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## CONVENTION IS KILLED

### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL BY MR. STUBBS IS DEFEATED 69 TO 22.

### A SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

**Bill to Eestablish Training School For Teachers in West Will Pass—Legislators Want More Pary—Trust Law With Teeth.**

Raleigh.—The House passed the Quickel bill to amend the hour of the labor law of 1910, making both railroad companies and employes guilty of a misdemeanor for employes working over 16 hours, the amendment being to relieve the employer of the misdemeanor charge so that its employes injured while working over time can have standing in court for damage suits the ruling of the Supreme Court in Lloyd vs. Southern Railroad. Opposition to the bill was on the ground that the double check of misdemeanor for railroad and employe conserved protection of the travelling public from mistakes by overworked trainmen.

A bill for an annex for wives and widows of Confederate veterans at the soldiers' home came from the House pensions committee with favorable report and was referred to the appropriations committee since it carries $5,000 appropriation and $2,500 maintenance.

The Battle bill to allow cities and towns to amend their charters at will for commission or other form of government came from the judiciary committee with favorable report and five hundred copies were ordered printed.

Senator Cotten introduced a bill to prohibit the use of coupons in cigarettes and tobacco packages sold in North Carolina. There was also a bill by Senator Thorne to encourage the use of goods made by independent concerns and handicap sale of trust goods.

A resolution by Senator Starbuck, conveys an invitation from the General Assembly for residents of the Northwest to visit this State during every October.

The committee on propositions and grievances reported favorably Ewart's remarkable bill "To tax dogs, justices of the peace and bachelors in Henderson county." He insists that Henderson county has too many of all three of these classes.

The Stubbs bill to call a constitutional convention for the revision of the North Carolina constitution was defeated in the house by a vote of 69 to 22.

A bill by Kellum, of New Hanover, seeks to allow Wilmington to vote local option on petition of citizens to city council. This bill is drawn with State-wide machinery, but a final clause limits it to New Hanover county. It allows vote on saloons if thirty per cent. of the voters petition. Strict saloon regulations are prescribed and the license tax is $1,000 each for city and State, any violation of regulations to forfeit license and bond.

By a vote of 24 to 31 the Turlington bill to protect insurers in fire insurance companies not licensed to do business in this State, by enabling them to serve summons in case of disagreement as to losses, and requiring that policies for such companies shall be reported to the State Commissioner of Insurance and a tax of five per cent. paid on premiums was defeated. This was on the ground that the State law already makes it a misdemeanor for any agent to represent an unlicensed company in this State.

The Senate voted 20 to 8 for passage of the bill creating Hoke county out of portions of Cumberland and Robeson and it was ordered sent to the House without engrossment. An amendment providing for a change of Robeson had been voted down, the amendment providing for a change of boundary of Hoke so as to include Lumber Bridge and Red Springs townships.

Senator Martin, of Buncombe, offered a joint resolution thanking the State of Nevada for refusing to accept as a gift the repudiated bonds of North Carolina.

The Ewart bill designed to impart "teeth" to the North Carolina anti-trust law gets favorable report from judiciary committee No. 1 of the House. It makes violations of the anti-trust act a felony instead of misdemeanor, empowers the Attorney General of his own motion to bring suit in any county against violators, or invoke injunction or quo warranto proceedings, provides foreiture of charter to do business in the State without the right to transfer privileges.

Senator Brown, of Columbus has introduced a bill to prevent social clubs from handling intoxicants for members and to prohibit near-beer.

There was also a notable bill by Boyden, of Rowan, to protect human life by forbidding persons from walking on railroad tracks.

The House passed the bill by Roberts, of Buncombe, to allow divorce where there are no children from the union, after ten years' separation without the requirement that both have resided in this Statet for the ten years.

Dillard, of Cherokee, in making a fight for the repeal of the 1909 law allowing sheriffs $20 each for blockade distilleries broken up, as it applies to Cherokee county, startled the legislators with the charge that deputy sheriffs have "grafted" his county out of $1,800 for fees of this kind when in reality there had not been more than two distilleries in the whole county within two years.

The House finance committee reported unfavoraby the bill introduced to provide for the State instead of the city of Raleigh to pay costs of the unsuccessful indictment of the Standard Oil Company in the city court for the alleged violation of the State anti-trust law.

Thompson introduced a bill to establish a State school for the feebleminded by providing that the Governor appoint directors who shall secure bids for location and not less than one hundred acres and that the State may issue $100,000 in bonds.

Senator Graham, of Orange, introduced a bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina by increasing compensation of members of the General Assembly to $500 from $240, and if an extra session is held pay them $100 for it; to pay presiding officers of each house $10 per day and mileage and the same rate during extra sessions.

Senator Graham claims the present high cost of living makes it impossible for a man to serve in the Legislature without a personal financial loss and that the people of the State ought not to expect their lawmakers to make up the deficit of their actual necessary expenses.

The muck talked of bill providing for the establishment of a teachers' training school in Western North Carolina was introduced in the Senate by Senator Martin. It authorizes the State board of education to establish such a school for training teachers of both sexes and carries an appropriation of $25,00 for buildings and equipment with the requirement that the county or community wherein it is located provide a like amount. The bill also makes appropriation of $10,000 annually for maintenance. There is every indication that this bill will pass by a safe majority and become a law.

In the House Representative Spainhour, of Burke, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five members to ascertain the number of clerks in the State offices and recommend such reduction of salaries as may be deemed advisable in view of the fact that as the resolution recites clerks in State offices are receiving from $1,500 to $2,000 while teachers are being paid only $20 to $40 a month and many college professors only from $600 to $1,000. The resolution demands a scaling that puts the clerks more on a parity with the teachers of whom far greater equipment is demanded. The resolution went to the committee on salaries

The House passed the joint resolution by Senator Brown to investigate the Mattamuskeet, Elkin & Alleghany and Statesville Air Line Railroads and the Wilkesboro-Jefferson turnpike and other matters unfavorably reported by the State board of internal improvements, ex-Judge Ewart declaring in discussion that the State has evidently lost in the Mattamuskeet railroad scheme alone $240,000. It has heretofore passed the Senate.

**Unique Debate Between Schools.**

Something unique for this section of the country in the realm of debate has just been arranged between the high schools of Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh.

On the night of Friday, April 14, a debate will occur in each of the three cities, this necessitating two teams of two men each for each school. Each school will also have both the affirmative and the negative side of the query, so that the merits of the question will have a negligible effect in the final award of honors.

**Want Additional Federal Judge.**

An effort is to be made in the United States Senate to get a bill through providing for the appointment of an additional Federal judge for the fourth circuit, in which are the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Maryland. This is the measure that was so persistently pushed at the last session of Congress and which woud probably have passed had it not been for the efforts of Congressman Webb of North Carolina, who fought it to death in the House.

## MORE TROOPS SENT TO MEXICAN BORDER

### THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ADOPTS MEASURES FOR ENFORCING NEUTRALITY.

### FOR NEUTRAL PROTECTION

**Federal Troops Inadequately Equipped to Meet Insurrectionists—Government of Mexico Pleased.**

Washington.—The acute revolutionary situation along the northern border of Mexico has moved the American government to rush twelve additional troops of cavalry to the frontier to preserve the neutrality of the United States. The American military forces will prevent not only the movement of revolutionary bands from this country into Mexico, but also will prohibit defeated revolutionists with arms from seeking refuge on the territory of the United States.

This action was based upon strong representations from the Mexican government to the effect that armed bands of revolutiaries have been entering Mexico at isolated places along the southern boundary of the United States. Furthermore, it was declared, revolutionists have crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico, entering the United States for the purpose of making their way undisturbed through American territory and then re-entering Mexico for the purpose of operating against a strategic point. In reply to the protests of Mexico, the United States government has assured that country that every measure will be adopted with a view to preventing any violation of a neutral attitude on the part of the United States.

Of the twelve companies of cavalry consisting of about seven hundred and fifty men, ordered southward, four will be sent from the Presidio, Cal.; six from Fort Meade, S. D.; and two from Fort Wingate, N. Mex. This will make the total military representation of the United States aligned along the frontier twenty-two troops of cavalry, or about fifteen hundred men. The troops ordered south will be stationed along the border from El Paso, Texas, to Calexicq, Cal.

El Paso, Tex.—A messenger from General Orozco, commanding the insurrecto troops, threatened Juarez and made his way into El Paso. He bore a message from the revolutionary leader asking that a message be sent from El Paso to notify the American consul at Juarez warning him of the intended assault, and requesting him to warn non-combatants to seek safety. The general's message declared former messengers sent direct to Juarez had been intercepted by the Federal authorities. The messenger detoured Juarez, crossing the border north of the city.

### HONDURAN WAR ENDED.

**American Naval Forces Are Sent to Stop Useless Fighting in Puerto Rico.**

Washington.—The explanation of the action of the American naval forces in landing at Puerto Cortez, in Honduras, and in undertaking to intervene between the government forces and the insurrectionists with a view to bringing about a settlement of the difficulty in that country without further bloodshed was had, when the state department made public the text of telegrams exchanged between President Taft and President Davila of Honduras, within the last few days.

From this telegraphic correspondence it appears that in seeking to restore peace between the warring factions in Honduras, President Taft is simply conforming to the earnest wish of President Davila, who telegraphed him as follows:

"The government of Honduras is resolved to approve the loan convention. For this suspension of hostilities is necessary in order to prevent the useless shedding of blood. If your excellency can lend your valorous intervention to the end that the war may cease, the people and government of Honduras will have cause to again thank the United States and its worthy president for the interest they are taking in the tranquility and prosperity of the country."

**Colonel Roosevelt in the West.**

Los Angeles, Cal.—Theodore Roosevelt's next month will bear directly upon his work as a naturalist. According to a telegram received by Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, president of the Throp university, the colonel says he will arrive in Pasadena the morning of March 21. In the afternoon he expects to pass some time with John Burrough and John Muir, who have devoted years to scientific research in the west. In the evening Colonel Roosevelt will deliver an address on "Zoology of Africa."

## OIL TRUST TURNS

### STANDARD ASKS $250,000 DAMAGES FROM MAGAZINE FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

### "POISON" FEATURE IS BASIS

**Article in Hampton's by Cleveland Moffett Wounds and Redress in Court Is Sought—First Time Company Carried Troubles to Court.**

New York.—The Standard Oil company has had a lot of unpleasant things said about it one time or another, as John D. Archbold once pointed out in a magazine article, but it has never taken its troubles to court until now, and when summonses have been obtained in the United States circuit court in the suits for damages brought by the Standard Oil company against the Broadway Magazine company, publishers of Hampton's Magazine, and Cleveland Moffett, author of the alleged libelous article, which caused the company to turn.

Mr. Moffett pointed out that glucose is used in candy-making and added that the agents of Standard Oil in eastern Pennsylvania and lower New Jersey "had been arrested, brought into court, branded as deliberate poisoners of little children."

"That sentence about the poisoning of little children hurt and the smarting of the wound wasn't soothed any by the stream of clippings from the article, which began to come in every mail to the Standard Oil office at 26 Broadway. It is said that copies of the article were also received by many of the officers of the corporation.

The result was that the corporation broke its rule and began suit for $250,000 against Hampton's and for $100,000 against Moffett.

Before starting the suit Martin Carey, attorney for the company, and J. I. C. Clark, its press representative, called upon Hampton's to retract. They denied that Standard Oil is interested in glucose or that the men referred to in Mr. Moffett's article as having been "branded as deliberate poisoners of little children" were representatives of Standard Oil. Mr. Moffett was present when the Standard Oil representatives made the demand, and, after consulting with him, Benjamin B. Hampton, editor of the magazine, decided to stand pat.

The article called "Cassidy and the Food Poisoners" deals with the campaign for the enforcement of the pure food laws made by Harry P. Cassidy, a food inspector in Philadelphia.

In the papers upon which the summonses were obtained by Shearman and Sterling of 55 Wall street, attorneys for the Standard Oil company in this case, it is set forth that 'on or about January 19, 1911, the defendant recklessly and maliciously published in the February issue of the magazine the false, unfair, libelous and defamatory matter following."

At this point there is inserted in the papers the portion of Mr. Moffett's article referring to the Standard Oil under the subhead of "The Standard Oil and Poisoned Candy."

### OVER-SEA FLIGHT FAILS.

**McCurdy Dropped Into Sea on Key West-Havana Flight.**

Havana, Cuba.—J. A. D. McCurdy, a Canadian by birth, but now affiliated with American aviators, set a new record in over-the-water flights, covering a distance of close to a hundred miles from Key West, to within ten miles of Havana, when, from a slight accident, he was compelled to drop into the sea. There he remained, his biplane floated by pontoons, until the lifeboat of the torpedo boat destroyer Terry picked him up.

The flight was for $8,000, of which $5,000 was offered by the Havana Post and $3,000 by the Havana city council.

**Safe Blowers Rob Illinois Bank.**

Davenport, Iowa.—Three masked men blew open the vault in the Farmers' Bank at Sherrard, Ill., worked the combination on the silver chest and obtained $100. A woman in a hotel nearby heard the explosion and gave the alarm, but the thieves escaped in a buggy they had stolen and drove to Rock Island.

**River-Harbor Bill Passed.**

Washington.—After three hours of consideration the senate passed the iver and harbor bill carrying appropriations aggregating about $36,000,000.

**Noted Southern Educator Dead.**

Charlottesville, Va.—Dr. James A. Harrison, for 15 years professor of English and romance languages in the University of Virginia, and one of the best known authors of the South, died here. He produced many books and contributed to many journals.

## SAN FRANCISCO CHOSEN

### OPENING OF WATERWAY ACROSS PANAMA TO BE CELEBRATED AT GOLDEN GATE.

**National House of Representatives Favors Western City for the Great Show in 1915.**

San Francisco, Cal.—With the bursting of bombs, the shrieking of steam whistles, and the ringing of bells, the news that San Francisco had won the first victory in the Panama exposition contest, was announced to the people of this city.

Washington.—The house of representatives by a vote of 188 to 159, decided in favor of San Francisco, and against New Orleans, as the city in which an exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915 shall be held.

This vote was taken on a roll call to determine whether San Francisco resolution or the New Orleans bill should have consideration in the house. On a final vote the San Francisco resolution was passed by a vote of 259 to 43.

San Francisco won by capturing the Republican vote in the house. New Orleans' support came from the Democrats. Only thirty Republican voted for New Orleans. Thirty-six Democrats voted for San Francisco. The San Francisco resolution does not ask for government aid in any form. It simply authorizes the president of the United States to invite foreign nations to participate in the fair.

An effort to amend the resolution to include provisions for an international naval from Hampton Roads through the Panama canal and up the west coast to San Francisco was defeated on a parliamentary point of order.

The New Orleans bill called for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for a government exhibit and the creation of a government commission.

### BANK DEPOSITS DECREASE.

**Greatest Decrease in Deposits Is Now Shown in New York City, Where $158,000,000 Was Withdrawn.**

Washington.—Deposits of individuals in the 7,200 national banks of the United States decreased $191,566,488 between November 10 and January 7, a situation probably unprecedented in the reports made to the comptroller of the currency.

Of that sum, more than $158,000,000 was withdrawn from the thirty-nine national banks of New York City. No two officials of the treasury agree as to where the money went. Some are of the opinion that part of it might have gone to strengthen the New York state banks and trust companies during the flurry caused by the so-called Robin failure early in the month. All of the treasury officials, however, expressed great interest in what explanations the New York bankers might give.

A comparison with the national banks of Chicago shows that the drop was confined almost entirely to New York City. The eleven Chicago banks reported a loss of $9,000,000 on individual deposits. The reserve banks of the Western and Pacific states and the New England states all show losses, but comparatively small ones.

One peculiar aspect of the drop was that the New York banks alone lost as much as the combined banks of the country had gained in November.

Another feature of the situation which greatly puzzles the treasury experts in that in spite of the enormous slump in deposits the banks are still holding a higher percentage of reserve than they were in November, and the total loss in loans and discounts of the whole country has been only $48,000,000, while there has been a gain in cash of more than $20,000,000.

The banks of the South are about the only ones showing gains of deposits. That is said to be because they are now being paid for cotton. Reductions of loans is the rule, however, all over the country, and this is said necessarily to follow such a sharp reduction of deposits.

**All Ship Subsidy Graft.**

Washington.—John W. Dodsworth, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce; Charles A. Conant of New York, formerly correspondent of that publication, and F. C. Donald of Chicago, commissioner of the Central Passenger association, were witnesses before the house committee on investigation of ship subsidy charges. Mr. Dodsworth said he regarded all ship subsidy as graft, but finally conceded that there were men honestly supporting that cause. The committee adjourned for two weeks.

## DYNAMITE EXPLOSION SHAKES NEW YORK

### KILLS THIRTY-TWO PEOPLE AND FOUR HUNDRED KNOWN TO BE INJURED.

### HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED

**Manhattan Rocked as if by Earthquake—Much Damage to Property for Miles Around.**

New York.—A cargo of dynamite in transit from a freight car to the hold of a lighter moored at pier No. 7, Communipaw, N. J., let go, 150 yards south of the Jersey City terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and in the widespread ruin that followed seven men are known to have been killed, seven more are missing, hundreds were wounded and varying reports leave from fifteen to twenty more unaccounted for.

Thirty-two seems to be a conservative estimate of the dead and property damage will hardly fall below $750,000. It is known that nearly four hundred persons were treated at various hospitals for injuries.

The cause of the explosion is variously attributed to the dropping of a case of dynamite and to a boiler explosion on a boat. Just what was the direct cause probably never will be known.

How many were injured never will be known in full, but the count of those treated in the New York hospitals alone was 100, and in those of Jersey City, Hoboken, Union Hill and surrounding towns, more than double that number. Five bodies of the 32 estimated as killed, have been recovered.

### BRYAN FLORIDA'S SENATOR.

**Brother of Former U. S. Senator Wins His Seat.**

Jacksonville, Fla.—N. P. Bryan and W. A. Blount, the two candidates for the senatorial nomination ran neck and neck with N. P. Bryan only a few hundred votes ahead. The remaining counties to be heard from will materially increase Bryan's lead, and he will be elected.

The vote was nearly one-half larger than that cast in the first primary.

Bryan is a brother of the late United States Senator Bryan, who died shortly after taking his seat, and was succeeded by Senator Fletcher. The primary was made necessary by the death of ex-Gov. N. B. Broward, who had been nominated to succeed Senator Taliaferro. Bryan belongs to the Progressive wing of the Democracy.

### HOOPER'S FIRST MESSAGE.

**New Governor of Tennessee Criticizes Previous Administration.**

Nashville, Tenn.—In his first message to the Tennessee general assembly, Governor Hooper censured the Patterson administration for the nonenforcement of prohibition laws. Governor Patterson, his immediate predecessor, was himself partially responsible for such an abuse, declared Governor Hooper, by exercising too great an executive clemency.

Prohibition was but one of the many subjects which received considerable attention in Governor Hooper's message. Recommendations extending all the way from changes in the agricultural department to amendments in the divorce law are outlined by him.

**$2,000,000 For Aged Ministers.**

Chicago.—Two million dollars for the support of superannuated ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church was decided on by the board of conference claimants of the national body which met here. One million dollars will be for worn-out ministers, the widows of deceased pastors and for dependent children; $1,000,000 is for a permanent fund. Bishop Joseph Berry presided. The report of Secretary Joseph B. Hingel showed there are 5,808 dependent upon the church for support, 2,596 being superannuated ministers, 2,869 widows of ministers and 33 dependent children.

**Felt Mills Destroyed.**

Amsterdam, N. Y.—The plant of the Consolidated Woolen Felt mills in this city was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $125,000.

**Socialist Editor's Sentence Commuted.**

Washington.—President Taft commuted the sentence of Fred R. Warren, the Socialist editor, who was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment and $1,500 fine, by striking out the imprisonment, and reducing the fine to $100.

**Puerto Cortez Captured by Rebels.**

Puerto Cortez, Honduras.—With the evacuation of Puerto Cortez by the government troops, the followers of Manual Bonilla, leader of the revolutionists, gain control of the entire Atlantic coast of Honduras