

# EDUCATION BOARD APPORTIONS FUND

FOR EXTENSION OF SCHOOL  
TERM TO SIX MONTHS.—TEN  
COUNTIES NEED NO HELP.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark  
the Progress of North Carolina People  
Gathered Around the State  
Capitol.

Raleigh.

Apportionment was made by the state board of education recently of the fund provided by her last regular session of the general assembly for the equalizing of the terms of the public schools of North Carolina. The total fund amounted to \$401,015.72, and was distributed among ninety counties of the state which needed assistance in extending their school terms to six months. The counties named above already had school terms of a longer period of time than six months, and consequently needed no money from the state treasury, these being Buncombe, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Halifax, Haywood, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover and Wilson.

State officials declare that this is one of the most progressive steps that has been taken by North Carolina in her history, as it puts in reach of every child in the state the opportunity of attending school at least six months during each year. The law making possible the six months school term was passed by the general assembly of 1913, and was enacted in the face of a deficit which grew larger when the fund was set aside, but was enacted by men who knew all the while they were legislating in favor of the children of the commonwealth and for those who would soon be the future generation.

The action of the state board of education was taken under the provision of Chapter 33, Public Laws of 1913. The apportionment was the first to be made under the new law creating the equalizing school fund, and will provide this year from the state and county funds, exclusive of all funds raised by local district taxation, a minimum school term in every school district in the state of one hundred and three and three-tenths days, or five months and nearly one week. This is twenty-three and three-tenths days, or one month and three and one-third days more than the minimum school term ever heretofore provided in this state.

The law provides that it shall be a misdemeanor, imposing a fine and imprisonment, for any school official to use or to permit to be used, any part of the equalizing fund apportioned to any district, for any other purpose than the payment of the teachers' salaries for the designated period.

All of the counties of the state which have heretofore had only a four months, or an eighty-day school term, the number of which last year amounted to fifty-seven, will not have a school term of twenty-three and three-tenths days longer in every district this year. All the other counties, except the ten which did not need it, will have their school terms lengthened to a minimum of one hundred and three and three-tenths. This will give every county of the state a considerably longer term in every district of the county than it has ever had before.

**Report on Silk Mills.**

"The silk mills reporting show the employment of 26,500 spindles, 472 looms, 1,410 horsepower. The approximate amount of raw material used in 270,000 pounds; estimated value of the yearly output, \$375,000. The total number of employees reported is 445. Of these 165 are males and 280 females. The estimated number dependent on these mills and on the 445 employees for a livelihood is 500. The percent of employees who read and write is given as 95.5.

"The mills report steam and electric power."

**Craig Appoints New A. & M. Trustees**

Effective April 1, Governor Craig issued commissions recently to a number of new members of the board of trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. They follow: Fleetwood W. Dunlap, Wadesboro; Matt H. Allen, Goldsboro; J. E. Swain, Asheville; W. L. Vaughan, Washington; W. P. Stacy, Wilmington. These gentlemen take the place of the following, who retire from the board: W. J. Newberry, Magnolia; W. D. Siler, Str City; C. M. Hughes, C. G. Rose, Fayetteville, C. C. Cranford.

**Award Contract to Lorado Taft.**

The State Historical Society has awarded to Lorado Taft, the distinguished artist of Chicago, the contract for the O. Henry memorial that is to be presented to the state by the society at its next annual meeting in the fall. It is to be a tablet with bas-relief of Sidney Porter and will be set up in the new state building.

Mr. Taft has also been selected as the artist for the marble bust of the late Judge William P. Bynum, who was a member of the state supreme court to be presented by the family.

**North Carolina Crop in Epitome.**

The department of agriculture has issued an epitome of the North Carolina crop for 1914 and places the products at \$241,523,870.

Corn leads all with the grand total of 55,282,000 bushels which bring up a total of \$65,000,000 with the forage thrown in. Cotton plays a good second with 800,000 bales valued at \$50,000,000. The yield of corn an acre is 20 bushels and cotton 315 pounds to the acre. Tobacco is third with \$31,000,000 with 670 pounds to the acre. The poundage is estimated at 167,000,000.

The value of pasturage is placed at \$30,000,000 and cotton seed comes fifth with \$10,000,000. Wheat stands sixth with 7,078,000 bushels, worth \$8,500,000. The average is 11.7 to the bushel. Hay ranks seventh with its 1.31 tons to the acre, 320,000 tons or \$6,914,000 and peanuts are placed eighth with \$6,000,000.

Rye yields 10.3 an acre, 474,000 bushels and \$474,000. Buckwheat with 10 bushels an acre, 174,000 bushels and \$474,000 duplicates rye. Irish potatoes are listed at 80 bushels an acre, 2,400,000 bushels and \$1,838,000; sweet potatoes 10 bushels to the acre, 8,000,000 bushels and \$4,830,000 for the crop. Rice was scant, 25 bushels to the acre, 7,000 bushels and \$9,000 in money.

Peas are estimated at \$1,500,000 for the crop of soya beans at \$100,000; grass and other seeds and green forage at \$2,000,000, garden vegetables at \$2,500,000, apples at \$2,044,670; peaches, pears and grapes at \$1,500,000, truck \$2,500,000, dairy \$2,000,000, poultry and eggs \$9,000,000 and wool \$100,000.

The poultry and eggs items are not divided and are therefore not listed in the order of single products. It is presumed that they are about evenly matched.

**Invitations to Good Roads Meeting.**

State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt is mailing a letter to the road engineers, road superintendents and chairman of the board of county commissioners in the various counties of the state asking their attendance upon a statewide meeting to be held in Chapel Hill on the dates of March 17, 18 and 19. The letter addressed to the good road promoters of the counties expresses as the purpose of the gathering that of threshing out the road problems confronting the engineers and superintendents.

Anticipating the development of this meeting into one of the state-wide significance and of annual occurrence, the state geologist hopes that the institute may become a clearing house for solving the various road problems that arise in connection with county road work. Lectures and discussions on the sundry troubles of the road engineer as well as the road superintendent will be given during the three days' session of the institute. So enthusiastic is Doctor Pratt as to the value that will be derived from this institute that he suggests that the road commission of each county authorize its engineer and superintendent to attend.

**Tobacco Marketing Falling Off.**

While the earlier months of the present tobacco season showed record-breaking marketing of leaf tobacco, there was a marked falling off in sales on all the markets of the state during January compared with January last year and with the earlier months of the present season. The sales of January amounted to only 9,833,476 pounds, compared with 12,438,857 pounds for January of last year. Prices are still high and it is estimated that the bulk of the present crop is already marketed.

Winston-Salem led with 1,080,184 pounds and Oxford has second place with 895,925 pounds. Other markets are: Henderson, 858,571; Wilson, 781,271; Roxboro, 644,289; Rocky Mount, 617,284; Reidsville, 342,522; Greensboro, 33,87; Greenville, 310,166; Burlington, 363,741; Mount Airy, 301,626; Durham, 300,478; Louisburg, 264,261; Warrenton, 321,433; Apex, 176,033; Walnut Cove, 126,536; Stoneville, 148,923; Creedmoor, 136,877; Pilot Mountain, 85,076; Statesville, 78,459; Wendell, 67,804; Smithfield, 62,325; Fuquay Springs, 45,445; Madison, 42,646; Youngsville, 42,646; Kinston, 30,510.

**New North Carolina Enterprises.**

The following charters for new corporations were issued by the Secretary of State:

The Rowan Baptist Association, Winston-Salem, chartered without capital stock.

**Uncle Sam Asks for Special Rate.**

The corporation commission heard recently a petition from the United States government for a special rate to be put in force for the freight delivery of crushed rock at Elizabeth town, on the upper Cape Fear River to be used in the installation of locks and dams with which to improve the navigability of the Cape Fear from Wilmington to Fayetteville. The petition came through Major Stickle, United States engineer at Wilmington. S. G. Ridley was here to present the case.

**Helpless Steamers Driven Ashore.**

Norfolk, Va.—Batting blindly against the fury of a northeast gale, in a blinding snowstorm, two steamers went ashore a few miles from the Virginia Capes. One of them is the British steamer Katherine Park and the other is an unknown tramp. The Katherine Park stranded off Smith Island, a few miles from Cape Charles. The unknown vessel struck the beach near the Cape Henry Life Saving Station, almost in the same spot, where the naval collier Sterling went ashore several years ago.

**Report on Knitting Mills.**

The data given out by Commissioner Shipman is as follows:

"Sixty-one knitting mills are reported for 1913, and fifty-one of these show a capital stock of \$3,944,235. The approximate amount of raw material used by forty-one mills is 14,731,119 pounds. The estimated value of yearly output by forty-three mills is \$6,811,690. The number of spindles in use in these mills is given as 69,861; knitting machines, 8,287; sewing machines, 753; cards, 248; making use of 5,145 1-2 horsepower.

**\$2,250,000 Tax to Be Levied on John D.**

Cleveland, Ohio.—Harry Weiss, internal revenue collector for northern Ohio, mailed to John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, Ky., tax blanks for the levying of the oil king's income for federal taxation under the income tax law. Mr. Weiss said he would proceed to collect about \$2,250,000 income tax from Mr. Rockefeller unless he pays the money to the revenue collector. "It hasn't been decided whether Rockefeller's legal home is Ohio or New York, so I've sent him blanks to be on the safe side."

**Mobs Attack Jap Parliament.**

Tokio, Japan.—The Japanese house of parliament was attacked by a mob. It was driven back by the police only after the entrance gates had been broken down and scores of people injured. The rioting followed a big mass meeting at which resolutions were passed to impeach the cabinet for its attitude in connection with the graft charges against naval officers, several of whom are accused of receiving commissions for influencing the allotment of admiralty contracts in favor of a German firm.

# URGES CHECK TO JAPANESE MENACE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL WANTS  
EARLY ACTION ON ASIATIC  
IMMIGRATION.

ARE SPREADING OVER U. S.  
Claim Japanese, Chinese and Hindus  
Threaten the Entire  
Nation.

Washington.—Despite a general understanding that, in deference to the administration, Asiatic exclusion legislation would not be agitated in congress pending diplomatic negotiations with Japan, Commissioner General Caminetti of the immigration bureau addressed a house committee urging early action "to check the menace of Asiatic immigration."

"The Chinese and the Japanese," said Commissioner Caminetti, "had become so acclimated to the United States that Asiatic immigration is a serious menace to the entire country. The danger is greatest, of course, on the Pacific coast, but it is general as well."

"The Chinese have spread rapidly all over the country and now the Japanese have become so acclimated that no part of the country is immune from the invasion. There can be no question but that the Japanese are coming in surreptitiously. The number of Japanese in the country has increased in the last five or six years."

"New laws to prevent smuggling of immigrants are an urgent need. They should be passed at the present session of congress. Japanese, Chinese and Hindus cross the border illegally. I should like to see legislative action at the earliest possible moment on the question to check the menace to the Pacific coast and the whole country."

"The people of California have waited patiently for the diplomatic settlement of the Japanese question and I believe they do not want to wait again for diplomatic negotiations on the Hindu problem. If you throw down the bars to the 350,000,000 Hindus, the southern United States as well as the Pacific coast will get its share of the immigrants."

Predictions of "the fiercest revolution the world has ever known," if the British government approves the Hindu exclusion policies of its colonies, were made before the house immigration committee by Dr. Sudhindra Bose, a professor of the University of Iowa, during an argument in which he contended that the Hindus were an Aryan people, entitled to naturalization in the United States.

## SEISMIC SHOCKS IN NORTH EARTH TREMORS FELT IN NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER STATES.

Movement Was From Northwest to Southeast, Converging to a Point in the Atlantic.

New York.—An earthquake lasting from fifteen to thirty seconds and disturbing particularly what are geologically known as the Devonian and Silurian sections of the northeastern parts of the United States, took place. It was especially severe in the central and northern parts of New York state. Virtually all of New York state, including this city, felt the shock, and New England generally, lower eastern Canada and parts of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania were shaken. Tremors were recorded as far south as Washington and as far west as St. Louis.

At Albany the shock was severe enough to shake pictures from the walls of the capitol, and at Birmingham a laborer was killed by the caving in a trench in which he was working. At Fort Plain the heavy doors of a bank vault shook under the influence of the quake and from other parts of the state the falling of chimneys, swaying of houses and destruction of fragile objects was reported.

## VICE ADMIRALS BILL PASSED Secretary of the Navy Daniels Pleased by the Action.

Washington.—Six vice admirals for the American navy would be authorized under a bill passed by the senate, after an extended debate, in which senators told of how the commander of the battleship fleet in Mexican waters might have to take orders from a ranking foreigner. The navy has been appealing for years for a revival of a higher grade than rear admiral.

Secretary Daniels was highly pleased by the senate's action and expressed confidence that the measure would certainly pass the house promptly and be signed by the president.

"The ablest, best and most resourceful officers will be chosen for the new grade," he added, "not necessarily the present seniors in rank."

Under the terms of the senate bill four vice admirals on the active list one year after the measure becomes law, the other two to be named as soon as practicable.

Another amendment adopted, submitted by Senator Bristow, would fix the retirement age of 65 years, instead of 62, as provided in the original bill, introduced by Senator Bryan of Florida. In urging this amendment, Senator Bristow declared that he had endeavored repeatedly to increase the general retirement age to 65 years, and that this bill presented an excellent opportunity for congress to set a precedent. The age limit in other grades, he predicted, would be advanced before many years.

**Banker Kills Himself.**

Hazlehurst, Ga.—G. F. Armstrong, cashier of the Farmers' State bank, which closed its doors January 31, shot himself through the head and died shortly afterward. Investigation of the bank's affairs disclosed a shortage of approximately \$12,000 and a warrant was issued charging Armstrong with responsibility for the disappearance of this sum. He was given until three o'clock to make good the shortage and shot himself just before officers called to serve the warrant.

**Convicts to Receive Wages.**

Austin, Texas.—An experiment in the payment of state convicts for their labor and the abolishment of shackles and guards in the control of prisoners was determined upon by Governor Colquitt and T. S. Sikes, road commissioner of Smith county, Texas. Fifty convicts will be put to work unguarded on the roads of Smith county this spring, and the state will pay them \$15 a month, half of which will go to the penitentiary and half to the prisoners individually. The experiment will be broadened if successful.

**55,000,000 Increase in Postal Measure.**

Washington.—Nearly five million dollars has been added to the total of the postoffice appropriation bill as it passed the house when the senate committee completed its work on the measure. It carries \$81,000,000, the largest amount ever appropriated for postal purposes. Maximum salaries for rural mail carriers would be increased under the bill to \$1,200, the total increase for this purpose amounting to \$4,350,000. An increase of \$1,000,000 was added to meet the demands of the parcel post.

# WHAT'S TO BE DONE WITH 'EM?



LOS ANGELES TIMES

## WILSON OPPOSES NEW LAW LITERACY TEST OPPOSED BY PRESIDENT WILSON—ATTI- TUDE NOT VOLUNTEERED.

Washington.—President Wilson's opposition to the literacy test as a restrictive measure on immigration has been communicated to the senate committee on immigration, which has before it the Burnett bill as passed by the house. The president's attitude was not volunteered, but solicited by direction of the committee which authorized its chairman, Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina to confer with the chief executive.

Senator Smith has discussed the matter with the president several times, and made a report to his colleagues. He had another conference at the white house, and he will discuss it at a meeting of the immigration committee. The senator would not talk about his visit to the white house, but emphasized his own determination to steer carefully the bark of immigration legislation as launched by the house.

## RAINE'S SHORTAGE \$788,804 Bond Fixed at \$250,000, and Man Is Sent to Cell in Jail.

Memphis, Tenn.—"I am guilty. I want to go to jail." This was the reply of C. Hunter Raine, president of the Mercantile bank, which closed its doors, when he was arraigned on a bench warrant charging embezzlement, growing out of Raine's alleged defalcation of \$788,804 of the bank's funds.

Over his protest that he didn't want to make bond, Criminal Judge Palmer fixed the amount of the security at \$250,000, but Mr. Raine went directly to a cell in the county jail. The hearing lasted only a few minutes.

J. L. Hutton, state superintendent of banks, took charge of the Mercantile bank's affairs as receiver. An investigation of the present resources of the bank was immediately begun.

**Bible in English for Hebrews.**

New York.—The first translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew, the completion of which was celebrated here, marks the beginning of other translations into English, which speakers declare was the intention of the committee in charge of the work. Dr. Solomon Schochter, president of the Jewish Theological seminary, said it is very important that Jews begin in the very near future the work of translating a commentary, in which, he state, Christian scholarship preceded them.

**Flirting Banned in Zion City.**

Zion City, Ill.—An ordinance for the "promotion of public morals and the regulation of the conduct of citizens" was enacted by the city council. The first section of the ordinance makes it unlawful to do any act, suggest any conduct or say any word that is profane, vulgar or immoral, or that has a tendency to offend public decency. The second section makes it unlawful for any person in a loud or boisterous tone to ask any other to accompany him or her for aride or walk.

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# EXPLAINING INCOME LAW COMPLEXITIES

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY IN-  
COME TAX PAYERS OF  
COUNTRY.

SEND GUIDE TO COLLECTORS  
Treasury Officials Issue Booklet to  
Clear Up Misunderstanding  
About Law.

Washington.—After weeks of study of the complexities of the income tax law, treasury officials issued a 90-page booklet, christened it "Regulations No. 33," and sent it forth to collectors of internal revenue in the expectation that it will clear up many of the misunderstandings concerning the law which have arisen throughout the country.

It takes twenty-three pages of the book to set forth the law itself, but sixty pages are used in telling how the net income to be taxed is ascertained by the taxpayer, when and where tax must be paid, what penalties will be imposed for non-payment, what exemptions and deductions will be allowed. Many pages are devoted to an explanation of that part of the law imposing a 1 per cent. tax on the income of all corporations, which replaces the old corporation tax.

Although officials are confident that this booklet will prove a guide to taxpayers which will settle many apparently difficult problems, there will be other regulations in the future when new points are raised. The book does not contain a new set of regulations, but is a compilation in compact form of the ones already issued, with explanations of points never before discussed.

Under the law, partnerships are not subject to the tax, but the regulations provide that annual profits from a partnership paid to members shall be included in their returns, and where such profits are undistributed and unpaid they must be ascertained and included in the individual's returns for taxation just the same.

When persons taxable refuse to make the proper list or return or makes false return, the regulations provide that the proper collector of internal revenue shall, after due notice, make the return for such person and the tax shall be assessed on this return, with a 50 or 100 per cent. penalty added. Returns must be verified by oaths or affirmation. Returns shall be sent by collectors to the commissioner of internal revenue in Washington by registered mail. Taxes unpaid after June 30 shall bring a penalty of 5 per cent., after ten days' notice and demand by the proper collector, and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. a month from the date due.

**COMMISSION WANTS POWER  
Board Must Have Authority to Deal  
With Trusts.**

Washington.—While senators of the interstate commerce committee were conferring with President Wilson on the anti-trust legislative program, Progressive party leaders in and out of congress were explaining their views on the handling of the trust problem to house committees.

The conference at the white house, arranged at the request of Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, centered upon improvement of the interstate trade commission bill as drafted by the judiciary sub-committee of the house. Interest was added to the meeting by assurances of co-operation with the Democrats by Republican members of the committee. Senators Oliver and Lippitt participated in the discussion, having been urged by Chairman Newlands to draft amendments to trade commission bill which would act as a safeguard against unnecessary publicity concerning corporations innocent of any violations of law.

The committee plans to complete its revision of the bill soon. Provisions to insure investigation by the proposed trade commission by due process of law will be added to the bill, thus to prevent any possibility of appeal from decrees on account of the constitutional infringements.

**Blacks for African Utopia**

Scores of Negroes Ready to Sail for Dark Continent.

New York.—A ship load of negroes, mostly farmers and their wives from Oklahoma, waited here for Alfred C. Sam to lead them to a negro Utopia on the gold coast of Africa. The negro farmers were induced to come here, they said, by Sam, who had been collecting colonizers from Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi. More negroes were expected from Galveston and the west, and it was said that eighty-six were coming from Boston.

The steamer in which the negroes expected to seek the gold coast was the old Curityba, of the Munson line, which formerly plied between New York and Cuba. An officer of the Munson line said that Curityba was sold a short time ago to the Akim Trading company of this city, in which Sam is supposed to be interested.

Weleeta, Okla.—Between five hundred and seven hundred negroes from various parts of Oklahoma are gathered here, the headquarters of Chief Sam's African colony. News that Sam could not be found in New York created consternation among the colonists. Last week they were told to report at Galveston, Texas, on February 15 and prepare to sail.

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