

WASHINGTON LETTER

Timely Topics Discussed by Tavenner.

The Review's Washington Correspondent Sends in Batch of Matter That Will Interest All Readers of This Paper.

Washington, Jan. 25. — Driven from pillar to post for explanations to justify the Payne-Aldrich tariff tax, stand-pat protectionists long ago waived the theory that the foreigner pays the tariff and now stand on the assurance to the people that a prohibitive tariff is for the protection of "American" workmen.

When Schedule K, which places a heavy tax on every article of woollen clothing worn by every man, woman and child in the nation, was up for discussion, Aldrich, Lodge, Smoot and other special privilege servers of the House and Senate, declared their principal motive in levying a tax on these articles was to "protect" the "American" workmen in the woollen industry.

Schedule K became a law, the prices of all kinds of clothing, made wholly of wool, or partly, have advanced, and the combinations of manufacturers who contributed heavily to the Republican party to have Schedule K framed and passed, have made millions. But how have the "American" workmen been "protected?"

The strike of 15,000 textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., one of many similar illustrations which might be given, throws some light on the subject. It puts the lie to the statement that Schedule K protects the "American" workman, because the information shows there are scarcely any "American" workers left in the woollen manufacturing industry to protect. The mill owners have "protected" the "American" workmen by driving them from their employment with low wages and unbearable working conditions, and by filling their places with contract laborers from the South of Europe. Fifty-two different nationalities are represented by the strikers at Lawrence, and forty-five languages are spoken there.

Bayonets and decreased wages for the men, women and children workers, instead of the workman's paradise pictured by Aldrich, Lodge and Smoot, is the definition of Schedule K that the mill workers at Lawrence are learning by actual experience.

In view of the strike of textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., it is interesting to know how the woollen mill owners attract cheap labor to their mills. Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, while speaking one day in the House on the subject of immigration, contributed some valuable information to the subject. Mr. Gardner is a standpat protectionist of the Aldrich school. "For example," said Mr. Gardner, "suppose I am a Syrian conducting a Syrian boarding house in the city of Lowell, Mass. Perhaps some mill sends down to me for hands. I furnish them at a somewhat lower rate of wages than is expected by ordinary citizen help. I advance the money for Syrian emigrants to come over. I tell them that if they do not pay me back the money I advanced I will have them arrested; that they must hand over the full wages that they get in the mill. They are held in terror of the police. Meanwhile I take all their wages while I feed

them and keep them alive just as I would feed and keep a horse alive that I had imported for use in a livery stable."

INTEREST IN ROADS.

Convention For Federal Aid in Road Building Widely Attended.

C. M. V. Astory, who returned from Washington last week, where he attended the first National Good Roads Federal Aid Convention, came back to Greensboro even a stronger enthusiast about roads than when he left, if that were possible.

Of the proposed building of national highways all over the country and of the aid that is asked of the national government he was readily conversant and now believes that the question of roads is one of the biggest and most important questions in the nation. While he has always been a hearty supporter of good roads he is even more so now and expressed his belief as being that Guilford county will be affected and benefitted greatly if the plans that were discussed at the convention carry through.

Present at this convention were many men of prominence from all over the nation, including Senators, Congressmen and representatives of leading communities. Four Senators and 16 Congressmen were on the regular program and the speeches touched on nearly every phase of good roads. The means of securing Federal aid, the need and the value of it, and the possibilities that might result from it were taken up and discussed thoroughly in the two days' session.

The plan with reference to the national highways is that the Federal government give reciprocal sums in those counties through which the highways pass, provided those counties are backed up and aided by the adjoining county through which the highway is built connectedly. For instance, if Guilford county wanted money to build a portion of road for the national route, Rockingham county, should the highway come that way, would have to give the assurance that the Rockingham roads would be put into shape before Guilford could secure aid, and the same requirement would hold in regard to counties North of Rockingham and elsewhere along the route. For every dollar raised by Guilford a dollar would be given by the national government with the understanding that the money should go to the national route. In the event that Davidson county should raise money for improving the national route, the assurance would have to be given that Guilford's roads were connected or would connect at the Davidson county line before the national government would give aid.

The national highway running by Greensboro to Jacksonville, Fla., is one of a number that have been planned to radiate from Washington to all parts of the nation, and the undertaking of national highway building has come to be one of the most gigantic propositions ever approached in the country, and should the plans develop fully the country would soon have several Appian Ways leading from America's Rome.

Into these national highways will run several tributary highways, and one of these will be that one from Greensboro to Pinehurst. The path-finder has already been here and the Pinehurst route has been given his attention. Mr. Tufts is behind this and it is expected will lend his help. —Greensboro News.

A bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of cigarettes in South Carolina stands a good chance of passing the Legislature of that State.

THE NATION'S NEWS

Items Taken From a Great Many Sources.

Condensed News Items Concerning Matters of Interest Occuring Since Our Last Issue.—News of the World at Large.

A contract has been let for three sections of dormitories at the North Carolina University.

Prospects look dim for an early general settlement of the strike of 15,000 textile workers at Lawrence, Mass.

Dr. Henry Lewis Smith, president of Davidson College, this State, has been unanimously chosen president of Washington and Lee University.

The spring session of the North Carolina Supreme Court will convene at Raleigh February 6, the first day to be, as usual, devoted to the examination of applicants for licenses to practice law.

The Anti-Saloon League meets in State convention at Raleigh today, Saturday and Sunday. The presence of Judge Pritchard and Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson will, it is thought, draw large crowds.

Headed by the Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, a party of about 25 prominent Georgians will go to Washington Monday to appear before the House judiciary committee in the interest of the anti-liquor bill which is set for hearing on that date.

Charles W. Worsie still is at the post hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., too ill to be moved. Ever since President Taft commuted his sentence last week the ex-banker has pleaded with his physician to have him removed to a private hospital.

Publication by the President of every written or verbal endorsement of candidates of all Federal judgeships, from the Supreme Court down, prior to the appointment of the judges, will be required by a bill passed in the House Wednesday after a lively struggle.

Governor Kitchin will attend the meeting of the American Civic Federation in Washington in March. The meeting has for its object the advancement of industrial peace and progress. Not only will the interests of private employers and employees be considered, but public utilities, and Federal, State and municipal work.

Representative Brantley, Democrat, of Georgia, introduces a bill to for a repeal of the law that prohibits the payment of a government pension to any veteran of the Confederate army, or any relative of one. It is said this bill was introduced because of a failure to grant a Spanish War soldier, son of a Confederate veteran, a pension.

Miss Eva Chambers, a young school teacher, was shot and killed near Salem, Va., Wednesday, by J. Raines. Later he shot and wounded Charles Day, one of his neighbors. Raines then surrendered himself to the police. The murder is the direct result of a suit for slander instituted by her against Mrs. Raines, who had attempted to oust Miss Chambers as teacher.

Supporters of State Chairman John Motley Morehead throughout the State are receiving through Gilliam Grissom, of Spry, invitations to attend a banquet to be given by Mr. Morehead in the Yarboro Hotel, Raleigh, as a preliminary to the meeting of the Republican State committee in that city February 28. The invitation states that the banquet is given by Mr. Morehead complimentary to the State committee.

American ships would use the Panama Canal free of cost, while foreign vessels would pay a charge not exceeding \$125 a ton under the terms of a bill introduced Tuesday by Senator Bradley, of Kentucky. If an American ship, however, is owned by a railroad company and is operated to offset the expected reduction in cost of freight transportation, it will pay double the foreign rate.

It is probable that the famous suit of Ware-Kramer Company vs. American Tobacco Company will be settled out of court and without the termination of the appeal that the American Tobacco Company took from the verdict rendered against the company in the United States District court at Raleigh before Judge Connor. The verdict was for \$60,000 and counsel fees for the plaintiffs. The damage sustained was in injury to the cigarette business of the plaintiffs in Wilson, and later in Norfolk. It is a noticeable fact that in the item of costs in the case the bill for printing amounts to \$2,000 and court fees will amount to upwards of \$1,800.

REGRETS DEPARTURE

Atlanta People Want Broughton to Remain.

Prominent Citizens, Irrespective of Denomination, Are Trying to Persuade Him Not to Accept Call to the London Church.

Whether Atlanta will consent to lose Dr. Len G. Broughton, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle and known the nation over as the mightiest working spiritual force of that city, is to be determined at a great mass-meeting in that city. The Georgian has this to say regarding the resignation which will be read with interest by The Review's readers:

Forces are at work among the leading members of the congregation and the most prominent citizens of Atlanta, irrespective of denomination, to persuade him to reconsider his resignation, plan more progressive work for the Tabernacle's institutions and take a long vacation, (for possibly six months or a year) so that his health can be fully restored, and that Atlanta shall not lose him.

The resignation of Dr. Broughton has not been officially accepted by the board of deacons of the church, and he has not formally accepted the call to Christ church, London, Wednesday is the day set apart for Dr. Broughton officially to communicate his final response to the call of the English church.

Meantime several things may happen. Atlanta may rise up and keep Dr. Broughton here. He has resigned because of ill health and personal sacrifices made during his pastorate in building the big Tabernacle and its institutional work—hospital, nurses' home, Bible conference and other helpful features—he has worked for the good of others and neglected his personal and private affairs. He has given the best in him for the service of humanity, spent much of his salary for the church work and the poor, declined \$20,000 annually for lecture tours, only to find himself at the end of a fifteen-year pastorate shattered in health and personal fortune.

Dr. Broughton has given so much from his own income to help others that he finds he must sacrifice his home. Enemies—those who feared the moral lash of a man of righteousness—have said he had accumulated a fortune and was a man of wealth with a big bank account.

"When I have sold my residence and some of my things here to pay my debts, I will be starting again in the world," said the distinguished minister.

All the work that Dr. Broughton has done here for fifteen years has been a drain upon his health and private purse.

Beginning at a salary of only \$2,000, which was increased to \$3,000, and a few years ago to \$4,200, he has given much of it to the various good causes in which his heart and soul were centered.

It is believed by strong admirers of Dr. Broughton's great work here that Atlanta is going to rise up as one man and clear away any possible worry he may have as to his personal affairs or his health, and that by Wednesday the pressure will be so great upon him to stay that he will reconsider.

Dr. Broughton is just at the threshold of more progressive work, the erection of a working girls home, the building of an eight-story hospital and permanent organization of the Tabernacle's night schools. If he goes to England, these plans may never be carried out.

At 11:30 o'clock Monday morning a committee of the Tabernacle met Dr. Broughton and conferred with him as to a possible reconsideration of the resignation.

When seen by a Georgian reporter Dr. Broughton spoke of his health as the primary consideration in his determination to accept the London call. "My trouble is just this—for fifteen years I have been running on overtime; that is, I have used forced energy. Everybody who knows me knows this. This may have been right or wrong. There is no use to discuss that. During the last few years this has been specially true, and I need not stop to argue it. Now the time has come for rebuilding my lost vitality, and under existing circumstances I am not able to do it.

"When I left here last October to spend a while as the guest and under the care of one of London's greatest physicians, I weighed only 118 pounds and in six weeks I gained 8 pounds over there. I came back and have lost this weight. I find I cannot regain my health in a few weeks. My congregation is not able to make it possible for me to take as long a rest as

I need, nor am I personally able to do it.

"The call of the London church affords me the opportunity of a three months' vacation in summer to go to the mountains of Switzerland, and a month in March every year to attend the Bible conference in Atlanta.

"At Christ's church, London, the position is that of a preacher and a general in one. I am to be given a sufficient force of workers in all departments. The call comes at an opportune time for I can there direct my work and conserve my strength."

At a mass-meeting of the members of the Tabernacle Baptist church in Atlanta Wednesday night, the resignation of the Rev. Len G. Broughton was accepted and a call issued to the Rev. R. F. McArthur, former pastor of Calvary Baptist church, New York, but now president of the World's Baptist Alliance. Dr. McArthur is at St. Petersburg, Russia, and a cablegram carrying the call was sent to him immediately.

THE DEEPEST SNOW.

But This is the Coldest Winter Since 1880 and 1881.

A writer in the Baltimore Sun gives some facts about one of the old time winters. He says this is the coldest winter since that of 1880-'81. He says that on December 20th, 1880, snow fell 16 inches on a level and was followed by a cold, high, Northwest wind that drifted the snow 25 to 40 feet deep in places, blocking the trains for several days and drifting up the county roads so they could not be traveled until spring. People had to travel through the fields. That storm of snow extended from the Lake region to the Gulf of Mexico. This winter, who is Mr. William Beverly, of Broad Run, Va., continues:

More snow fell on December 28 and 29 of that year, and on December 30, 1880, the thermometer registered all through this section 23 and 32 degrees below zero. All of January of that winter was extremely cold and a great part of February. The snow drifts could be seen in places in April. January of 1886 was a severe month, with a heavy snow about the 6th and severe cold. I remember it, but was quite young. In the winter of 1895, from February 2 to February 15 there was a blizzard and zero weather, and the winter of 1895, from February 8 to February 16, we had a blizzard and extreme cold, thermometers registering 15 degrees to 20 degrees below zero on the 9th, 10th and 11th, but the winter of 1880-'81 was the most severe in this section.

Spray Creditors Meet.

At the first meeting of the creditors of the American Warehouse Co. and the Lily Mills, both in the United States bankruptcy courts, J. S. McAlister was appointed trustee of the Lily Mills and the matter of appointment of trustee of the American Warehouse Company postponed until February 2. The meeting was presided over by Referee in Bankruptcy G. S. Ferguson and was attended by a large number of counsel representing the creditors and the receivers, J. Elwood Cox, E. D. Pitcher and J. S. McAlister.

Referee Ferguson appointed A. H. Washburn, of Charlotte; James F. Williamson, of Worthville, and Julius W. Cone, of Greensboro, as appraisers of the property, ordering them to make report February 2.

Among others present were Jones Fuller, counsel for both the bankrupts; G. S. Bradshaw, attorney for the receivers of the American Warehouse Company; T. J. Shaw, attorney for the receiver of the Lily Mills; A. M. Scales, W. P. Bynum, R. C. Strudwick, Thomas Beall, Justice and Broadhurst, David Stern, King and Kimball.—Greensboro News.

A mob of 100 men Monday night broke into the Harris county jail at Hamilton, Ga., overpowered the jailer and took four negroes, three men and one woman, out and hanged them to a tree one mile from town. Then they riddled the bodies with bullets. It is estimated that 300 shots were fired. The negroes had been arrested charged with murder of Norman Hadley, a young farmer, last Sunday. The negroes protested their innocence to the last.

OVERMAN WAS TOLD

Had Statements Made to Him by Watterson.

Newark Paper Prints Story That the Governor's Refusal to Meet Financier Forced the Break.—Ryan Feature Mentioned.

A special from Washington to the Charlotte Observer says:

Copies of The Newark Evening News, of Newark, N. J., containing the following item from the Washington correspondent of The News, were sent to the members of the North Carolina delegation in Congress today:

"Colonel Henry Watterson, of Louisville, told Senator Lee Overman, of North Carolina, at Charlotte last December that Colonel Harvey asked Governor Wilson to meet Thomas F. Ryan to discuss the Wilson candidacy for President. This statement was made by Senator Overman to Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and others. The understanding Overman had was that it was the purpose of the meeting between Ryan and Wilson that Ryan should assist in finance Wilson's candidacy after the manner of old-style politics. The manner of the rejection by Wilson of Harvey's suggestion caused Harvey to inquire regarding Wilson's idea as to the value of Harper's Weekly's support, and that was followed by Wilson's frank answer."

When shown this item, today, Senator Overman declined to affirm or deny his connection with the Ryan story. Senator Smith would not discuss the matter. Colonel Watterson declared that he had said all that he would say at this time, when told of the story. For ten days it has been said here that Colonel Watterson talked freely to one, two or more people in Charlotte about the Harvey-Wilson break before the matter became public.

WHY DO WE NEED A LIBRARY?

What a Public Free Library Does For a Country Town.

I. It keeps boys at home in the evenings by giving them well written stories of adventure.

II. It gives teachers and pupils interesting books to aid their school work in history and geography, and makes better citizens of them by enlarging their knowledge of their country and its growth.

III. It provides books on the care of children and animals, cookery and housekeeping, building and gardening, and teaches young readers how to make simple dynamos, telephones and other machines.

IV. It helps clubs that are studying history, literature or life in other countries and throws light on Sunday School lessons.

V. It furnishes books of selections for reading aloud, suggestions for home amusements, and hints on correct speech and good manners.

VI. It teaches the names and habits of the plants, birds, and insects of the neighborhood, and the differences in soil and rocks.

VII. It tells the story of the town from its settlement, and keeps a record of all important events in its history.

VIII. It offers pleasant and wholesome stories to readers of all ages.

The movement to secure better regard for law and create in Wilmington a more wholesome atmosphere is thought to have been given a decided setback in Superior court there on Tuesday, when the plea of nolo contendere was accepted by the solicitor in the large batch of whiskey cases 60-odd in number, and when, upon the recommendation of the solicitor, the judgment of the court was that the defendants give bonds ranging from \$100 to \$300, according to their financial ability, for appearance at the January term, 1913, to show that they have been of good behavior and have not engaged in the sale of liquor.



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