

The News - Record.

Published Weekly
MARSHALL, NORTH CAROLINA.

And now the "fore and aft" skirt. Next?

The season for fish tales is never closed.

Fashion is writing a New Freedom for women.

The autumn girl is a symphony in tan and freckles.

Aviation will have to fly fast to equal the accident record of travel on land.

Optimists often get laughed to scorn; but being optimists they don't mind.

A flight to the moon is now predicted by a far sighted aeroplane enthusiast.

The world is always profoundly grateful to the man that can make it laugh.

Woman's dress, instead of becoming original, is rapidly turning toward aboriginal.

Bachelors, go to Berlin. It is crowded with spinsters, according to the last census.

When a man knocks his own town it's a sign that his neighbors are holding the office.

Having one's jewelry stolen seems to be an indication that one belongs to the inclusive set.

Pride is a good thing, but to protect it from misjudgment, see that it is not mistaken for a grouch.

It is hard to tell whether women dress to please the men or to excite the envy of each other.

The adage that dead men tell no tales seems just a little grim as a motto for a city hospital.

Vivid bathing suits with white poodle dogs on the side, now have a purple past at Atlantic City.

At least the man who takes his bath on Saturday night is demonstrating that cleanliness is next to godliness.

And talking about anti-kissing campaigns, why not start a movement to try to dip the ocean dry with a spoon?

Still, when you come to think of it in the light of the well known law of gravitation, the leaves can do nothing but fall.

A Pennsylvania man has died after fasting for 56 days. He must have succeeded in leaving a snug sum for his heirs.

The average man "observes" the Sabbath by smoking too many cigars and reading the "yellow" parts of his Sunday paper.

"Stockings to match gowns," says a fashion note. Should it not, in view of the prevailing styles, read "gowns to match stockings?"

An indignant citizen guided a police raid on a poker room where he had not been allowed to play. What a noble thing is conscience!

Ex-King Manuel may have lost his throne in Portugal, but he has landed near another in Germany through marriage into the kaiser's family.

A European physician says garlic used freely prolongs life. An excellent example of the restraint exercised by man toward his fellows.

A Philadelphia girl who participated in a trial marriage a year ago says it is a success. Almost any kind of a marriage is likely to be a success for a year.

The young Cornell woman who lived 20 weeks on 50 cents a week is going to try to lower her record. What's use? Who wants to live on 50 cents a week, anyhow?

Once more the Parisian fashion makers announce that the crinoline is coming back. They may lead woman to the hoopskirt, but they have yet to make her wear it.

An Italian nobleman, traveling in this country, thinks the men superior to the women. But this compliment, the native gallantry of Americans will not allow the men either to appreciate or appropriate.

A Brooklyn judge has sentenced a man convicted of manslaughter to remove. "I will not send you to prison," he said. "I will remove you from punishment." Still he might at least have slapped him on the wrist.

Dr. Page of Boston comes to the defense of the fly, asserting that it is a natural sanitarian. Still, if a sanitarian insisting on skating across our bald spots on a hot day we should deem it entirely justifiable to swat him.

Parian scientists have discovered that the flea is troubled with an annoying parasite of its own. Now if we could be certain that the mosquito's night song was only a pain-bitten dirge, much could be forgiven in the glad revenge.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE LATEST NEWS OF INTEREST FROM BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED

What the Lawmakers of the Old North State Are Now Doing.—Clearing Calendar of Local Legislation.—Pass Local Bills.

Raleigh.—The senate and house committees on constitutional amendments gave a hearty joint hearing Monday on the amendment proposal prescribing that the use of the Bible shall not be prohibited in the public schools of the state.

The house committee later voted 14 to 18 for an unfavorable report, after having adopted a couple of amendments to the proposal of Carlton and Miller.

Senate—Monday.
In the senate there was introduced a bill by Senator Nimmocks providing for an investigation of the conduct of fire insurance companies in North Carolina, being the outgrowth of a campaign to this end carried on in certain quarters in this state since the regular session of the legislature.

A bill was passed correcting an error in the 1913 revenue act, so that the tax on capital stock of corporations will be one twenty-fifth of one per cent instead of one-fiftieth.

House—Monday.
A congestion of local bills, in consequence of which the house held a session tonight; the report of Representative Justice on his efforts to correct any ambiguities that may have appeared in the proposition of the carriers, and the submission of the names of persons in the employ of the state who are riding on trains on passes occupied the house over two hours today.

Senate—Tuesday.
The senate passed the uniform bill regulating the wearing of the United States army and navy uniforms that has been so much discussed on the floor of the senate for the past day or two. Both houses passed a resolution inviting the president of the United States to deliver the address for the unveiling of the monument by Col. Ashley Horne to Confederate women here.

House—Tuesday.
Some time was spent in committee of the whole by the house on the constitutional amendment proposals with the result that one was adopted, that eliminating "secession and rebellion" from the constitution and substituting "War between the states."

A bill to provide a railroad passenger fare of two cents a mile in North Carolina was introduced in the house today by Clark of Pitt. Another especially notable bill was by Doctor Gordon of Guilford carrying \$198,000 appropriation.

Senate—Wednesday.
Senator McLean of Scotland county led the fight in the senate against the bill to make the newly designated "Good Roads Days," November 5 and 6, legal holidays and procured the defeat of the measure. He was aided by Senator Pharr, who could see no necessity or good in the bill. Senator Wakefield also regarded it as wholly unnecessary legislation. The senator from Scotland also pressed through the senate two notable bills today.

House—Monday.
Taking up the proposed constitutional amendments after disposing of the usual large batch of local bills, the house, as a committee of the whole, discussed these at great length and especially the proposed section for the elimination of certain local legislation, until Representative Doughton suggested that those desirous of settling that question might reach an agreement in conference.

The house by a vote of 74 to 31 adopted the amendment of Representative Dowd to make the pay of legislators \$8 per diem, that of the presiding officers \$8 and to allow mileage of 10 cents each way.

Red Cross Christmas Seals.
North Carolina is to be brought to the front again this year in the aid of the Red Cross Christmas seals. These seals are decorative little stickers or stamps to be placed on Christmas packages and other mail during the holiday season. Each year a new design is put on the market and the seal has been sold generally over the United States for the past nine years. All the money received from the sale of these seals goes to fight tuberculosis, otherwise known as the "Great White Plague."

Editor Saunders Found Not Guilty.
The jury in the case against Editor Saunders at Elizabeth City for alleged libel which was decided in the defendant's favor, ends one of the longest and hardest fought legal battles ever conducted in the county. Nine days were consumed in trying this case and some of the best lawyers in the state took part in it. W. O. Saunders, editor of The Independent, was on trial upon the charge of criminal libel on E. F. Adyiet, one of Eastern North Carolina's wealthiest and most prominent lawyers.

Brunswick People Wrought Up.
Many Southport and Brunswick people are very much wrought up over some local legislation for this county that is pending before the special session of the general assembly. In the latter days of the last session two bills were passed that very much affect this county. One was for purpose of providing a county auditor and the other for the purpose of providing a recorder's court for the county. The bill for auditor had a clerical error in it, and has been held to be inoperative.

RESTORE WILKES TO EIGHTH

House Inadvertently Passes Bill Unsetting State Politics—What Will Be Done in Matter.

Raleigh.—A stir was created in legislative circles recently when it was found that the house had, without knowing it, passed and sent to the senate a bill that would take Wilkes county from the Seventh congressional district and restore it to the Eighth, the scheme behind the attempted legislation being alleged to be to upset the political complexion of the two districts and restore the Eighth to the Republican column. It is charged to be a "sneak bill" and was introduced by Representative Bumgarner of Wilkes and the house passed it without reading it on the assurance, it is said, of Mr. Bumgarner that it was a local bill affecting his county.

Senator Daniel of Halifax was running through the bills for the senate calendar and found it. Its title is a "bill to be entitled an act relative to Wilkes county, to repeal chapter 593 Public Laws of 1913." Chapter 593 is relative to the board of county commissioners of Wilkes and allowances for clerk hire by the commissioners. There is another section to the bill that proceeds to specify that the section of the law as to congressional districts that puts Wilkes county in the Seventh district be amended so as to restore Wilkes to the Eighth district.

Leaders of the Democratic side of the house declared that they will call Representative Bumgarner to account for this piece of attempted legislation. Mr. Bumgarner's friends insist that they do not believe he knew of this feature of the bill, and hint that he has been duped as well as his Democratic colleagues. It is known that the bill was sent to him from Wilkes to be introduced.

Want Channels Kept Clean.

Having spent thousands of dollars having the streams dredged, the landowners along Third and Fourth creeks are now considering legislation designed to keep the new channels of the creeks free from obstruction. At a meeting held in Statesville they passed a resolution recommending to the Iredell legislators that they have a bill passed requiring that the creek commissioners remove all stumps and logs from the channels and that the landowners be required to clean of the creek banks at least once a year, removing all growth for a distance of 25 feet on each side of the creek.

North Carolina New Enterprises.

New corporations chartered were as follows: Ayeock-Newsom Gin Company, Pucama, capital \$125,000 authorized, and \$6,000 subscribed by C. S. Ayeock, W. J. Newsom and others for a cotton ginning business. The Ogburn Brothers Realty Company, Greensboro, capital \$25,000 authorized, and \$1,000 subscribed by T. B. Ogburn, W. C. Ogburn and B. L. Fontes. The Fountain Development Company, Fountain, Pitt county, capital \$100,000 authorized and \$5,700 subscribed by R. L. Jefferson, J. R. Owen and others.

Governor Grants Three Pardons.

Governor Craig has given Kate Saunders of Buncombe, her freedom after eight years' imprisonment on the charge of infanticide. The governor thinks she has been punished enough. Governor Craig pardoned Bud Saunders, of Madison county, who is serving a banishment with heavy fine, and George H. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, who went up for a year. The judge and the solicitor ask the pardon for Wilson, who will get his freedom when he has served six months. The crime was assault.

Cabarrus County Poultry Show.

The King's Daughters will hold their second Cabarrus county poultry show in November. Mr. Wade Cline, the manager, is now preparing the list of premiums for awards to prize birds. The show last year was a distinct success and greatly augmented the treasury for the King's Daughters for their winter's charity work.

Charlotte.—Information that government property here will be utilized for the proposed parcel post terminal station has reached Charlotte.

Brakemen Have Narrow Escape.

A. R. Peterson and J. R. Bryson, employed as brakemen, had a narrow escape from death on Balsam Mountain when the car upon which they were riding was uncoupled from the train and made a wild run down the mountain side. The car left the track at a small trestle and was thrown into a stream, carrying both of the brakemen with it. They sustained severe bruises but were immediately rushed to an Asheville hospital where at last report it was stated that both will recover.

NEW TARIFF LAW PASSED

Epitomized Account of the Underwood-Simmons Measure as Agreed to By Conferees

SENATE ENLARGES HOUSE FREE LIST

WASHINGTON.—The twenty years' tariff reached its final stage in Congress, when Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee laid before the House the report of the conferees and announced that the differences between the Senate and House bills had been compromised.

It is the second low tariff measure that has been passed in more than 65 years.

The average ad valorem rate of the present bill is very much lower than that of the Wilson-Gorman act. The average rate of the latter was 39.45 per cent, while the estimated rate of the present bill ranges from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the present Payne-Aldrich law is 40.12 per cent.

Senator Simmons said, after a report from the Treasury experts, that for the first full fiscal year the measure would yield a surplus of \$18,000,000.

Among the 675 amendments made in the Senate, many related merely to verbiage. The House yielded on 427 and the Senate abandoned 151. Compromises were effected on 97.

The general trend of the Senate amendments was in the direction of reduced duties. Expressed in percentage the Senate bill when reported reduced duties 27.64 below the existing law and 4.22 per cent. below the House bill as it had come to the Senate.

The result of the conference report has been a slight increase of the ad valorem rate of duty carried by the bill, but the net result is below the average ad valorem rate of the House bill. Thus for the first time in the history of tariff legislation the Senate has gone on record in favor of lower duties in a tariff bill than those adopted by the House.

The most important features of the new bill are those which led to the greatest struggle in both the Senate and House Democratic caucuses. They related to the free listing of wool and of sugar. Except for the strong insistence of President Wilson it is likely that the Senate would have restored a revenue duty on both wool and sugar. Raw wool will go on the free list December 1 and sugar will be free after May 1, 1916.

The existing duties on sugar under the Payne-Aldrich law will continue until March 1, 1914, then the lower rates carried by the new law will become effective and continue until May 1, 1916, after which date sugar will go on the free list automatically. All other rates in the bill will go into effect as soon as it is signed.

In restoring to the free list alizarin, lead or creosote oil, anthracene and anthracene oil, the Senate followed the existing law, which gives to the manufacturers of certain textiles the benefits of free dyes used in the industry. The House had made them Senate made revenue purposes. The Senate made them free on the theory that the textile products had been made to pay less duty and that the manufacturers should have the raw material free.

The cyanides were transferred to the free list because they are used largely in mining and are raw material for other American industries. Both the Senate and House agreed that tanning materials, such as extracts, should go upon the free list because the products of the tanneries, sole leather and other leathers of the coarser kind that enter into the manufacture of boots and shoes, harness and saddles were all free listed.

The Democrats put cements and other building material, including lumber and shingles upon the free list. Pig iron and railway wheels, billets and ingots for ferromanganese, together with antimony ore, were put on the free list.

Automobiles will pay about 30 per cent, which was a reduction of one-third from the House rate. Cattle, sheep and all domestic animals suitable for food, and wheat, flour and eggs were put on the free list. This was to conform with the tariff policy of reducing the cost of living.

The five per cent. rebate in tariff made in the House bill on goods brought in American ships was retained in the conference, with the added provisions that it would not be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty of the United States now in force.

The administrative features as embodied in the House bill emerged from conference but little changed.

The conference adopted a substitute for the Senate amendment to check fraudulent invoices. This provides that the arrival within the territorial limits of the United States of any merchandise consigned for sale and remaining the property of the shipper, and the acceptance of a fraudulent invoice by the consignee or agent of the consignee shall be deemed an attempt to enter such merchandise whether or not actual entry is made or offered.

The Senate amendment requiring statements of cost on merchandise contracted for, as well as on that actually purchased, was stricken out.

The conference agreed to the Senate

amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to require importers to furnish more detailed information on shipments for statistical purposes.

Undervaluation Penalty.
The Senate receded from the amendment allowing a margin of 5 per cent. undervaluation without penalty and limiting forfeiture of the particular goods undervalued. The bill imposes an additional duty of 1 per cent. on undervalued goods.

Offsetting this, the conference adopted the Senate amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to assess the duty on less than the entered value when satisfied that the importer has in good faith at the time of the entry certified the entered value above the market value.

The conference restored the House provision authorizing the Board of General Appraisers to exercise both judicial and inquisitorial functions in customs examinations, and struck out of the Senate amendment the provision excluding hearsay evidence. Senate amendments were agreed to prohibiting continued fees in customs cases and striking out the provision of the House bill, limiting protests to a single article and issue.

The House provision, to authorize collectors of customs summarily to fine importers for failure to produce books and records was stricken out.

The House provision placing the burden of proof on the defendant in suits for the recovery of the value of merchandise fraudulently imported was restored after having been stricken out by the Senate.

House provision requiring shippers and importers to produce their books to authorized agents of the government adopted with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to impose additional duties in case of refusal, instead of the House provision authorizing him to exclude the merchandise from entry.

The Senate amendment authorizing the President to impose countervailing duties was stricken out.

Reciprocity Feature.
The President is authorized to negotiate trade treaties with foreign countries subject to approval by Congress.

By a conference substitute Section eight of the treaty with Cuba, dealing with the preferential on sugar, is specifically abrogated. With this exception, the reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba stands.

Free importation of articles from the Philippines was limited by the conference to such as contain not more than 20 per cent. of foreign material, the Senate amendment limiting free entry to such Philippine goods as are shipped under a through bill of lading being rejected.

The Senate, through its conferees, receded from its amendment prohibiting the importation of goods manufactured principally by children under fourteen years of age.

Other conference changes were as follows:
Importations of models of women's wearing apparel for use of manufacturers in their own establishments is permitted.

Foreign material for the construction of repair of naval vessels of the United States may be imported free.

Cigars may be manufactured in a bonded warehouse and withdrawn for consumption in the United States upon payment of the duty on the tobacco used in its imported condition and the internal revenue cigar tax.

Farmers and fruit growers may manufacture alcohol free of tax for distilling.

The Steel Trust was the combination hardest hit by the conferees. Iron ore was placed on the free list in the hope of inviting Cuban and South American competition. The Steel Trust and its subsidiaries now hold virtually all the marketable ore in the country. The removal of duty is expected to make it possible for independents to enter the steel business with some hope of overcoming the trust's handicap.

Blow at the Beef Trust.
The Beef Trust fared in the same manner. As a result of the placing of cattle on the free list, South American nations are expected to develop a cattle raising business for the purpose of helping to feed North Americans. The entry of South American beef is expected to cut the price of meats, notwithstanding the prophecies of the beef barons that the price will continue to soar.

The Woolen Trust was sheared of the protection which has enabled it to keep foreign-made goods out of the country, while the sheep raisers of the West will have to meet the wool from Australia and other countries that will enter on a free-trade basis.

The system of maintaining high prices on eggs through the operation of a nation-wide cold storage

system, will be compelled to change its plan or meet the importation of eggs free of duty.

The most vital changes made by the conferees are given in the following recapitulation:

House rates on photographic, surveying, opera glasses and similar instruments were reduced. Cement, asphalt and limestone were placed on the free list.

Pig iron, scrap iron and ferromanganese, used in making high-priced steel, were free listed. Steel products rates were generally reduced. House rates on zinc were increased.

Postponement of the placing of sugar on the free list was agreed upon.

All duty was removed from cattle, sheep and other food animals, wheat and its products and eggs. House duties on oats, butter, beans, peas, currants, chocolate and cocoa were cut.

To Reduce Cost of Living.
As compared with the original House bill these specific reductions were made by the conferees on food and food-stuffs:

All meat animals free; wheat, taxed 10 cents a bushel in the House, free; sugar and molasses, free within a short time; oats, from 10 to 6 cents a bushel; butter, from 3 to 2½ cents a pound; beefs, from 10 to 5 per cent; eggs, free instead of 2 cents a dozen; storage eggs, from 2½ to 2 cents a pound; peas, from 10 to 5 cents a bushel; beans, from 15 to 10 cents a bushel; bananas, free; chocolate and cocoa from 25 per cent. ad valorem, to 2 cents a pound.

To Save \$1,000,000,000 a Year.
In preparing estimates on the bill, Mr. Underwood figured that it will save consumers approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually. The free list alone should save approximately \$500,000,000 annually, he estimated.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

General Provisions Governing the Levying of the New Rates.

WASHINGTON.—The administrative features of the bill are very comprehensive. In their preparation the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee studied the reports of two Government commissions, and another report from the General Board of Customs Appraisers.

Under the new legal regulations all merchandise imported into the United States is held to be the property of the person to whom it is consigned or who holds the bill of lading.

Invoices shall be made out in the currency of the country where the merchandise is made or purchased, or agreed to be purchased, and shall contain a description of the merchandise. It is required that a statement shall be made in the invoice of the purchase price agreed upon, and that transactions that are actual purchases and sales shall be entered as such. Invoices shall have entered thereon a statement signed by the purchaser or owner setting forth that the invoice is correct. If it is a bill of sale the price agreed upon shall be stated. When obtained in any other manner than by purchase the wholesale price in the markets of the country of export shall be stated. This paragraph follows, in large measure, provision of Section 3 of the Payne law, except for the insertion of the words, "or when purchases are made in several places in the Consular district, where the merchandise is assembled for shipment," and makes changes with reference to agreements to purchase.

The conferees rewrote a provision in this section. It provides that when merchandise arrives in the United States and remains the property of the shipper, or consignee, or acceptance of a fraudulent or false invoice thereof by the consignee or his agent, or the existence of any other facts constituting an attempted fraud shall be deemed an attempt to enter such merchandise, notwithstanding no actual entry has been made or offered.

REDUCTIONS ON ESSENTIALS.
Sundries.
Wearing apparel for which cattle, dog or goat skins are used, from 50 to 15 per cent.
Bags, satchels, pocketbooks, etc., from 47.25 to 30 per cent.
India rubber and manufactures thereof, known as druggists' sundries, from 40 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Cotton Manufactures.
Spool thread cotton, from 36 cents a dozen spools to 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Handkerchiefs or mufflers, not hemmed, from 45 per cent. to 25 per cent.; hemmed, from 55 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Silks and Silk Goods.
Silk partly manufactured and not further advanced than carded or combed, from 35 cents a pound to 20 cents a pound.

Wool Manufactures.
Blankets and flannels from 72.60 per cent. to 25 per cent.
Carpets of every description from 58.10 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Clothing.
Gloves, from 44 per cent. ad valorem to \$2 a dozen.
Woolen goods, from 11 cents a pound to free list.

Hats and bonnets of fur, from 51 per cent. to 45 per cent.
Bags, satchels and pocketbooks, from 47.25 per cent. to 30 per cent.
Children's gloves, from 44.15 per cent. to 30 per cent.
Pearl buttons, from 48 per cent. to 25 per cent.

WILL FILL MARKET BASKET WITH FREE LIST EDIBLES

As compromised from the Senate and House provisions, the final duties adopted are as follows:

	House	Senate	Conferees
	1913	1913	1916
Cattle and swine, val. over 100	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Sheep	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Rice	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Wheat	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Butter	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Eggs	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Peas, green or dried	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Beans	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Chocolate and cocoa	10 p.c.	Free	Free

	House	Senate	Conferees
	1913	1913	1916
Clothing, etc., of cotton	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Shirts, collars, cuffs, etc.	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Cotton stockings, hose and half-hose	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Wool stockings	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Wool fabrics	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Books for children	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Books for adults	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Paints and stationary	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Wool or cotton fiber	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Wax, valued less than 400 lb.	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Announcements less than \$100	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Announcements less than \$100	10 p.c.	Free	Free

FOOD SCHEDULE CHANGES.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, from 1 cent a pound to 30 cents a hundred pounds.
Butter and substitutes, from 6 per cent. to 2½ cents a pound.
Cheese and substitutes, from 31.79 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Onions, from 40 cents to 20 cents a bushel of 57 pounds.
Peas, from 25 cents to 10 cents a bushel.
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, from 21.50 per cent. to 2 cents a pound.
Cattle from \$2 a head to free list.