

BOARD OF CHARITIES

STATE ASSOCIATION HAS SENT OUT ADVANCED SHEETS TO ANNUAL REPORT.

TWENTY-FOUR SUGGESTIONS

Most Important Are Statistics of Prisons and Asylums and Homes of Veterans and Wives.—Probation Law For Juvenile Offenders.

Raleigh.—Making sixteen additional recommendations to the report of 1911, the state board of public charities has sent out advance sheets to its annual report and gives a synopsis of the work done by the various departments for the year closed.

In repeating the 1911 recommendations, which provide for an epileptic village, a "receiving building" for Morganton to cost \$100,000, enlargement of Goldsboro hospital, certification of institutions to care for dependent children, six years terms for prison directors, development of the state farm for prison population, hospital shack for tuberculosis patients, state control of county convict camp, and the changing the end of the fiscal year to September 30, the report makes sixteen more.

It asks for an effective probation law for juvenile and adult offenders, a board parole to supplant the pardon law, commutation for good behavior giving seven days off each month for good behavior and 50 cents in money, reasonable portion of earnings to dependent families, similar records in all the counties of jails, county homes and county camps, concerning population, compulsory bath and change of clothes, necessary mechanical equipment for mental defectives, women patients accompanied to the hospitals by women, psychiatry taught in the medical schools, additional cottages at the Jackson training school, some free beds at the tuberculosis sanatorium, oral hygiene in children's institutions and dental work done by salaried dentists, the establishment of a legislative reference library, the establishment of a home for the widows and wives of Confederate veterans and a birth and death registration.

John McCormack, Famous Irish Tenor
Charlotte.—John McCormack, the famous Irish tenor, who will be heard in Charlotte on February 4th, has much to offer the concert goers of every country. The fact that immense and pleased audiences crowd the concert halls to hear John McCormack tell in no uncertain terms of the popularity of the young Irish tenor.

The most striking characteristic of McCormack's art is the ease and naturalness with which he sings, and his voice is clear, fresh and sure. The clarity of his enunciation alone is enough to set him apart as one who has mastered his art.

Fight Formation of New County.
Greensboro.—An organized fight against the formation of Ayoock county from parts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson is being planned and efforts to have every interest of the three counties represented before the House when it considers the proposed new county are being made. It is proposed to set forth strong reasons against the creation of a new county and it seems probable that several hundred people will go to Raleigh, when Representative Gold's bill for the establishment of a new county comes before the committee for hearing.

State Bar Association.
Raleigh.—The legislative committee of the State Bar Association is here engineering bills the association wants passed at this session. These include solicitor's salary bill, increased to 20 or 24 judicial districts and judges, revision of the jury system and bills to expedite final determination of civil suits by more speedy service of processes and preliminaries to trial. The committee believes all these have good prospects for enactment.

Corn Club Winners in Caldwell.
Lenoir.—The Corn Club winners in Caldwell county last year in the prize-acre corn contest, Messrs. H. B. Steele, Jr., of Yadkin Valley township, and D. Talmage Smith of Little River township, were awarded the prizes. Mr. Steele raised 82 bushels of corn to the acre at a nominal cost of 48 cents a bushel and Mr. Smith was second in the contest. In addition to prizes offered each of these young men were awarded a free trip to the National Corn Exposition being held at Columbia, S. C.

Beland Found "Not Guilty" of Murder.
Goldsboro.—After 21 hours' deliberation the jury in the trial of J. W. Beland on a charge of the murder of his wife returned a verdict of not guilty, thus closing a trial that has been of more general interest than any case heard in Wayne county in many years. The court room was filled at the opening of court, when the verdict was announced. There was a burst of applause from the spectators such as is seldom heard in a court room and brought forth a rebuke from the judge.

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Short Paragraphs of State News That Has Been Collected For Busy People of State.

Washington.—Lexington will have free city mail delivery after May 1. Three carriers will be selected between now and then.

Southern Pines.—A waterpower development of considerable magnitude, followed by a new cotton mill of 9,000 spindles, and electric power for lighting the various towns of the county is the newest development in Hoke.

Wilson.—The Methodist women of eastern Carolina, representing the Women's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies of the North Carolina Conference, are holding their annual meeting with the Wilson Methodist church.

Dunn.—The town and community are very much interested in different reports that are being circulated in regard to where some of the proposed railroads headed in this direction will eventually go. Surveyors are at work in and around here, but nothing definite can be learned.

Wilson.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Wilson, held in the city hall, voted for the issuance of \$160,000 in bonds for streets and power plant improvements; also an investigation into the feasibility of municipal ownership of a telephone and gas system.

Lexington.—Mr. Bird S. Coler of New York City and Mr. T. J. Jerome of Salisbury, representing the North Carolina Public Service Corporation, were here several days ago conferring with the Board of Aldermen relative to a street railway system and gas plant for Lexington. The board heard the two gentlemen with interest and promised to give their proposition immediate attention.

Statesville.—The Iredell County Poultry Association closed its show having made a wonderful success of its second attempt at an exhibition of well-bred birds. By actual count there were 916 entries, which is the largest poultry show held in this part of the Southern States this season, which means that it is the best held to date.

Greensboro.—Greensboro is planning a "Great White Way." It is proposed by the merchants of the town to place along Elm street and other prominent thoroughfares iron posts with four brilliant lights and to have the lights on both sides of the street so that at night one may look for 10 or 12 blocks and see a lighted pathway.

Lumberton.—County Superintendent of Health Page stated that there are now 25 or 30 cases of smallpox in the county, but all of mild form. Four cases of scarlet fever, reported several days ago in East Lumberton, are reported as improving. The physicians are urging all who have not been vaccinated within a reasonable length of time to attend to this matter at once.

Greensboro.—Charlotte gained practically all the officers and Greenville, S. C., was selected as the place of meeting in 1914 at a business session of the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of North and South Carolina. It was decided to also hold a summer meeting of the interstate committee at the Blue Ridge Conference grounds, at Black Mountain, in July.

Asheville.—A bill has been sent to the local Representatives and Senator in the General Assembly asking that the name of the Buncombe County Reformatory be changed to the Buncombe County Training and Industrial School. In the proposed act, the judge of the police court is given the power to sentence public school students who are unruly and hard to manage to the school for an indefinite period of time.

Goldsboro.—Commissions have been issued by the adjutant general to Zeno Hollowell, appointing him first lieutenant, and to George Freeman, appointing him second lieutenant of company E, second North Carolina regiment. Lieutenant Hollowell, who was second lieutenant, succeeded First Lieutenant D. F. Adams, resigned, and Lieutenant Freeman, who was first sergeant, succeeded, Lieutenant Hollowell promoted.

Asheville.—Placing the value of a finger at \$10,000 Maggie Murdock, formerly employed by the Asheville Cotton Mills, has instituted suit against that firm, alleging that through the fault of her former employer she suffered the loss of one of her fingers.

Washington.—John A. Smith, of Bessemer City, who was the Republican candidate against Congressman Webb in the last campaign, has not filed a statement of his campaign expenses. The law which demands such a statement sets a penalty of a fine of \$10,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both.

Elkin.—Workmen are busily engaged in clearing away the debris of the burned buildings and brick are being placed on the ground to replace with more modern structures the buildings that were burned on the night of December seventeenth.

Raleigh.—The executive committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly is to meet in Raleigh Thursday, January 30, to select the time and place for the next session of the assembly. It is understood that there will be invitations from several cities of the state. The membership of the assembly is about 1,000.

PEACE HANGS BY SLENDER THREAD

DRAFT NOTE NOTIFYING TURKS THAT NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE BROKEN OFF.

HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED

Rechad Pasha Has Given Out Inter-view in Which He Regrets the Obstinacy of the Allies.—Turkey Shows Yielding Spirit.

London.—The special committee appointed by the Balkan plenipotentiaries drafted a note notifying the Turkish plenipotentiaries that they propose to break off the peace negotiations. The note was not submitted to the Balkan delegations. Instead the delegates gave a luncheon.

The note as drafted is very brief. It reminds the Turks that since January 6 sittings of the Peace Conference have been suspended, without Turkey making any move toward their resumption while events in Constantinople are the best proof that Turkey's answer to the demands of the Allies concerning Adrianople and the Aegean Islands will be negative.

On this account, unless the Turkish delegation has fresh proposals to make, the note points out, the Allies see no alternative but definitely to break off negotiations.

The Servian ex-Premier M. Novakovich will give a luncheon in honor of the other delegations, after which a meeting will be held for the purpose of examining the note. Thus another day will be gained before facing the question or reopening the war.

Rechad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, in an interview, said he deeply regretted the obstinacy of the Allies, which, he declared, was not only against Turkey's but against their own true interests. He added: "This obstinacy is the more regrettable because while Bulgaria does not need Adrianople either for defensive or effective purposes, this town is indispensable to Turkey on account of historic, sentimental and religious associations."

Against Reception at White House.

Trenton, N. J.—President-elect Wilson heard of the suggestion to have a reception in the white house instead of at the capitol on the night of his inauguration but he does not think the plan practicable. "I have had no formal intimation of it," he said, "but friends tell me it would be hardly possible to hold a reception at the white-house that night as there probably will be 100,000 people in the city of Washington at the time and, of course, I don't think a reception that evening should be by invitation."

Terrific Explosion in Paris.

Paris.—A terrific explosion of dynamite shook houses for miles around the Church of St. Sulpice, in the southern part of Paris. A great fissure was opened in the Rue de Sevres and the surface lines were destroyed.

Ohio River Flood Situation.

Carlo, Ill.—The Ohio river is falling slowly and at last report the stage was 48.9 feet. "Cotton Belt" Railroad will not resume traffic on the branch from Birds Point to Maiden, Mo., until the ebb tide.

Suffragettes Making Plans.

Washington.—Heralding the approach of the riding and marching suffragette cohorts, four feminine Paul Reveres will gallop in relays to Washington March 3 with news of the progress of their sisters.

Stabbed During Strike Trouble.

Pittsburg, Pa.—In a fight at the plant of the American Steel & Wire Company at Rankin, Deputy Sheriff J. Davis was stabbed by an unidentified foreigner and it is feared he will die.

Andrew Carnegie Trouble-Maker.

New York.—Testimony in support of the contention of the Government that Andrew Carnegie was a trouble-maker in the steel trade and that the Carnegie Steel Company was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation because of his refusal to abide by agreements, was heard in the Government suit to dissolve the corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law. It was given by Walter Scranton, former president of the Lackawanna Steel Company and other independent concerns.

King Alfonso to Woodrow Wilson.

Trenton, N. J.—President-elect Wilson received greetings from the King of Spain through the Marquis De La Vega Inician, the Royal Commissioner delegated to select a site for the Spanish exhibit, at the Panama Exposition, at San Francisco. It was the first message Mr. Wilson has received from an European ruler. The envoy besides conveying to the President-elect the King's personal message of good-will, expressed in behalf of the King a deep interest in the exposition at San Francisco.

CLING TO A NAME

REPUBLICANS BALK AT ANY PLAN FOR UNITING WITH PROGRESSIVES.

MUNSEY IDEA IS DISCUSSED

Both Parties Seem Willing to Defer Action Toward Amalgamation Until Democrats Have Shown What They Can Do.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The leading Republicans and leading Progressives still are suggesting means by which the two parties can get together in order to present a proper fighting front to the Democrats the next time they are met in the field. The proposal of Frank A. Munsey, made some time ago, is still being commented upon, "for" and "against," by Republican members of congress and by leading Progressives throughout the land. It seems to be true that Mr. Munsey's plan has not met with an overwhelming amount of encouragement.

Men who have followed the course of legislation in Washington during the past few years are agreed that there is little difference in legislative endeavor between the Progressives and the Progressive-Republicans, but it is noticeable here that the latter, a good many of whom are in the house of representatives, seem to be at odds with Mr. Munsey's suggestion that a "holding company" be formed to take over the rank and file of Progressivism and Republicanism. The Progressive-Republicans now in congress (there are no Progressives as such in the present body, but there will be some in the succeeding congress) seem to be deeply attached to the name Republican, and the attachment springs from two different reasons.

Much in a Name.

A sentiment attaches to the name and because of this a good many of the Progressive-Republicans in congress do not want to give it over for any other name which can be proposed. Others among them stand by the name because of what seems to them to be sound political sense. They have no sentiment about it whatsoever. The organization in their districts and in their states did its progressive work, they say, under the name Republican, and that for organization purposes the name stands and should continue to be effective.

Members of the Progressive party in Washington—there are two or three of them in official positions as senators—are just as determined that the reputation of the name Republican shall be lasting as some of their Progressive-Republican brethren are that it shall be permanent. In this particular matter there seems to be a good deal in a name.

It is perfectly apparent from the manner in which the Progressives, the Progressive-Republicans and the Republicans comment upon Mr. Munsey's proposal for a "getting together" that the name matter, potent as it is in a subsidiary way, could be overcome fairly easily if there were any present means of starting the work of amalgamation. As things stand it appears that neither the Progressives nor the Republican leaders want to get together until one side or the other gives marked symptoms of an intention to surrender.

Waiting for the Democrats.

One of the greater leaders of the Progressive party has said that when the time comes the Progressives will be found willing "to yield in all matters which do not involve principle." Virtually the same thing has been said to me by a Republican leader, but one who was not in the class with the leaders against whose influence as "bosses" the Progressives protested at Chicago and have been protesting ever since.

In two short months most of the Republican leaders against whom the Progressive shafts have been directed will retire from official life. Whether or not they will continue to exercise powerful political influence in private life remains to be seen, but the Progressive leaders hope and some of them apparently believe that with the retirement of Mr. Penrose, Mr. Crane and some others there will be a waning in the ranks accompanied by a good many desertions.

The Republicans here, the men of the school of the conservative past, say that there will be no desertions except such as their party may profit by. The truth seemingly is that neither the leaders of the Progressives nor the leaders of the Republicans know exactly what is going to happen and moreover they seem to be content to let matters remain as they are until the Democrats have had a chance to show what they can do or what they cannot do.

The belief of the Progressive leaders is that the conservative Democrats in the senate will so obstruct or perhaps stop Mr. Wilson's progressive course of endeavor that the Democrats of progressive tendencies will join the new party, swell its ranks and make it the party of victory.

Oats Sixty-Seven Years Old.

In the summer of 1845 George Yost, of Ephrata, Pa., one of the few farmers in that section who raised oats, had an unusually large crop and he divided it equally among his six boys. The request by the father was that they keep a sample as long as they could. J. W. Yost, the last of the sons, still has in his possession some of the oats, now sixty-seven years old.

MOST SOUTHERN U. S. BEACON

Lighthouse Situated at Point Isabel, Tex., Near Mouth of the Rio Grande, Seldom Visited by Ships.

Point Isabel, Tex.—The most southern lighthouse upon the mainland in the United States is one at Point Isabel, Tex., which is situated a few miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande. In the early days before other Texas ports had been developed, and prior to the construction of railroads into the state, there was a heavy traffic through the port of Point Isabel, and many ocean-going vessels made this their regular stopping place. The trade of the vast territory embracing much of northern Mexico and a big part of Texas flowed in and out through this port, and the lighthouse was a necessary beacon to



Lighthouse at Point Isabel, Texas.

direct navigators in traversing the waters of this lower part of the gulf coast. It is now only occasionally that a coastwise vessel puts in at Point Isabel, but the lighthouse is kept faithfully guarded, burning brightly for such seafaring men as may chance to pass this way.

SHIP KILLS MONSTER SHARK

Passengers and Crew of Havana Liner Tell of Large Fish That Was Seen at Sea.

New York.—Passengers and crew of the steamer Havana of the Ward line from Havana, brought a tale of a tremendous shark that came to an end across the ship's bow. Captain Knight said it was the largest shark he had ever seen, but could not give it exact length. A passenger, a real estate dealer, with the ruling passion strong at sea, said that if placed on land it would have covered a plot 35 by 12 feet.

Passengers promenading the deck about noon suddenly felt the ship slacken speed. Peering over the rail they saw an immense shark lashing the water at the ship's prow into a foam. The impact when the big fish was struck was felt throughout the vessel, and the blow was sufficient to cut the shark almost in half.

The engines were reversed, and the boat finally backed clear of the shark, which sunk. While at Havana the steamer lost a quartermaster overboard and the belief grew among the passengers that he had fallen prey to the shark, which had followed the vessel in hopes that another victim would come its way.

COLLIE DOG SAVES BOYS

Charges Hungry Coyotes and Prevents Death of Young Master, But Is Fatally Hurt.

Trinidad, Colo.—Fighting to the death, a Scotch collie dog saved the lives of his two masters, Louis and Samuel Salvorno, ten and twelve years old, respectively, who were attacked by three hunger-crazed coyotes on the snow-clad plains, ten miles southwest of here.

The boys were badly bitten by the infuriated beasts and their clothes were practically torn to ribbons. The dog was so badly lacerated it is dying.

The children had been sent to an uncle's ranch to get provisions. Half way over the train they were attacked by the coyotes, killing two and pursuing the third as it sneaked away. The dog is terribly torn, and it is feared he will not survive.

PENCIL CHEWING IS FATAL

Springfield Boy Who Swallowed Piece of Wood at School Four Years Ago is Dead.

Springfield, Ill.—Myron B. Chapman, aged fifteen years, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman of this city, a student in the public schools, chewed the end of his pencil four years ago while in school. He died from tuberculosis, brought on by the chewing of the pencil. He swallowed a piece of the wood. It lodged in the right side. Physicians were unable to aid him.

Used Pig Skin for Grafting.

Middletown, N. Y.—Three square feet of pig skin were grafted on the chest and shoulders of Clyde Rich, aged twenty, who was seriously burned in an explosion in New York four months ago.

NAVAL FIGHT WARM

QUESTION OF BUILDING NEW BATTLESHIPS INTERESTS CONGRESSMEN.

DIVISION IS NOT PARTISAN

Underwood, Leading Opponents of Increase, May Be Forced to Compromise—One or Even Two Great Vessels May Be Authorized.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—No other piece of legislation now before congress or to come before it prior to the incoming of the new administration stirs the personal interest of the members so much as the question of the increase in the strength of the navy by the building of one, two or three battleships. Congress in a way is divided into two forces, a land force and a sea force, and the signal is set for a fight between the two.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic leader, is not in favor of adding another battleship, let alone two or three, to the navy at this session. It seems likely, however, that Mr. Underwood may compromise as he did once before to the extent of withholding his opposition to a navy building program which shall contain a provision for only one great "ship of the line."

If Mr. Underwood, who believed with a good many Democrats that the money spent for battleships should be put into the improvement of rivers and harbors and into public buildings, does not agree to withhold his opposition there seems to be a strong chance that the Democrats who are kindly disposed to the navy will defy leadership's wishes and, with Republican aid, sanction an appropriation for one ship and possibly for two ships. Whether it be one or two, it is certain that with the new vessel authorized last year and now under construction the next dreadnoughts of the American sea service will outclass in fighting abilities anything now afloat in the navies of the world.

Cannot Be Postponed.

Matters of greater seeming importance in legislation that the naval increase are being shoved ahead into the future because then the Democracy will have control of the two houses of congress and also of the administration. Then, they know, they can pass such legislation as they wish almost unimpeded. The battleship building matter, however, of necessity comes up for action at every session, for it is an integral part of an appropriation bill and as such it must be passed upon with the rest of the appropriations if the government is to have money to pay its expenses.

It is a sort of a relief to have a matter of large importance under debate in committee rooms or on the floor, which has in it little of the rancor of partisanship. Factionalism enters into the navy matter, but each opposing faction is made up of conservative and progressive Democrats and regular and insurgent Republicans. Those who are bitterest among them on most occasions get together in comradeship in the ship matter, each side under its own flag.

The navy draws its friends and its foes not only from all parties, but from all sections. No Mason and Dixon line and no Mississippi river divide the fields of the opponents and proponents of a greater navy. Men who agree on nothing else agree on battleships, and men who disagree on nothing else disagree the instant that the building of a dreadnought is mentioned.

Want at Least One a Year.

On an average two battleships every three years are put into the out-of-date class. This means that with one new battleship a year the strength of the navy is increased slowly, but it marks progress and that is what the sailors are after. One ship every two years would send the navy back, and this country would soon drop below France if such a building program were to be adopted. Most of the Democrats seem to be willing that the navy should be kept at least at its present strength, while there are enough of them willing to grant a yearly increase to keep the navy moving forward, and to accept the aid of the Republicans who happen to be of the same mind.

The dreadnought ordered last year will be in the service in time to take part in the naval demonstration in force at the time of the opening of the Panama canal. It is barely possible that the dreadnought which probably is to be authorized this year can join its sister ship at that time, and if such shall prove to be a fact the United States will be represented by two vessels which perhaps no navy of the world can equal.

Arctic Thunderstorm.

A Russian mining engineer describes in Meteorologische Zeitschrift a severe thunderstorm far within the arctic circle. It occurred in Spitzbergen, where the writer was making explorations, on the 13th of last August. The storm lasted about eight hours, with incessant lightning, loud thunder, and heavy rain. Contrary to the prevailing belief, thunderstorms are by no means rare in the polar regions, though they are less common there than in lower latitudes. The storm in question, however, appears to have been altogether exceptional in violence and duration for that part of the world.