

THE LARGEST PAID SUBSCRIPTION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

CONSUMPTIVES CANNOT HOPE FOR A CURE

Unless They Follow Rigid Routine of Rest Prescribed

SPECIALIST GIVES VIEWS

That no consumptive can hope for a cure of his disease without following the most rigid routine with regard to rest is the conclusion of four interesting articles in the Journal of the Outdoor Life for June, by Professor Frederic S. Lee of Columbia University, New York; Drs. Lawrence Brown and F. H. Hales of the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium, Treadwell, N. Y.; Dr. Joseph H. Pratt of Boston, and Will M. Ross of Stevens Point, Wis.

Professor Lee, writing on the subject "The Physiology of Exercise and Rest," shows by experiments on dissected frogs the way in which exercise tires the muscles and, in fact, all the organs of the body. He says: "There is no known antidote to fatigue, unless it be rest, with all that rest implies. Sleep allows the reparative process of rest to be performed most quickly and completely. A moderate degree of fatigue or even a considerable degree when not too often incurred, is not advised. The healthy body is provided with great recuperative powers, and does not rapidly succumb to even excessive demands on its energy. But it should be allowed the proper condition for recuperation; and that condition is adequate rest. There is danger when the fatigue of one day's labor is not eliminated before the next day's work is begun. The effects may then be cumulative, the tissues may be in a constant state of depression, and the end may be disastrous."

Drs. Brown and Hales in an article on "Properly Regulated Rest and Exercise in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," hold that the action of the poisonous germs of the disease on the body is very similar to that of over exercise. The poisonous irritation caused by the germs gives the organs and tissues of the body a double load to carry. They emphasize the importance of rest in the treatment of tuberculous, but also insist that properly regulated exercise is very necessary. They state their conclusions thus: "Exercise when properly regulated and systematically graded is an important factor in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Through it the patient is in many cases returned to home and family, with lessened chances of future relapse. At the same time part of his earning capacity is restored and he is consequently financially less dependent upon others, relieving him of much worry expense and hardship."

Dr. Pratt, who was founder of the first Tuberculosis Class in the United States in the Emmanuel Church in Boston, claims that in the treatment of tuberculous absolute rest, often in bed, must be extended over a period of months, before the consumptive should take any exercise. He says, "Prolonged rest in bed out of doors yields better results than any other method of treating pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients will have a better appetite and take more food without discomfort and gain weight and strength faster than patients with active disease who are allowed to exercise. Complications are much frequent. When used in the incipient stage recovery is more rapid and sure."

Mr. Ross, who is himself a cured consumptive, and a writer of considerable prominence, holds that unless resting becomes a business to the tuberculous patient, he might as well give up the fight for health. "The period of infection with tuberculosis," he says, "is not a vacation. It is a twenty-four-hour-a-day job. True it is a period of idleness, but one of intelligent, directed idleness. The day's work should consist of rest; rest should be the only business on hand. The light exercise, or hour of reading should be considered as the reward of a good day's work. The evening of slumbered ease in the bedroom business man at the end of the day. This recreation, however, should be considered only as an incidental result of the patient's work, not the main object."

MISS VOUCHER CLERK GIVEN STILL ORDER

Department Lacked Proof of the Misappropriation of Funds

DISCOVERED YEAR 1906

Washington, June 21.—Thomas Morrison, disbursing clerk of the State Department, told the House committee on expenditures in that department that he had been instructed when the missing voucher in the Day portrait case under investigation was found on the floor of his office a few days ago, to keep still about the discovery. This instruction, he said was given him by Wilbur J. Carr, chief of the consular bureau, who said it was not advisable to say much about it as it would be investigated.

The disclosure was made when Chairman Hamlin asked him if he had made any further attempt since his examination a few days ago to discover how the missing voucher came to be on the floor of his office.

The serious view taken of the matter by state department officials was reflected in a copy of a letter from Chas. Denby, Consul General at Vienna, Austria, former chief clerk of the state department under Secretary Root when the first investigation into the mystery of the \$2,450 voucher for \$850 portrait was made. Secretary Knox submitted this letter, dated Vienna, May 30, 1911, and a cablegram previously received.

Answering Mr. Knox's first cablegram for an explanation of the portrait payment, Mr. Denby, cables from Vienna on May 30:

"No written report was made. Careful preliminary investigation failed to convince department that criminal charges could be sustained."

Reporting by mail Mr. Denby explained that the voucher discrepancy was discovered in 1906 when the department negotiated for a portrait of Secretary Hay and that prior to the Root regime it was customary to include in one voucher smaller sums paid for a number of expenses out of the appropriation allotted to the department to be expended at the secretary's discretion.

As to the result of the investigation conducted by the department in 1906, which Mr. Denby says was never known outside of the department, the former chief clerk reported:

"How far the alleged irregularity in the use of the particular fund in question were within the knowledge of Secretary Hay could not be ascertained, as he died in 1905, in which year also Mr. Michael went as consul to Calcutta. Such practices were not continued under Secretary Root, but reports were brought to my knowledge while chief clerk that the practice had existed."

"In view of the entire lack of reliable proof of misappropriation of funds, the inevitable unpleasant criticism of the administration of an honest man, which would result in public action, the incident was passed over, and no official action was taken."

Mr. Morrison explained to the committee further that on the day he paid the \$2,450 in cash to former Chief Clerk Michael, on June 13, 1904, he had ordered his clerk to insert the words "two hundred and fifty dollars" in the printed voucher, and that half an hour afterward he had paid the money to Michael he inquired what the payment was for, and was told in Michael's office that it was for Day's portrait.

Notations on the back, which appeared later, referring to emergency payments of diplomatic business, Mr. Morrison declared were not on the voucher that day.

CONSULAR BUREAU CHIEF IN FEAR OF AN INVESTIGATION

SO INSTRUCTS CHIEF CLERK. HE TELLS THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

UNDERWOOD WOOL BILL WAS PASSED

Majority For Measure Greater Than Total Votes Against It

24 REPUBLICANS FOR IT

THE SPLENDID GENERALSHIP OF LEADER UNDERWOOD A MATTER OF COMMENTATION—FINAL VOTE OF THE BILL WAS 221 TO 100

Washington, June 21.—The House of Representatives by a vote of 221 to 100 yesterday passed the Underwood wool tariff revision bill, providing for a reduction of the duty on wool and manufacturers of wool. Twenty-four republicans voted with the democrats for the passage of the measure and Democratic Representative Francis, of Ohio, voted against it.

Many amendments were offered and voted down, the only one adopted being a slight change in phraseology. Almost five hours were spent by the house in debate under the five minute rule. Immediately preceding the final vote, a motion was offered by Representative Payne of New York that he be recommended to the ways and means committee with instructions that it await a report from the tariff board on the woolen industry before making final report of the bill, was lost by a vote of 189 to 118.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee in charge of the bill, kept his forces well together in their opposition to all amendments. While some democrats proposed amendments with one exception, they voted with the party when the bill came to its passage.

Representative Gray, of Indiana, offered an amendment to place raw wool on the free list, instead of 20 per cent ad valorem as the bill provides, and to recommit the bill to the committee with instruction that manufacturers would be reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem. This was lost.

Representative Murdock, one of the insurgent republicans, who finally voted for the bill, proposed several amendments placing certain grades of wool on the free list. His purpose in these amendments, he said, was to give the American people protection from the worsted trust by making free "those articles which enter into the manufacture of trust-controlled woolen products."

Mr. Murdock appealed to Representative Harrison of New York, a democratic member of the ways and means committee, and to others of the party who had favored placing wool on the free list, to support him. Mr. Harrison replied that he would vote for the bill although he would have placed raw wool on the free list if his personal desires had prevailed.

After the bill had passed a message was read from President Taft in response to a request which had been made for certain information from the tariff board in regard to the woolen question. The message stated that the desired information could not be furnished at this time.

THE PRESIDENT WILL HAVE OPPOSITION

Progressive Republicans Work for Candidacy of LaFollette

REPUBLICAN BATTLE CRY

BRISTOW LEADS THE REACTIONARIES—LOYD IS A HARD WORKER—TAFT WILL HAVE OPPOSITION—SPEAKER CLARK AGAINST GAG RULE.

(BY TAVENNER) (Special News Correspondence)

Washington, June 22.—Why has the government been unable to control the trusts?

While this question has not as yet been definitely answered, the house investigating committees are bringing out testimony which tends to throw light on the subject at least to the end of showing that the great trusts of the country have at some time or another had most of the government prosecutors on their payrolls.

United States Attorney General Wickesham heads the list. Under oath he admitted that the last thing he did before taking charge of the prosecuting machinery of the nation was to draw down his share of a \$26,000 fee from the sugar trust as a member of the New York law firm of Strong and Cadwallader.

Henry P. Taft a brother of the president, is still a member of this firm whose speciality is to show the sugar trust and other great industrial corporations how to evade the law and escape prosecution.

That Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel to the United States and widely advertised by the republicans as the great trust buster, has received thousands of dollars from the government at the same time that he was receiving big fees for acting as attorney for subsidiary concerns of the steel trust, was developed in testimony before the Stanley committee.

It appears that Mr. Kellogg, besides pocketing the \$30,000 recently paid him by the government for serving as "trust buster" under Roosevelt, also received from the steel trust \$15,000 as extra compensation for legal services rendered their corporations.

On Oct. 29, 1907, Mr. Kellogg was proven by his own testimony and documentary evidence in possession of the committee to have received a second \$15,000 for extra services.

These sums were received by him in addition to the regular salary received by his firm from the trusts for many years past, and the last payment was made in the midst of the panic and only two or three days before the famous conference of Gray and H. C. Frick (ruling spirits of steel trust), with President Roosevelt, whereby they gained the permission of the president to commit criminal violation of the laws of the United States by absorbing the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company, there by exterminating their principal competitor.

This situation becomes still more remarkable when it is recalled that the man who appointed Kellogg—Philander C. Knox, now secretary of state—was the man who went from the employ of the steel trust to the office of the attorney general and who refused in 1901 to prosecute the steel trust when convincing evidence of its violations of law were laid before him by the anti-trust league.

Bristow Leads Reactionaries

Senator Bristow of Kansas, assisted by the solid delegation of special privilege senators, succeeded in tacking an amendment to the resolution providing for the direct election of senators, which greatly endangers and may defeat that measure.

Bristow pretended the amendment, which retains federal control over the elections, would strengthen the probability of its final passage, when the fact is Bristow knew, as did every other senator in the chamber, that the amendment would endanger and perhaps defeat the ratification of

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BISHOP RETREAT WRIGHTSVILLE IS ATTENDED

Retreat at Beach Will Continue For the Next Several Days

AN AUSPICIOUS OCCASION

Wilmington, N. C., June 21.—With a good attendance the annual Bishop's Retreat, conducted each year by Rt. Rev. Robert Strange, Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina, convened yesterday morning at Wrightsville Beach and will continue through several days. The services are being held in the Wrightsville Beach Chapel. The primary purpose of the Retreat is to give the clergymen an opportunity to exchange ideas as to religious work. There will be numerous opportunities for recreation, as the afternoons and evenings are left open for this purpose.

All those attending the Retreat are stopping at the Parsley Cottage, with rooms in the Bonitz Cottage. Those who have arrived thus far are: Bishop Strange the host and leader; Rev. John R. Matthews of Ohio, who has been conducting a series of mission services throughout the Diocese the last six months; Rev. Wm. H. Milton, of St. James, Wilmington; Rev. S. B. Milton of St. James, Wilmington; Rev. S. B. Lassiter, of Hertford; Rev. J. H. Griffith of Kinston; Rev. J. W. Fulford, of Jessama; Rev. E. L. Malone of Belhaven; Rev. W. R. Noe of Windsor; Rev. N. C. Duncan of Hope Mills; Rev. Thos. P. Noe and Rev. W. E. Cox, both of this city; Rev. C. F. Smith of Elizabeth City; Rev. J. E. Williams, of Clinton. Rev. Dr. Pittinger, of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Raleigh is a visitor present.

The clergymen enjoyed a supper on Monday evening and yesterday morning at 7:45 a celebration of the Holy Communion was observed. Bishop Strange officiated, assisted by Rev. W. E. Cox, of this city. At 10 o'clock the first formal meeting of the Retreat was held. The feature of the session was a very profitable study of the Sermon on the Mount, a study similar to this one will occupy the attention of the clergymen the first hour of every day while the retreat is in session. The problems of the modern Sunday school were under consideration from 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

A most comprehensive sketch of the early history of the Sunday school movement was given by Rev. Thos. P. Noe of Wilmington. Rev. W. E. Cox of this city, read an instructive and interesting paper, "The Development of the Sunday School Movement During the Last Twenty-five Years." Order and discipline in the Sunday school was the subject of a very helpful paper read by Rev. W. R. Noe, of Windsor. A most instructive general discussion followed the reading of these papers.

A recess was taken from 12:30 to 1 p. m. From 1 to 2 p. m. the clergymen devoted themselves to an informal consideration and discussion of the bearing and conduct of the minister in his daily life. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to may different forms of recreation that the popular resort affords.

The clergymen are enthusiastic over the prospects of making this the most successful gathering yet held under the direction of Bishop Strange.

Just Baby's Size

In a car filled with ladies, a 90-pound duce sat wedged in tightly. At a street corner a fat woman, handsomely dressed and with a baby in her arms, got in. The little duce struggled to his feet, touched his hat politely, remarking facetiously: "Madam, will you take this seat?"

The fat lady looked at the creature he had left and thanked him pleasantly.

"You are very kind sir," she said. "I think it will just fit the baby."

And it did.—N. Y. Mail.

THE FUNERAL WELL ATTENDED

LARGE NUMBER OF SORROWING FRIENDS ATTEND FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Miss Mary Miss Gear took place from the Episcopal church this morning at eleven o'clock and the interment was in Oakdale cemetery. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. Nathaniel Harding and the choir rendered appropriate hymns. The floral tributes were profuse showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held not only in Washington but other places.

Gathering Statistics

Mr. B. W. Hyron of New Bern, N. C., is in the city gathering commercial statistics for the United States Engineering department. The purpose is to ascertain the amount of business carried on by water in this section of the state.

Doing Well

Mrs. Norwood L. Simmons who is confined in the Washington Hospital is doing well. This will be pleasing news to her many friends.

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