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NO. 18

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

From a review of the amendments to the constitution agreed upon by the general assembly to be submitted to the people in November, 1914, at the general election, the following gives the substance of these amendments:

By striking out of article 1, section 6, the words "insurrection or rebellion against the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "the war between the states."

By striking out section 28 of article 2 and substituting: "Section 28. The members of the general assembly for the term for which they shall have been elected shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of \$6 per day. They shall also be entitled to receive five cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of the government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. Should an extra session of the general assembly be called the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of mileage both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed as aforesaid."

By adding at the end of article 2 a new section, section 28, that the general assembly shall not pass any local, private or special act or resolution, such as relating to health, sanitation and abatement of nuisances, changing the names of cities, towns and townships, authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining or discontinuing high ways, streets or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges; to game or fanning; to non-navigable streams, to cemeteries, to the pay of jurors; erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or the lines of school districts; committing fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury; exempting property from taxation, regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability; giving effect to informal wills and deeds; with a few other subjects added. The assembly may at any time repeal local, private or special laws.

By striking out the words "first day of" in section 1 of article 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "second Wednesday after the first Monday in."

By striking out the words "four years" in section 11 of article 4 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one year," and by adding at the end of said section the following: "The general assembly shall group the Superior court districts into not less than five divisions, and may limit the respective circuits of judges of the Superior court to the division in which their districts are, respectively, grouped."

By adding at the end of section 11 of article 4 the following: "And the general assembly, may by general law, provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior courts of any county or district, when the judge assigned thereto, by reason of sickness, disability or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said courts, and when no other judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the powers and authority of regular judges of the Superior courts in the courts which they are so appointed to hold; and the general assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation."

By striking out sections 20, 26 and 33 of article 4.

By abrogating and striking out all the sections of article 5 and section 9 of article 7 and inserting in lieu of said article 5 the following:

Article V.—Revenue and Taxation.

"Section 1. Taxes shall be imposed only for public purposes by and with the consent of the people or their representatives

in the general assembly.

"Sec. 2. The general assembly may, consistent with natural justice and equity, classify subjects of taxation; and all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax: Provided, that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed; and, consistent with natural justice and equity, the general assembly may separate subjects for state and local purposes.

"Sec. 3. If the subjects of taxation be separated for State and local purposes, in a manner not allowed by law immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment, no part of the ad valorem tax on real estate, except the real estate of public service corporations, shall be applied to state purposes.

"Sec. 4. The power to tax shall not be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away, but property belonging to the state, a county, or a municipality shall be exempt from taxation; and the general assembly may exempt cemeteries, property held and used for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; and also personal property of a natural person of a value not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300.).

"Sec. 5. The ad valorem taxes on real estate or personal property shall not exceed for all state and county purposes sixty-six and two-thirds cents per annum on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation of such property, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon. The ad valorem taxes collected on real estate and personal property by cities and towns shall not exceed, for all purposes seventy-five cents per annum on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon: Provided, that these limitations on the rate of taxation shall not apply to taxes necessary to pay debts contracted prior to the adoption of this amendment, nor to taxes heretofore authorized by vote of the people.

"Sec. 6. The general assembly shall provide for a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, but not exceeding two dollars per annum for all purposes, and may levy not over \$2 for municipal purposes. The general assembly may also provide, by general law, for the exemption from payment of said capitation tax in special cases on account of poverty and infirmity.

"Sec. 7. The general assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the state except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing insurrections or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay interest annually, and provide therein for the levying of tax for the payment of the principal by the date such debt matures. The general assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the state in aid of any person, association, or corporation, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the state and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon."

By striking out the word "rebellion" in section 13 of article 7 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "war between the states."

By striking out section 1 of articles 8, and substituting therefor the following: "Section 1. No corporation shall be created, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the state; but the general assembly shall provide by general laws for the charting and organization of all corporations, and for amending, extending and for future of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from time to time or repealed; and the general assembly

may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation."

By striking out the words "four months" in section 3 of article 9, and inserting instead hereof the words, "six months."

Judge Staples to Try Allen Suits

Richmond, Oct. 27.—Judge Walter R. Staples, of Roanoke, was today designated by Governor Mann to sit for Judge A. A. Campbell of the Wytheville circuit court to try several civil cases against members of the Allen family of Carroll.

The suits are the result of the Hillsville horror of March 14, 1912.

Judge Staples presided at the murder trials of the Allen gang last year, the suits have been set for trial November 7.

That the civil cases against members of the famous Allen family, to be heard in Carroll county, November 7, over the trials of which Judge Staples, of this city, will preside by appointment from Governor Mann, will be interesting, was evident when it became known last night that the cases involve liens on all the property left by Floyd and Claude Allen, the two men who were executed for the murders of Judge Massie and others. The property of these two was mortgaged soon after the memorable day of the shooting in Hillsville, March, 1912. They were given, it is understood, to secure attorneys' fees and expenses. In the civil cases, the administrators of four of the men who were killed in the shooting are bringing suit to recover damages of \$10,000 in the death of each person.

Some speculation has arisen as to whether or not any action can be taken to throw out the liens held by the attorneys; for it is known that if a judgment is given in each civil suit nothing can be realized on them if the mortgages are held good, which would make the suits for a recovery of damages unnecessary. It is understood that the mortgages held by the attorneys practically cover all the properties of the Allens who had counsel representing them. This puts the cases on a basis of whether or not the liens will stand.

The property of Claude and Floyd Allen together, which approximately is 350 acres with appurtenances, is fully mortgaged, the liens held by the attorneys; and it is said that these liens must be overridden before judgment, if any, are given against the estates of the two men, can be realized for any value.

Wilmington Ladies Declare a Boycott

Wilmington, Oct. 28.—A boycott on the merchants who take advantage of the privilege given them by the city council and use two feet of sidewalk in front of their stores for the display of food stuffs along with other merchandise has been declared by 150 leading housewives of the city in session yesterday afternoon. The first steps toward the formation of a housewives' league to be affiliated with the national organization by that name were taken. The general objects are to reduce the cost of living and to improve sanitary conditions at the markets. In the resolution declaring a boycott on the merchants who display food stuffs on the sidewalks the action of the council is strongly condemned.

New Trial Because Judge Didn't Charge Jury

Because Judge Frank Carter told the jury in the case to make up their verdict as between man and man and did not deliver any charge or discuss any points of law that might be involved, although asked to do so by counsel at the Supreme Court, turns back for new trial the case of A. J. Blake vs. Thomas Smith, involving two hogs that were raised on shares on a Wake county farm. Judge Brown, in writing the opinion for the court, holds that in this State the judge must charge the jury to the extent of stating the evidence and the law, except when the facts are few and simple and no law is involved.—Exchange.

Construction Begins on Monster Warship

Newport News, Va., Oct. 27.—First plates of the keel of the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, which, when completed two years hence, will be the largest and most powerful fighting machine in the world, were laid at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company today. Unlike similar events in the past, work was started today without ceremony. General Superintendent of Construction J. B. Weaver, himself a Pennsylvanian, said today that not even local representatives of the Navy Department were notified that the first plates were to be laid today.

The Pennsylvania is being laid down on the same stocks where the dreadnaught Texas, which is now on her official trials, was built and from which she was launched 18 months ago. The stocks, however, were somewhat changed for the Pennsylvania will be much longer and heavier than the Texas.

Though actual work on the hull on the stocks was not started until yesterday, much work has been done on the giant war craft and it will not be long before the entire keel will be laid down.

Some of the hull frames already have been prepared and dreads of mechanics and laborers will be working on the hull of the big vessel.

The Pennsylvania will be 625 feet long over all and will have a beam of 97 feet and a draft of 32 feet. Her full load displacement will be 32,000 tons or 3,500 tons greater than the superdreadnaughts Oklahoma and Nevada the immediate predecessors of the Pennsylvania. Twelve 14-inch breech loading rifles are to make up the main battery of the Pennsylvania. These rifles are to be mounted in four turrets along the center, two fore and aft and two aft. The speed of the Pennsylvania will be 21 knots an hour. The vessel will be equipped with turbine engines, steam for which will be supplied by boilers with oil burners.

The newest addition to Uncle Sam's fighting fleet is to be completed in about 28 months at a total cost of \$11,000,000.

Twenty Thousand Marriages Took Place in a Single Day

The newspaper reporters of the time of Alexander the Great, had there been any, would have had the heaviest day's work in their lives in covering the interesting events that marked the day that Alexander was married 331 B. C. for on that day no less than 20,202 men and women were made husbands and wives.

Alexander had conquered the King of Persia and he felt that the great achievement was important enough to signalize in a conspicuous manner. Imagine the pride of the conqueror who decided that it can be measured properly only by the wholesale giving and taking in marriage, the like of which the world has never seen.

Alexander himself married Statira, daughter of the conquered king, and decreed 100 of his chief officers should be united to 100 ladies from the noblest Persian and Median families. In addition to this, he stipulated that 10,000 of his Greek soldiers should marry 10,000 Asiatic women. When everything was settled, a vast pavilion was erected. One hundred gorgeous chambers adjoined this for the 100 noble bridegrooms and brides, while for the 20,000 of outer court was prepared, outside of which tables were spread for the multitude.

Of course, the priest could not marry this vast number of couples in the ordinary way, so Alexander the Great gave his hand to Statira and kissed her—an example all the bridegrooms followed—that is, they kissed their own brides, not Alexander's. This ended the ceremony. Then came the "festival," a debauch which lasted for five days, the like of which has never been equalled since.

While in town buy the children some of Earp's candy at 10c per lb.

RIGID LIMITATION ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Clapp Bill Prohibits the Sending From One State to Another.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The first direct results of the congressional investigation of campaign expenditures came today, when the Senate passed Senator Clapp's bill prohibiting the sending of campaign funds from one State to another.

If the House approves the measure it will put a rigid limitation, not only upon the activities of general political interests, but also upon the work of such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Federation of Labor and the National Association for Women's Suffrage.

The bill prohibits the carrying or sending of funds from one State to another to be used in the election of President, Vice President, presidential electors, or Congressmen. The Senate passed the bill today without debate. In previous discussions it was made clear that its purpose was to prevent the financing of campaigns in a secret manner by organizations or individuals who did not come directly under the campaign publicity laws.

Curb Outsiders.

The proposed new law would not prohibit the present work of National political committees so long as they make public reports of all contributions received and expended. Practically all the National committees send contributions of their parties during a National election. It is believed the measure would curtail soliciting of campaign funds in money centers, and greatly curb general campaign activities on the part of persons or organizations that might be indirectly interested in the outcome of elections.

A further amendment of campaign contribution laws was proposed today by Senator Sterling in a bill to prevent all corporations from contributing to campaigns for nominations, as they are now prohibited from contributing to election campaigns.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, the all Wise God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend and co-worker, Mrs. Geo. O. Graves, be it resolved, therefore, that we, the undersigned representing the Mt. Airy Methodist Missionary Society offer the following resolutions as an expression of our love and esteem:

First, That in her death, the Church and Society have lost one of their best, most faithful and consecrated members, and the family a devoted wife and loving mother.

Second, That we extend to the bereaved family our love and sympathy and commend them to our heavenly Father.

Third, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be placed on our records as a memorial and a copy be furnished the Christian Advocate and county papers for publication.

Mrs. J. R. Paddison,
Mrs. W. J. Byerly,
Mrs. Robt. Hines.

Notice.

Having qualified as Administrators of the estate of T. W. Folger, deceased, we notify all persons holding claims against the estate to present the same to the undersigned for payment within one year from the date of this notice or the notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery thereon. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to us immediately.

This Sept. 15th, 1913.
J. H. & W. P. Folger, Admrs.
of T. W. Folger, Dec'd.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I have about 25 acres of land in suburbs of Mt. Airy on Fancy Gap road. This land lays well. Has had twelve thousand loads of manure on it in five years. Been used for trucking, is in high state of cultivation.

O. V. Belton.
For further particulars, see Robert Belton.

Resolutions on the Death of Rev. J. A. Gilmer.

At a congregational meeting held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, the 26th day of October, 1913, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it hath pleased our heavenly Father to remove our beloved pastor, Rev. John A. Gilmer, from the church militant to the church triumphant, therefore, be it resolved:

1st. That we bow with humble resignation to the will of Him who doeth all things right.

2nd. That he as pastor of our church for nearly six years, and being that time discharged every duty conscientiously and faithfully. His sermons always showed thorough and painstaking spirit of the true gospel. They were delivered with boldness, earnestness and power, he preached the whole council of God. He not only preached the gospel but he lived the gospel in his daily life, and it could be truthfully said of him, "Behold a perfect and upright man."

3rd. That as a citizen he was interested in every movement looking to the material development of the town and to the spiritual uplift of her citizens.

4th. That in his death the church has lost a devoted and loyal pastor and the town and community a most valuable citizen.

5th. That we deeply sympathize with his devoted wife and pray that the God of all grace and comfort may be with her and sustain her in this greatest sorrow.

6th. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his widow and also to the two local papers and the Presbyterian Standard with request that they be published, and a copy be spread upon the Session Book by the Clerk of the Session and that a page of the book be dedicated to that purpose.

W. F. Carter,
D. E. Hoffman, Moderator
Secretary.

Whereas it hath pleased our heavenly Father to call to his reward Rev. J. A. Gilmer, a faithful Minister of the Gospel and a beloved pastor in our town, be it resolved:

1st. That we give expression to the very great love and esteem in which he was held in our city. He was a man of unimpeachable character, genuine worth and deep consecration; a strong, earnest and faithful minister of the Gospel.

2nd. That in his death this community has lost a loyal and upright citizen, and exemplary Christian and a faithful and useful minister of the Word.

3rd. That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved wife and commend her in her grief to a loving Heavenly Father's care; and that we extend our heartiest sympathies also to the church of which he was pastor, praying that the great Shepherd of the Sheep may continue to preserve and keep the flock.

4th. That we bow in humble submission to our Heavenly Father's will, knowing that He doeth all things well.

T. H. King, Chairman.

The above resolutions were adopted at a Union Memorial Service held at the First Baptist Church on Sunday night, the 26th of October.

Rat's Costly Prank.

Newton, Oct. 28.—Of all the curious and costly pranks of rats heard of in this section, one committed at the Southern power station one evening last week has the record broken. The feat, accomplished by a large rat cost the power company \$100 to repair the damage wrought. It climbed up the pole to the switch that connects the line that furnishes Conover with its "juice" and by some means in trying to cross the switch paced his front feet on the switch lever and his hind feet remaining on the switch connection cut off the power and burned out the connection entirely. When found his body was charred. The damage was repaired next day and at night Conover had its usual lights.