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A REVIEW OF CONGRESS

Some Notable Legislation Was Achieved At This Session.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Congress will adjourn before Tuesday night—possibly tomorrow—and the most strenuous session of recent years will pass into political history. The net results of the session, in comparison with the ambitious program adopted at the outset, were not large.

Canadian reciprocity was brought as near reality as the executive and legislative departments could advance it; statehood was assured for New Mexico and Arizona; campaign publicity legislation was enacted in a form satisfactory to its most earnest advocates; provision was made for an enlarged House of Representatives based upon the last census, and a few other measures of minor importance were passed.

A Democratic House, the first since 1895, seized upon this session as a vehicle to convey to the country the views of the Democracy on the subject of tariff revision, but executive disapproval rendered futile all efforts to impress those views upon the statute books.

Two tariff bills, one materially reducing the existing duties on wool and woolen goods of all classes, and the other placing on the free list articles of machinery and tools used by farmers, and amended to include many other items, were vetoed by President Taft. He based his disapproval upon the grounds that the bills had not been scientifically prepared and that tariff revision should wait until reports on the different schedules had been made by the tariff board.

The House, under the leadership of Representative Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the ways and means committee, and Speaker Clark, endeavored to pass the bills over the veto but the necessary two-thirds vote could not be mustered. These failures to overthrow President Taft's veto messages were a strong factor in determining leaders to bring the session to a close and it is not likely that the Congress will be in session to receive a like message, relating to the cotton revision measure.

Trust investigations, almost without number, were instituted during the session and some of them—notably those bearing upon monopolies in the steel and sugar industries—were prosecuted with vigor, and they still are in progress, constructive legislation to bear on Federal regulation of corporations, is regarded as certain to come as a result of these inquiries, and plans already have been instituted to revise the anti-trust laws.

Charges were revived that Senator Lorimer was elected by the Illinois Legislature through the medium of bribery and a second investigation by the Senate was gotten well under way.

A Senate inquiry into the election of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, was ordered.

General arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France were sent to the Senate by President Taft, but they received a frigid welcome because the upper house contended that one provision of the treaties usurped its constitutional prerogatives. Presentation of the treaties strained hitherto cordial relations between the foreign relations committee and the State Department and as a result President Taft has made it plain that an issue has been raised which he will carry to the country in the hope of procuring ratification when Congress reconvenes.

Friction in the Department of Agriculture over the enforcement of the pure food laws has been aired by one of many investigations originating in the Democratic House and a country-wide issue raised over the question whether the activities of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's pure food expert, have been made ineffective.

Proceedings in the House under caucus rule, led by Mr. Underwood, precipitated a sharp

controversy between Mr. Underwood and William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan was aroused because of failure of the House caucus to include in its tariff program at the outset the revision of the iron and steel schedules. He attacked Mr. Underwood on this ground but the latter was given an overwhelming vote of confidence when the matter was made an issue on the floor of the House.

During the controversy the ways and means committee was at work on an iron and steel revision plan but it remained for the Senate to act upon this schedule. With the acquiescence of House leaders, the Senate tackled an iron and steel schedule upon the cotton bill. It will be reconferred in the House tomorrow, regardless of the death it is certain to meet when it reaches the White House.

Legislative decks in both houses have been cleared except for disposition of the cotton tariff revision bill and the bill to terminate the national monetary commission.

When the special session convened April 4, the House was organized by the Democratic ways and means committee and this body made the committee assignments. The new system eliminated what was known for many years as the ezardom of the Speaker. The committee also directed the deliberations of the Democratic caucus and framed the legislative program of the session.

The program adopted and rigidly adhered to by the House until the closing weeks of the session, included action on Canadian reciprocity, a farmers' free list bill, reduction of duties on the wool and cotton schedules, increasing the membership of the

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CONGRESS COSTS

Session Lasted Four Months and Cost \$2,000,000.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Though the adjournment of Congress, which was expected today, has not materialized, all that can be accomplished in the way of concrete legislation is now done. The rest is a matter chiefly of effort on the part of the Democrats and insurgent Republicans to better their record in the way of proposed reforms of the tariff.

Today the special session had lasted four months and 14 days, and had cost approximately \$2,000,000. Except for the cotton bill, with the elaborate provision of the steel schedule, which it will carry as a rider, a measure sure to be vetoed by President Taft, the balance sheets of the session can be completely laid before the public now. Of laws enacted, these are of general importance.

Canadian reciprocity. Congressional reapportionment. Rucker corrupt practices act.

Abolishing national monetary commission and requiring final report by January 8.

Modified resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Of course the effectiveness of the Canadian reciprocity bill depends upon the outcome of a special election to be held on the question in Canada next month. Minor measures passed are an urgent deficiency appropriation bill, six bills granting franchises to build bridges across navigable streams, and the "ladies' pet poodle bill." This last is a measure permitting dogs and other pets when taken abroad, to be brought back to this country free of duty.

The session has centered around tariff bills, which already have been killed by President Taft, or which are soon to meet this fate. They are the measures by which the Democratic majority of the house and the insurgent Democratic coalition of the senate sought to carry out what they conceived to be instructions of the people given in last November's election for a downward revision of the tariff on the necessities of life. The bills passed and already vetoed are:

Underwood-LaFollette bill reducing custom staves on wool and woolen goods.

Farmers' free list bill granting free agricultural implements and compensating farmers for the injustice done them by the losses they may suffer if the Canadian reciprocity measure goes into effect.

The original Flood resolution opening the doors of the Union to Arizona and New Mexico, and providing for a special election in Arizona on the judicial recall, classes with the big measures destroyed by President Taft's opposition. The result was that Congress bowed to the President's will, and passed a new resolution making Arizona's admission to the Union contingent upon her elimination of the judicial recall from her constitution.

In many other ways the session has been a remarkable one. The house was organized in a way in which it has never before. The power of appointing committees was taken away from the Speaker and vested in a committee on committees elected by the house itself. Former Speaker Cannon, around whom the issue of "Czarism" raged so hotly in the Sixty-first congress, took a back seat as a plain member of Congress, and passed out of the public's eye at once. The new system of organizing the house has worked fairly successfully.

In the senate the Democrats and insurgent Republicans dethroned the old standpat machine that has controlled that body for many years. The reins of power handed by Nelson W. Aldrich to Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, were seized by Senator LaFollette, representing the insurgents, and Senator Martin, of Virginia, and Senator Simmons, of North Caro-

lina, who were the chief guides of the Democratic side.

In the last days of the session the insurgents were deprived of their partnership with the Democrats in sharing the senate's control. Senator Penrose and half a dozen regular Republicans withheld their votes and gave the unaided a majority. In this way the Democrats, with a majority of both houses, were left to pass such tariff bills as they wished, the standpatters resting secure in their knowledge that the President would veto the resulting legislation.

Universal regret was expressed by real Democratic senators today that Senator John Sharp Williams and six others left their party when the cotton bill was up Thursday and voted to protect the sugar trust. There was not much surprise at the action of Senators Foster and Thornton, of Louisiana, because they come from a sugar growing section of the country. It is true that John Sharp's state is nearby, but he has been so violent in his attacks upon any senator or members of Congress who did not follow the leadership of the party, that his friends are wondering why the change of heart. Williams was one of the leaders in attacking Democratic senators and representatives who voted for a 7 per cent duty on lumber, and also upon those Democrats who voted against reciprocity. But apparently he considers it all right to vote for a 90 per cent duty on sugar, one of the most corrupt trusts ever in existence.

PRESS IS FREE IN MEXICO

Newspapers Printing What They Want Nowadays—New Ones Like Mushrooms.

The new Madero administration in Mexico has lost no time in making good its promised freedom of the press and of speech and as a result now newspapers are publishing whatever they want without waiting for the formal election of a president.

An American newspaper man in that country describes newspaper conditions in Mexico as follows:

"Since the advent of Madero a dozen new periodicals have been born, and as many more are said to be projected. Lack of advertising doubtless will force many of these youngsters into their graves, for the only reason apparent for their being in some instances is that some one wishes a medium of public expression.

"Most of the new periodicals are small magazines, the majority devoted to the publication of satirical verse and prose, illustrated with caricatures. No one is spared by the writers and artists, but as is natural, the most stinging—and sometimes vicious—work is reserved for those individuals who were connected with the old regime.

"Among the weekly periodicals is El Ahuizote, a publication resurrected. This magazine first appeared years ago, but because of its cartoons of Limantour and other public men was suppressed.

"The daily newspapers give most lively evidence of this 'freedom.' El Imparcial, a paper which has always been pro-government, has inserted under its head the words 'Diario Independiente,' and independent it is. It publishes news and comment regardless of how it will be relished by Madero and his friends, for whom it pretends no love.

"The public also has caught the spirit of free speech and almost all the papers publish columns of comment furnished by readers. Most of it is signed by the writers' own names. In this comment and in the editorial columns the political questions are freely discussed. Madero is criticized as well as praised, and those who would like to see another chosen for the presidency do not hesitate to say so.

"News which never would have been reported during the days of Diaz is now published under seven-column heads and in ten point type. The capital now, too, has its 'yellow press.' On the whole, the people appear to welcome the change."

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFICKER SENTENCED.

Worst Case Ever Tried in Davidson County Ends With Conviction and the Maximum Penalty.

Lexington, Aug. 19.—Judge Daniels this afternoon sentenced Charles A. Noel, the young man who has been on trial for two days in Davidson Superior court on the charge of abduction, to 15 years at hard labor in the state's prison. In doing so the judge took occasion to deliver a fine lecture to the large crowd that overfilled the courtroom, saying that it was hardly conceivable that a creature could live in this country who would take young girls from their homes to plunge them into lives of shame, corrupt the best things that God has given us in order to live off their shame.

Judge Daniels said that in all his practice he had never heard a case that contained such appalling evidence, and he characterized the crime of which Noel stood convicted as beastly and brutal. Turning to the prisoner, Judge Daniels said:

"In order to protect the homes and firesides the law requires the severest penalty for this crime." The maximum penalty was then passed.

Noel received the judge's lecture and the sentence with apparently little interest and his attorneys, Walsler and Walsler, filed notice of appeal.

Mrs. Noel did not appear during the trial, though she was charged with the same offense as that of her husband. Her whereabouts are unknown. Noel was convicted of one of the worst crimes ever committed in Davidson county—enticing away from

her parents two little girls, Clara Belle Gibbse and Vertie Kindley, mere children in short dresses. They were induced by Noel and his wife to go to Charlotte to a house in a disreputable part of the city, where they were rescued the next morning by their fathers. He eluded the officers for two months after the crime was committed, finally in July being apprehended in Danville, his wife proving his undoing by buying a ticket from Lexington to Danville, and she was followed there, where the capture of the fugitive required but little time. Since the preliminary hearing Noel has been in jail unable to give bond.

The wife, over whom hangs an indictment on the same charge, was released from jail on her own recognizance owing to her delicate condition. But when the case was called for trial Friday morning she put in no appearance and it is understood that she is plying the traffic of prostitution in other states than North Carolina. Mrs. Everhart, who is said to live in Greensboro, testified that Mrs. Noel told her it was an awful easy way to make money.

The case has attracted a great deal of interest, and the court's sentence is believed to meet the ends of justice and nothing more, although few people expected a sentence of more than ten years. It is believed that Judge Daniels would have given the prisoner still more had it been in his power.

It developed during the course of the trial that Noel and his wife had tried to induce others besides the Gibbs and Kindley girls to go with them to Charlotte, Mrs. Everhart being one, she then living in this city. Noel testified that he was a barber by trade and had worked in many states, never staying in one state but a few months, but it appears that he will remain in North Carolina for some time to come.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Immediately Relieved.

Morton L. Hill of Lebanon, Ind., says: "My wife had inflammatory rheumatism in every muscle and joint; her suffering was terrible and her body and face were swollen almost beyond recognition; had been in bed six weeks and had eight physicians, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Detchon's Relief for Rheumatism. It gave immediate relief and she was able to walk about in three days. I am sure it saved her life. Sold by Gwyn Drug Co."

ANKLETS COMING INTO FASHION

Society Women Wear Them and Jewelers Hope the Fad Will Grow.

New York Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.

No, she isn't losing anything. That gleam of gold and jewels just above her dapper little pump is right where it belongs. Her own dainty hands, or those of her maid, clasps it about the contours of the black silk stocking, for that's the place it was made for.

Anklets are coming into fashion. Already they flash over the waxen floors of town and country ball-rooms, and it won't be long, if one may believe prophetic jewelers, before one can get a glimpse of gold and jewels about my lady's ankle as she climbs out of her automobile on the afternoon shopping tour.

Of course Cleopatra wore them. Who knows but that particular enhancement of her charms was the final touch that made Marc Antony throw the world way at Actium? They still wear anklets in the East, behind the lattices of harem, but they are not so common in Europe and they are still rare this side of the Atlantic.

It was only a week or two ago that a fair dancer appeared at Manhattan Beach with a band of gem-encrusted gold clasping her open work stockings. She created a sensation. But so swiftly was she whirled hither and thither to the lively music of a two-step that onlookers could not tell whether opals or emeralds or rubies had the honor of shining there.

Winterfashions have left the Ritz-Carlton early in the evening. For she wore, at the fortunate ones who saw it say, a diamond anklet that could not be worth less than \$25,000. Some made it \$50,000.

Fifth avenue jewelers are beginning to sit up and take notice, for each of the new trinkets worn means a fat order for one of them. They hope the fashion will grow.

The anklet is made in one or two pieces, according to the preference of the wearer. But the prime requisite is that it fits perfectly. Because of the movement of the ankle in walking, it requires a master of the jeweler's art so to shape the gold or silver band that it will set closely and at the same time allow perfect freedom of movement.

The less expensive anklets are made with an opening, usually at the back, but the ones that are studded with diamonds or other precious gems are cunningly fashioned so that their circumference expands or contracts as the owner walks. The joints are placed at the sides.

Whether the new form of feminine decoration will become so common that 10 and 25 cent stores will add them to their stock of jewelry is a matter for speculation. It is quite easy to imagine such a condition.

Log Crushes Child.

Statesville, Aug. 17.—A very distressing accident occurred late yesterday afternoon in the northern section of the county, when a small boy was crushed to death beneath a heavy log. The victim was Roy Sweeney, son of Mrs. Kate Sweeney, who has been making her home with C. M. Best, a relative. The child, with two other little boys, was standing near a wagon, which was being loaded by a negro man. When one of the logs was near the top of the skids the negro lost control of it and it rolled back to the ground, knocking the Sweeney child down and rolling over him. His head was so badly crushed that death ensued.

The body was prepared for burial last night and was carried today to Lincoln county, where the Bests and Sweeneys formerly lived. A large party accompanied the remains. The grief of the mother was heart rending.