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NO. 8.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON ANTI-JUG BILL

AMENDED SO THAT SACRAMENTAL WINES ARE UNDER THE BAN ALSO.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.
There was a joint executive hearing and ultimate favorable report on the Thomas anti-jug bill of the State Anti-Saloon League to prohibit the shipment of intoxicating liquors from any point within the state to any point in any other state, and to prevent the delivery and receipt of any intoxicating liquors so shipped within said state.

An especially remarkable amendment was that of striking out sections 3 and 4 that provide for the act not to apply to shipments of wines for sacramental purposes "when received by any minister or other duly authorized person of such church."

Another amendment struck out, "or otherwise" in section 1 so as to make the section read "That it shall be unlawful for person, firm or corporation, or any agent, officer or employee thereof, to ship, transport, carry or deliver in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for hire or otherwise" stricken out here, any spirituous, vinous fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating beverages, from a point without this state to any person, firm or corporation, or agent, officer or employee thereof, in this state."

There were three-hour discussion of the bill by the joint committee behind closed doors and in the end the Senate committee withdrew, not having the bill before it, and the house committee voted for the favorable report as amended with two dissenting votes.

Senate Passes Architect Bill.
The senate passed by a vote of 32 to 8 the bill of Senator Chatham calling for the regulation of the practice of architecture and for the establishment of a board of examiners for the same. The measure came up for passage a few days ago. Then, after a long debate, and after Senator Speight had called for the roll call on the second reading, the vote showed no quorum.

It came up as unfinished business. Senator Muse began to address himself to the opposition of the bill when the chair ruled that the call for the previous question on the day before still held good and shut off debate on the main question. He put the question on the roll call and twenty-two senators voted for the bill with only eight against.

Senator Hobgood took occasion to answer the objection of the monopolistic tendencies of the bill by the assertion that if it would create a trust or a monopoly it would be one of efficiency.

To Amend Corrupt Practices.
Senator Hobgood introduced a bill to amend the corrupt practices act by prohibiting the payment by candidates and money for services other than clerical service, being designated to stop ward heelers from taking money for their votes on the pretext of rendering service in the primary. He also offered a bill to incorporate the Baptist Education Board, headquarters at Durham, created by the late Baptist State Convention.

Two Big Features in House.
The House passed by a large majority the Seawell insurance bill to give the State Commissioner of Insurance the power to raise or lower the fire insurance rates after the manner of the law in Kansas, as recommended by the legislative investigation commission, but defeated by a vote of 70 to 40 the bill of the State Department of Education and State Teachers Assembly to provide uniform examination and certification of public school teachers, the vote being on a motion to table.

These were the two big features of the House proceedings. The passage of the Seawell bill was without debate having come over as unfinished business from the long discussion of the measure. The debate of the Senate bill for examination and certification of teachers was long and spirited, with Chairman Mintz of the Committee on Education leading the fight for the bill and his Wayne County colleague, Representative Matt Allen, as one of the chief opponents, and Representative Smith of Cleveland, for 20 years a teacher, as another of the most vigorous opponents.

Senate Bills Pass Final Reading.
Amend the Warsaw town bond act; empower Jackson township, Nash county, borrow money for road purposes; provide for resubmission of the question of bonds for the Greensboro Atlantic & Northern Railroad to aid in the construction; allow townships in Swain county to issue bonds; amend the Southport poll tax act; amend the Caswell county turnpike and tolls road act; amend the road law of River township, Warren county; prohibit the use of dynamite in Bladen county streams.

GERMANS TORPEDO FRENCH STEAMER

ONE BOAT STRUCK MINE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL AND ANOTHER WAS TORPEDOED.

ACTIVE IN NEW WAR ZONE

President Wilson and Cabinet Discuss Dangers to American Vessels Caused by New War Zone.

Washington.—President Wilson and his cabinet discussed at length dangers to American vessels and commerce growing out of the reiterated determination of the German government to wage a submarine and mine warfare on enemy's vessels and disclaiming responsibility for what happened to neutral vessels venturing into the new sea war zone.

Struck By Mine.
Dover.—The Norwegian tank steamship Belridge, which sailed from New Orleans January 23 and Newport News February 5 for Amsterdam struck a mine off Dover. She was beached near here.

It was first reported she was only slightly damaged by the explosion, but later it was learned there had been fear of her going down. Her forepeak and her forehold are filled with water and her forelock is awash.

The pilot on board and 18 men of her crew have been landed.

French Steamer Torpedoed.
Dieppe, France, via Paris.—A German submarine torpedoed without warning the French steamer Dinorah from Havre for Dunkirk, at a point 16 miles off Dieppe.

The Dinorah did not sing but was towed into Dieppe. No mention is made of the loss of any of her crew.

A plate on the port side of the steamer below the waterline was stove in by the torpedo. She managed to keep afloat by hard pumping, word of the occurrence was taken into Dieppe by fishing boats, and assistance for the Dinorah was promptly sent out. Her cargo will be discharged here.

The presence of a German submarine off Cape Ailly was reported four days ago. The daily steam traffic service between Dieppe and England has been suspended.

Wilson Opens Exposition.
President Touched Button and Set Monster Event in Motion.
San Francisco.—An electric spark of enormous potential, jumping across the continent, opened the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at noon, Pacific coast time. In the white house at Washington, President Wilson pressed a button and the serials of the great government radio station at Arlington in response sent a vibration to a commercial station on San Francisco bay. From there the message was relayed by wire to a receiving instrument on the exposition grounds.

As soon as the signal was received, the wheels began to turn, and the fountains to play; the gates swung open, and a procession of citizens, with the mayor at their head, marched into the grounds.

BRITAIN SUMMONS HUNGER AS AN ALLY

NAVAL WAR ZONE METHODS ARE NECESSARY FOR NATIONAL PRESERVATION.

THE GERMANS WANT FOOD

If United States Will Furnish Them and Refuse Allies Then All Will Be Well.

Berlin, via London.—Germany's reply to the protest of the United States against designation of a naval war zone about the British Isles is couched in the most friendly terms, but firmly maintains the position of Germany as already announced.

The note, which has been transmitted to Washington through the American Embassy, explains that Germany's action was made necessary by Great Britain's policy of attempting to cut off the food supply of the German civil population by a method never recognized in international law.

England's course in ordering merchantmen to fly neutral flags, equipping them with artillery and ordering them to destroy submarines, Germany contends, renders nugatory the right of search and gives Germany the right to attack English shipping.

The reply closes with the expression of hope that the United States may prevail upon Great Britain "to return to the principles of international law recognized prior to the outbreak of the war" and in particular obtain observance of the Declaration of London. If this were done, the note explains, Germany would recognize in this, says the reply an invaluable service toward a more humane conduct of the war and would act in accordance with the new situation thus created.

FLEE BEFORE GERMANS.
Populous Towns in Eastern War Zone Empty of People.
Petrograd, via London.—The German advance from East Prussia into the towns of Kovno and Grodno appears designed to cut the railroad communications to Warsaw, rather than to an effort to take the Russian fortified positions in that territory.

Along the line from Plock to Niemen, about 200 miles in length, there has been intermittent fighting. From all the towns in this district, the most populous of the empire, the civil population is fleeing, thronging the highways and railroads.

The German advance guards are reported to have proceeded from Augustow towards the railroad between Grodno and Bialystok and to have reached within 12 miles of the former place, where they are said to have been checked by the Russians.

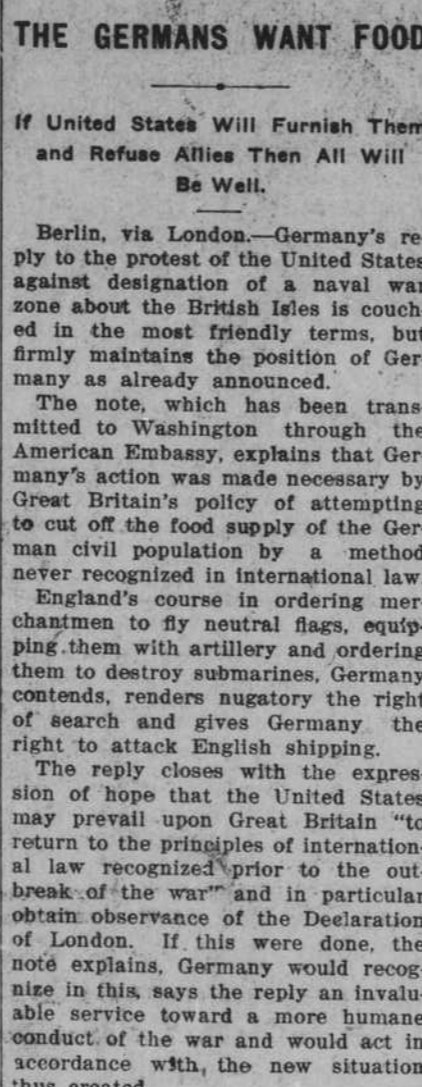
The Germans also are reported to be attempting to break through between Kovno and Grodno, taking advantage of the frozen Augustow marshes and Niemen River, and facing the possibility of an early attack which might leave them at the mercy of the Russians.

The line to the north of Warsaw of Blonck, Nowo-Gorgiewsk and Serock, is well defended.

Frank James is Dead.
Excelsior Springs, Mo.—Frank James, of the notorious James gang, died on his farm near here. James, who was 74 years old, had been in ill-health several months and was stricken with apoplexy.

MAINE MEMORIAL AT ARLINGTON

Memorial to the officers and men who were lost with the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, erected in the National cemetery at Arlington and dedicated on February 15. It is in the form of a fighting mast and turret, and on the panels of the latter are engraved the names of the victims.



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BOBERT G. SPEER ADDRESSES LAYMEN

STIRS GREAT CONVENTION WITH APPEAL FOR VIGOROUS SUPPORT OF MISSIONS.

CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANS

Souths Obligation Not Lightened One Feather's Weight on Account of Present Conditions.

Charlotte.—"If not another cotton boll should ever grow upon a Southern field, if not a dollar of income should ever be derived from any investment of ours, I charge you that our missionary obligation would not be lightened by a feather's weight."

Thus did Robert E. Speer "face the situation" in his address to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Southern Presbyterian church. He spoke to an audience that packed the city Auditorium to the limit of its capacity. In addition to 3,500 registered laymen, hundreds of women were present.

The responsibility is now America's, said Mr. Speer, to say whether or not the Gospel shall be carried to transcontinental Nations. With the crippling of the missionary activities of the countries involved in the war, the position of undisputed leadership in mission work is projected upon the United States.

"I dread this awful hour," said he, "lest, looking down on us from above as we sit here hugging our wealth, God will have to say, 'Them too I shall have to pass by.'"

Mr. Speer's ringing appeal for a financial rally in the present crisis that shall send missionary effort forward, instead of allowing it to collapse was delivered with a force that reached and touched his hearers, and yet left an impression that yet more power was held in reserve.

Furthermore, said Mr. Speer, he dares to believe that the period of 50 or 60 years ago was more critical than this. In the space of 20 years four great wars were fought, involving bigger issues than are now at stake. In addition to the European struggle, our own country was drenched with the blood of an internecine strife.

"The greatest single event in the history of evangelistic convention effort in the Southern Presbyterian Church" was the manner in which Dr. John R. Mott characterized the Charlotte convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, shortly prior to leaving for Havana, Cuba, where he had engagements of long standing for a series of conferences and addresses on topics relating to the great work that he has in hand.

Over 3,000 delegates were registered during the convention. Among the Laymen present were some of the leading missionaries of America.

SHIP BILL STRIKES SNAG.
Progressives And Seven Democratic Insurgents Bolt.
Washington.—Administration democrats got another setback in their fight for President Wilson's ship bill when they suddenly learned that the bill as it passed the house will not command the support of Senators Kenyon, Norris or LaFollette, progressive republicans on whom they counted, nor the support of any of the seven democrat insurgents.

The plan to move to concure with the house amendments was wrecked by the discovery that the leaders could not muster enough votes. Administration leaders made no attempt to conceal their embarrassment, and planned to send the bill to conference with the hope of putting on some amendments to command support.

ATTRACTING ATTENTION CLAIMED STATE'S RIGHTS

THIS PHASE OF THE WAR OVERSHADOWS NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FRONTS.

PALMER BILL PASSES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE VOTE OF 232 TO 44.

Would Bar Products Made in Whole or in Part By Children From Interstate Commerce.

Washington.—The Palmer bill to bar products of child labor from interstate commerce was passed by the house 232 to 44 after a lively debate and the issuance of a writ of arrest for absentees to suppress a filibuster.

Opposition to the bill, led by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, was based on the contention that it interfered with the state's rights.

The measure declares it unlawful for producers, manufacturers or dealers to ship or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the products of mine or quarry made wholly or in part by children under 16 years old, or products of mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments made by children under 14 or those between 14 and 16 who work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week or after 7 o'clock at night.

Inspection by the Department of Labor would be authorized and fines of from \$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both imposed for violation. When Representative Palmer proposed suspension of the rules to pass the bill several Southern members protested and started a filibuster.

JANUARY EXPORTS OF COTTON.
300,000 Bales More Exported This Year Than During Last January.
Washington.—Cotton exports were beyond normal proportions during January. The quantity was more than 300,000 bales greater than last year, according to the monthly report of the census bureau.

Cotton used was less than the usual January total, as 500,000 fewer spindles were operated during the month. Manufacturing establishments held less cotton January 31 than they did a year ago but in independent warehouses, the quantity on hand was greater by 1,800,000 bales.

Exports included 585,534 bales to the United Kingdom; 217,982 bales to Italy; 99,913 bales to Germany; 70,901 to France and 397,845 bales to all the other countries. Total exports for the six months ending January 31 were 2,500,000 bales less than during that period last year.

May Be Ship Trust Lobby.
Washington.—Investigation of all charges of influences at work for or against the administration ship bill was ordered by the senate. Vice-President Marshall appointed Senators Walsh, Simmons and Reed, democrats, and Burton, and Weeks, republicans, to make the inquiry. There are only 100 members of the senate.

British Steamers Destroyed.
Buenos Aires, Argentine.—It is reported from credible sources that the German steamer Holger was sighted heading for Buenos Aires and having on board the crews of several steamers sent to the bottom by some German warship, probably off the coast of Brazil.

The Holger for some time has been identified with German activities in the South Atlantic. She left Pernambuco secretly early in January, presumably with supplies for German warships.

Demand Upon Freedom of China.
Peking.—If information from presumably well informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, is correct, the memorandum recently given by the Japanese legation to the Chinese government, which demands that the Japanese should be permitted to make the inquiry, there are only 100 members of the senate.