

WEEKS' WORK OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE LAWMAKERS OF STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER OF BILLS ACTED ON

Pass Resolution For Committee to Confer With Railroad Officials With Reference to Freight Rate Discrimination—Other Work Being Done.

Senate—Monday. Senator Watts, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved for the appointment of a clerk to his committee.

The following bills passed final readings: House bill to amend the charter of Town of Salem.

Senate bill to amend the charter of East Spencer, Rowan county.

Senate bill to authorize an election for graded school bonds in Scotland Neck.

Senate bill authorizing Forsyth county to issue refunding bonds or notes to pay for part of the construction of Roanoke & Southern Railway.

Senate bill to validate electric light bond election in Asheboro.

Senate bill to incorporate Town of Grandin, Caldwell county.

House—Monday. There was the usual flood of petitions from all sections of the state for six-months school terms and a number for compulsory attendance and for child labor legislation.

There was favorable report for the Kellum bill to restore local self-government to New Hanover county, a bill that only provides for change in the number of justices of the peace for Wilmington township.

Senate—Tuesday. Petitions were received from Gaston, Cabarrus, Cumberland, Rockingham, Rowan and Watauga counties for six-months school terms.

The following bills passed final readings: Senate bill to amend section 3505 of the Revised, so as to make the minimum punishment for horse-stealing four months instead of five years.

House bill to amend the Revised, section 98, so as to require notice of refusal to pay an account by an administrator to be in writing, the Senate amendment not to apply to transactions prior to enactment.

Senate—Tuesday. Raleigh.—The Stewart bill amending the divorce laws passed the House Tuesday afternoon.

House—Tuesday. The House passed the Justice anti-trust bill, which applies the Federal anti-trust law to the state, enacts the provisions of the old Reid anti-trust bill of the 1907 session and provides machinery for the Attorney General to enforce the law.

Senate—Wednesday. The senate discussed at considerable length the question of whether constitutional amendments shall be submitted to the people by this session or by a special session next fall.

House—Wednesday. There were numbers of petitions reported from various sections of the state for the child labor legislation, six-months school terms and compulsory attendance, better roads, search and seizure law, and petitions for the state to provide for the expenses of the state militia in attending the inauguration of President Wilson.

Bills passed final reading as follows: Gordon bill to require preparation for University and four-years reading medicine before persons can be licensed to practice.

Senate—Thursday. Raleigh.—The Senate voted at 11 to 6 for the appointment of the legislative committee of five from the Senate and six from the House and the commission of five by the Governor as a constitutional amendment commission, as recommended by the Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

A message from Governor Craig submitted the proposition from E. C. Duncan to buy the State's stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad for \$949,950 in cash, 75 per cent of par value.

Among reports of committees was an unfavorable report from the Committee on Education.

House—Thursday. Petitions from many parts of the state for six-months school terms, for compulsory school attendance, child labor legislation, special school tax levies, woman's suffrage and state-wide dog tax.

A message received from the Governor, transmitting without recommendation the proposition of E. C. Duncan to purchase the state's stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Co., was referred to the Finance Committee.

Bills passed final reading as follows: Relative to the issuance of bonds in Forsyth county for the Roanoke & Southern Railroad.

To validate electric light bonds in Asheboro.

BIG PROBLEM IS BEING STUDIED

EXPLANATION OF WORK BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells of Plans for the Investigation of Vice Conditions.

New York.—In order that the public might better understand the Bureau of Social Hygiene, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave out a statement explaining the origin, work and the plans of that institution.

He said, came into existence about two years ago as a result of the work of a special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York City.

This jury recommended that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil.

Mr. Rockefeller was foreman of that grand jury and he thereafter gave the subject deep thought and conferred with a large number of the leading men and women.

"These conferences," says Mr. Rockefeller, "developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations."

So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men.

but which would go on, generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil.

It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a public appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

"Therefore, as the initial step, in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katharine Bement Davis, superintendent of the New York state reformatory for women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Starr J. Murphy of the New York bar, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a laboratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis' direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and spiritual each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required.

When the diagnosis is completed, it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible, to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that thus important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane, but also less wasteful than those at present followed."

That its work might be done intelligently the bureau employed George J. Kneeland to make a comprehensive survey of vice conditions in New York, and Abraham Flexner to study the social evil in Europe, and their reports are now being prepared.

In conclusion Mr. Rockefeller's statement says: "It cannot be too strongly emphasized, that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem."

King Alfonso Greets Wilson. Trenton, N. J.—President-elect Wilson received greetings from the king of Spain through the Marquis de la Vega Inclan, 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 a European ruler.

The king's personal message of good will, expressed in behalf of the king a deep interest in the exposition at San Francisco.

To Investigate Campaign Funds. Washington.—The proposal by Senator Clapp to extend the investigation into campaign expenditures to cover the general election expenses of 1912, was approved by the senate committee on contingent expenses. The senate investigating committee has covered the campaigns of 1904 and 1908, and the primary campaign of 1912, and had no authority to look into expenditures for the presidential campaign of 1912.

Representative Clark of Pitt county introduced in the house a drastic anti-cigarette bill as follows: "Whereas, the public welfare demands that the health of its citizens be protected, and that the young men of our state be allowed to grow up to a fully developed manhood; and whereas the use of tobacco in the form of cigarettes is admitted and recognized as very injurious to the human system, therefore the general assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Section 1.—That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture or sell, or to sell, or to bring into the state for the purpose of selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of, any cigarettes, cigarette papers or any similar articles, or to violate any provision of any of the provisions of this act, except as hereinafter provided, by a fine of not less than \$25.

PLANNING THE SUFFRAGIST PAGEANT

Effort Made to Duck Some and Many Are Arrested Trying to Storm House of Commons.

London, England.—As a protest against the withdrawal of the franchise bill by the government, the suffragists resumed their militant tactics here.

While a deputation which the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd-George, had refused to see was trying to force its way into parliament against an overwhelming force of police, and women were being arrested for resisting the officers, the other bands of women went through Whitehall breaking windows of the government offices, and through Cockspur street, where the great plate glass windows in the establishments of the shipping companies were ruthlessly smashed.

The women also visited Oxford, Regent and other streets in the shopping district, where similar damage was done. Later, mail boxes were attacked, quantities of liquid being poured into them.

The wildest excitement prevailed, however, and besides protecting property and arresting women engaged in window smashing, or who refused to move on when ordered, the police had the greatest difficulty in protecting the women from an unruly crowd of youths who gathered and jostled every woman wearing suffragette colors.

In several cases the women were roughly handled. An attempt to duck four of them in the fountain in Trafalgar square was frustrated by a police posse which had to ride through the crowd.

Greater Yield of Crops Would Result in Lowering of Prices. Washington.—It was inevitable that one way or another the farmer would at last be blamed for the high cost of living.

A greater yield of crops at less cost, by the application of scientific methods of soil culture and the use of business principles, such as mills and other industries have to employ, will help break the backbone of high prices of foodstuffs, according to Prof. Milton Whitney of the United States department of agriculture.

Mr. Whitney, who is an authority on soils and their uses, is now preparing a bulletin on the nation's food supply. He says fewer acres of land are being cultivated in proportion to population than heretofore. One-fifth less acres are being tilled than in 1880.

Seven Years in Pen for Cashier. Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi supreme court affirmed the sentence of Woodson Atkinson, former cashier of the defunct People's bank of Summit. Atkinson was convicted for embezzlement of \$21,871.22 during a period covering the years from 1907 to 1911, and given a sentence of seven years in the state penitentiary.

Bandit Took Part in 20 Hold-Ups. Chicago.—Peter Bodre, a young bandit who was shot by Clarence McSweeney, a police telephone operator, admitted having participated with his brother, Albert, in more than twenty hold-ups on the south side during the last six weeks. Shortly after making the confession he died. The brothers stopped McSweeney as he was returning to his home late at night. McSweeney began shooting. Three bullets struck Peter Bodre, who returned the fire, one bullet striking McSweeney in the hip, wounding him.

Bloodshed in Strike Riot. Pittsburg, Pa.—Deputy sheriffs and strikers from the Rankin plant of the American Steel and Wire company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, clashed here, and one man was killed and twelve persons injured, several fatally. All of the wounded, except two deputy sheriffs and a policeman, were spectators. Among the injured are several women and an eight-month-old child. The killing and shooting ceased when the deputy sheriffs retreated within the walls of the mill.

UNCLE SAM BARS GENERAL CASTRO

SECRETARY NAGEL FORMALLY BARS EXILE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MURDER IS LAID TO HIM. Alleged Castro Refused to State Whether He Was Party to Killing of General Paredes.

Washington.—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, was denied admission to the United States as a visitor by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor. The Venezuelan's unwavering refusal to answer the question whether, while president of his country, he was a party to the killing of General Paredes was the cause of Secretary Nagel's order for his deportation.

The cabinet minister sustained the adverse report of the immigration authorities against Castro on the ground that his declination to answer "may in itself constitute an admission by conduct" of the commission of a felony. The immigration law bars from entry any person convicted of or admitting the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude, providing it is not purely a political offense. The secretary held that the murder of Paredes was not a purely political crime.

Further, the secretary declared that an alien was compelled to answer "yes" or "no" any pertinent question regarding his admissibility. If permitted to refuse he maintained that "the immigration service might just as well adjourn."

The alleged information against Castro was furnished the department of commerce and labor by the state department, and Secretary Nagel, in his decision, frankly admits that but for the state department's action, Castro probably would have been admitted without question.

WOMEN RIOT IN ENGLAND SHOT AND SHELL FOR TURKS

RIOTING TAKES PLACE ALL OVER LONDON BY MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ARE FINALLY BROKEN BY BALKAN ALLIES.

London, England.—The peace negotiations, which reached a deadlock on the cessation of Adrianople, on January 6, were finally broken by a note which the plenipotentiaries of the Balkan allies presented to Rehad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation.

Rehad Pasha, after receiving the note, said: "The consequences may be of the gravest nature. The responsibility lies not alone with the allies, but with the powers, who encouraged the Balkan states and have shown no fairness toward Turkey, although before the war they solemnly proclaimed the principle of the unchangeability of the status quo."

The plan of the allied governments, so far as the plenipotentiaries are informed, is to concentrate their forces on Adrianople immediately after the expiration of the prescribed four days, if the surrender of that fortress does not occur in the meantime. They believe that a few days' bombardment by the big siege batteries which now surround Adrianople, will bring about its capitulation.

The Balkan representatives declare that all reports that Roumania would aid Bulgaria against Turkey are unfounded, and they added that if Roumania should take advantage of the opportunity to gain her territorial claims by force while the Bulgarian army is engaged in Turkey, Bulgaria would let her occupy the territory she demands. But as soon as the Bulgarian army disposed of the Turks the Bulgarians would turn their attention to the Roumanians and attempt to make them pay dearly for this racial disloyalty, which the Bulgarians consider would be treason.

MAJORITY FOR DEMOCRATS. Election of Salisbury in Delaware Assures Control of U. S. Senate.

Washington.—With the election of Willard Salisbury as United States senator from Delaware, the Democratic strength in the next senate swung from the precarious figure of 48, or exactly one-half the senate, to the safer total of 49, a majority of 1.

Mr. Salisbury's election, added to the victory recently secured in Tennessee, assures the Democratic party absolute control of the senate after March 4. The vote of Vice President Marshall would have been the deciding factor in any event, but the addition of another Democratic vote to the column gives the party leaders what they believe to be a safe margin for tariff and legislative action.

Contents still exist in the legislative of New Hampshire, West Virginia and Illinois with a total of four senators to be elected.

Probe Ordered of Rogues' Gallery. New York.—The rogues' gallery, in which it was said, "favoritism has been shown," will be investigated by the aldermanic committee which is looking into police conditions. In the face of the rule that provides for the rogues' gallery picture and Bertillon measurement of every person convicted of crime, it has been reported to the committee that neither the photograph nor the description of Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant are in the files of the police department.

Mother of Henry Grady Dead. Atlanta.—Mrs. Anne Garrrell Grady, widow of the late Maj. William S. Grady, of Athens, Ga., and mother of the late Henry W. Grady, died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Eugene R. Black here. Her husband died at the battle of Petersburg, Va., rendering gallant service in the Confederate army, and her son, Henry W. Grady, died while rendering gallant service as the great statesman of the new South. Ten years ago her other son, William S. Grady, died in North Dakota.

Honored by U. S. Government. Macon, Ga.—When a string of 225 jumped a locked switch at the Southern railway shops and crashed into another string standing on a repair track, it cost the life of George W. O'Neal, a car inspector, fatally injured Strugs Johnson, and seriously hurt Clinton Lavender. O'Neal was working under a car and Johnson and Lavender were working on the other side of the car. The string of 225 was sprung on the switch track and crashed into the string of 225, which was on the repair track, and the string of 225 was crushed.

FROM THE TAR HEEL STATE

Latest News of General Interest That Has Been Collected From Many Towns and Counties.

Siler City.—Siler City is to have electric lights, plans having already taken definite shape looking to this end.

Raeford.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Raeford it was decided to ask the legislature to authorize the issue of \$35,000 in bonds for the purchase of a modern school building.

Asheville.—Mr. N. B. McDevitt, well known in the political circles of Western North Carolina was notified of his appointment to the office of clerk of superior court of Madison county, having been named by Judge Frank Carter to succeed Mr. W. H. Henderson who died recently in Florida.

Asheville.—Messrs. A. H. Hawkins, M. M. Shepherd, F. E. Tipton and A. C. Morris, four of the most prominent merchants of Hendersonville, were arrested charged with a violation of the United States law which forbids the mailing of matter in which prizes are offered subject to games of chance or drawings.

Raleigh.—Coroner Seaparks is investigating the killing of Lindsay Smith, a negro youth, who was found dead by the roadside a few miles from Raleigh on the Lenoirburg road.

Wilson.—In the western part of the county Cleveland Boone, a white farmer of Horn's Church, shot R. A. Deaton, a neighbor. Deaton died as a result of the shooting.

Newbern.—Much interest is being manifested by the boys of this county in the corn club which was organized a few weeks ago. In addition to the prizes which have been offered by the state a number of prizes have been offered to the successful contestants by local merchants and business men. The exhibits will be made during the fall, probably during the Eastern Carolina fair week and will be seen there.

Washington.—A report of the soil survey of Johnston county made by the bureau of soils in co-operation with the North Carolina department of agriculture will soon be issued. The survey was made for the purpose of showing the agricultural value and crop adaptation of the soils of the county, how they should be treated and what methods of farm management should be followed in order to obtain the best possible yield.

Farmville.—Following an enthusiastic good roads mass-meeting in the local town hall recently, a large petition has been sent up to the legislature asking for a vote on a \$40,000 bond issue for goods roads in Farmville township. A petition for special tax has also been sent up, but the bond issue petition more than doubles the tax petitions. Farmville township expects to set an example to neighboring sections. Green county, adjoining, has already taken active steps for good roads.

Salisbury.—Prof. R. G. Kiser, superintendent of education in Rowan county has announced that the county board of education has planned to give a five-months' school term this year where the county schools have one principal. Supt. Kiser made another announcement, to the effect that there will be held a county commencement of all the rural schools about the last of March.

Washington.—A public meeting of the citizens and prominent business men of Washington was held in the court house in the interest of good roads for Washington and Beaufort counties. Congressman John H. Small and R. E. Toms the highway engineer of the United States bureau of public roads, were the principal speakers. The meeting lasted for about two hours and much enthusiasm was exhibited, both by the farmers and the citizens.

Thomasville.—The opposition to the new county of Aycock, for the creation of which the present legislature is being asked, has begun in Thomasville and is being displayed by the circulation of a petition over the town to be signed by those who oppose the movement. Thomasville is to be included in the bounds of Aycock county, if it is established, and consequently a great deal of interest is being manifested in the outcome of the Gold bill, now before the legislature for consideration.

Greensboro.—To make an inspection of the state normal college and the rural public schools of Guilford, J. D. Eggleston and J. C. Muerman, of the national department of rural education were here recently.

Greensboro.—County Superintendent of Education Thomas R. Foster is beginning to get reports from the meetings held in every school district of the county several days ago with a purpose of discussing the advisability of asking the legislature to enact a compulsory attendance law for Guilford. In the event a state-wide measure is not passed.

Raleigh.—Members of the North Carolina Bankers' Association is a meeting just held here selected Asheville as the place for the 1913 summer meeting. The date to be somewhere between the 1st and 30th of July.

Greensboro.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Carolina states came to a close recently with the closing of officers and a general meeting of the delegates in attendance. The meeting was held in the local association building and the proceeds of the sale of the program were \$100.00.

Atlanta.—Mrs. Anne Garrrell Grady, widow of the late Maj. William S. Grady, of Athens, Ga., and mother of the late Henry W. Grady, died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Eugene R. Black here. Her husband died at the battle of Petersburg, Va., rendering gallant service in the Confederate army, and her son, Henry W. Grady, died while rendering gallant service as the great statesman of the new South. Ten years ago her other son, William S. Grady, died in North Dakota.

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