

LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of State Senate and House Yesterday

HONOR TO HOKE

A Resolution Was Introduced Inviting Gen. Robt. F. Hoke to Visit the General Assembly—At Executive Session of the Senate Several Appointments Made by Governor Glenn Were Confirmed—Consideration of the Bucket Shop Bill Postponed—Directors of the Jamestown Exposition Invited to Address the Legislature on Thursday, Feb. 2nd—Other Business.

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., January 27.—The Senate met at 11 and Rev. R. T. Vann offered prayer.

PETITIONS.
Petitions for the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax were presented by Senators Ellington, Arendell, Dullis, Everett, McLean, Pearson, Williams, Cox, Bowles, Grady, Aaron and Bodie.

Vann presented a petition from druggists asking the raising of the standard of pharmacists.

Senator Stringfield a petition for a new county, to be known as Hot Springs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.
Bills were introduced as follows: By Senator Stringfield—To establish the organization of Hot Springs, Madison county.

By Senator Vann—Regarding sale of household furniture by husband and wife.

By Senator Miller—To incorporate the Yadkin and Transomee railway.

By Senator Cox—To incorporate Wadesboro Public Library.

By Senator Everett—To authorize Richmond county to issue bonds.

By Senator Toms—To protect the property of railway companies.

By Senator Moore—To prevent felling trees in creeks in Moore county.

By Senator Pearson—To prevent fowl running at large at Morganton.

By Senator Webb—To incorporate a camp of Confederate veterans.

By Senator Ward—To prevent persons not members of secret societies from wearing their emblems.

By Senator Ellington—To repeal the act of 1903 regarding mechanics in Wake county.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.
Bills passed final reading regulating working of public roads in Ashe county.

To prevent fast driving over bridges in Randolph.

To prevent manufacture and sale of liquor in Scotland Neck and adjacent territory.

A message from the governor was received transmitting report of the Corporation Commission and also reports of the State Negro Normal School.

THIRD READING.
Bills passed third reading applying the game law of 1899 to Hertford county.

To protect water supplies, affecting water companies hereafter to be organized, giving them power to condemn land water supplies.

To protect squirrels, deer and birds in Jones, Craven and Pamlico.

To amend the charter of the Yonahlossee Railway.

To amend the acts of 1903 relating to stock at large in Ashe county.

To better regulate the fire insurance business, increase the revenue by requiring non-resident agents with whom local agents divide premiums to pay a license.

To authorize Wilmington to sell the land it gave the state 15 years ago for a camp site, the state having violated the agreement, the land to be sold and the proceeds to be applied to a city park.

LIQUOR AT ADVANCE.
A bill was taken up to prevent the manufacture and sale of liquor at Advance, Davie county. Senator Scates, introducer of the bill, explained it, saying the town was in the hands of distillers; the mayor was a distiller, and the conditions in the place were intolerable; that the citizens petitioned for the passage of this bill, and that the committee had voted unanimously to favorably report the bill. Senator Turner said both sides had been given patient hearing. Only a few days ago a homicide occurred on the streets of Advance, and if the liquor business there was to be continued the town would make no advancement. He said the mayor had never tried a case, and that the first name on the petition was that of an undertaker. Senator Pearson offered an amendment adding the names of the distillery towns of Sherrill and Williams. Senator Ward said several liquor bills were pending, some of which if passed, would relieve the whole state. Senator Scates said this was an exceptional case and the bill ought to pass at once. Senator Ward moved that it be made special order for next Tuesday. Senator Cox said he was heartily in favor of passing the bill without any delay, and Senators Odell and McLean

spoke against delaying. Senator Watkins read a letter from a representative minister calling Advance "a hell on earth," and asked that the bill be passed immediately. Senator Long, of Iredell, took the same view. Senator Arendell said Advance certainly needed relief and must have it at once. Some of the men operating distilleries there are located in the Superior court and all the best people in the town and county favor relief for the town, including the county Democratic chairman and the great mass of voters. Senator Empie said that if all these small liquor bills were passed the state must strip its appropriations, and that if this deviation from the laws continued, the state would go to "demition bowwows," and so he was opposed to every bill of this character which might come before the Senate, and although he might be alone, then he had rather be right than be a prohibitionist. He said if a community voted for liquor, because a few people wanted prohibition, that would not justify the taking away of the right of the majority. The time had about come for another election and if Advance were a "hell on earth" let the people vote it out. Senator McLean said he favored the Watts law, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The Baptist State Convention was not opposed to amendments to the Watts law and according to the Democratic party the Legislature might make any amendments it wished. Senator Pearson spoke at length in favor of his amendment. Senator Ward said this was the first time politics had ever entered into the discussion of a bill and that the Senate was drifting towards the rocks. It should be careful and consider it, and if the state law could do what this act would do, then the matter should be postponed until Tuesday. Senator Scates objected, saying that if any politics had been done by Senator Pearson (Republican) and he said the position of Senator Pearson was untenable, in saying he would vote for the bill without his amendment, but not for the amendment of a separate bill. Senator Ward's motion was lost by a vote of 16 to 31. Senator Pearson's amendment was also defeated. Senator Mason said the object of the amendment was to defeat the bill and it was strange to him that a certain party should advocate and champion the Watts law, when he fought it in so deadly a manner two years ago. He was opposed to the Democrats opposing a bill making Advance dry, as it was well known that lawlessness and disorder reign supreme there, and the duty of the Senators was to do what was right and not consider what effect the measure would have on the Democratic party on the part of liquor men. The bill passed its reading with very few dissenting votes, most of them coming from the Republican side.

MARRIED WOMEN AND CONTRACTS.
Ward's bill allowing married women the right to make contracts and be traders as unmarried women, came up as a special order, and Cox offered the following amendment: "Regulating the manner in which a married woman may become a free trader, repealing section 1827 of the code, and substituting the following: Every married woman under the age of 21 years or upwards may become a free trader in the manner following: First by ante-nuptial contract, proved and registered as hereinafter required; or second, she shall sign the following or some equivalent form: A. B. of the age of 21 years or upwards, wife of C. D. enters herself as a free trader from the date of the registration hereof." The writing may be proved by the subscribing witness or acknowledged by the married woman before any officer authorized to take a probate of deed, and shall be filed and registered in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which the woman proposes to have her principle or only place of business. Cox said the argument against the bill a few days ago caused him to draw this amendment. A law to become a free trader allowing a woman to become a free trader if she wished, without her husband's consent. The substitute would answer every purpose Ward's bill proposed. If the woman wished to engage in any mercantile or industrial business she might do so by simply signing a paper in the office of the register of deeds. He favored any change, as the burden is upon any man selling goods, as to whether he shall get his money. Stubbs asked Ward if under this bill a woman's real estate would be subject to a judgment. McLean declared he hoped the women of the country would have the same rights in regard to their property and money as the men had. A girl 21 years of age had a perfect right to manage her affairs until she marries, and then, behold! the looses her competency, despite the added wisdom of years and experience. The argument was then made that women were incapable of managing their affairs, but that the women in the country are outstripping the men in competition in all lines and they are found in every corner in all lines of business. Fleming opposed the bill, saying that it had been characterized to be emancipation proclamation for the women of North Carolina and that it had not been proposed or prepared by the women, but was the most dangerous law ever proposed for the women of North Carolina and would do them irreparable injury. The present law protects the married women and is a safeguard of their property, while the Ward bill was for the protection of the merchants of Boston, New York, Baltimore, etc. It is not a woman's rights bill. Under the present law a husband cannot convey or mortgage his property without his wife's signing her name, for the law gives her dower rights, but the Ward bill endangers the property of married women, making it liable for their

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No further reports have been received at St. Petersburg, concerning the fighting in Manchuria, although in military circles in the capital a report is current that General Kuropatkin has broken through General Oyama's left wing and now threatens Japanese communications with Yinkow. The Associated Press learns that Kuropatkin has undertaken a general offensive movement, with the object of threatening both lines of Japanese communication and forcing the Japanese from their winter quarters.

ACTIVITY AT THE FRONT.
General Kuropatkin Has Undertaken a General Offensive Movement on Both Flanks—No Decision Reached Concerning Future Action Toward the Strikers.

St. Petersburg, January 29, 12:50 a. m.—According to reports current in military circles, General Kuropatkin has broken through Field Marshal Oyama's left wing and threatens his communications with Yinkow. Whether or not the report is true, the Associated Press learns from a high military source that General Kuropatkin has undertaken a general offensive movement on both flanks, with the object of threatening both lines of Japanese communications and forcing the Japanese from their winter quarters. The informant of the Associated Press said:

"After General Mitchenko's raid, General Kuropatkin decided that Oyama's position could be turned westward from the plains. The advance has absolutely no connection with events in European Russia. If, as has been reported, the Russians have already succeeded in piercing the Japanese left they doubtless will be able to reach a point west of Liao Yang in which case the Japanese will be outflanked. A similar movement southward from Bentsiaputze will strike the Japanese line of communication toward the Yalu. Although cold, the weather is ideal for winter campaigning. The ground is hard and the rivers frozen solid, making the handling of artillery easy."

No further official news was received from the front Saturday night. General Kuropatkin has something short of 300,000 men, and only 1,100 guns in position on his side. The troops engaged on the right, in addition to General Mitchenko and General Rennankampff's cavalry are believed to be principally Siberian and part of the European army.

Maxim Gorky, the novelist has been brought back from Riga to the St. Petersburg fortress to which several leading writers on the Nasha Zies (Our Life) and Nasishishn (Our Time) the new reform papers, were also taken after arrest. M. Hesse, editor of Pravo and Mm. Herejff and Sheriskoff, two famous Russian historians and several others who made up the delegation which called on M. Witte January 21, in an endeavor to get him to intervene with Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky in order to prevent trouble between

the troops and strikers the following Sunday, and who were arrested early in the week are understood to be charged with trying to set up a provisional government.

There is much gossip about what is occurring at Tsarko-Selo, but the only thing certain is that the emperor and his advisers have not reached a decision regarding further action. It is now known, however, that a project for the creation of a sort of Zemskyzabor with a limited membership and along the lines of the old Russian parliament as a consultative body to his majesty, but without power of action has been discussed.

THREATENING SITUATION AT MOSCOW.
Moscow, January 28.—The situation here tonight is slightly more threatening. The men in the industrial section are indulging in Saturday night spree and have become turbulent. The disposition of troops makes serious trouble tomorrow unlikely, but if the men continue drinking there undoubtedly will be disorders. The authorities, however, still hope to avoid bloodshed.

100,000 WORKMEN ON STRIKE.
Warsaw, January 28.—A hundred thousand people are now out on strike. Thus far there have been no disturbances or any importance. The street cars are now running and no newspapers were published this morning. About 100,000 persons have struck at Lodz. Telephone communication with that city has been interrupted by the strikers.

The authorities are convinced that the movement here was not occasioned by any real grievances, but it is merely the reflex of the St. Petersburg action. They say that in many cases the men walked out of the factories under pressure, asking employers to pardon them for so doing and they will not fail to resume work shortly.

A QUIET DAY

Although Strike Spreads No Disturbances Are Reported

FEAR TROUBLE

In Moscow, Where the Men Became Turbulent Saturday Night—Authorities Say That Measures Have Been Taken to Prevent Any Great Disturbance—Fears Are Expressed for Most Serious Disorders in the Baltic Provinces and in Poland—Report Current That General Kuropatkin Has Broken Through Oyama's Left and is Continuing His Advance Against the Japanese.

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The pending impeachment proceedings in Congress were satirized by having all the Senators present "not under indictment" sit in a trial of Speaker Cannon, who was charged with eight counts, among which were that the speaker had refused to comply with the anti-smoke ordinance; that he insisted that the House was a co-ordinate branch of the government to the mental anguish of many Senators; that he had with scorn refused the vice presidency, thus thrusting upon the country Charles W. Fairbanks; and that he had been guilty of pushing in too many chips on a bottled flush, and was caught in the act. The speaker knowing his plea was adjudged guilty and Senator Gorman pronounced sentence.

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CLEVER HITS

Notable Events Satirized at a Gridiron Club Dinner

AMONG GUESTS

Were President Roosevelt, William J. Bryan, Members of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives and Men Prominent in the Business World—The Dinner Was in Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Club and Was Featured With the Usual Burlesque and Roasts on Prominent Guests.

Washington, January 28.—The Gridiron Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a dinner at the New Willard tonight which was attended by 250 guests, including the President, members of his official family, representatives of the courts, the Senate and House and the army and navy as well as men of prominence in the literary, scientific and business world.

While the anniversary was recognized in making Major John M. Carson, president of the club and in the production of a souvenir which told the story of a score of years of successful dining, the dinner, like all others of this famous organization of Washington correspondents dealt with present events which were treated with the usual levity and burlesque and satirized, while the prominent guests were roasted in the good natured and witty way that makes Gridiron dinners so enjoyable.

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There was a controversy as to who was the "Original Roosevelt man" and verses of poetry were recited alleged to have been written by the several different men asserting that they were the "Original." The list included Senators Lodge, Foraker, Beveridge and Scott and Indian Commissioner Leupp. Major Carson repeated all their claims and introduced the President of the United States as the "Original Roosevelt man," who responded in a neat speech.

Topical songs made merry with the names of several guests including the President, Senators Knox, Kearns and Mr. Bryan, the song for the Nebraska man declaring that he was "The only man who could lead the Democratic band." Mr. Bryan was then introduced to speak. John S. Wise, of New York, made one of his "Spell binding" speeches, which was made the topic of a controversy as to whether he had not hypnotized his audience and to prove that hypnotism was something tangible, one member operated on two others who were told that they were representing different guests at the dinner. One member was told he was Justice Brewer, and immediately began to deliver an opinion of the Supreme court which was too complex to be understood. The other was told he was Whiteclaw Reid as ambassador to Great Britain and began making a "Hands across the sea" speech. One when told that he was Senator Fairbanks balked, as did the other when told he was Senator Dewey and instructed to tell a new story.

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There should be a joint debate between the President and Mr. Bryan. "What's the use," was the answer "they are both on the same side."

Senator Lodge who is known as a close friend of the President was notified that proofs of his latest work were below, entitled "Tribulations of a Boston Friend." The audience was then told that J. H. Maddy, who left the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to go with the Erie had been presented with a loving cup by his friends which was inscribed "From bad to worse." Query was made whether the power plant is violating the smoke nuisance ordinance in Washington and the answer: "No sir, President Roosevelt is here and you bet your life they are not smoking."

Among the prominent guests were President Roosevelt, Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme court; Baron Edmundo Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador; Baron Von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, German embassy; Senators Crane, Dietrich, Depew, Dryden, Fairbanks, Gorman, Kearns, Knox, Kittredge, Lodge, L. B. Platt of Connecticut, Scott and Storer, Speaker Cannon and Representatives Barthold, Burton, Grosvenor, Harrison Legare Lucking and Sibley; William J. Bryan, Nebraska; J. W. Blythe, Geo. W. Boyd, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. M. Culp, Southern Railway; Charles S. Diehle, assistant general manager Baltimore Press; Charles H. Grady, Baltimore Evening News; Colonel W. M. Greene, New York; General Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. A.; Gen. Loeb, secretary to the President; Governor Edward O. Stokes, New Jersey; Charles R. Miller, New York Times; William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star; Geo. W. Ochs, Philadelphia Ledger; Whiteclaw Reid, New York Tribune; John A. Sleicher, Leslie's Weekly; Percy R. Todd, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; F. D. Underwood, Erie railroad; General John M. Wilson, U. S. A.

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Washington, January 28.—The investigation of protests against Senator Smoot of Utah, retaining his seat in the United States Senate was concluded today by the committee on privileges and elections and when a report is drafted by the committee the investigation will pass to the whole Senate. It will be several weeks before the committee will be able to report.

There should be a joint debate between the President and Mr. Bryan. "What's the use," was the answer "they are both on the same side."

Senator Lodge who is known as a close friend of the President was notified that proofs of his latest work were below, entitled "Tribulations of a Boston Friend." The audience was then told that J. H. Maddy, who left the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to go with the Erie had been presented with a loving cup by his friends which was inscribed "From bad to worse." Query was made whether the power plant is violating the smoke nuisance ordinance in Washington and the answer: "No sir, President Roosevelt is here and you bet your life they are not smoking."

Among the prominent guests were President Roosevelt, Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme court; Baron Edmundo Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador; Baron Von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, German embassy; Senators Crane, Dietrich, Depew, Dryden, Fairbanks, Gorman, Kearns, Knox, Kittredge, Lodge, L. B. Platt of Connecticut, Scott and Storer, Speaker Cannon and Representatives Barthold, Burton, Grosvenor, Harrison Legare Lucking and Sibley; William J. Bryan, Nebraska; J. W. Blythe, Geo. W. Boyd, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. M. Culp, Southern Railway; Charles S. Diehle, assistant general manager Baltimore Press; Charles H. Grady, Baltimore Evening News; Colonel W. M. Greene, New York; General Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. A.; Gen. Loeb, secretary to the President; Governor Edward O. Stokes, New Jersey; Charles R. Miller, New York Times; William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star; Geo. W. Ochs, Philadelphia Ledger; Whiteclaw Reid, New York Tribune; John A. Sleicher, Leslie's Weekly; Percy R. Todd, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; F. D. Underwood, Erie railroad; General John M. Wilson, U. S. A.

IN MEMORY OF HOAR.

Eulogies Pronounced on the Character of the Late Senator From Massachusetts.

AMONG GUESTS

Washington, January 28.—Eulogies upon the character of the late Senator F. Hoar of Massachusetts, practically engrossed the time of the Senate today. There were sixteen speeches by as many Senators, including Senator Hoar's colleague Mr. Lodge, and his successor, Mr. Crane. After the conclusion of the memorial services the Senate adjourned out of respect to the dead Senator's memory.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Daniel, Bacon and Cockrell. Mr. Pettus took occasion to speak especially of Senator Hoar's ancestry and Mr. Gorman paid as high tribute to the dead Senator's fairness to the south in the period succeeding the war, saying: "He was throughout it all, a man of infinite compassion, of comprehensive sympathies, of noble and unselfish impulses. He was a partisan without rancor, an antagonist without bitterness, a friend without reservations and conditions, a conqueror without vengeance, a loser without resentment."

THE HOUSE.
Washington, January 28.—In a session of less than two hours today the House passed 373 pension bills and received for the calendar the naval and diplomatic appropriation bills. The session was devoted to legislation, entirely devoid of discussion.

A resolution agreed to authorizing the department of commerce and labor to investigate the iron and steel industry in the United States.

FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.
Terrific Conflagration, Unchecked at Long Its Way Through Heart of the City.