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Underwood Speaks at University of Virginia.

A plea for conservatism in politics, a "stop, look, listen" policy to guard against hasty adoption of ill-considered proposals was the keynote of an address on "The Tendency of Our Times" delivered Tuesday at the University of Virginia by Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives. It was a notable occasion at Charlottesville, with many of those who have gone forth from the University in the past reassembled to pay tribute to their alma mater. Mr. Underwood is president of the alumni and his son was among the graduates.

Mr. Underwood preached the doctrine of the political uplift. "There are many changes," he said, "taking place today in the political, economic and industrial development of the nation. To the man lost in the maze of his own business, who has not the time or desire to climb the heights above his own personal desires and ambitions, the way seems dangerous and the onward march beset with perils. But the man who is not tied down by the personal equation is able to realize that the line of march leads to the progress of mankind and uplift of society."

Mr. Underwood said the adoption of two amendments to the Constitution within the past year, one affecting the political machinery of the government and the other changing the fiscal policy of the nation, clearly demonstrated that there is a strong sentiment in the country to break away from the fixed standards that have controlled the government in the past and that an onward movement leading to the adjustment of national life to new conditions and progressive ideals.

"No man," he added, "is so bold as to declare that the recent constitutional changes are not in the interest of better government for the whole people and that they have not equalized and strengthened our fiscal system."

"Only a few years ago a political party that contended that taxes on consumption should be diminished and that part of the government's burdens should be borne by the wealthy of the country was hailed before the bar of public opinion as being guilty of extreme conservatism. Yet even those who condemned the proposal have enacted a law taxing corporate wealth and have ceased to protest against an equitable income tax that shall fairly distribute a part of the tax burdens of the government on incomes derived from all classes of property. The tendency of our times undoubtedly is toward greater freedom of thought, uplift of humanity, abolishment of governmental privilege, equalization of the tax burdens and an open, honest administration of the laws."

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Francis Womack

"The Insurance Man"

County Teachers' Institute.

The County Institute will be held at Wentworth beginning on Monday, July 21st. The conductor for the institute will be Mr. A. T. Allen, of Salisbury, N. C., assisted by Mrs. Carraway. All who expect to teach in the public schools of this county must attend continuously under the following law: "All public school teachers of the State and all high grade and graded school teachers are hereby required to attend biennially some county teachers' institute or accredited summer school continuously for a term of not less than two weeks, unless providentially hindered; and failure so to attend such institute or summer school shall be cause for debarring any teacher, so failing, from teaching in any of the public schools, high schools, or graded schools of the State until such teacher shall have attended, as required by law, some county institute or accredited school."

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEEMEN AND ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

The law as amended by the recent Legislature is as follows: "The county board of education of each county shall, on the first Monday in July, 1913, appoint in each of the districts of the county three intelligent men of good business qualifications who are known to be in favor of public education, who shall serve as follows: One for three years, one for two years, and one for one year from date of their appointment as school committeemen in their respective districts until their successors are elected and qualified. On the first Monday in July of each succeeding year, the board of education shall appoint one member of the school committee in place of the member whose term of office has just expired, and who shall continue in office for a period of three years and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified." It is hoped that the people in each district will assist the board of education in selecting committeemen who are interested in the success of the schools.

The county board of education of each county shall fix annually a day and place in each township for the meeting of the district committeemen of said township, who shall in conference with the county superintendent, in which application must have previously been filed by all applicants, select the teachers for their respective schools, except for rural public high schools.

PAYMENT OF TEACHERS.

The Legislature has provided now that the county board of education must arrange for the teachers to receive payment at the end of each month.

Joker is Discovered in Sugar Schedule Which Levied Tariff.

Washington, June 18.—An eleven-hour discovery that the sugar schedule of the Underwood tariff bill had a "joker" in it which would have operated to make all refined sugar dutiable at 2 cents a pound and nullify the provision for free sugar after three years resulted today in an amendment by majority members of the Senate finance committee. Elimination in the Underwood bill of the Dutch standard of color, which has been in tariff bills for many years, it was discovered, made applicable to all refined sugar a paragraph from the Payne-Aldrich bill relating to confectionery which included the following words: "Sugars after being refined, when tinted, colored or in any way adulterated, 2 cents per pound."

The majority members of the finance committee had their attention called to this matter by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, who was petitioned by the chamber of commerce of Greenville, Tex., to look into the provisions which they believed might defeat the purpose of the administration and majority in Congress as to ultimate free sugar. It was suggested that the bill as it stood could be so construed as to apply to all refined sugar, which is colored with ultra-marine.

The Dutch standard which was taken out in the House bill, stipulated specifically as to the coloring of refined sugar. Members of the finance committee ordered an investigation and President Wilson, when his attention was called to it, agreed that it should be looked into thoroughly.

Washington, June 18.—Senator O'Gorman today recommended to the President the appointment of former Governor John A. Dix, of New York, as Governor General of the Philippines.

Taxation Committee Draws Up Its Report.

The committee on taxation and revenue, of the State Constitutional Amendment Commission, held its meeting yesterday and last night at the Country Club and has prepared the report which it is to make to the Commission.

The committee advocates the classification of the subjects of taxation, a separation of the sources of revenue, and a uniform taxation within each class throughout the territory of the authority levying the tax. Fifty cents on \$100 ad valorem tax on real estate and tangible personal property for all purposes outside of municipal purposes, and 75c. on \$100 for municipal purposes is advocated as the maximum. The question of poll taxes is left optional, provided that if used they shall not exceed \$2.00 for all purposes.

The meeting of the taxation and revenue committee here was preliminary to the meeting of the State Commission which will be held on the 24th inst. at Morehead City. The committee has drawn up and perfected its full report, which it will make to the Commission at that time.

E. J. Justice, chairman of the committee on taxation and revenue, has been instructed by his colleagues to make public the full particulars with reference to the report and the recommendations which the committee will have to make to the commission, so that the people can be accurately informed as to the propositions included in the report.

All the members of the committee were present except Mr. Rouse, of Kinston, and Mr. Ward, of New Bern, who were unable to be in attendance. It is to be noted that it is not known what position these two men will take with regard to the contents of the report.

It is hoped that another meeting can be held at which the sentiments of these two men may be expressed before the report is delivered to the commission.

The report of the committee, as it was finally drawn up and perfected late last night, is in substance as follows:

The committee on taxation and revenue will recommend that the general assembly shall have the power to tax and provide for the taxing and collection of revenue for state and local public purposes, and that in providing for taxes the legislature shall have the power to classify subjects of taxation, and that it make a separation of the sources of revenue, and that this power shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except that property belonging to the state, the counties and the municipalities shall be exempt from taxation, and that the general assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held and used for educational, scientific, literary, charitable and religious purposes, and also that it may exempt from taxation personal property of an individual to an amount not to exceed \$300.

The committee further recommends that, if subjects of taxation be classified by the general assembly, all taxes shall be uniform within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, on all subjects of taxation placed by law in a particular class.

The committee further recommends that, if the sources of revenue be segregated for State and local purposes, no money collected on account of real estate shall be applied to State purposes.

The committee recommends that the ad valorem taxes collected on real estate and tangible personal property shall not exceed for all purposes, exclusive of taxes levied by cities and towns for municipal purposes, 50 cents per annum on \$100 tax valuation of such property, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of the people voting thereon, and that taxes levied by cities and towns shall not exceed for all purposes 75 cents on \$100 tax valuation of real estate and tangible personal property, unless approved by a majority of the voters, provided that the limitation as to the rate of taxation on this class of property shall not prevent the levying of taxes to pay debts contracted by the State prior to the adoption of the Constitution.

It is recommended that it be left optional with the General Assembly whether there shall be a capitation tax levied at all; but that if a capitation tax be levied, it shall in no event exceed \$2.00 for all purposes, and that the capitation tax shall not be levied on any other persons than males between the ages of 21 and 50, and that the General Assembly may provide for exemptions from the capitation tax on account of poverty and infirmity.

Greenboro News.

Hall-Pendleton.

A beautiful home wedding was solemnized on the evening of the 18th at the palatial residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hall on Main street, when their daughter, Miss Bettie Moorman Hall, was given in marriage to Mr. Edmund Pendleton, of Floyd, Va.

There was a large concourse of friends and relatives assembled at the appointed hour, when they were shown into the handsome living room which had been transformed into an Eden of flowers and ferns. Diagonally across from the door a canopy of white tulle and asparagus was arranged from which was suspended a shower of sweet peas. A white altar was beautifully arranged at which the bride and groom plighted their troth.

When the appointed hour arrived the silence was broken by the notes of a prelude from the piano under the immitable and musical touch of Mr. Francis Womack. Then came the sound of the sweet voice of Mrs. Womack as she sang "At Dawning." Next came the wedding march from Lohengrin. Misses Jeannette Butler and Annie Pannill entered first, carrying broad white satin ribbons with which to form the aisle. They wore dresses of shadow lace and chiffon with pink satin sashes. Then came Dr. D. I. Craig, the bride's pastor. The groom entered with his best man, Mr. Joe Proffitt, of Floyd, Va. Next came little Lou Galloway bearing the wedding ring in an American Beau rose. Miss Lucy Hall, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of white shadow lace draped with charmeuse with rhinestone trimmings, carrying a bouquet of pink sweet peas. Just preceding the bride came little Lucy Whitsett carrying a basket of sweet peas and rose leaves with which she made a pathway.

The bride entered with her brother, Mr. J. Dillard Hall. She was robed in white charmeuse with pearl trimmings. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms and fell in graceful folds to the hem of her court train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and her special ornament was a lovely crest of diamonds, a gift from the groom. Dr. Craig performed the beautiful and impressive ceremony which bound these two young lives together with the sweet dignity for which he is noted.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the home was thrown open to welcome the many guests who had been bidden to the reception. Mr. Hall received them on the porch and showed them into the hall, where they were received by Mrs. G. W. Brittain and Mrs. Eugene Irvin. Mrs. A. S. Galloway and Mrs. Manton Oliver ushered the guests into the living room, where the bride and groom held their reception. In the receiving line were Mrs. E. F. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Jett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dillard, Mrs. Willis Michael, Mrs. D. T. Vestal, Messrs. Walter and Daniel Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Weldon Schenck.

From the reception room the guests were shown into another room by Mrs. J. T. Taylor and Mrs. J. T. Oliver, where the punch bowl was presided over by Miss Mary Balslev. Miss Annie Barnes and Mesdames P. A. Sloan and A. D. Barnes.

The bride's work was kept by Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Glidewell. In the parlor were displayed many handsome and valuable gifts which plainly showed how highly the young couple are esteemed by their friends.

Mrs. W. C. Harris and Mrs. C. A. Whitsett presided in the dining room, where the guests were served with delicious cream, cake, bon-bons, etc.

The happy couple left on train No. 35 for Atlantic City, New York and other points north. On their return they will reside at the elegant country home of the groom near Floyd, Va.

Mrs. Pendleton has many friends and admirers in Reidsville. She is a young lady of many noble traits of character and leaves a host of friends in her home town. Mr. E. F. Hall, her father, has for many years been one of Reidsville's foremost and most progressive citizens. Mr. Pendleton is a son of Dr. Pendleton, of Floyd, Va., and we hear him spoken of as being a young man of fine character and bright promise.

The out of town guests who attended the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dillard, of Murphy, N. C.; Mrs. L. Richardson, Mr. Smith Richardson, Miss Mary Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Weldon Schenck, of Greensboro; Miss Annie Pannill, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Nissen and Mrs. Hayden Holmes, of Salisbury, N. C.; Mrs. P. A. Sloan, of Durham; Mrs. Willis Michael, Mrs. D. T. Vestal, of

Rosnoke, Va.; Mr. Joe Proffitt, of Floyd, Va.; Mr. Walter Pendleton, of Spencer, W. Va.; Mr. Daniel Pendleton, of Ada, Oklahoma; Mrs. Z. V. Johnson, Danville.

Abreast of the Times.

In some rather notable respects North Carolina may claim to be abreast of the times, in the matter of reform and progressive legislation. We are reminded of this by the efforts now being made by Mr. LaFollette and other progressive Senators to remedy certain very manifest defects of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In the past a good deal of doubt has existed as to what acts shall or shall not be held to be constraint of trade, and the view is taken that the rulings of the courts in this respect—in the effort to establish or recognize a rule of reason—has been largely arbitrary. It will be recalled that, even after the Standard Oil company has been adjudged guilty of restraining trade, or of maintaining a trust, attorneys for the American Tobacco company did not relinquish hope of success. The burden of proof had not been placed on the defendant, and contracts, combinations and conspiracies had not been declared unreasonable in sufficiently explicit terms. Senator LaFollette is now urging supplementary National legislation which would accomplish what this State has already accomplished in the Justice act, to declare illegal trusts and combinations in restraint of trade. The first and second sections of the North Carolina act simply embody these principles of the Sherman law, but the third section goes directly to the heart of the situation in these words:

"Sec. 3. That all contracts, combinations in the form of trust, and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce prohibited in sections one and two of this act, are hereby declared to be unreasonable and illegal, unless the persons entering into such contract, combination in the form of trust, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce CAN SHOW AFFIRMATIVELY upon an indictment or civil action for violation of sections one and two of this act, that such contract, combination in the form of trust, conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce DOES NOT INJURE THE BUSINESS OF ANY COMPETITOR, or prevent any one from becoming a competitor because his or its business will be unfairly injured by reason of such contract, combination in the form of trust, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce."

Following this section, in the North Carolina law, there follows a full and plain declaration of unlawful acts, and when it is remembered that the burden is on the defendant to show that he has done no illegal thing to injure the legitimate business of a competitor, or possible competitor, it will be realized that the bad kind of trusts will think over the matter very carefully before resuming operations in this State. This act passed by the last Legislature, ought to greatly strengthen the anti-trust laws. At all events, the effort is being made to have Congress take similar action.

Moreover, in the North Carolina act, it is made personal. To quote: "any person, whether acting for himself or as an officer of any corporation, or as agent of any corporation or person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both in the discretion of the court."

Mr. Roosevelt and others contended that it was all but impossible to "make guilt personal" when offenses were committed by men acting in their corporate capacity. Should occasion arise, however, there is little doubt that the effect would be made to do so, under this North Carolina act.

—Greensboro News.

Town Wins on Appeal.

The suit of the American Machine and Manufacturing Co., of Charlotte, against the Town of Reidsville was tried in the Superior Court at Wentworth yesterday and resulted in a verdict for the town. The case grew out of a bill for repairs made to one of the pumps at the old pumping station by the Charlotte company, which the town refused to pay on the ground that the work was no good. Judgment was obtained against the town before Squire Geo. T. Davis for \$100, which was \$40 less than was sued for, from which verdict the town appealed to the Superior Court.

City Attorney Dalton represented the town while the American Machine and Manufacturing Co. was represented by Attorney Geo. D. Bennett.

Court will adjourn for the term this afternoon. All the jury cases were completed yesterday.

Reidsville Postoffice Deadlock.

Washington, June 18.—Some sort of a move is expected shortly in the appointment at Reidsville. As stated in this column several times recently, the postoffice department has reached the point where it will take no further action in the matter until Senator Simmons and Congressman Stedman reach some agreement in the matter. Major Stedman has recommended the appointment of Oliver, claims that ninety per cent of the patrons of the office are in favor of his appointment and Senator Simmons has asked the postoffice department to hold up his nomination.

During the several recent visits made by Major Stedman to the department to see what was holding the appointment up it was insistently suggested to him that he talk with Simmons and see if an agreement could not be reached. He talked with Simmons and both now understand more clearly the other's position. The major has stated several times recently that Oliver must be appointed and that he will name no one else, even if the present Republican officeholder stays on the job four years. Senator Simmons has been equally determined to prevent Oliver's appointment.

Major Stedman has received hundreds of letters from friends of both Oliver and Simmons claiming that an investigation will prove that Oliver has not said the harsh things about him that he has been credited with. Working on this theory all the correspondence has been turned over to Simmons, together with copies of all papers printed by Oliver during the last campaign which are supposed to contain the criticisms.

Senator Simmons now has these papers in his office and is going over them at odd moments. When he completes the examination he will finally determine whether he will continue to oppose Oliver's appointment.

If he does not shift from his present attitude, and Major Stedman maintains his present attitude to have Oliver appointed or no one the present incumbent will probably hold office for some time to come.

That there is no basis for the belief held in some quarters that there is a bad feeling between William Jennings Bryan and Senator Simmons, was evidenced a few days ago when the North Carolina senator was one of four invited by the Secretary of State to a banquet in honor of Senator Muller, the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, who is making a tour of the United States.—George H. Manning, in Charlotte News.

Webb Liquor Law Not Prosecutable.

Washington, June 19.—The Webb law forbidding interstate shipments of liquor into "dry" states is not a criminal statute and violations of it cannot be prosecuted in United States courts, Attorney General McReynolds so declared in instructions sent today to every United States attorney in the country. The law merely prohibits such interstate traffic and contains no penalty for infractions.

"Its purpose," said the attorney general, "is to permit state laws to operate in respect of intoxicating liquors moving in interstate commerce."

The law simply deprives shippers of any privileges they might claim on the ground of interstate commerce and permits the application of state prohibition laws to interstate commerce in liquors.

This is the first time the department of justice has construed the Webb law which was declared unconstitutional by former President Taft and former Attorney General Wickham. President Taft vetoed the bill on the ground that it violated the interstate commerce clause of the constitution by delegating the regulation of commerce to the states. The bill was passed over his veto.

Attorney General McReynolds' interpretation is said to mean that the federal government is not called upon to enforce a law for the violation of which no penalty is imposed and that the interstate commerce forbidden by the law is "outlaw commerce in regard to which the states are free to apply their statutes." The attorney general did not attempt to pass upon the constitutionality of the act, and it is believed that this question ultimately may reach the United States Supreme Court.