

SUFFRAGETS IN A RAGE

London Suffragists Declare They Will Stop at Nothing Short of Murder

Scenes Following Failure of Parliament to Pass Bill for Woman Suffrage—Women Become Riotous and 2,000 Policemen Were Called Into Action—Several Women Arrested.

London, Jan. 27.—England is on the brink of another campaign by the suffragettes, in comparison with which former outbreaks of the militant women will appear insignificant. To-night 2,000 policemen were engaged in dispersing huge crowds gathered near the Parliament buildings, shop-keepers were boarding up show windows and excited speeches in several halls.

The women believe the politicians have played a carefully studied trick upon them, and the decision of the Government to drop the franchise bill is likely to lead to serious consequences.

In the House of Commons to-day the Speaker, the Right Hon. James William Lowther, in response to an inquiry by the Prime Minister, announced that if any of the amendments to the franchise bill giving women the vote should be adopted, he would be obliged to rule that they make it substantially a new bill, which could compel its withdrawal.

Mr. Asquith thereupon announced that the Cabinet had decided that under such circumstances it would be useless to proceed. This was announced to a crowded house which displayed more interest in the subject than had been shown in the last stages of the home rule bill.

In the meantime police in great numbers, mounted and afoot, were having difficulties outside the buildings keeping the vast crowds in check, while reserve forces stationed in courtyards in the vicinity of Parliament were held in readiness to quell disorders of a more serious nature.

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Some of her lieutenants failed to agree with her policy. Miss Annie Kenny, one of the most prominent of the militants, advocated the smashing of both property and heads.

The executive committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies adopted a resolution rejecting Mr. Asquith's offer of facilities for a private member bill next season. A number of speakers said the women had prepared a plan of action which for the present was secret, but which would surprise the world.

Several women were arrested to-night, some of whom declined to give their names. One, believed to be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was captured in St. Stephens Hall, leading to the House of Commons, where she was making a determined attack upon a large painting.

The police dispersed a crowd in Trafalgar Square, where a man and woman were trying to make speeches. The noted militant, Mrs. Despard, was taken to the police station with six others.

Dentist Tried to Hire Negroes to Kill Mother-in-Law.

A dispatch from Decatur, Alabama, says:

"Gilbert W. McCauley, a dentist of Priceville, was convicted by a jury to-day of attempting to hire two negroes to kill his mother-in-law, Mrs. Della Fennell. A few months ago McCauley caused the arrest of the two negroes, claiming they robbed him. Investigation resulted in the charges against him. Mrs. Fennell is said to be wealthy."

The Long Staple in Cabarrus.

(Concord Tribune.)

More bales of long staple cotton were produced in the county this year than in any former year, the number being increased from three to 115. Flowe & White have ginned 109 bales, and have six more bales to gin. The cotton brought a good price, and on account of the success met with in producing it, the crop next year will likely be greatly increased.

WILSON CHANGES FRONT.

(Continued from page 1.)

he has become a real Progressive, will have to deal with those if not in sympathy with his view. The monopoly Democrats, however, are at present more interested in the make-up of his Cabinet than anything else, because if they can have a machine and monopoly controlled Cabinet, then they will not fear President Wilson, even though he should become a real Progressive.

The Machine Cabinet.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the machine bosses in the State have selected one or more members for President Wilson's Cabinet. In North Carolina the Simmons machine seems to have captured Mr. Josephus Daniels. Mr. Daniels, who had denounced the Simmons machine and the monopoly influences, working for his re-election in the early part of the campaign, suddenly changed front, and his paper became a very effective and useful Simmons organ. At the Baltimore Convention, the North Carolina delegation, which was strongly for Harmon or Judge Parker, or any Wall Street candidate for President, voted unanimously to re-elect Mr. Daniels as National Committeeman. Mr. Daniels is now being urged by these same monopoly influences as one of the Progressive members of the Wilson Cabinet. This is another chapter of the story that will be continued.

WITH THE LEGISLATORS.

(Continued from page 1.)

of Friday so it could proceed with business. Senator Jones introduced a bill by request to provide extra clerical help for the Supreme Court reported, and then spoke against the bill when it came up for passage. He said he had introduced it by request and had reserved the right to oppose it. An amendment by the Committee on Judiciary No. 1 reduced the amount asked from \$750 to \$400 annually.

Jones made a speech for economy and business methods in State affairs. He declared that the State Treasurer's report was misleading as to the financial conditions.

States Warrants Have to be Discounted at Bank.

Money had been appropriated for State institutions when it was not in the treasury, and he had been informed that the auditor would issue his warrant to an institution and it would be discounted at the bank. That was not business. No man ought to live beyond his means, and if a State did so, bankruptcy would surely come to it. He understood that other State departments were going to ask for more money, and the General Assembly ought not to go into the increasing expenditures without knowing how much it was going to have. The last Legislature had increased the salary of the reporter from \$1,250 to \$1,500. He moved the bill go to the Appropriations Committee.

The chair referred the bill to the Appropriations Committee under the rule.

The joint resolution asking for the passage of the Webb-Kenyon liquor bill by Congress came from the House and was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, upon the request of several Senators to have it examined.

The bill relative to liability of common carriers to employes, applying the act of Congress to intra-State employes, came up with a favorable report from Committee on Judiciary No. 2 and was passed. Senator Mason vigorously opposed the measure.

Monday.

When the resolution came up in the Senate Monday that body voted to strike out the expression, "Whereas the protection of the United States ally of the liquor criminals," from the joint resolution, as it had passed the House urging Congress to pass the Webb-Kenyon bill to abolish the shipment of liquor into prohibition territory. The Senate eliminated this expression on recommendation of the Committee on Federal Relations, and sent the amended resolution to the House for concurrence.

Monday proved to be another good day for the pie hunters. The Senate voted that clerks be provided for the Committee on Appropriations and Judiciary Committee No. 2. Mr. Wade Wishart, of Robeson County, gets the clerkship to the Appropriations Committee.

The longest discussion in the House was on the Kellum bill for extending the age limit of consent on the part of a girl from 14 to 16 years. In the end it received a reference to committee, with amendment by Doughton for marriage of parties to stop prosecution, in which case costs shall be paid by the defendant. Indications are that the bill will pass.

The most important bills introduced in the House were by Haymore, to require express and railroad companies to provide for more speedy settlement of small claims by patrons; by Ray, to empower women to recover in their own right for damages for personal injuries, to regulate waterpower and electric lighting companies.

Two bills amending the State Constitution were offered in the Senate, both much to the same effect. The Ivey bill would relieve the General

Assembly from having to consider the great volume of special and private bills, delegating powers to county and State authorities to act under the general laws, would confer the veto power on the Governor, add the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Council of State and strike out the word "rebellion" in referring to the War Between the States. A bill by Senator Little merely gives the Governor the veto power.

Tuesday, January 28.

The question of raising revenue to meet the State's ever-growing deficit is one that has been worrying the present Legislature. They have now hit upon a scheme to raise the money in extra taxes by certain constitutional amendments. Of course the revenue and machinery act will tax things up to the constitutional limit.

Senator Grant, of Davie, offered a resolution to the joint committee Tuesday afternoon that the Legislature take no action at this time on the proposed amendments, but that the Senate and House and the Governor appoint a committee to consider the proposed constitutional amendments and report back to the next Legislature or to a called session of the Legislature. The committee agreed on this program which will have to be acted upon by the Senate and House.

Several petitions were received by the Legislature asking for six months' school term. One petition from Wadesboro wanted women to be allowed to serve on school boards.

Representative R. R. Reynolds, of Buncombe County, has been appointed chairman of the House Subcommittee to draft the revenue and machinery act.

Wednesday, January 29.

The Stewart anti-tipping bill came up on its third reading.

Mr. Stewart said that his bill was a copy, to a large extent, of the present Mississippi law that is working wonderfully well, which is agreeable to all parties affected. Mr. Stewart's bill provides for a fine of \$50 for the violation of any of its provisions, while the Mississippi bill provides \$100 as the fine in certain cases. Mr. Stewart said that tipping is immortal and is a system of graft and robbery. All North Carolina, Mr. Stewart said, is asking for an anti-tipping legislation. The bill provides that the giver and the receiver of the tip shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The measure passed its third reading and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Committees made reports on the following measures: Favorable report on bill relative to usury. Favorable report on bill to allow married women to recover damage for personal injury. Also bill relative to appeals.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported unfavorable bill to require railroads and express companies to provide additional facilities to handle small claims.

Favorable report on resolution to investigate chartering of A. & Y. Railroad.

Favorable report on bill relative to liability of employes.

WILL CONTINUE THE GRAFT.

Democratic Legislature Has Thrown Their Economy Program in Waste-Basket—Now Busy Dealing Out Pie to the Faithful.

The small hope entertained that the present Legislature might depart from the long-standing custom of padding the pay-rolls with useless employes and thus lop off a wholly unnecessary and inexcusable expense, has gone glimmering. The Senate and House Committees appointed to look into the matter of legislative employes has made the following report:

"We find that the rules of the Senate and House conflict in such a way that it is impossible to reconcile them upon the question of employing clerks to the various committees of the respective bodies. We therefore recommend that each body adjust the question of clerkships to their respective committees under the rules of each body. We further recommend that no clerk be appointed by the chairman of any committee till the chairman ask for such clerk, and that the necessity of such clerkship be submitted to the members of the respective bodies in session.

"We find that there is now employed by the Senate eleven clerks and stenographers at \$4 per day; fourteen laborers at \$2.50 per day; ten pages at \$1 per day. We find that the House has employed twenty-one clerks and stenographers at \$4 per day; twenty-five laborers at \$2.50 per day; fourteen pages at \$1 per day. That the aggregate amount of expenses to be incurred by the Senate and House of Representatives under this statement and report would be \$18,630 if all the clerks and laborers and pages are permitted to prove and receive pay for the entire term of the Legislature. We further find upon investigation of the Auditor's records the cost of former Legislatures for clerks, stenographers, employes and pages to be as follows:

"For session of 1901, \$20,321.36; session of 1903, \$15,212.80; session of 1905, \$18,752.43; session of 1907, \$20,355.56; session of 1909, \$22,237.50.

"We further find upon investigation of the Auditor's reports that there has been very little difference in the cost of expenses of each Legis-

lature for the past four or five sessions.

"We recommend that the sum of \$4 per day be allowed each clerk for any committee which their respective bodies may deem necessary to be employed as clerks to said committee. We further recommend that the sum of \$2.50 per day be allowed each laborer, and that no mileage or additional pay be allowed any clerk, stenographer or laborer at the end of the session. We further recommend that clerks, stenographers and laborers do not be permitted to draw pay for the entire session, only from the time they may be appointed and commence service. This report is estimated upon the present conditions and does not include the amounts which may be allowed to clerks to committees or other clerks hereafter to be appointed by the respective bodies."

The cost of the session of 1911 is not included in the above, but it was in excess of \$25,000, about \$3,000 more than the session of 1909, which appears to have been the highest up to that time. The salaries of employes now include on the roll will amount to \$18,630. That is about \$7,000 less than two years ago and there would be some encouragement in that if the \$18,630 was the maximum amount. But it is stated that most of the committee clerkships are yet to be assigned and the probability is that the total cost will run up with that of two years ago. This, cost, be it remembered, is for legislative employes only, not for salaries of members and other expenses. So—

"That's the way the money goes Pop goes the weasle."

A minority in every Legislature opposes this waste but the pressure for place and the desire to pay political and personal debts out of the money of the tax-payers is too strong for the majority, and the custom is continued. However, the people have tamely submitted to this sort of thing and so long as they submit they deserve all they get, and more.—Statesville Landmark.

Socialist Candidate for President Arrested.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 24.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, was arrested here to-day on an indictment returned by the Federal Court, charging him with obstructing justice. He later was released on \$1,000 bond.

Charges resulted from an expose of alleged conditions in the Fort Leavenworth prison, written by Debs for The Appeal to Reason. The matter was considered obscene by the Federal grand jury and action was brought against the editors for sending it through the mails.

It is alleged that Debs encouraged the witnesses in this case to leave the jurisdiction of the State.

Debs brands the indictments as an effort to ruin The Appeal to Reason.

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