THE ROWAN RECORD

Published Weekly

CHINA GROVE, NORTH CAROLINA

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

A CONDENSED RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

SEVEN DAYS' NEWS AT A GLANCE

Important Happenings in All Parts of the World Summarized for the Busy Reader.

Southern.

With practically all the preparations brought to completion, the Fifth National Corn Exposition opened its gates to the public at Columbia, S. C. Embracing exhibits from two states, the Federal department of agriculture and prominent sources dealing with practically every phase of agriculture, the exposition is, by all odds, the greatest agricultural exposition that has ever been held in this country. The present event is the result of two years of planning and preparation, and it is expected that it will be visited by thousands of farmers from all parts of the country.

The crevasse in the Beulah levee, near Greenville, Miss., is widening very slowly, after having reached a width of 125 feet. It is pouring out ta a depth of six feet of water. It is not believed any lives have been lost, as the water is spreading very slowly, filling up the depressions and the natural streams. The planters in the Bogue Phelia basin have been preparing for the emergency and little loss of stock and cattle is anticipated. Efforts will be made to tie the ends of the levee at the break, and as the levee is constructed of stiff buckshot, the belief is expressed that the crevasse will not widen to any great extent.

It costs $205.54 a year for the maintenance of each prisoner, according to the eleventh annual report of the United States penitnentiary near Atlanta, Ga., completed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

General.

President-elect Wilson received greetings from the king of Spain through the Marquis de la Vega Inclan, the royal commissioner delegated to select a site for the Spanish exhibit at the Panama exposition at San Francisco. It was the first message Mr. Wilson has received from a European ruler. The envoy, besides conveying to the president-elect the king's personal message of good will, expressed in behalf of the king a deep interest in the exposition at San Francisco. He told the governor that Spain had been pinaning a similar exposition for the same year, but now intended to postpone her world's fair until 1918.

Charles R. Heicke, former secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, must serve the sentence imposed upon him for participation in the sugar weighing frauds, according to a decision by the Supreme court of the United States. The court rejected his immunity plea.

State supervision and regulation of the New York stock exchange and other stock exchanges are advocated by Governor Sulzer in a message sent by him to the legislature of New York. The time is ripe, in the governor's opinion, for the state to step in and end "flagrant abuses, shift schemees and clever combinations to catch the unwary and to mislead the public."

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the department at Mindanao, has sent the wart departments details of an engagement on the morning of January 23 at Taglitsi between Moros and detachments of a Philippine scout and constabulary force. Seven Americans were killed and two officers seriously wounded.

It is stated that King Alfonso of Spain will visit the United Statese, and the Spanish government is now considering plans toward that end.

W. R. Webb of Bellbuckle, Tenn., has been elected United States senator to succeed Senator Robert L. Taylor.

Plenipotentiaries of the Balkan kingdoms are immensely pleased over the decision of the grand council at Constantinople to accept the advice of the powers. While it had become increasingly certain that the Turkish elder statesmen were prepared to face the bitter fate that ends the empire's history as an European nation, it was hardly expected that they would register their decision so quickly and so definitely. But one crucial point of difference remains to be settled. The allies want $200,000,000 as an indemnity. Their minimum is an amount equal to the Turkish debts attached to the territories which they will annex under the treaty.

Miss Genevieve Clark, eighteen-year-old daughter of Speaker Clark, is the youngest author whose writings are indexed in the Pan-American Union library. She is preparing a series of articlese on life in the capital.

President Taft has received a present of a silver box from a number of Southern admirers.

A gigantic international radium combine, which will control the radium market of the world, is nearing completion in London. The company has been formed by English bankers for the purpose of consolidating the richest radium ore mines in Austria

Near Butte, Mont., for fifteen hours Frank Engstrom, aged eleven, was treed by a mountain lion, with the thermometer at 35 below zero. The extreme cold finally drove the animal back to its lair, and the boy escaped.

Statistics just gathered show there are more than seven violent deaths a day in New York City.

"This city in its continuance of congestion of population, is more cruel than the Turk in his most barbarous hours," declared Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the New York Congress committee, in addressing Physicians and Sugeons.

The special committe appointed by the Balkan plenipotentiaries drafted a note notifying the Turkish plenipotentiaries that they propose to break off the peace negotiations. The note is vrey brief. It reminds the Turks that since January 6 sittings of the peace conference have been suspended without Turkey making any move toward their resumption, while events in Constantinople are the best proof that Turkey's answer to the demands of the allies concerning Adrianople and the Aegean Islands will be negative.

The federal board of food and drug inspection has issued an order for bidding the sale in interstate commerce of fruits which have been damaged in the recent freeze in California.

A series of disturbances occurred in the hotel and restaurant districts of New York City when thousands of striking waiters and sympathizers overran some of the principal streets and engaged in serious rioting.

Nazim Pasha, the former war minister and commander of the Turkish army, has been shot dead. Nazim Pasha, war minister and generalissimo of the Turkish armies, was a man of great physical and mental strength. He was 60 years of age.

A London cablegram says some time must elapse before the situation arising from the revolution in Constantinople becomes clear. As far as may be judged, there is no intention on the part of the new Turkish government to force matters or to resume hostilities if any reasonable compromise with the Balkan allies is possible.

Charles W. Morse, who has been reported recently as seriously ill in Europe, has admitted in testimony that he is not financially responsible and has suggested to his attorneys that his creditors put him through bankruptcy. The former banker made these admissions to A. Levinge Whattelly, a London lawyer, who was appointed by the New York courts to examine Morse.

Miss Helen Miller Gould was married at Lyndhurst, her country estate in New York state, to Finley Johnson Shepard, an American railroad man, who has risen from the ranks. Less than 100 persons were bidden to the ceremony. They included close relatives of the bride and bridegroom and friends of long standing.

Washington.

Following the recipt of official confirmation of the massacre of Capt. Patrick McNally and six native enlisted men of the Philippine scouts by the Moros of the island of Jolo, war department officials planned a campaign to rid the entire island of the head hunters, who have proved so destructive to United States soldiers since the American occupation. Secretary of War Stimson ordered that a campaign to the death be waged against the natives. The engagement in which Captain McNally and his men were killed has convinced the department that only a sanguinary campaign can pacify this portion of the Philippines.

Affirmative declaration of the purpose of the United States to give the Filipinos their independense as soon as a stable government can be set up in the island will probably be made at the next regular session of congreses. Next to the tariff it will be one of the first big accomplishments of the new administration Representative Jones of Virginia has introduced a bill setting 1921 as the date of Philippine independence. and Portugal.

To provide adequate space for handling parcel post busineess, it will be necessary to revise plans of many public buildings in which postoffices are located ,and negotiations to this end already have been instituted by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The postmaster general has invited the supervising architect of the treasury and his assistants to co-operate in the matter with the building committee of the postoffice department and special parcel post committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says a considerable portion of the future meat supply of the country must come from the South, and this situation is becoming better understood and more appreciated every day. There are millions of acres of idle land in the Southern states that are especially adapted to the production of cattle, and there is no reason why not only the beef supply, but the supply of pork for American markets should not be produced on the soils of the South.

Secretary of State Knox's reply to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls assured the British government that domestic coastwise trade will not be permitted to extend operation into foreign competitive fields and that increased tolls will not be laid on foreign shipping to balance the remission to the American ships. If Great Britain is not satisfied on these points America proposes a special commission of adjustment.

Not only has the parcel post saved the people of the United States in the first fifteen days of its existence more than a half million dollars, according to Senator Bourne, author of the law, but it has not proved a hardship to the overworked letter carrier. Senator Bourne announced that reports from forty-five leading cities of the country which produced almost half of the postal revenues showed that during the twelve working days between January 1 and 15, a total of 5,094,027 outgoing parcels were dispatched, at a cost of $395,286, or about 7.7 cents a parcel.

The proposal by Senator Clapp to extend the investigation into campaign expenditures to cover the general election expenses of 1912, was approved by the senate committee on contingent expenses. The senate investigating committee has covered the campaigns of 1904 and 1908, and the primary campaign of 1912, but had no authority to look into expenditures for the presidential fighting ending November 5. Senator Clapp will make anothre effort to secure the adoption of the resolution in the senate.

SIX DAYS WORK OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STEWART DIVORCE BILL AND ANTI-TRUST BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

BILLS PASS FINAL READING

Five-Years Separation Ground For Action and Right to Remarry.—Justice's Measure Goes Through Without Discussion.—Other Work Done.

Senate—Wednesday.

Petitions were presented for a six-months school term from citizens of Forsyth county, other counties and several Farmers' Unions; for a better child law and a compulsory school law from various Junior Order councils; for a censorship of moving picture films from the Ministerial Union of Statesville; to increase the number of Superior Court judges to 24 from the bar of Goldsboro.

The following bills were passed on final reading:

House bill to build a bridge over South River, between Cumberland and Sampson counties.

Senate bill to repeal the act for a bridge across Pee Dee River.

Senate bill to repeal the Anson county road bond act of 1911.

Senate resolution for relief of Joseph S. Royster, sheriff of Vance

A number of new bills were introduced in the Senate.

House—Wednesday.

Mr. Murphy for the Committee on Rules recommended the apointment of a Committee on Forestry, Drainage and Conservation.

Among bills receiving favorable committee report were: Providing bail for fugitives; foreclosure of certain conditional sales; bill relating to venue of action; bill amending the law as to making false statements to secure goods on credit; bill prohibiting tipping. The Committee on Health reported unfavorably the bill by Williams of Cabarrus to restrict the right of medical colleges to use bodies of paupers for dissecting.

There was favorable report for the bill allowing the Virginia, Carolina Railroad company to build a road in Ashe county.

Senate—Thursday.

The following final readings:

Senate bill to provide additional support for the graded schools of Newbern.

House bill to enable Kinston to vote on bonds for the Feeble-Minded.

Senate bill to repeal the act requiring thhe sheriff of Anson county to purchase and keep bloodhounds.

Senate bill to repeal the act of 1911 relative to stock law in portion of Pitt county.

Senate bill ta amend the charter of the Watauga Railway Company, so as to allow it to take right-of-way before condemnation proceedings.

House bill to amend the charter of Elon College, as amended by the Committee on Judiciary No. 1, to strike out the provision making it a misdemeanor to sell on credit to a minor student without consent of the college authorities.

House—Thursday.

Among bills receiving favorable reports from committees were: Justice's legalized primary law, with minority report from Elections Committee by Mr. Bowie and five others, urging that it do not pass. To authorize Dunn to issue sewerage bonds; Stewart's bill as to divorce for abandonment, amended so divorce is available after five instead of two years; exemption of National Guardsmen from jury and road duty.

The House made a special order for the Justice primary election bill for the evening of January 31.

Senate—Friday.

Petitions were received from citizens of Richmond, Craven, Halifax, Madison, and Rockingham counties for a six-months school term, and from Junior Order Councils in Guilford, Davidson and Mecklenburg for a better child labor law and for compulsory school law.

The building and loan bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business.

The bills as amended by the Committee, were then passed on final reading without division and ordered engrossed and sent to the house.

The joint resolution providing for a Standing Committee on Private and Public Local Bills was called up by Senator Hobgood, and adopted, after a little discussion, by a decisive vote.

House—Friday.

Numerous petitions for sive-months school terms and for compulsory attendance were sent forward.

There was also a petition for the repeal of the license tax on photographers.

Among the bills favorably reported from committees were:

To allow jurors to be drawn from counties other than that of trial in certain cases; the Williams of Buncombe vital statistics bill; to allow counties to establish hospitals; employer's liability bill making the Federal law apply in state cases; to prevent tipping; and to prevent children from using firearms.

Senate—Saturday.

The Senate suspended rules for Senator Stubbs and passed an employers' liability bill he only introduced today, which embraced all corporations. It extends to them the provisions of the act of Congress relative to common carriers' liability to employees, the bill applying this act to North Carolina.

The Senate passed the Council act to prevent a multiplicity of indictments below the grade of felony.

The Senate referred the joint resolution from the House asking for the passage of the Webb-Kenyon liquor bill by Congress to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Among bills which passed final reading were: To consolidate Winston and Salem; to authorize the construction of Watauga Railroad through Watauga and Ashe counties as part of the Carolina-Virginia road.

House—Saturday.

Just before adjournment Saturday the House found itself confronted with the condition that, there being no private or local public bills on the calendar, there was nothing that could be done further Saturday or Monday, owing to a motion by Justice of Guilford adopted that no public bills be considered during his absence. Members of the House insisted that they had not intended to vote any such motion, their understanding being that merely none of the bills introduced by Justice, or in which he was specially interested, should be considered.

Mr. Stewart's bill against tipping passed second reading in the House.

A number of bills were introduced in the House.

Senate—Monday.

Senator Watts, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved for the appointment of a clerk to his committee.

The followings bills passed final readings:

House bill to amend the charter of Town of Salem.

Senate bill to authorize Waynesville to issue bonds and complete the graded school building.

Senate bill to amend the charter of East Spencer, Rowan county.

Senate bill to authorize an election for graded school bonds in Scotland Neck.

Senate bill authorizing Forsyth county to issue refunding bonds or notes to pay for part of the construction of Roanoke & Southern Railway

Senate bill to validate electric light bond election in Asheboro.

Senate bill to incorporate Town of Grandin, Caldwell county.

House—Monday.

There was the usual flood of petitions from all sections of the state for six months school terms and a number for compulsory attendance and for child labor legislation.

There was favorable report for the Kellum bill to restore local self-government to New Hanover county, a bill that only provides for change in the number of justices of the peace for Wilmington township.

Senate—Tuesday.

Petitions were received from Gaston, Cabarrus, Cumberland, Rockingham, Rowan and Watauga counties for six-months school terms.

The following bills passed final reading:

Senate bill to amend section 3505 of the Revisal, so as to make the minimum punishment for horse-stealing four months instead of five years This was opposed by Wakefield and Watts.

House bill to amend the Revisal section 93, so as to require notice of refusal to pay an account by an administrator to be in writing, the Senate amendment not to apply to transactions prior to enactment.

Senator Studdert was added to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

House—Tuesday.

Raleigh.—The Stewart bill amending the divorce laws passed the House Tuesday afternoon. It originally provided that separation for two years be ground for divorce. The committee had amended this, making the time five years, the party abandoned without cause having the right to remarry.

The House passed the Justice anti-trust bill, which applies the Federal anti-trust law to the state, enacts the provisions of the old Reid anti-trust bill of the 1907 session and provides machinery for the Attorney General to enforce the law.

A number of bills passed final reading in the house.

Taxation Plan to Remedy Problem.

The General Assembly is considering the taxation problem with the view of equalizing the burdens incident to government. The fact is well known, and has been the subject of much complaint that those who are able to pay and who derive the greatest benefits by reason of established government do not bear taxation burdens in proportion to the benefits derived but that on the contrary, the poorer people, those not so well able to bear the burdens, are forced to sustain the extra servitude.

To Visit Onslow County.

Some time during the month of March, Senator Simmons and Representatives Faison and Small will pay a visit to Onslow county for the purpose of looking over New River and going through the new inland waterway. In the party will be several very prominent men who are interested in deeper waterways for North Carolina. The party will go to Jacksonville and board a launch at that place for the trip down the river. They will stop at several points along the river to make observations.

For Six Months Public Schools.

Public demand and the attitude of those in charge of legislation for longer terms in the public schools indicate that a bill providing for six month's school terms in all public schools of the state will be enacted by the Legislature. The favorite provisions are contained in the bills introduced in the Senate by Senator T. T. Thorne and in the House by Representative Mark Majette, the two bills being identical and having the endorsement of the educational committees of department of education.

Counties That Will Know.

As it passed the House, the Page bill requiring county officers on fees to report annually to the county commissioners the amount of their receipts and their disbursements for clerical help, it will apply to the following counties: Moore, Union Scotland, Pitt, Mecklenburg, Anson, Randolph, Johnston, Caswell, Wilson, Carteret, Davidson, Harnett, Jones, Chowan, Wayne, Bertie, Vance, Washington, Pender, Warren, Richmond, Rowan, Haywood, Currituck, Perquimans, Halifax and Hertford.

BIG PROBLEM IS BEING STUDIED

EXPLANATION OF WORK BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH.

ABOLISH WHITE SLAVE TRADE

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells of the Plans for the Investigation of Vice Conditions.

New York.—In order that the public might better understand the Bureau of Social Hygiene, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave out a statement explaining the origin, work and the plans of that institution. The bureau, he said, came into existence about two years ago as a result of the work of a special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York City. This jury recommended that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil.

Mr. Rockefeller was foreman of that grand jury and he thereafter gave the subject deep thought and conferred with a large number of the leading men and women. "These conferencese," says Mr. Rockefeller, "developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations. So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which would go on, generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil. It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a public appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

"Therefore, as the initial step, in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katharine Bement Davis, superintendent of the New York state reformatory for women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Starr J. Murphy of the New York bar, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a labratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis' direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and moralside each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed, it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that thus important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane, but also less wasteful than those at present followed."

That its work might be done intelligently the bureau employed George J. Kneeland to make a comprehensive survey of vice conditions in New York, and Abraham Flexner to study the social evil in Europe, and their reports are now being prepared.

In conclusion Mr. Rockefeller's statement says: "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem."

Ryan's Bond Refused.

Chicago.—For the second time the United States circuit court of appeals declined to approve bonds submitted for the release of Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Ironworkers' union; R. H. Houlihan and William Shupe of Chicago, convicted of conspiracy in connection with illegal transportation of dynamite. District Attorney Miller advised the court he had inspected the sureties and found them insufficient. Bonds of William Bernhardt of Cincinnati for $10,000 were accepted.

Speedy Justice Meted Negro.

Gulfport, Miss. — Within seven hours after he had shot and killed Chief of Police Charles Dickey, Percy Newkirk, a negro, who had been trapped by the officer while in the act of burglarizing a store, was indicted by the county grand jury, tried on a charge of murder, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged just one month from date. Notwithstanding the quick justice meted out to the negre, a large and excited crowd thronged the streets near the court house and threats of lynching made.

"Dixie Flyer" Wrecked.

Atlanta.—The "Dixie Flyer," a famous tourist train, Chicago to Jacksonville, was derailed and partly wrecked eight miles from Atlanta, on the edge of the Western and Atlantic railroad yards, when it "sideswiped" a freight engine. C. O. Wright of Hopkinsville, Ind., was the most seriously injured. He was thrown against the end of his berth in the collision. Many of the passengers were bruised and badly shaken in the collision. How the engine crews escaped death is a miracle.

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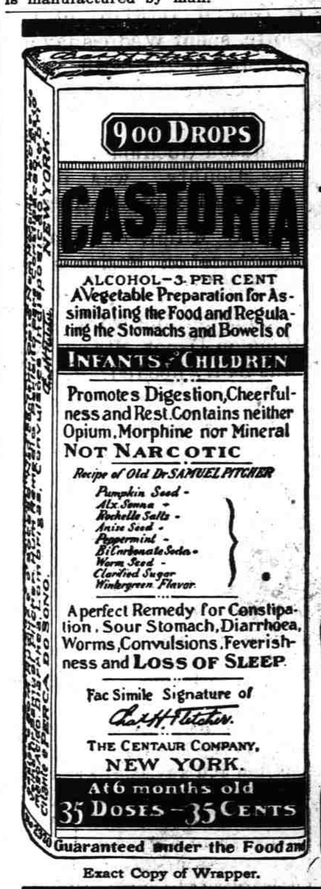

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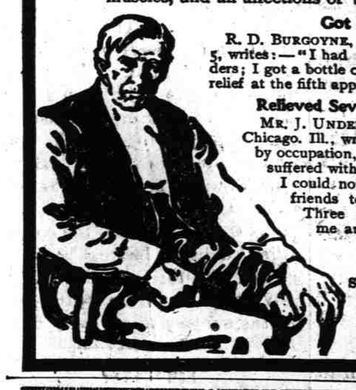

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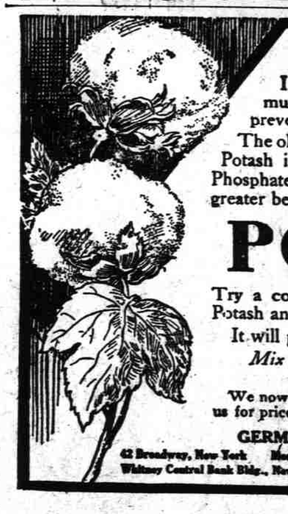

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