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RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1919.

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HOUSE WILL GIVE DRY VOTE TUESDAY

First Suffrage Measure Introduced by Griffin, of Union, Yesterday

SPEAKER APPOINTS TEN COMMITTEES

Redwin's Memorial To Peace Commissioners Passes Final Reading

The Federal bone dry amendment will be considered by the House Committee on Regulation of the Liquor Traffic Monday afternoon at four o'clock and in the event of the opposition yesterday was every indication that the fight against adoption, forecast in Senator Stubbs' speech on the floor Wednesday, had been called off. The committee reporting the resolution favorably, the amendment will be ratified Tuesday morning, when the House meets.

A roll call vote will be insisted upon in the House, however. While it appears now that only a sprinkling of members will cast a vote against the adoption of the amendment, it is practically certain that the most of them want to be recorded as voting in the negative. Several members, including Senator Stubbs, will explain their votes in speeches for that purpose and the obsequies will be attended with some oratory. Representative Matthews, chairman of the committee, went to his home in Bertie yesterday and does not expect to return before Wednesday or Thursday. In his absence Representative Matz of Wayne, author of the House resolution to ratify the amendment, will act as chairman of the regulation of liquor traffic committee.

First Suffrage Bill

The first suffrage resolution to reach the House was introduced by Representative Griffin, and was drawn before William Jennings Bryan spoke to the members Friday. It would submit to the people of the State, at the next general election, the question of a constitutional amendment conferring the ballot upon women. Speaker Brummitt yesterday sent it to a committee and it will likely be held in abeyance until the committee receives other suffrage legislation pending.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill, introduced by Senator Stevens, to allow the commissioners of the county of Buncombe and the city of Asheville to appropriate \$2,500 each for the entertainment of returning soldiers.

The Cooper resolution, passed in the Senate, ratifying the Federal bone-dry amendment, came over yesterday and was sent to the Committee on Regulation of the Liquor Traffic, of which Matthews, of Bertie, was made chairman.

The House met at 10 o'clock and Rev. Mr. Patton, of Greensboro, offered prayer. The following new bills were introduced:

H. B. 35, Griffin—To submit a suffrage amendment to vote.

H. B. 36, Doughton—For the relief of F. M. and Z. L. Osborne, Alleghany county officials.

H. B. 37, Crisp—To amend Chapter 840, Public Laws 1909, and provide for better enforcement of the game laws in Dare county.

H. B. 38, Gating—To provide for the collection of taxes in Gates.

Ten Committees Named

Speaker Brummitt yesterday named ten of the House committees. Matthews, of Bertie, is chairman of Regulation of the Liquor Traffic; Neal is chairman of Election Laws; Oliver is chairman of Claims; Taylor is chairman of Expenditures of the House; Dawson is chairman of Judiciary Number 1; Grier is chairman of Judiciary Number 2; Ray, of Macon, is chairman of Courts and Judicial Districts; Powell is chairman of Banks and Currency; Brown, of Pitt, is chairman of Privileges and Elections; Dail is chairman of Engrossed Bills.

The committees follow:

Regulation of the Liquor Traffic: Matthews, of Bertie; Mintz, Bryant, of Durham; Doughton, Eckles, Farish, Graham, Grier, Ray, of Macon; Holton, Kelly, Lyder, Macon, Mull, Poole, Renfrow, Shaw, Teague, Tucker Hewitt, Smith and Pass.

Election Laws:

 Neal, Love, Doughton, Everett, Powell, Gold, McCain, Collins, Matthews, of Bertie; Johnson, Williams, of Cabarrus; Turner and Herring.

Judiciary Number 1, Dawson, of Winborne; Stubbs, Redwine, Ray, of Macon; Mall, Brown, Powell, Matthews, of Bertie; Eckles, McMullen, Fountain, Williams, of Johnston; Sawyer, Williams, of Cabarrus, and Herring.

Judiciary Number 2:

 Grier, Doughton, Bryant, of Durham; McCain, Gold, Wright, Poole, Teague, Shepherd, Ray, of Chatham; Gardner, Stroup, Pharr, Crisp, Grady, Roberts, Turner.

Banks and Currency:

 Powell, Bass, Wright, Matthews, of Mecklenburg; Sellers, Farish, of Winborne; Darden, of Greene; Bowman, Kesler, Cameron, Graham, Cox, of Anson; McCain, Love, Wilson, of Burke; McDonald and Propst.

Manufactures and Labor:

 Love, Bass, Macon, Matheson, Boyd, May, McNeill, Garrett Saunders, Sellers, Shaw, Stephenson, Summersell, Suttley, Grant, Everett, Kesler, Turner, Lloyd, Vass.

Engrossed Bills:

 Dail, Collins, Clay, Gatt, Gettys, Brown, of Rowan; Farmer, Moore.

Privileges and Elections:

 Brown, of Pitt; Stubbs, Winborne, Matthews, of Mecklenburg; Moore, McMullen, Oliver, Shepherd, Swain, Darden, of Halifax; Wilcox, Wilson, of Jackson; Wright, Kesler; Williams, of Cabarrus; Turner and Bryant, of Yadkin.

Courts and Judicial Districts:

 Ray, of Macon; Roberts, Pharr, Aycock, Grant, Winborne, May, Morgan, Sawyer, Redwine, Stroup, Davis, Wilcox, Young, Williams, of Cabarrus; Turner and Herring.

Claims:

 Oliver, Macon, Williams, of

NEW INFLUENZA CASES NUMBER 298 FOR WEEK

Forty-five new cases of influenza developed Friday, according to reports made early yesterday morning to Captain C. E. Waller, of the City and County Health Department, and this figure represents an increase of twelve over reports for the preceding day.

For the week ending Friday, 298 new cases had been reported, a considerable increase over the two weeks directly preceding when there were 97 and 64 cases respectively.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS COMING THIS WEEK

Tenth Biennial Convention of State Anti-Saloon League To Be Held

PROGRAM OF GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST

Dr. P. A. Baker and Dr. Geo. R. Stuart Among Those To Make Addresses in City

The North Carolina Anti-Saloon League has completed plans for its tenth biennial convention which will be held at the First Baptist church, Raleigh, January 16-17, beginning at 10 a. m. Among the members of the General Assembly on the program are Senator W. B. Cooper, of New Hanover, and Representatives E. B. Redwine, of Monroe; W. O. Saunders, of Elizabeth City; J. D. Eckles, of Black Mountain, and O. M. Mull, of Shelby.

The educators are also well represented by Dr. W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest College, and Dr. William Allen Harper, of Elon College. In addition to the many strong men of the State found on the program, the program committee has been successful in securing the services of several speakers of national and international reputation.

The convention will be glad to see and hear Dr. P. A. Baker, of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the man who for fifteen years has been a leader of the Anti-Saloon League forces of the nation. His generalship has been such that the liquor forces have been driven from the battlefields on many occasions and upon his head liquor politicians and brewers have piled abuse and vituperation until every lover of prohibition has become a lover of Dr. Baker. He is an orator of eloquence and power and a leader of national fame.

The convention will also have the inimitable George R. Stuart, whose evangelistic work throughout the country has made his name a household word in many homes in many States. He has visited this State on many occasions, both as an evangelist and a temperance speaker, and his prohibition addresses in pamphlet form have been sold by the millions in this and other countries.

Program for Convention.

Supr. E. L. Davis says the program for this convention is equal to any that the program committee has ever been able to produce, and he anticipates that many lovers of the cause throughout the State will visit Raleigh Thursday and Friday of this week.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 13.

Hon. W. B. Cooper, Wilmington, presiding.

10:00-10:30—Thanksgiving and song service. (All music during the convention in charge of Mr. W. Furman Betts, evangelistic singer).

10:30-10:55—Report of Rev. R. L. Davis, Superintendent North Carolina Anti-Saloon League.

10:55-11:15—Report of Hon. W. T. Shaw, chairman of board of trustees of North Carolina Anti-Saloon League.

11:20-12:00—"World-wide Prohibition and Our Part in It." Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of Anti-Saloon League of America.

Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 16.

Hon. R. B. Redwine, Monroe, presiding. Free discussion by delegates.

2:00-2:15—Devotional exercises and song service.

2:15-3:00—"Blockade and Blind Tiger Evils in my section what are we going to do about it?" Four minute talks.

3:00-3:25—"Substitutes for liquor in my section: the Evil and the Remedy." Four minute talks.

3:30-4:00—"Teaching the Effects of Alcohol in the Schools: is the Law Sufficient and is it being enforced?" Four minute talks.

4:00-4:30—Address Rev. G. T. Povey, D.D., Winston-Salem.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 16.

Hon. W. L. Poteat, LL.D., President Wake Forest College, presiding.

WANT STATE-WIDE DOG LAW ENACTED

Statute For Protection of Sheep Industry With "Teeth" Proposed

MENACE FROM "MAD" CURS DISCUSSED

Conference of Members of Assembly Appoints Committee To Draft Statute

Sentiment in favor of a State-wide dog law with "teeth" in it to protect not only the sheep and cattle industry of the commonwealth but also the children from hydrophobia, has reached such a point that more than a half hundred members of the General Assembly constituted themselves a committee yesterday afternoon to consider the steps necessary to secure the proper legislation.

Although many of the members had gone home for the week-end, those favoring such a measure were able to muster more than fifty legislators for the conference at 3 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives, which resulted in the appointment of a special committee to consider bills and draft legislation.

Special Committee Named.

The committee is headed by Senator Wright, of Rowan, as chairman, the other members being Senators Stevens, Hyatt, Covard and Lovill, and Representatives Jackson, Ray, Redwine, Holton, Boyd, Bryant of Yadkin, Clayton, Bowman, Swain and Young.

"Now for the Lord's sake get busy and do something," urged Representative G. Ellis Gardner, who was made chairman of the conference, in announcing the appointment. Gardner confessed that he had undergone a "change of heart" since two years ago and that while he wanted the dog protected, he did not believe that "worthless curs" should be permitted to roam around. He wanted a law with "teeth" in it.

Lots of oratory was indulged in by speakers from "Murphy to Macon" and from "Carrickette to Cherokee," but all of it was of the same tenor, expressing the great need for legislation to meet a growing evil. The dog was not without defenders, all of the speakers believing that he serves a useful purpose. However, the cur without visible means of support must not be allowed to stand in the way of progress, it was agreed by all, and the time has come to put him out of the way.

Not The First Time.

It was not the first time that the outlawed dog had been consigned to oblivion by legislators in Raleigh, and Representative Frank Ray, of Macon, warned the legislators that each man would have to surrender perhaps some of his pre-conceived ideas in order to get a working act through. The Macon man had proposed a bill in the last General Assembly, which was "mutilated" in committee and which was practically made inoperative because of requiring a vote in each county to make it effective.

Constitutional Provision.

Judge Stevens, of Buncombe, made a strong and urgent appeal for relief, citing Section 3 of Article 17 of the State Constitution, which says that "General Assembly shall enact laws for the encouragement and proper protection of the sheep industry," as being under present conditions practically mandatory.

"The dog has flourished," continued Judge Stevens, "until today he is king. He goes where he pleases, comes when he pleases, stays where he pleases. We love the dog and we also love our children, but we do not allow the latter to go without restraint."

Pointing out the great need for more meat and the absolute necessity for the development of the cut-over lands by turning them into grazing lands for stock, Judge Stevens asked if we are willing to stand up here and make political graveyards, if necessary, in order to provide for this industry?

Considering the bill recommended by the National Wool Growers' Association, Judge Stevens said while it contained many good points it was deficient in that it did not provide adequately for its enforcement. He suggested the raising of a fund by taxing dogs which shall be held by each county to reimburse those losing sheep that are killed by dogs and letting the county proceed against owners of the dogs if possible.

Have Been "Converted."

Representatives Turner, of Mitchell, and Clayton, of Hyde, both confessed to having been "converted" during the past two years and as being now in favor of a State-wide dog law.

A law simple enough for ordinary folks to understand without having to hire a lawyer to interpret it was asked for by Representative McDonald, who advocated a reasonable dog tax.

The great danger from hydrophobia was pointed out by Representative Brownlow Jackson, who had found the worthless curs from the incorporated villages to be the worse menace. He was not in favor of taking the dogs away from the farmers as they were very necessary in many respects.

Dr. Bryant of Yadkin, in a humorous talk, made a plea for the dog, stating that he had no sheep but that he did have dogs and that he relied for the most part in the fall on "possums. He wanted, however, to aid along the cause in any way he could, "even though he was a radical."

No Time For Quibbling.

D. L. Boyd, of Haywood, who introduced in the legislature a stock law bill for his county in 1907 that created a furor but for "which they would not change now under any consideration," said that a man in his section of the State owned 13 dogs, to his certain knowledge and only one pig.

"If we are going to be killed politically, I want to go with a crowd," he declared, "but so far as I am concerned, I came down here to get some

STATE TAX COMMISSION WHOSE DUTIES MAY BE REVISED BY THE LEGISLATURE



A. J. MAXWELL.



W. T. LEE, Chairman.



GEORGE P. PELL.

OUTLINES TAX PROBLEMS TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State Tax Commission Files Biennial Report and Recommendations

1917 REVENUE ACT WIPES OUT DEFICIT

Striking Increases in Revenue Achieved From Sources Other Than Property Taxes

Although the Revenue Act of 1917 was not drafted in anticipation of the increased costs of maintaining the State Government and its institutions upon a war basis, ample revenue has been yielded under it to meet all the appropriations made by the last General Assembly and to convert a deficit of \$109,076.98 at the close of the fiscal year 1918 into a net surplus of \$24,238.93 at the close of the fiscal year 1918.

This is the announcement with which the North Carolina Corporation Commission acting as a Board of State Tax Commissioners introduces its biennial report to the Governor. Possibly, no report of that body will be more carefully scanned than this, largely for the reason that the present General Assembly has evinced more interest in the general subject of taxation than any legislature of recent years.

When the late W. S. Wilson, Legislative Reference Librarian, inquired of the newly elected members of the legislature what topic of legislation they were particularly interested in, with a view of securing literature on the subject for their use, he met an almost unanimous answer. It was taxation. And it isn't going too far to anticipate that the 187th commission's report will find a ready hearing at the hands of the General Assembly of 1917.

The Commissioner's Report.

That report in full, as it was addressed to the Governor, follows:

Sir:—In presenting our annual report, covering operation of the revenue laws of the State, and recommendations with respect to future revenue legislation, we are very much pleased to be able to report that the results from the Revenue Act of 1917 have more than met the expectations of the committee of the last General Assembly which framed it. The act was not drawn in anticipation of the increased costs of maintaining the State Government and its institutions upon a war basis of operating costs, but ample revenue has been yielded under it to meet all the appropriations made by the last General Assembly and to convert a deficit of \$109,076.98 at the close of the fiscal year 1918 into a net surplus of \$24,238.93 at the close of the fiscal year 1918, after setting aside and deducting all unexpended appropriations—an amount sufficient to take care of any institutional deficits by reason of increased maintenance costs.

We believe the incoming General Assembly will be interested in the sources from which this largely increased revenue has come, and particularly as, in our opinion, it reveals a tendency that should be nurtured until it reaches a point of maturity that will permit the State to relinquish all of its taxes levied upon the property of the State for its own uses.

All sources of public revenue have to some extent responded to the period of unprecedented prosperity, and there has been a continued gradual increase in assessed values of property until for the year 1918 these values exceeded a billion dollars. But the most striking increases have come from inheritance, income, license, privilege and franchise taxes.

The Finance Committee of the Senate and House of the General Assembly of 1913 were advised by this department that large increases in revenue could be derived from these sources. The suggestions made at that time were in part adopted, and the commission was given more direct responsibility for enforcement of the laws governing these taxes, and in 1915 was authorized to employ special agents to assist in enforcing them.

This class of taxes yielded in 1918 \$97,847,238, as compared with \$254,820.94 from the same sources in 1912. The total taxes collected in 1918 from sources other than the general property and poll taxes exceeded a million and a half dollars.

We attach a statement showing the annual growth of State revenue from these sources since 1912. We believe this statement will be found interesting, and that it points the way in

REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1912 TO 1916

The statement of revenue receipts from Franchise, Inheritance, Income and Privilege and License Taxes from 1912 to 1918 inclusive follows:

Year	Franchise Tax	Income Tax	Other Taxes
1912	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1913	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1914	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1915	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1916	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1917	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1918	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88

Other Taxes.

Year	Franchise Tax	Income Tax	Other Taxes
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1915	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1916	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1917	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1918	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88

Total Assessed Valuation.

Year	Franchise Tax	Income Tax	Other Taxes
1912	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1913	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
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1916	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1917	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1918	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88

Total License and Franchise Taxes.

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1912	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
1913	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88
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1918	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88	\$1,117,547.88

WILL INVESTIGATE DIPHTHERIA DEATHS

State Board of Health Holds That Fatality From This Disease Indicates Blunder

PROVIDES ANTITOXIN ALMOST WITHOUT COST

Starts Campaign Similar To That Which Reduced Typhoid Death Rate

Whenever a death occurs from diphtheria, someone has blundered, according to the State Board of Health, and that board announces that hereafter each death from this disease will invite a spirited investigation on the part of a trained epidemiologist to fix responsibility. With antitoxin available to every man at only nominal cost as the board's first step in dealing with diphtheria, the health authorities insist that there is no longer excuse for the State's death rate from this disease.

For several years typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria and other easily preventable diseases have been objects of the board's attack. As a result of a continued warfare on the causes of these diseases the State's death rate has been reduced till now it is one of the lowest in the Union. Deaths from typh