

BAPTISTS GO TO RALEIGH IN 1914

STATE CONVENTION PASSES INTO HISTORY AFTER BUSY SESSION.

CARTER TO PREACH ANNUAL

No Special Features or Speakers But Thoroughly Imbued With Spirit All Work Together As One Man and Make Great Convention.

Raleigh. Shelby.—The Baptist State Convention passed into history, after selecting Raleigh as the meeting place for the convention of 1914, and naming Rev. E. T. Carter, D. D., of Newbern to preach the annual sermon, with Rev. G. T. Lumpkin of Oxford as alternate.

In a business sense, this Convention will be recorded as one of the best in years. The delegates came here to settle the "King's affair." No one speaker stands out as the feature of the Convention as has been the custom, with the possible exception of Dr. J. B. Gambrell of Texas. But without the aid of these great orators, the "ordinary" delegates have entered into their work with a heart and soul thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the occasion and have worked together as one man. The Shelby Convention has missed the presence of the great leaders like Dr. R. J. Willingham, Dr. S. J. Porter and others, who have in years past swayed the delegates with their magnetic speaking powers, yet great "inside" work has been done.

After the devotional services, President Durham called for the report on the Chawan College, a member of the church's correlated system of schools, which was a review of the past year's work, made by the board of trustees, which was read by Secretary Brewer in the absence of the committee chairman.

Rev. W. C. Barrett, pastor of the First Baptist church of Gastonia, stirred matters up by protesting certain school reports and ordering them adopted without giving the members of the Convention an opportunity of objecting to the report or any features of it, should the occasion become necessary.

"We must simplify this phase of our work, and you just as well get it in your hands. It must be done and I am going to keep after it until something is done along this line," said Mr. Barrett. The matter was finally dropped without any action after many expressions of similar opinions by other delegates, but Mr. Barrett served notice he will call it up probably at the Raleigh Convention. After passing a resolution thanking the people of Shelby for their hospitality during the sessions, singing of "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again" and benediction, the Baptist State Convention of 1913 was no more.

Seaboard Doctors Next at Goldsboro. Special from Norfolk says the Seaboard Medical Society of Virginia and North Carolina recently selected Goldsboro, N. C., as its next place of meeting, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. R. Parker, Goldsboro, N. C.; first vice president, Dr. G. K. Vanderville, Phoebus, Va.; second vice president, Dr. C. F. Griffin, Winton, N. C.; third vice president, Dr. R. E. Whitehead, Kempsville, Va.; fourth vice president, Dr. W. J. Harrell, Aulander, N. C.; secretary, Dr. Clarence Porter Jones, Newport News, Va.; treasurer, Dr. George A. Caton, Newbern, N. C.

Refuses New York Requisition. A plea that Miss Annie Dave's step-father in New York was attempting to force her to marry a man who had agreed to pay him \$400 for compelling her to become his wife, and that she induced Amen Higway, her real sweetheart, to run away with and marry her, constrained Acting Governor Daughtridge to refuse to honor requisition papers from Governor Glenn of New York for Howey, Governor Daughtridge heard the case recently.

Newbern Postoffice Affair. The postoffice inspector who came from Washington to Newbern to look into the office there has reported. His report indicates incompetent and inefficient service on the part of former Postmaster J. S. Basnight. Four ministers of Newbern churches, speaking as Democrats, have protested to the President against the removal of Basnight. Representative Faison, who conducted the fight against Basnight, is going after other Republicans in his district. He may ask for the resignation of the assistant postmaster.

E. L. Mize Gets Pardon. Acting Governor Daughtridge pardoned Ernest L. Mize from the remainder of a sentence for selling whiskey. Mize paid a \$250 fine and elected to be banished from the state rather than have a two-year sentence to the roads. He has lived in Danville since the sentence in 1912. He is in the last stages of tuberculosis now and wants to die among his people in Davidson county. His wife and children are with him, in poverty, and the wife is anxious to come back to her people in Davidson and bring her husband.

STATE HOSPITAL'S REPORT

Patients Now Cared For is 1,365; More Room is Needed Says Yearly Report.

Raleigh.—R. R. Clark of Statesville, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the State Hospital at Morganton and secretary to the board, attended the meeting of the Executive Committee at the hospital and the regular meeting of the board there recently. With two exceptions there was a full attendance of the directors. A. E. Tate of High Point was present at the meeting of the Executive Committee, but had to leave for Washington before the regular board meeting. Dr. L. N. Glenn of Gastonia, recently appointed as a member of the board to succeed Mr. J. W. Noell of Roxboro, was the only absentee.

Charles R. Matheson of Taylorsville, recently appointed to succeed J. G. Hall of Lenoir, deceased, took the oath of office. The feature of the meeting was the report of Supt. John McCampbell for the year ending November 30. The report shows that the number of patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year was 1,320, of which 763 were women and 567 men. During the year there have been admitted to the institution 91 men and 97 women, a total of 188; total under treatment, 1,518; discharged as recovered, 27 men and 25 women; discharged as improved, 17 men and 16 women; one man was discharged not improved and two men were discharged as not insane, while another was transferred to Raleigh. During the year 64 patients died—31 men and 33 women—making a total removal of 153, 79 men and 74 women. Remaining November 30, 1913, 579 men and 786 women, a total of 1,365.

The death rate for the year was very small compared with similar institutions and the recovery rate, which is 27.6 per cent, based on the number of admissions, is a very favorable showing. The general health of the patients is good and no serious accident has occurred during the year.

The great demand for admission of patients to the hospital is unabated, it having been necessary to deny the admission of 162 applicants during the year on account of a lack of room. The Legislature appropriated \$50,000 last winter for an additional building and ground has been broken for the receiving building for women but there is delay in the work, because the money appropriated is not available. The building will hardly be ready for occupancy before next summer.

The vacancies in the hospital caused by death or discharge do not begin to keep pace with the applications for admission and the management of the hospital and the directors must constantly hear distressing appeals which they are powerless to heed because of the lack of room.

Buy 425,517 Acres Land.

Special from Washington says the National Forest Reservation Commission reported to Congress recently that during the past fiscal year it had approved for purchase for protection of watersheds of navigable streams under the Appalachian projects tracts aggregating 425,517 acres. This makes the total area of lands approved by the commission so far 713,415 acres, averaging in price \$5.97 an acre. Payments of \$723,687 for 103,186 acres were made during the year. The amount required for the remainder of the lands approved for purchase is approximately \$2,894,857. The lands acquired and in process of acquisition are in Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia and Maryland.

J. R. Young Talks Insurance.

A New York Special says absolute and despotic supervision of insurance companies by the various states, or "state insurance" pure and simple, will ensue if mere state regulation fails, declared James R. Young, of Raleigh, N. C., president of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. In an address here recently, Mr. Young spoke before the annual meeting of the association of life insurance presidents.

Seek Postoffice at China Grove.

A Washington report says: If the people of Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg counties hear an unusual sound any time within the next few weeks they need not become frightened, for it will be nothing more nor less than the roar of battle at China Grove where H. G. Peeler, G. G. Blackwelder and P. A. Sloop have locked horns over the postoffice, which will soon be elevated to the presidential class. Clarence G. Heilig and Jno B. McAllister are running nip and tuck for the Mount Pleasant postoffice.

Hammer Has Been Battered.

A Washington report says: The monkey wrench that Henry A. Page threw in W. C. Hammer's running gear is still there, and it will require a good long pull to get it out. Senator Overman will get it out, for he has the ability to do it, but the scars it made will be there until Mr. Hammer goes out. The attorney general does not think that Mr. Hammer should be district attorney. He has practically said as much to Senator Simmons and Overman, who say Mr. Hammer will be appointed.

REBELS DEFEATED BY GUNBOAT FIRE

HUERTA'S LITTLE WARSHIPS WITH MACHINE GUNS MOWED DOWN REBELS.

MANY BODIES LEFT ON FIELD

When Rebels Retreated They Took Twenty-five Locomotives and Hundreds of Cars.

Mexico City.—The rebels failed in their attack on Tampico and have withdrawn some distance from the city.

Messages reaching here fully corroborate the war office report of the rebel defeat as a result of a heavy and sustained bombardment by two federal gunboats and field artillery. They do not, however, bear out the idea of a rout.

In possession of the railroad yards throughout the battle, the rebels, when they were driven off, remained sufficiently cool in the face of the furious fire to take away with them every locomotive and most of the rolling stock.

According to the federal report 800 rebels were killed before they could get out of range, and this probably would mean many other hundreds wounded and left behind.

It is regarded here as probable that the relief of Tampico is only temporary and that before many days the rebels will resume the attack in greater numbers, although the three days' battle has materially cut down their supply of ammunition. Reports that reached here do not indicate that the property loss as a result of the fighting has been large.

Whether the rebels, under General Blanco now at Victoria decide to renew the attack upon Tampico or direct their efforts against Monterey, they will be able to move men and war material much more expeditiously in the next venture, since as a result of the engagements about Tampico they now have in their possession 23 locomotives and several hundred cars, many of them loaded with construction material and other supplies.

FREE FOOD SWELL IMPORTS

Removal of Tariff Has Opened New Supplies of Foodstuffs.

Washington.—Foodstuffs coming in free of duty under the new tariff bill are swelling the total of imports into the United States. Increase in exports and decrease in imports for the first four months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period last year, was shown in statistics made public by the department of commerce.

Exports this year have amounted to \$838,394,853, against \$771,041,792 for the first four months last year. The imports figures were \$589,677,062 against \$626,230,987.

"There can be no inference drawn from these hard facts," said Secretary Redfield, "that is not both encouraging and complimentary to American industry. The flooding of our markets with alleged cheap wares of Europe has not happened. On the other hand, the growth of exports is both surprising and encouraging. Details of importation of foodstuffs on which the duty was removed or reduced by the new tariff law.

"It is of course much too soon to state any definite results under the new revenue laws," continued the secretary, "yet it will be well to open new supplies of food, that unquestionably has been a result.

"Of cattle, which now enter free of duty, the number imported in October, 1913, was 130,639 against 27,696 in October, 1912; and of sheep, the number was 26,035, against 3,466. Of fresh beef the imports during October were 5,677,461 pounds.

"Of corn, which enters free of duty under the new law, the importations in October, 1913, were 475,250 bushels, against 226,471 in October last year. Fish shows material increase in importations. Onions, on which the rate of duty was reduced one-half, show importations of 120,487 bushels in October, 1913, against 86,361 bushels in October, 1912."

Kills Mother About His Coffee.

Donaldsonville, La.—Because his aged mother did not respond promptly to his request for a cup of coffee, Paul Falcon arose from the supper table, went into the next room and shot her through the head. Mrs. Falcon died almost instantly. The family reside on St. Emma plantation, several miles from this place. Falcon's half brother, John Rags, had returned from work and asked for a change of clothes. She was complying with Rangs' request when she was shot down.

Great Britain Fears Rebellion in India. London.—The British and Indian governments are seriously concerned over recent occurrences in south Africa arising out of what the East Indians consider discriminatory legislation against them. An effort is being made to minimize the seriousness of the situation which was accompanied by a general strike of thousands of East Indians in Natal riots in which several were killed. The government's influence has been sufficient to induce the press of the country to print only favorable news.

ONE REASON FOR LATE XMAS SHOPPING



MEXICAN ELECTIONS VOID

HUERTA CONGRESS CALLS NEW ELECTIONS FOR NEXT JULY.

Unless the Rebels Throw Him Out, the Dictator Will Remain in Power.

Mexico City.—The Mexican congress nullified the recent presidential elections. New elections are called for next July.

Congress, according to this action, expects General Huerta to remain in the presidency for at least seven months more; and if the time necessary for the selection and installation of his successor is taken into consideration, it will be well towards the end of September, next year, before he yields his power to another.

In voting that the recent presidential election was null, the deputies decided to fix the first Sunday in July, 1914, as the date for the new election. They also confirmed the position of General Huerta as provisional president until then.

The action of the deputies was accompanied by no debate. The committee's report was approved without a dissenting vote as rapidly as the articles could be read.

The measures taken also provide for the election of a new congress since the one elected to take the place of that dissolved by Huerta is to serve out an unexpired term which should terminate September 15.

Although there were no dissenting votes in the chamber on the committee report, it was noted that the Catholic deputies absented themselves from the session.

"DRYS" STORM THE CAPITOL

Mighty Prohibition Demonstration in Washington.

Washington.—Prohibition forces from all over the country gathered in Washington for a demonstration before the national capital. More than two thousand men and women, representing the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, marched in separate bodies to the capitol, bearing petitions demanding that national prohibition be effected by constitutional amendment.

Disagreement as to the part each organization should play in the presentation of the petitions threatened were to cause a split, in the temperance forces, but all differences were smoothed out. As a result, the committee of one thousand men, representing the Anti-Saloon League forces, were received at the capitol first, after which they withdrew and the women made their plea.

Federal Ownership of Wire Lines.

Washington.—Legislation preliminary to government ownership of telegraph and long distance telephone lines, or both, may be introduced in the annual postoffice appropriation bill soon to be reported to the house. Representative Moon of Tennessee and Postmaster General Burleson have been conferring on the subject, and they are expected to reach a final agreement as to the form the proposed legislation should take. Experiments in the ownership of railway mail cars have been provided for.

To Stop "Pistol Toting."

Washington.—An amendment to the Federal constitution to permit congress and the states to regulate the practice of "pistol toting," was offered in the house by Representative Frank Park of Georgia. Judge Park predicted that the amendment would receive the overwhelming approval of congress and the states. He said his experience on the bench had convinced him that the evil of pistol toting was directly responsible for a large percentage of the homicidal records of the United States.

GARRISON FOR MORE MILITIA

IN ANNUAL REPORT WAR SECRETARY FAVORS RESERVE SYSTEM.

Proper Organization Necessary for United States Recognition and Dependence.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison's first annual report to the president, as head of the war department, makes no recommendations for the generally expected rearrangement of army posts to distribute troops in mobile units. The secretary says that other things of immediate importance, "particularly an adequate supply of field artillery," will postpone his recommendations to congress, but in the meantime the troops will be garrisoned in as practical a manner for mobilization as is possible.

Mr. Garrison discusses the militia at some length. He says, in part: "The national importance of a reserve system for the organized militia cannot be questioned. The minimum strength at which militia organizations are maintained in time of peace will render necessary a great and immediate increase in a national emergency, and this fact demands the presence of a system of reserves from which trained men may be secured for this increase. Without some such system, not only will such increase be rendered exceedingly difficult, but even when accomplished the efficiency of the organizations will have been reduced to a minimum by the introduction of an untrained element double in number the trained personnel."

Planning to curb trusts. Scope of Anti-Combine Legislation Defined at Conference.

Washington.—The scope of President Wilson's program of anti-trust legislation became fairly well defined at the end of a conference at the white house between the president and six Democratic members of the house judiciary committee, that is to undertake the preparation of the administration bills. The measures to be advanced for action at this session will aim at the following results: Definition of the various forms of monopoly and restraint of trade which would be "conclusively deemed" unreasonable and in violation of law.

Placing upon the defendant the burden of proof to show that there is no "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

Prohibition of interlocking directorates between large corporations.

Establishment of an interstate trade commission to exercise regulatory powers, make original investigations and aid the courts in carrying out decrees of dissolution of trusts.

Possible for Man to Earn Million.

New York.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan, in speaking before the clerical conference of the New York Federation of Churches on the subject of "Fundamentals," declared it to be his belief that "it is possible for a man really to earn \$30,000 a year for a life time of 33 1-3 years, or a million dollars in a lifetime." Secretary Bryan made this declaration in discussing man's relation to the society about him, which, he said, was one of the three things fundamental in human life.

Stops as Dividend Payer.

New York.—After an unbroken record of forty years as a dividend payer, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company finally has been forced to the necessity of suspending further disbursements on its \$157,000,000 of stock. This decision was reached after a protracted meeting of the directors. It is estimated that not less than \$40,000,000 of New Haven stock and bonds, as well as securities of affiliated companies and real estate are held by savings banks.

13,677,000 BALES IS CROP ESTIMATE

FIRST ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP MADE BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.

COMPARISONS ARE MADE

This Year's Crop Will Probably Be the Most Valuable Ever Known in the Country.

Washington.—The American cotton crop for the season of 1913-14 will amount to 13,677,000 bales of 500 pounds (not including linters), according to the first estimate made by the government this year through the crop reporting board, bureau of statistics, department of agriculture, and announced. This compares with 13,703,421 bales of 500 pounds, exclusive of linters, produced last year, when the total crop inclusive of linters was 14,313,000 bales of 500 pounds; 15,692,701 bales in 1911, which, including linters, amounted to 16,250,276 bales; 11,608,610 bales in 1910, which, including linters, amounted to 12,005,688 bales; 10,004,949 bales in 1909, which, including linters, amounted to 13,587,306 bales, and 11,107,179 bales in 1907, which, including linters, amounted to 11,275,461 bales. The average of the crops of 1907-11 was 12,331,047 bales, exclusive of linters.

A crop of 6,542,550,000 pounds of cotton, not including linters, was produced in the United States during 1913-14, the department of agriculture announced. This is the third in size, that of 1911, which amounted to 7,459,940,000 pounds, being the record and that of last year, when 6,851,710,000 pounds were grown, being second. This year's crop probably will be the most valuable ever grown in the United States. At the average farm value of cotton on November 1, which was 13 cents a pound, it is worth \$850,570,500 for the lint alone. To this about \$125,000,000 probably will be added by value of the seed and linters. The previous most valuable crop was that of 1910, which was valued at \$820,320,000 and with seed and lint at \$963,180,000.

TAFT BACKS UP WILSON

Former President Says Monroe Doctrine Must Be Upheld.

New York.—"We are international trustees of the prosperity we have and the power we enjoy, and we are in duty bound to use them when it is both civil and proper to help our neighbors," declared former President William H. Taft in a lecture before the New York Peace Society on the Monroe doctrine, which, he held, should be continued in full force, despite the hostility to its expressed in some quarters.

"We cannot be too careful to avoid forcing our own ideas of government on peoples, who, though favoring popular government, have such different ideas as to what constitutes it."

He alluded to criticism of the application of the doctrine as leading to "intermeddling by our government in the politics of the smaller countries like San Domingo and the central American republics," and that we are exercising a protectorate of a direct character over some of them. "What we are doing with respect to them," he continued, "is in the interest of civilization, and we ought to do it to aid our neighboring governments, whether the Monroe doctrine prevails or not."

"Mona-Lisa" Is Found.

Florence, Italy.—"Mona-Lisa," Leonardo Da Vinci's great painting, which was stolen from the Louvre, in Paris, more than two years ago, has been found. It is now in the hands of the Italian authorities and will be returned to France. "Mona-Lisa," or "La Gioconda," as it is more popularly known, the most celebrated portrait of a woman ever painted, has been the object of exhaustive search in all quarters of the globe. The mystery of its abstraction from the Louvre, its great intrinsic value and the strange fascination of the smile of the woman it portrayed—Lisa Del Giocondo—have combined to keep alive interest in its recovery.

Defender's Keel Laid at Bristol.

Bristol, R. I.—Disregarding the old-time sailors' superstition attaching ill luck to Friday, the builders of the Vanderbilt syndicate yacht, which is to be a candidate for the defense of the America's cup, cast her keel on that day. A little ceremony added interest to the casting of the keel when Miss Agnes Herreshoff, daughter of the designer, tossed into the melted metal several bright new pennies. The coins had been given her for the purpose by Cornelius Vanderbilt and other members of the syndicate.

Admiral Stops Fight.

Mexico City.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the American naval forces in Mexican waters, ordered the rebels and federal fighting at Tampico to cease firing, threatening to open up on them with the guns of the gunboat Wheeling if his order was not obeyed. Both sides complied with the order. This information is contained in a dispatch received by Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister, from Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, of the British cruiser Berwick, which is lying off Tampico.