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# The Mount Airy News.

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## TARIFF BILL IN SENATE.

### May Not Get Through Before August but Democrats Think it Safe.

The five Democrats who voted against the tariff bill when it passed the House Thursday were Broussard, Dupre, Lazaro and Morgan of Louisiana, on account of the schedule reducing sugar 25 per cent and sending it to the free list in three years, and C. B. Smith of New York. Carey and Stafford of Wisconsin, Republicans, voted for the bill. Progressives who voted for the bill were Kelly and Ripley of Pennsylvania, Nolan of California and Bryan of Washington. Kent of California, formerly a Republican, but now an Independent Progressive, also voted for the bill. Progressive Leader Murdock and 13 of his Progressive followers voted with the minority. Representative Copley, a Progressive, did not vote, answering "present" to his name.

The tariff fight has shifted from the House with its overwhelming Democratic majority, to the Senate, where the party's slim majority of six already has been reduced, as far as this bill is concerned, to four. Unless Senators familiar with the progress of such legislation are mistaken, there is little prospect of a final vote on the bill before August 1.

The bill's passage through the Senate will be fought at every step by a Republican organization apparently entirely in accord on this subject and entirely willing to spend unlimited time and energy in an effort to defeat it. Leaders of the Democrats on the Senate finance committee, which will handle the bill, express the belief that it will go through impractically the same form as it passed the House and that their small majority will stand firm to the last. Sub-committees of the finance committee which have been investigating the schedules of the bill for the last few weeks, plan to make a few changes in several schedules but wool and sugar and other schedules which brought out the hard fighting in the house, are not to be touched, according to the present plan. The income tax and administration features also are to stand. Democratic leaders acknowledge that the two Senators from Louisiana will not accept the sugar schedule, and that they might be willing to combine with others to defeat the whole bill.

A change of two or more Democratic votes would bring about the end of the Louisiana desire. Although there have been reports about the Senate that the Democrats intend to allow one more Senator to vote against sugar and another to vote against wool, leaders of the finance committee refused to confirm it. Republicans who have canvassed those Democrats who looked at all doubtful, agreed that they had little hope of success. The Republicans are convinced that President Wilson will carry the day and the party platform will be followed and that with the exception of two Senators from Louisiana they cannot count upon a single vote.

As soon as the tariff bill reached the Senate the Republicans made a fight to instruct the finance committee to give public hearings, a thing the committee had decided not to do. The motion for the public hearings was pending when the Senate adjourned until today.

## American Executed by Rebels.

Donna, Texas, May 15.—The body of John Alamia, an American citizen, who was executed by the rebels at Rio Bravo yesterday, was brought to Donna today for burial. Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Reos Zertuche, chief surgeon of Blanco's staff, stated that evidence had been found to show that Alamia was in the employ of the federals as a spy. He was tried before a court of rebel officers and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried out yesterday morning and his body afterwards hanged. His brother Joseph Alamia is tax collector of Hidalgo county, Texas.

## PROGRAM.

### Sunday School Convention of the Surry Association to be held at Richmond Church, May 30 to June 1, 1913.

Friday 8 P. M.

Sermon by Jas. Burchett. Discussions in five minute talks by brethren on the objects and possibilities of this convention.

Saturday, 9 A. M.

Devotional services—A. J. Williams and Z. Adams. Who should go to and who should support Sunday Schools—J. H. Hanes and W. H. Beener. The importance of doctrinal teaching Sunday Schools—L. W. Burrus and C. F. Fields. The interdependence of the home, the Sunday School and the church—A. W. George and R. J. Lewellyn.

Shall the Association employ a mission and Sunday School colporteur?—T. F. Bryant and W. L. Reece.

The value of this work to missions and to general church work. J. G. Burrus and F. S. Eldridge. Observing special days—N. H. Adams and N. B. Jones.

Good music in the Sunday Schools—J. F. Bland and J. F. Fields.

The most desirable qualifications of a teacher.—F. T. Lewellyn and J. A. Poplin.

Baraca and Philathea classes. The value of the blackboard in teaching and in advancing interest in the work.

Drumming for new scholars. Prayer for our Sunday Schools.

The Convention adjourns at 1 o'clock Sunday. Brother E. L. Middleton will be present on Saturday and Sunday and make addresses on topics of his own choosing, and take all the time he wants.

Teachers and officers are especially urged to attend the convention and take part in the discussions. Let everybody come and help to make these meetings instructive and inspiring.

Illustrated Lecture Saturday night.

## Malloy Objects to Method of Execution.

Washington, May 17.—On the ground that death by electrocution rather than hanging interfered with his constitutional rights, Joe Malloy, of Virginia, today perfected his appeal to the Supreme court from the death sentence by electrocution imposed upon him by Virginia courts.

Malloy was convicted of having murdered Prentiss Moore, of Bennettsville, Va. After the murder and before the trial the commonwealth changed its method of death punishment from hanging to electrocution. Malloy claims that to him this change is an "ex post facto" law prohibited by the constitution.

In 1890 the Supreme court decided in a New York case that death by electrocution was not a cruel and unusual punishment, as forbidden by the constitution, but it has never passed upon exact point raised by Malloy.

## Banker Taken to Penitentiary.

Asheville, N. C., May 14.—J. E. Dickinson, the banker who was yesterday ordered into the custody of the United States marshal to begin serving the two year sentence pronounced on him for violation of the United States banking laws, left here tonight in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal L. A. Grant, for Atlanta, and will begin serving there to-morrow morning. A large number of friends were at the station to see the convicted banker start on his journey.

Deputy United States Marshal Roland, who was given the instant capias against Major W. B. Bresse, president of the same bank and co-defendant with Dickinson, returned from Brevard today and stated that Major Bresse is too ill to be moved. Bresse is under the same sentence as Dickinson.

W. E. Bresse, Jr., who has been at Washington trying to obtain executive clemency for his father, returned here today but would say nothing regarding the success or failure of his mission.

## BRUSHING UP ON THE THREE R'S.

### Present and Prospective Democratic Applicants For Postmastership.

Washington, May 19.—Democrats who will be applicants for postmasters at postoffices of the fourth class all over the United States are now brushing up on the three R's as fast as congressmen's franks can reach them. A good working knowledge of the three R's—Reading, 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic—is about all that is necessary for one to have to be postmaster in an office of the fourth class, provided one has a place convenient to the depot to house Uncle Sam's mail. And now—oh, joy—no good Democrat need be dismayed because a Republican is in office, for President Wilson has so amended former President Taft's obnoxious executive order granting civil service immunity that incumbent will have to stand an examination to hold their place. Moreover, as many as three who come out well on the examinations are eligible to appointment. The civil service commission will decide which of the three is to be named.

Practically every member of the House of Representatives is mailing out huge stacks of instructions to applicants and would-be applicants. And they have all pestered the department for application blanks, but have received none. No application blank will be issued until the places for which examinations are to be held become vacant.

### Qualifications.

To be a fourth-class postmaster you must be a citizen of the United States, either native or naturalized. You must be at least twenty-one years old, unless you are a woman in a State where the legal age is 18. In that case 18 is enough. And if the office pays as much as \$500 a year you cannot be more than sixty-five years old. You may belong to any church you like and may vote whatever ticket you choose—only, after you have taken office you must not be politically active. You must receive as much as 70 per cent on your examination paper unless you are a person honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds received or sickness incurred in the line of duty. In that case the passing mark is 65 per cent, and that entitles the applicant to be placed ahead of any other applicant of no matter what percentage. No age limitations are applicable to this sort of an aspirant.

One of the questions an aspirant must answer will show whether or not he can figure out his own salary. This will probably be the easiest problem in the lot if the applicant can imagine that he is going to get it. Another qualification is that he can add eight whole numbers and "from their sum subtract another given whole number." The applicant must show, too, how many postoffice boxes of a given size can be put in a certain space. And in case the government should require a carpet or matting on the postoffice floor, applicants must show that they can compute the number of yards necessary.

A high sense of patriotism will probably inspire enough people to learn these difficult requirements to make quite a good-sized number of applicants available. And there are thousands and thousands of these postoffices to be managed. Naturally, applicants must be residents of the districts served by these postoffices.

The Postoffice Department serves notice that it has no connection with any civil service school or institute doing business by correspondence or otherwise, and has no information "to furnish in regard to such." Nevertheless, correspondence schools will reap a rich harvest in spite of the fact that the Postoffice Department furnishes free-all the information needed. The correspondence schools probably began preparing "copy" for advertisements as soon as President

Wilson's order was issued. As soon as the parcels post was established they announced that "thousands of positions are now open on account of the parcels post." Thousands of applicants prepared to step into the jobs, only to find that there "won't no such jobs."

### New Verses to Bible.

London, May 13.—Some long-missing verses of the New Testament are included in the manuscripts of the gospels discovered in Egypt six years ago and purchased by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Mich., according to a study made of the Freer manuscripts by the London Times. A facsimile of the manuscripts has been presented to the British Museum by the University of Michigan, to which Mr. Freer assigned the task of publication, and, according to the Times' study, there have been found in the gospel of St. Mark several verses which occur in no other known manuscript of the New Testament, although they were known to St. Jerome, who quotes part of them.

In the Freer manuscript, after the passage in which it is said that Jesus upbraided His disciples for their unbelief, the text continues, as follows:

"And they excused themselves, saying that this age of lawlessness and unbelief is under Satan, who, through the agency of unclean spirits, suffers not the true power of God to be apprehended."

"For the cause, they say unto Christ, reveal now at once Thy righteousness."

"And Christ said unto them, The limit of the years of the powers of Satan is (not) fulfilled, but it draweth near. (The text here and elsewhere is corrupt.)"

"For the sake of those that have sinned was I given up unto death, that they may return unto the truth and sin no more; but we, who inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in heaven."

A large number of variations in other portions of the New Testament are also pointed out by the Times in the Freer manuscripts.

## Engine Frightened Convict and He Never Came Back.

### Monroe Enquirer.

Crow Brothers hire a number of convicts from the chain gang to run their fertilizer mixer during the rush season and on last Tuesday morning while all hands were busy at the fertilizer works, near the cotton platform, the gasoline engine "went to the bad" and when the rapid fire of the exhaust sounded like the rattle of musketry and scrap iron began to fly the convicts and everybody else about the place made a break for a place of safety. One convict, Will Mayfield, colored, who was sent up for 45 days for beating his way on a train, was so badly scared that he is running yet. Policemen guards and others mounted horses and tried to catch up with the fleeing convict and tell him that the danger was all over and that it would be perfectly safe for him to return to his work, but they could not overtake him. We do not blame that convict for going "yon way" when a gasoline engine began to tear its "innards" out. The Enquirer man was right near an engine once that ran wild and tore itself apart and hurled pieces of its anatomy about like they were shot out of a gun, and he ran, he did, and the only reason he ran was that he could not fly. We never could see that there is any bravery in standing and letting a fool gasoline engine throw scraps of itself at you.

## Wouldn't Wear Cap.

Durham, May 15.—Police Officer J. W. Beavers has been laid off duty without pay till he complies with the regulations requiring the officers to wear caps. The police commissioners passed this order sometime ago and all of the officers ordered the regulation caps. Patrolman Beavers excepted. He objected to wearing a cap and said he did not intend to get one. The chief laid him off temporarily.

## BAPTISTS HEAR EQUALITY PLEA.

### The Rev. Thomas O'Kelly Preaches Introductory Sermon.

St. Louis, May 14.—In his introductory sermon before the Southern Baptist convention here today, the Rev. Thomas W. O'Kelly, pastor of the First Baptist church, Raleigh, N. C., said that church men were losing opportunity to make converts because of an effort "to do so much work in the name of conglomerate organizations which lack the power and inspiration of Jesus' name." Rev. Mr. O'Kelly spoke on "Equality", saying in part:

"We are losing largely our opportunity to bring men into the consciousness of freedom and equality in Christ by endeavoring to do so much in the name of conglomerate organizations which lack the inspiration and power of Jesus' name. Let us learn to say in apostolic fashion, 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk,' and old time power will again be ours, and earth's helpless ones shall praise God for the blessings sent them through us."

"The spiritual needs of men are the most desperate of all and cry most loudly for help. The inequality between the saved soul and the unsaved is like the difference between heaven and hell. Under the same roof one is living in the light of heaven, and another in the darkness which rises from the pit. Hence the gigantic task before us is to blot out this deadly inequality by preaching the Gospel to every creature. This work of equalization cannot be done by sensational brotherhoods which ignore the ugly fact of sin in setting forth the principles of their order, but by preaching the Gospel of God's Son, in which there is an effective remedy for sin. This is our only hope of permanently improving conditions in this life, and certainly the only means by which men can be prepared for the life to come."

Appealing for greater equality in church work the Rev. Mr. O'Kelly said:

"Equality in Christ is the clear, thrilling note of the glorious gospel of the blessed God. Sound it out till all the earth shall hear. Live it till all men see its rich and holy meaning. When we fail to apply this blessed doctrine in our daily lives, we do incalculable injury to the cause of our Lord. We must never for a minute admit, even to ourselves, that the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, cannot worship, live and work together in the same church. If the poor will not go to the church on the boulevard, then let boulevard dweller go to the church of the poor. The life of a consecrated man of wealth in a church of the poor is worth ten times all the money he may give to the work of the church, while a chasm yawns between his life and theirs. The very spirit of the gospel is that the strong go down where the weak are, and lift them to the level of their own lives. Jesus went down to the depth that He might lift those who were perishing there to the heights of freedom in Himself. The disciple is not above his master nor the servant above his lord. It is enough for the disciple that he be as his master and the servant as his Lord."

## Siloam Route 1 News.

We have had a good season and much tobacco has been set in this section.

H. G. Whitaker's son is right low with pneumonia fever at this writing.

The good road bond issue was defeated in Siloam township by 26 majority.

S. O. Harrison killed a hawk a few days ago that measured 5 feet and 6 inches from tip to tip, who can beat that for a hawk.

We learn Mrs. Poly Beamer is very low at this writing. The little infant son of S. H. Hill had the misfortune to cut one of its fingers off with an ax some days ago. Siloam, May 19.

## EXILES WILL RETURN FOR THE BIG REUNION.

### Confederates Who Went to Brazil After Civil War Will Attend Chattanooga Reunion.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17.—When the local Daughters of the Confederacy issued an invitation to the ex-Confederates of Brazil to attend a reception here during the reunion, they sent a great many people to the history books for information. It was the first time that an invitation had been addressed to those exiles of South America to attend a social function at a Confederate reunion.

At the close of the war quite a number of southerners refused to take the oath of allegiance and began life anew under conditions that they did not like. Brazil appealed to them, and they went from nearly every southern state and planted a colony in that country. They have a neat, prosperous village, known as Villa America, situated something more than 100 miles west of the city of Sao Paulo. Some members of the colony grew tired of the Brazilian life and returned home, but there are some 600 members of the colony now, or within a radius of a few miles.

Nevin C. Winter, in one of his books on Brazil, says that these southerners are still Americans at heart, but they have become citizens of Brazil by birth or proclamation. They are thrifty and well to do people. The following excerpts from Mr. Winter's book will be of interest just now: "Some one had told me that the war was a tabooed subject; that the few older members left were fighting the battles over. When I met the oldest member of the colony, who had left the United States in 1865, the impulse came to test this subject. I mentioned the fact that my own father had served in the Union army and fought for his country on that side. This old man, who was past the allotted three-score-and-ten, and had fought with that intrepid warrior, Stonewall Jackson, then told me the whole history of the colony and the causes that led to its establishment. 'It was a mistake,' he said, 'but we did not realize it then, and afterward it was too late to sacrifice what we had here and move back. We still love the flag.'

"When Senator Root," to take up the thread of "another point," the secretary of state, visited Brazil four years ago, a new station was named Elihu Root in his honor, on the Paulista railway, and his name stands out conspicuously on every time-table of that line. The special train conveying him passed through the Villa America, and he was asked to stop and address the Americans. When the train stopped many of the older residents met him with tears in their eyes, and I was told, the eyes of the distinguished American were not dry; and he has said it was the most pathetic incident of his trip. He was asked whether it would be better for the colony to remain in Brazil or return to the United States. Stay where you are, he said, and be good Brazilians. You will find the states so changed that they would no longer seem like home."

"The secretary was right. A few months before my visit one of the prosperous members of the colony went, with his family, to his old home in Texas, with the intention of remaining there. He left his property in the hands of an agent for sale. A few weeks after his arrival in Texas he cabled to his agent not to sell his property, as he was coming back. In a few months he and his family returned to the Villa, giving as his reason that the old neighborhood had changed so much that it did not seem so much like home as Brazil."

## Ask Congress for Great Battleship.

Washington, May 12.—Congress will be asked next year to appropriate for one battleship, a mammoth dreadnought displacing 40,000 tons and costing about \$20,000,000 according to tentative plans of the navy general board, made public. This year the navy department asked for three battleships and got one as it did last year when the estimate called for two.