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HEARD AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington, Feb. 28.—(Special Correspondence)—Representative J. W. Husted of New York charges that the Democrats excepted the profits of agriculture from the operation of the new revenue bill because of their admitted inability to ascertain the profits and assess the tax. "I want to ask" inquired Mr. Husted of the Democratic leader, "whether you consider it more difficult to keep track of profits on the farm than of profits in a large manufacturing industry?" "It may be the gentleman is right", was the reply. In other words whatever taxable income is plainly in sight is made to bear an extra burden sufficient to make up for the lack of tax on incomes which are difficult to reach, and which the Democrats do not care to take the trouble of uncovering.

The Perils of Peace

As proof of the inefficiency of the present administration of the Navy Department Republicans of the house have called the attention to the naval disasters which have overtaken us in the past year. Nine ships of the Navy during that time have met with accidents resulting in the total loss of four of them, including two large cruisers, and the serious disablement of the others. Individual officers who were concerned in the affairs are not so much to blame as the administrative officials of the Department who order vessels into perilous positions or place them in command of officers unaccustomed to such responsibility.

Deplores Congressional Abdication

Vehement protest against a practice, which has grown to alarming proportions during the present Democratic administration, of delegating the powers of Congress to Cabinet officers and chief of bureaus is registered by Representative C. N. McArthur of Oregon. While not having in mind any particular government official Mr. McArthur insists that "the whole machinery of the Federal Government is becoming too heavy with bureaucracy." It is to be supposed that members of Congress are sufficiently well informed on public matters to discharge their duties intelligently, and it was not contemplated by the Constitution that officials of the Executive Departments should be clothed with legislative powers. "Congress", declares Mr. McArthur, "has come to be a joke in the minds of many people, because we are emasculating ourselves and placing too much power in the hands of bureaucrats."

WOMEN FOOD RIOTERS AND THE POLICE CLASH.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Following many clashes between the police and the women food rioters at the city hall and in congested tenement districts today, Joseph Hartigan, commissioner of weights and measures, announced that he was doing everything in his power to stimulate the flow of foodstuffs into this city from all parts of the country.

The commissioner believes the situation has reached an acute stage which call for the establishment by Congress of "some sort of food control commission to meet the per capita consumption of food in the United States." His bureau today announced, "that the abnormal exportation of food stuffs and the subnormal production are the underlying causes of the advance in prices."

It was said however, that there is "an abundant evidence of speculation in canned goods."

So desperate have the women in some parts of the city become, it is said that hundreds of food peddlers have suspended business. A number who ventured out on the upper East side today were set upon by a mob of housewives when it was found they were selling onions at 15 cents per pound and potatoes at nine and 10 cents per pound. The peddlers were driven from the streets into hallways of tenements where the women tore their clothes and scratched their faces demolished and their contents strewn about the streets.

After several hundred women had stormed the city hall in an effort to see the mayor, Mrs. Ida Harris, president of the Mother's Vigilance League, issued a statement in which she declared it had been decided to keep children away from the school until the price of bread is lowered. This step, Mrs. Harris asserted, was justified on the ground that poorly fed children are in no condition to profit by schooling.

TESTIMONY FROM HIGH SOURCES

In the report of the National Foreign Trade Council on cooperation in foreign trade are to be found a couple of interesting statements which traverse the oft-repeated assertion of the Democrats that the Democratic tariff was not responsible for the industrial depression before the war. Renewing its declaration in favor of the Webb bill, the report goes to say:

The former declared came at a labor was idle and machinery stood still. A steady increase of foreign trade beginning in 1908, had been arrested exports in 1914 had fallen below 1913, but imports had increased. Natural commodities predominated in the exports and finished manufactures represented the enterprise of a dustries. The European war restored prosperity to the United States.

Abnormal demand and prices for munitions, foodstuffs, and raw materials accelerated industry and recalled idle hands to the forge. This excess of export trade over normal rests upon the following circumstances:

(a) Abnormal war demand and prices for munitions, food stuffs and raw materials.

(b) Elimination of normal European European factories to munition production.

(c) Loss of labor through enlistment or conscription and belligerent European capital in neutral markets.

(d) Curtailment of investment of restriction of normal exportations.

The Council warns Americans not to rely on present conditions as being permanent and anticipates tooth and nail competition when the war is over.

CAN'T COMPETE WITH CANADIAN MILLS

Washington, Feb. 28.—Philip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company, acknowledged head of the newspaper trust, today told the federal trade commission that manufacturing costs are so much higher in the United States than Canada that a price as low as the 2 1-2 cent a pound price fixed by the Canadian government is out of the question. The commission heard the manufacturers today on the question of manufacturing costs with a view to fixing a price at which newspaper paper will be sold to American publishers.

Mr. Dodge asserted that the Canadian mills have cheaper pulp and cheaper power than American mills. He said that during last December American costs averaged \$40.75 a ton or more than 2 cents a pound exclusive of depreciation. He said overhead and depreciation costs piled on top of this actual manufacturing costs would make a 2 1-2 cent price confiscatory.

While publishers had no active part in today's conference some of them saw members of the commission individually and it is known they took the stand that manufacturing costs can be pared below what the makers claim. It was asserted that the price of 2 3-4 cents a pound which has been mentioned is likely to be fixed would give the manufacturers an enormous profit.

PAPER MILLS SUBMITTED COST FIGURES TO THE COMMISSION

Washington, Feb. 28.—News print paper manufacturers who have proposed to the federal trade commission that it fix prices for their product submitted to the commission today cost figures for their mills and asked that the price allowed permit them still to do business at a profit. Present costs, they declare, would mount during the year because of scarcity of wood and advancing labor prices.

P. T. Dodge, head of the International Paper Company, told the commission that for years his other mills have made little profit, and that one of his mills now is selling at less than the cost of production.

A Comparison

Twixt a glutton and a starving man There's a difference rather neat. The first is one who eats too long, While the other longs to eat.

The Darnell Mercantile Co. 33 S. Union St. have over 300 samples to select an all wool suit from for the small sum of \$15.00 dollars. They guarantee a fit. See their ad in this paper and call to see them.

The Junior Winter Club will meet tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at Central School. Miss Mae Little, leader of the Junior Chautauqua, will meet with the members.

REPORTERS ARE SOURCE OF LEAK

Washington, Feb. 27.—Two newspaper correspondents were charged with sole responsibility for the "leak" of the contents of the president's peace message to Wall street, by the house rules committee today, reporting the result of its investigation to the house. The correspondents named were W. W. Price, formerly with the Washington Star and J. Fred Essay, of the Baltimore Sun.

The committee reported that no evidence adduced showed that any of the correspondents present at the famous interview with Secretary of State Lansing on the morning of December 20 when he announced a note would be forthcoming, had been guilty of any breach of confidence. It was shown that Price and Essay learned of the note from some of those who were present at the Lansing interview and that gave out the information immediately to stock brokers with whom they had been in the habit of communicating. The committee severely criticized Thomas W. Lawson and declared that no support or corroboration whatever had been found for the Boston financier's accusations implicating high government officials and others as beneficiaries of the "leak".

The committee has examined every person named or suggested by Mr. Lawson, the report stated. Not one of them supported or corroborated these charges. On the contrary every one of them contradicted him. "Not one of these charges of the witness Lawson, therefor was sustained by the evidence. His every statement in support of them proved to be found either on public imagination or idle conversation or malicious gossip."

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Private Secretary to the President Joseph P. Tumulty were completely exonerated. Mrs. Ruth Thomson Visconti, named by Lawson as his informant concerning the alleged connection of Tumulty and Price with the "leak" was declared by the committee to have had no personal knowledge of the facts.

SAYS WILSON WILL NEED CONGRESS HELP

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 27.—Former President Taft tonight demanded that President Wilson call the new congress into extra session to advise with him on the international crisis.

"Unless Germany withdraws from her announced position," said the former president, addressing a patriotic demonstration, under the auspices of the National Security League here, "or we retreat from ours it is very difficult to see how we can avoid war."

"It may on us at any time and without the slightest degree questioning the high and patriotic purpose of the president and without the remotest patristic motives, I venture to express the opinion that we need the presence of both the president and congress in Washington, until this period of most anxious concern shall have passed."

"Mr. Taft was loudly applauded when he said:

"It goes without saying that the president in his purpose to use force to maintain American rights will have behind him the whole American people."

"The time which has elapsed since the severance of our relations and the strong probability of war presented itself, said the speaker, slowly, has given opportunity to a small minority, but one very vociferous, to give the impression here and abroad, that when the call comes from the president he will find a divided country behind him.

"But this is not true," shouted Taft, "and the president's call will show its falsity."

HARRY THAW A MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WRECK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—Harry K. Thaw is a physical and mental wreck according to a report made today by Captain of Detectives Tate by Dr. John Wanamaker, 3rd, a police surgeon, who was present yesterday when New York alienists examined Thaw at a hospital here. Thaw was taken to the hospital seven weeks ago when he cut his throat while police were searching for him on a warrant charging him with beating a Kansas City boy in a New York hotel.

The Thaw family today is completing its plans for the lunacy proceedings instituted by Thaw's mother last Monday. The first hearing will be held March 12.

WILSON WAITS FOR AUTHORITY

Washington, Feb. 28.—The situation in the German crisis tightened to the breaking point tonight as President Wilson waited for congress to make clear its attitude on his demand for authority to place the United States on a basis of armed neutrality. Administration officials made it clear that while the president will give congress reasonable time to grant him affirmation of his authority to arm merchant ships and use such other instrumentalities as he may deem necessary to meet the situation, he is prepared to act no matter what view congress finally takes. It was stated that before many days, American ships bearing American guns and gunners to defend their rights at sea will be defying the perils of the German submarine war zone.

Tonight the administration took stock of a long line of actions by Germany, which one by one have been added to the mass of disputes that has stretched the patience of this country. These incidents, they declared, considered cumulatively would form the basis of President Wilson's determination to protect American commerce and American citizens on the high seas. They were:

The violations of American rights by German submarines culminating in the sinking of the Sunardar Laconia, and the death of two American women. This was accepted in administration circles as the "overt act" that would make the fateful "next step" imperative.

The detention of five American consular officials in Germany as hostages for official assurance that German consuls have been allowed to leave the United States. This detention was communicated to the state department today by Germany through the Swiss minister, and it aroused grave concern.

Unofficial advices that the 82 American citizens taken to Germany on the steamer Yarrowdale are again detained "because of infectious disease" dispute German assurance that they would be released. The state department through Spanish channels has made another inquiry as to the fate of the Yarrowdale prisoners.

The apparent challenge to the United States in the address of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before the reichstag, in which he vigorously criticized the course of the United States since the beginning of the European war, and reiterated Germany's determination to war on all neutral shipping.

Confronted with this situation, administration advisers tonight declared that the president had been forced to the determination that action must be taken. Official reports as to the loss of the two American women, with a lithe details of their suffering in a waterlogged lifeboat in the wintry sea, aroused intense feeling. It was stated that while the Laconia incident would not be regarded as an "act of war" it was a violation of American rights which could not be disregarded.

It was stated that the president was confident that congress would ultimately give him the power he requested and that either on his own authority or that be conferred he would proceed to start American commerce for the war zone. He will then wait for Germany to take the step that will force an actual clash between the two countries. All preliminary plans for protecting with guns and furnishing gunners for merchant vessels have been completed by the navy department. Arrangements are now under way for securing all of the necessary qualified gunners that will be needed to mount two or more guns on each of American vessels plying through the war zone.

The official admission from Germany that American consular officials were being detained aroused considerable resentment. A note sent through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, set forth that they were held until Germany can receive official assurance that all German consular officials have been granted safe conduct, either to Germany or to new posts to which they have been assigned. The note followed a communication in which Germany had inquired as the Consul Muller detained at Havana, Cuba, by transportation difficulties on his way from this country to Ecuador. State department officials tonight declined to comment on the communication in any way but it was understood that a demand for the release of the five American officials was under consideration. The five men had been transferred from closed German consulates to posts in the near east, and Germany had been asked to assure their safe conduct to their new posts. They

SOUTHERN RECEIVES 25 STEEL PULLMANS

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—Twenty-five all steel electrically lighted coaches of most modern design have just been received from the Pullman Company by the Southern Railway System and will be placed in the following through trains:

Nos. 25 and 26, the "Memphis Special", between Washington and Memphis; Nos. 29 and 30, the "Birmingham Special", between Washington and Birmingham; Nos. 35 and 36, the "U. S. Fast Mail", between Washington and New Orleans; Nos. 41 and 42, the Washington and Chattanooga Limited", between Washington and New Orleans; Nos. 31 and 32 the "Augusta Special", between Washington and Augusta; Nos. 43 and 44 between Washington and Atlanta; and Nos. 27 and 28, the "Carolina Special", between Charleston and Cincinnati.

In designing these coaches, especial attention was given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. The smoking compartments are of a new type with seats upholstered in leather. The lighting arrangements will be especially pleasing to passengers wishing to read at night, a light having been placed over each seat. The coaches seat 88 passengers.

The steel cars formerly used in the trains to which these new coaches have been assigned will be transferred to other through trains releasing steel-frame and steel-underframe cars to be placed in strictly local trains, releasing wooden equipment.

MR. YORKE'S WILL.

The will of the late A. Jones Yorke was filed Wednesday with the Clerk of Court, and put on record.

The provisions of the instrument are that the home shall go to his wife, and that the balance of real, personal and mixed property shall be divided equally among his wife and his two children, Alice Bernice and A. Jones Yorke, Jr.

A cash bequest was left to his sister Mrs. J. W. Peeler, of Rockwell, and to his nephew, Mr. Jones Yorke Peeler, of this city.

The executors of the will are the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, of Concord, and the American Trust Company, of Charlotte. They were also made guardians of the children. Mr. J. L. Crowell was named as legal adviser for the estate.

The amount of property conveyed by this will is not mentioned in the document, but it has been estimated by those best acquainted with matters that it will amount to something like \$350,000 to \$400,000.

The minor heirs, upon reaching their majority, will receive one-third of the amount willed to them; at the age of 25 years they will receive another third; and at the age of 30 years they will receive the remainder. All the bank stock and mill stock is to be retained and divided equally; and all the other stocks are to be sold and the proceeds divided in equal shares.

Tie The First Stone.

A negro preacher was disturbed in the midst of his sermon by the braying of a mule in the church yard. He stopped to ask any of the brethren if they new how a mule could be stopped from braying. There were various suggestions made and at last on brother said he knew of a sure cure and that was to get a big stone and tie it to the mules tail. The suggested remedy was unanously decided upon, after which the preacher said "Now, let him who is without sin tie the first stone."

are Harold G. Waters, vice consul at Berlin, transferred to Constantinople; H. C. A. Damm, Aix La Chapelle, assigned to Harpert, Turkey; John Q. Wood assigned to Messina and Clerks C. S. Brown Manheim and W. B. Wallace, Mudgeburg, assigned to Constantinople.

All arrangements were completed for turning over American affairs in Austria to Spanish diplomatic and consular officials if relations with the Austrian government are broken off. It was accepted in administration circles that a break could not long be avoided and the Austrian reply to the latest submarine policy was expostated soon. This reply, it was felt certain will make a break inevitable, and all arrangements to meet it have been made.

A note transmitted through Ambassador Penfield today from Vienna, declared that the American sailing ship Lyman W. Law destroyed in the Mediterranean, had not been sunk by an Austrian submarine. The Austrian foreign minister stated that complete reports from all Austrian submarine commanders had shown that none of them attacked the American vessel.

DOUBLE VICTORY WON BY THE "DRY" FORCES

Washington, Feb. 28.—Prohibition won a double victory in Congress tonight when the house passed by a vote of 273 to 137 the senate bill to make the national capital dry and senate and house conference on the postal appropriation bill unexpectedly announced an agreement under which the Reed "bone dry" amendment is virtually assured of enactment.

Hope of agreeing on the postal supply measure had been abandoned by the conferees, who last night submitted a resolution to continue existing postal appropriations for another year. Tonight, however, they got together on a report which includes the Reed amendment prohibiting shipment of liquor into prohibition states, and which they expect to present in both houses tomorrow or Friday.

The leaders thought tonight there was no doubt of its acceptance in senate and house. They are taking it for granted, too, that President Wilson will approve both that the District of Columbia prohibition bill.

The district bill, which would become effective November 1, was brought to a vote after a stubborn opposition had delayed for several hours the final roll call which the leaders knew would mean passage. All day and until late in the evening they stood by their guns, exhausting every parliamentary expedient to ward off action and watching for an opportunity to put the measure into a position that would mean its failure with the expiration of the session Sunday.

Failing to displace the bill or to force an adjournment, the filibusters centered their attention on an effort to add amendments that would throw it into conference and prevent enactment at this session. They made their last stand on an amendment that would have given the people of the district a referendum on the proposal and would have put into the measure a provision prohibiting importation of liquor for personal use. This was voted down, 171 to 232. Various other amendments were rejected by similar majorities.

Debate on the measure had been limited by the drastic rule under which it had been brought up, so that the usual dramatic features of filibustering strategy were replaced by long roll calls forced by the opposition on repeated motions to adjourn, pints of no quorum, amendments and motions to give some other bill the right of way.

After several hours the prohibition champions despaired of passing at all the house bill reported from the District of Columbia committee with numerous amendments, and adopted a special rule substituting the senate bill.

JR. O. U. A. M. HAVE MEETING AT ALBEMARLE

Albemarle, Feb. 28.—The tenth district meeting of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics convened here last night at 8:00 o'clock and continued its meeting over until this afternoon when it adjourned. The meeting last night was an open one held in the court house and the public was invited to be present.

On behalf of a Myor M. J. Harris, W. L. Mann, of the local bar, in a short and appropriate address extended a hearty welcome to the delegates present after prayer had been offered which was led by Rev. W. I. Hughes. In the absence of James M. Burrage, who was to have been on the program and who could not be present on account of illness, the response was given by John M. Oglesby, of Concord. Mr. Z. V. Long, of Statesville, was then introduced and delivered the address of the evening, which was one of the best heard in Albemarle in some time and was punctuated throughout with hearty applause.

The sessions today were given over entirely to business. The reports from the various councils of the district showed that the order was in the best condition financially and otherwise in its history in this district.

The meeting was presided over by District Deputy David C. Caldwell, of Concord, N. C. This district is composed of Stanly and Cabarrus Counties.

Good Reason
"Why do you want to get divorced
"Because I'm married."

Built For It.
"I beg your pardon, I didn't mean to step on your foot."
"That's all right. I walk on em myself."

He Would Be.
"The man I marry," said she, with a stamp, "must be a hero!" "He will be," remarked the caution bachelor.