great Britain would give assurances of no intention to sanction the general use of neutral flags by British merchant ships was the belief of many officials. The widest sort of speculation based on various conceptions of Germany's plans in waging a submarine war on merchant ships, was heard as to the probable response of the Berlin foreign office. Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declined to discuss the note to Germany as he had received no advice from Berlin concerning it. The British embassy also was silent.

What excited most attention in Congress and among diplomats, however, was the nature of the note, even though qualified by the polite terms of diplomatic usage. The determination of the United States government to have the American flag used only by the United States government, and the warning that Germany would be held to a strict accountability for American lives or vessels were lost in the attacks on merchant vessels in the North Atlantic, and the general indignation in executive and congressional quarters, as well as among the ambassadors and ministers of belligerent and neutral nations.

**Other Neutrals Approve.**  
While there were no authorized expressions, it was evident that the neutral diplomats in general gave their approval, because of the identity of interest of their governments and the United States in the circumstances. The opposition of a powerful neutral government to the practices suggested by the Lusitania incident or the threatened attacks on merchant vessels was considered as likely to have a most beneficial effect on the German government. The argument of the American government would be followed in a joint protest to both Germany and Great Britain by three Scandinavian countries as well as separate representations from the other neutrals of Europe.

**Main Note to Berlin.**  
Discussing comments upon differences in the two notes, high officials of the government said the cases are not parallel, as the United States had little ground in international law for protesting against the use of a neutral flag by a belligerent when escaping capture and even the objections voiced against the general misuse of the neutral ensign could be raised only on general moral principles, and the serious inconvenience rather than on any definite rule of international law.

As for the communication to Germany administration officials who had prepared the document emphasized the point that the American government proceeded on the firm ground of international right, as it has been a long established principle, they said, based on innumerable precedents, that a merchant vessel without a neutral flag is liable to be visited first by an enemy warship and given an opportunity to surrender or save its passengers before violence is applied. Again it was declared that the necessity for a strong warning was most compelling lest the sinking of an American vessel or loss of American lives give rise to a critical situation with alarming possibilities.

**Van Dyke Causes Inquiry.**  
Interest in the situation was heightened by the addition of another diplomatic difficulty with Germany over the interference by German military authorities with mail communications of American Minister Henry Van Dyke between The Hague and Luxembourg. A formal inquiry was sent to Berlin concerning the incident and officials hoped it would be satisfactorily adjusted, relying on the uniform courtesy hitherto manifested by the German government in dealing with Minister Whitlock at Brussels and other American officials in the war zone.

## AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

The Washington Got in Way of Bombardment of Turkish Port.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Ambassador Merghants reported from Constantinople today that the steamer Washington, partly American owned, had been sunk while in the harbor of Trebizond, Turkey, during the Russian bombardment of that port. He said he would forward a report of the incident later.

It is not known whether the steamer flew the Greek or American flag, though she was not under American registry. It was owned by the Greek Archipelago Company, a concern incorporated in the State of Maine and in which a majority of the stock is understood to be held by Greeks who are naturalized Americans.

At no formal notice of bombardment was possible that the vessel will again be brought up at that time.

## AMERICAN BANKS GET MORE HOPE

New Step Will Allow Them To Get Into Financial Field of South America

## STANDARDIZES THE DOLLAR

It Will Now Gradually Become a Medium of Exchange Between This Nation and Others, Is View of Reserve Board; Order To Be Extended As Conditions Justify

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Another step toward the development of American finance designed to bring it more in accord with that of other nations, was taken by the Federal reserve board today when it issued regulations governing the discount or purchase of bankers' acceptances.

The Federal reserve act authorized national banks to purchase acceptances based on the importation or exportation of goods and the board's regulations indicate how banks may purchase of bankers' acceptances. The Federal reserve banks in securing a discount of such papers and lay down the lines by which the reserve banks themselves will be guided in purchases of acceptances in the open market. Before the Federal reserve act was passed domestic dealings in acceptances were confined to State banks, trust companies and private banks. How far American banks may proceed in taking away from London, a share of the business, a considerable part of which is done with South America, officials here do not yet pretend to know.

Although under today's regulations the reserve banks are not barred from outright purchase of acceptances, the board indicates a present preference for discount of such paper offered by member or other banks.

**Make Dollar a Medium.**  
The board announces that acceptances payable in dollars, in the United States, will be the medium of international exchange. Weeks have been spent by the board in preparing the resolution and many conferences have been held with the advisory council, the directors of Federal reserve banks and the Federal reserve agents.

The acceptance is still in its infancy in the field of American banking, the board says in a circular. "It is a new thing, but its development is certain. Opportunity is given by the Federal reserve act to assist the movement in this new direction."

The circular adds that present regulations are to be regarded as a first step to be extended as circumstances warrant.

"By reason of its being readily marketable it is likely regarded as a most desirable paper in the reserve of banks and will help to provide an effective substitute for the 'call loan.' Its growth, however, will depend upon the ability of the American market to adjust its rates effectively to those prevailing in other markets for paper of this class."

"Federal reserve banks may from time to time submit for the approval of the board maximum and minimum rates within which they desire to be authorized to accept such paper, and subject to such modifications as may be imposed by the board, Federal reserve banks will be allowed to establish the rates at which they will deal in acceptances."

Should the Federal Reserve Board be allowed to accept such paper, it would be a most important step toward the standardization of the dollar as a medium of international exchange. The board says that the Federal Reserve Bank will be allowed to accept such paper not only for its own use, but also for the use of other banks, and that the Federal Reserve Bank will be allowed to accept such paper not only for its own use, but also for the use of other banks, and that the Federal Reserve Bank will be allowed to accept such paper not only for its own use, but also for the use of other banks.

## CONTEMPT CASE IS UNDER COVER

Craven Court Closes and The Matter Rests For Present, But May Come Again

New Bern, Feb. 12.—To all appearances the notorious affair which occurred in Craven county superior court this week when Judge Frank Carter adjudged Solicitor Charles Abernethy in contempt and fined him fifty dollars, has come to a close. The present term of court came to a close today and although it had been expected that Judge Carter would have some further remarks to make on the subject, such he did not do, but once referring to it.

The first statement issued by Solicitor Abernethy, he declared that he had paid the fine under protest and that he would seek redress to the fullest extent of his means and ability. This afternoon he left for Raleigh and it is presumed that he has gone to the Capital City in connection with the matter.

Judge Carter presides over a "judicial session of Craven court for the trial of civil cases next week and it is possible that the matter will again be brought up at that time.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE NEXT THURSDAY

Senate Will Debate Measure as Special Order at Noon On That Day

## CAME UP YESTERDAY

Bill of Senator Chatham To Regulate Practice of Architecture and Establish Board of Examiners Comes To Roll Call Vote But Falls By Way-side of No Quorum

Although the House of Representatives has already disposed of the Equal Suffrage bill, it is not a dead issue in the Senate. The advocates of the measure are going to be heard from fully and to their complete satisfaction.

This was plainly evident yesterday when the bill peeped out of the mass of amendments on the calendar. But it was just as plain to those who had it in mind that it would go over. He did not know how long he wanted it to go over. Nor did he set any time for debate on the question. Opponents of equal suffrage did not like the idea of such indefinite proceedings and said so. That brought on more talk, breezy and cutting. It all ended in the satisfaction of the Senator from Guilford to the publication of the opposition by making it a special order bill for Thursday next at noon.

Senator Johnson of Duplin after Senator Hobgood's request that the bill be moved to the calendar indefinitely, declaring that there was little use of extended argument and that every man on the floor knew exactly how he would vote on the bill. Senator Speight thought that it was for those who were muzzled by their wives to vote for the bill and those who were not muzzled to vote against it. Senator Hobgood, however, did not like the word "muzzled."

The motion to make it a special order bill for Thursday next at noon, his entire consent.

An hour of debate after the joint session of the House and Senate at noon, roll call vote on a bill, passed by majority of those present and the bill was ordered to the calendar for Thursday upon the consideration of the bill to regulate the practice of architecture and to establish a board of examiners for architects. The bill was introduced by Senator Chatham's. In the committee it has been turned over to Senator McRae for revision with the author. The substitute bill came up on Thursday was postponed for the benefit of Senator Muse and yesterday came up for disposition.

Senator Muse repeated his fears expressed on the day before; namely, that the bill was one that would in effect, license a monopoly and create a trust on the part of North Carolina. He thought that it would serve to freeze out of the architectural class all architects who would not subscribe to the fees of the organization for the same. The Senate might as well license cooks.

Senator Speight went at it with both feet. "In the name of humanity and High Heaven," he declared, "if there ever was a bill that ought to be passed, it is this one, and utterly annihilated, it is the bill before the Senate."

He admitted, however, in answer to a question of Senator McRae that he had read the bill, but declared it was opposed to it in general principles.

Senator Chatham championed his bill, declaring that he had found it disastrous to allow persons unqualified to make plans to design buildings. He argued that it is simply a matter of increasing the efficiency of the profession.

Senator McRae declared he would not favor the bill if for a moment he thought it would create a monopoly. He characterized such arguments as shadows and ghosts.

Senator McMichael did not see anything in the bill harmful in effect, dangerous in tendency, or even alarming. He thought it on the other hand entirely meritorious and declared that the judiciary committee has given this bill consideration which it had given no other bill during this session.

Senator Nash broke into the discussion at this point, with a motion for adjournment. When it failed, he spoke to the bill declaring that, since the judiciary committee has given this bill consideration which it had given no other bill during this session.

## PHARMACIST'S TAX BILL BRINGING \$5,000

One Thousand Pill Rollers in State Must Pay For Knowing How

## PROGRESS REVENUE BILL

Thought That Consideration of Measure Will Be Concluded By Monday; Bill To Increase Powers of Insurance Department Gets a Favorable Report

The House as a committee of the whole considering the revenue bill made good progress yesterday adopting 14 of the sections of the bill, two of them with slight amendments and discussed 8 other sections which were passed over for further consideration.

Mr. Hall made a strenuous effort to get the five dollar tax on pharmacists in section 31 eliminated but failed, the committee deciding that \$5.00 was too big a sum of money which the State institutions need so badly to let slip from its fingers. This is the amount the tax will bring in, Mr. Hall stating that there were one thousand pharmacists in the State that would have to pay the tax, which information Mr. Doughton was glad to get and thanked the gentleman from Iredell for it.

The Iredell member said he was not hollering because he was pharmanic himself but already that profession is paying special taxes amounting to something like fifteen dollars.

**Gift Enterprises.**  
Mr. Hutchison offered an amendment to section 51 increasing the tax on gift enterprises from \$25 to \$300, but the members were afraid that it would affect the small dealers, as Mr. Small expressed it where they give away a silk umbrella in order to induce trade and the amendment was lost.

Section 56 caused a lively debate and finally went over. Mr. Roberts in opposing the bill let it be known that he was opposed to special taxes in every form. Mr. Freeman of Mecklenburg offered an amendment to strike out the entire section but it was lost.

**Action Deferred.**  
The sections taxing cotton compresses, billiard and pool tables, newspaper concerns, all concerns, automobile livery, insurance companies, and cigarette dealers were all passed over.

Section 55 taxing bottling works went through without a ripple, an amendment including all concerns, all rural districts being added. The State will receive a 50 per cent increase from this section.

**Sections Adopted.**  
Other sections adopted were the tax on cotton oil mills, slot machines, billiard tables, slot machines, packing houses, malt dealers, druggist selling liquors, newsdealers on trains, vendors of soda water and carbonated drinks, dealers in patent rights and formulas, dealers in pistols, piano and organ dealers, and public houses and taverns. It is thought that the bill can now be finished not later than Monday and there is a possibility that the final touches may be put on it today.

**School and Road Bill.**  
The number of school and road bills again engaged the attention of the House yesterday, many of them passing final reading and others just getting a start.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the insurance commissioner and amend the insurance laws of the State was reported favorably and placed on the calendar. It was made a special order for next Tuesday, before the communication in ready form.

**HOUSE—THIRTY-THIRD DAY.**  
Called to order by Speaker Wooten Prayer by Rev. C. E. Maddox, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Raleigh.

Members received from number of citizens of the several counties of the State requesting the enactment of a law to prevent shipments of liquor in the State also in regard to state-wide primary, general aggregation of land before the races.

## FLEET OF BRITISH WARSHIPS INVADE GERMAN BELGIUM

Thirty-four Flying Boats in Squadron That Drop Shower of Bombs

## RAILWAY STATION AT OSTEND DESTROYED

Claude Grahame-White Fell But Was Rescued By French Vessel; The Kaiser Is Leading His Troops To What Germans Claim Is Already a Great Victory in East Prussia; Berlin Report Says 26,000 Russians Captured There; Germany and Austria Said To Have Declared Independence of Poland and Set Date To Choose a King Tomorrow

London, Feb. 12, 7:45 p. m.—The official information bureau today issued this statement:

"Thirty-four naval aeroplanes raided Bruges, Zebrugg, Ostend and Blankenburgh, (all in Belgium). Claude Grahame-White fell. He was rescued."

A description of the raid given out by the official information bureau follows:

"The secretary of the admiralty makes the following announcement: 'During the last 24 hours, combined aeroplane and seaplane operations have been carried out by the naval wing in the Bruges, Zebrugg, Blankenburgh and Ostend districts with a view to preventing the development of submarine bases and establishments. Thirty-four naval aeroplanes took part.'

**Ostend Station Burned.**  
"Great damage is reported to have been done to the Ostend railway station, which, according to present information, has probably been burned to the ground. The railway station at Blankenburgh was damaged, and railway lines were torn up in many places."

"Bombs were dropped on gun positions at Middelkerke and also on the power station and the German mine sweeping vessels at Zebrugg, but the damage done is unknown."

"During the attack the machines encountered heavy banks of snow. No submarines were seen."

**Grahame-White Rescued.**  
"Flight Commander Grahame-White fell into the sea off Nieuport and was rescued by a French vessel, although exposed to a heavy gun fire from the anti-aircraft machine guns, etc., all of the pilots

## SECOND NOTE OF BRITISH COMING

Will Be Over Six Thousand Word Reply To Protest On Seizure Ships

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Transmission of the first installment of Great Britain's supplementary note in answer to the American protest against interference with neutral shipping by the British fleet was completed today and the State Department's cable experts began deciphering it. About 3,000 code words have been received, and as it is understood that twice as much more is to come, it probably will be two or three days before the communication is ready for consideration by Secretary Bryan.

Beyond the fact that this supplementary note generally is an expansion of the arguments briefly set out in the preliminary British note of January 10, little is known here of its contents.

It is understood, however, that among the new matters introduced is the recent German decree expropriating the Empire's grain supply.

In its preliminary note to British government admitted that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they were intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government. But it was also stated that the British could not give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of what was termed Germany's departure from accepted rules of civilization. The great length of the communication is accounted for by the mass of statistics embodied in it bearing on the differences between normal and war time trade by neutral countries in such raw materials as copper, and commodities which might be of use to the military forces of a belligerent.

One of the principal arguments set out in the note is understood to be in support of the right of the British government to take suspected ships to port for inspection to determine

## SYLVANIA WITHDRAWS NAME

Wilson Gets From Under The Adverse Report; A Protest From Saluda

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—John H. Wilson, who was nominated to be postmaster at Saluda, has withdrawn as a candidate since the investigation by a postoffice inspector of charges against him. Wilson withdrew before the inspector's report was sent from the Postoffice Department to the Senate committee which was considering Wilson's name. Several new candidates for the Saluda office have come out for the place. Representative Gudgeon has not yet decided the winner.

J. I. Hill, of Tryon, came to Washington today to protest against the recommendation of J. B. Cullipher as postmaster at Saluda.

Charles S. Walling, of Morehead City, a former candidate for Congress in the Third district, came to Washington today to see Senator Simmons.

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Met at noon.

Rules committee deferred action on several cloture proposals.

Investigation of senatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States deferred.

Senator Lee, of Maryland, read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Adjourned at 5:58 p. m. until noon Saturday.

**HOUSE:**  
Met at 11 a. m.

Debate continued on sundry civil appropriation bill.

Addresses delivered in celebration of Lincoln's birthday.

Adjourned 6:30 p. m. until 11 a. m. Saturday.

**Women Win in Iowa.**  
Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 12.—The Iowa senate today adopted the woman's suffrage amendment 35 to 11. The measure which provides a vote of the people on the question next fall, now goes to the House.