

The Reidsville Review

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

ANOTHER DELAY FOR THE ANTI-TRUST BILL

A new complication in the way of early action on anti-trust legislation, in the Senate appeared this week when the Judiciary committee decided to take up the Clayton anti-trust bill for consideration. The committee has not considered many subjects dealt with in this bill, such as interlocking directorates and holding companies and with a wide divergence of opinion as to the manner in which their prohibition should be attempted, several weeks probably will pass before a report can be made to the Senate.

The committee adjourned to meet again next week, when it is expected to decide the question of public hearings on the bill.

The Clayton bill, as it passed the House, contains the provision specifically exempting labor and other organizations from anti-trust laws and this probably will lead to lengthy discussion in committee. Senator Kern, leader of the majority, said the Senate would legislate on this line in some form.

While the Judiciary committee is considering the Clayton bill, the Interstate Commerce committee also will continue its analysis of many of the subjects covered in that measure. Chairman Newlands announced that the decision of the Judiciary committee would not influence his committee and that he intended to go ahead as if another committee had not entered the anti-trust legislation field.

Mr. Newlands this week intends to lay before the Senate the Federal trade commission bill approved by his committee and virtually identical with the measure passed by the House.

There were more evidences of opposition in the Commerce committee to the trade commission bill. Senator Lippitt, who opposed the motion to report it last week, issued a statement vigorously criticizing its provisions. He said the bill "is not designed to aid business in any way and has no constructive powers at all;" that "to discover the one guilty person it puts the 999 innocent ones under intolerable suspicion and unjustifiable trouble and expense" and that it would "cost the 150,000 business concerns it affects \$20,000,000 annually to respond to its demands."

HOW ONE TOWN PUT DOWN THE DUST EVIL

The little town of Caruthersville, Mo., is enterprising and up-to-date. At least its women are, for they banded together to secure a town-comfortable as well as a town-beautiful, and they succeeded.

Everybody who lives in a small town knows that dust is the bane of life just at those seasons—summer and early autumn—when out-of-doors is the place where life is best. There are few graveled streets and no watering carts in these country towns, and the dirt roads turn to dust heaps under the glowing summer sun, and driving loses its charm and sitting out on lawns and porches is made uncomfortable by the dust stirred by every passing vehicle. Often city people are heard to declare they would not go to the country on any consideration because of the dust.

The way to "down the dust devil" is to oil the streets, and this is what the women of Caruthersville have done. They secured from the board of aldermen a permit to solicit the money for the oil and to pay for the work and having studied the subject they went "to it" with zest and energy and have about nine blocks of streets that are a delight for autos and horse-drawn vehicles.

It is a great pity that the women of the small North Carolina towns do not follow the examples of their Caruthersville sisters. It is not necessary to gravel the street before oiling it, but it must be rounded up and packed hard with a roller. Then the oil is applied—generally two coatings, and the dust devil is banished.

Nothing very difficult and nothing very expensive about the job, but an untold amount of comfort resulting from the effort.

We would like to see all small towns secure for themselves the added beauty and comfort of oiled streets. Once tried they will never be given up.

CHOCOWINITY.

Farmers of this section are very much in need of rain. Crops are looking very well considering the dry weather. Tobacco has all been planted and worked out in this community. Rev. McKinney filled his regular appointment at Chocowinity Baptist church Sunday.

Mr. Lacey Edwards is very sick. Hope he will soon recovery.

Potato digging time is here once more. The crop is not very good this time.

TRADE CONDITIONS ON TOBACCO BY GOVERNMENT

The official report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the month of April indicates that the tobacco manufacturing industry of the country is at least holding its own in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The collections throughout the country from the sale of tobacco stamps amounted to a sum slightly more than was paid to the government from the same sources last April. The increase was due largely to the excellent showing made by cigarettes, snuff and manufactured tobacco, cigars, both large and small, sustaining a decrease in production.

The total collections from all sources on tobacco in the United States during the month of April, 1914, amounted to \$6,392,023.35, as contrasted with \$6,322,020.33 the corresponding month of last year, making little more than 1 per cent. The total collections for 10 months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$66,564,326.51, as contrasted with \$63,589,438.98 the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, making an increase of \$2,947,887.53, or 4 per cent.

The total production of large cigars during April was 2,291,206,167, a decrease of 52,685,333, or 8 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding month of last year, and a decrease of 12,201,850, or 2 per cent., in comparison with the preceding month of March of the current year.

The total production of small cigars was 92,350,937, a decrease of 5,768,947, or 6 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding month of last year, and a decrease of 15,390,547, or 14 per cent., as contrasted with March of the current year.

The total production of cigarettes during April was 1,190,028,686, an increase over the corresponding month last year of 60,842,681, or 5 per cent., and a decrease of 182,764,807, or 15 per cent., as compared with March, 1914.

The total production of snuff during April was 2,848,125 pounds, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 164,710 pounds, or 7 per cent., and an increase over the preceding month of March of 11,985 pounds, or 1 per cent.

The total production of smoking and chewing tobacco during April was 35,684,145 pounds, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 2,006,793 pounds, or 6 per cent. Compared with March of the current year, manufactured tobacco decreased in April to the extent of 559,520 pounds, or 2 per cent.

The record for the expired ten months of the current fiscal year reveals the following comparisons in contrast with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. Large cigars increased 34,840,450, or less than 1 per cent.; small cigars decreased 39,340,192, or 4 per cent.; cigarettes increased 1,865,489,614, or 16 per cent.; snuff decreased 751,464 pounds, or 3 per cent.; manufactured tobacco increased 8,776,052 pounds, or 3 per cent.

The record for the expired four months of the calendar year reveals the following comparisons in contrast with the corresponding period last year. Large cigars decreased 83,405,743, or 3 per cent.; small cigars increased 30,368,973, or 9 per cent.; cigarettes increased 338,696,596, or 8 per cent.; snuff decreased 409,901 pounds, or 3 per cent.; manufactured tobacco increased 4,633,812 pounds, or 3 per cent.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the State Normal and Industrial College which appears in this issue. Every year shows a steady growth in this institution devoted to the higher education of the women of North Carolina.

Including the training school and the Summer session, the College last year had a total enrollment of 1233 students. Ninety of the one-hundred counties of the State had representatives in the student body. Nine-tenths of all the graduates of this institution have taught or are now teaching in the schools of North Carolina.

The dormitories are furnished by the State and board is provided at actual cost. Two hundred appointments with free tuition, apportioned among the several counties according to the school population, will be awarded to applicants about the middle of July. Students who wish to attend this institution next year should make application as early as possible, as the capacity of the dormitories is limited.

On Tuesday evening, June 9th, the music class of Miss Aldine W. Pleasants gave a recital in the hall of the Reidsville Seminary. Miss Pleasants has an interesting and progressive class of sixteen pupils and an interesting program was rendered by them in a manner creditable to the teacher and showed talent and labor on the part of the pupils. We regret that lack of space prevents us giving the program in full.

DISAGREEMENT AT NIAGARA MEETING AS TO HUERTA'S RIGHT TO NAME SUCCESSOR

Differences of opinion so serious that they imperil the continuance of the conferences at Niagara Falls have developed between the American delegates and the mediation plenipotentiaries. On two vital points there is flat disagreement.

First, the mediators, representing presumably the viewpoint of the Mexican delegates, are insisting that the provisional President of Mexico shall be a neutral who shall not have been an active partisan in the Constitutional cause.

The American delegates have stated emphatically that unless the choice falls on a man of distinct Constitutional sympathies, but necessarily a military chief or leader, but one who would command their confidence, there can be no hope of Constitutional acceptance of peace program adopted at Niagara Falls.

Second, the United States government is determined that the method of transition from the present regime to the new government shall not be through the appointment by General Huerta, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the man agreed on for provisional President. To permit him to exercise the constitutional functions of naming his successor according to the American viewpoint will be equivalent to recognition of the Huerta government. This view is opposed by the mediators, who argue that inasmuch as the world will know the mediation conference had selected the next provisional President, the form of succession is unimportant.

Which is the greater sacrifice, the mediators ask, for General Huerta to name a Minister of Foreign Affairs whose political principles are not in accord with his own, and then to have the latter almost immediately succeed him as provisional President of Mexico for the United States to yield on the technicality as to the manner in which the transfer shall be made?

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 9.—The United States is unwilling to extend recognition to a new provisional president if named according to the method prescribed by the Mexican delegates which is that General Huerta would appoint as Minister of Foreign Affairs the man who is agreed on here to head the new Government. The Washington Administration contends that if General Huerta is permitted to name the Foreign Minister, who by constitutional succession would be elevated to the presidency even though the selection be made here, such an act would be construed as recognition of the Huerta Government.

On this issue, the mediating plenipotentiaries came to a flat disagreement late here today.

For more than two hours the mediators and American delegates argued in vain and it was apparent when the conferences ended that what hitherto had been considered a matter of detail, suddenly had developed a snag. The Mexican delegates had not discussed the point at any length with the mediators when the latter took it up with the Americans. Although the three South American diplomats argued strongly from the Mexican viewpoint there was good reason to believe tonight that the Mexican delegates would not insist on this arrangement if they found the United States absolutely determined against it.

One Mexican delegate insisted that the Mexicans regarded the form of transition as a technicality which could be dispensed with if the American government found it impossible to agree to the method suggested by the Mexican delegates.

The mediators contended with vehemence that the forms of the Mexican Constitution should be preserved. The American delegates are understood to have pointed out that the Constitutionalists certainly would not agree to a plan of transition which legalized Huerta's status. Also the American Government, it was declared, could not extend what would be tantamount to recognition if Huerta actually appointed his own successor.

There is a possibility that a compromise will be agreed on. Pedro Lascurian, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Madero could be reappointed to the Cabinet and succeed to the provisional presidency and then appoint as Foreign Minister the man agreed on by all parties for the new provisional executive. Lascurian is persona non grata with the Constitutionalists but it is not believed there would be objection from them to the tenure of office necessary to have transition effected constitutionally.

Predictions that an agreement soon would be reached were abandoned today in quarters hitherto optimistic for a quick conclusion. The counter proposals of the American Government to the Mexican plan have not yet been taken up with Mexican delegates

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Representatives of the 50 women's clubs in the Cleveland, O., federation voted unanimously to encourage American designers and manufacturers of women's garments to return to modest modes.

Charles S. Osborne, one of the Governors who persuaded Colonel Roosevelt to run for President, wants to become Governor of Michigan again, but he wants an amalgamation of Republicans and Progressives to do it.

The Chautauqua circuit offers this year a debate as long as one in Congress between Mrs. Robert La Follette, suffragist, and Miss Lucy J. Price, of Cleveland, anti-suffragist, who are to meet on the platform 65 times on 65 successive days, beginning at Sandusky, O., July 1.

At the recent conference of the teachers of England an amendment proposing equal pay for men and women teachers was lost, 11,017 to 58,483. It was declared by a vote of nearly two to one that a resolution calling for support of woman suffrage was outside the scope of the association.

Robert Arnold, of Marissa, Ill., will enter West Point July 1 as the appointee of Congressman William Baltz. Mental examination was waived in the case of Arnold and he enters by virtue of credits from a high school from which he was graduated. In the physical examination he was pronounced perfect. Young Arnold has made his way through school by working as a barber.

Governor Francis E. McGovern, of Wisconsin, announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. The other candidate for the nomination is Thomas Morris, of La Crosse, Lieutenant-Governor. Both are running as Progressives. Thus far John A. Aylward, United States District Attorney, is the only candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Secretary of State Bryan is not a rich man outside of his real estate holdings, if his personal property schedule, just placed with his enemy assessor, is an index. He will pay on a total valuation of \$10,325 personal property, while The Commoner (paper) is listed as possessing personal property worth \$6,616. Bryan owns considerable real estate, principally lots in Lincoln, his home East of that city, some farm land in Nebraska, a farm near Mission, Tex., and a home in Florida.

The town of Bulger, Col., has been sold for the cash consideration of \$1. H. M. Ayelsworth, the purchaser, will plant oats on the main street and build a corral on the site of the Bulger Hotel. The ornamental street lighting system of Bulger will be left intact. Bulger was founded three years ago by Colonel James Bulger, soldier of fortune, now awaiting trial for the killing of Lloyd Neidum at the Savoy Hotel. The town site was adjoining the tracks of the Colorado & Southern. The decline of Bulger as a municipality came when the railroad raised their right of way and left the town 15 feet below the tracks. At that time Colonel Bulger, sponsor and father of the town, deserted his holdings and went to Denver.

NEWS OF THE OLD NORTH STATE IN BRIEF FORM.

Dr. F. P. Venable, former president of the University of North Carolina, it is understood, has decided to accept the chair of chemistry which has been tentatively tendered him.

Miss Sue May Kirkland, lady principal of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro since its establishment in 1892, died suddenly at the home of her sister in Raleigh. Her death came as a great shock to thousands of loving friends throughout the State. Miss Kirkland was born and reared near Hillsboro.

The sum of ten thousand dollars was subscribed during the first day of the whirlwind campaign for the twenty-five thousand dollar fund for the women's college at Durham. General J. S. Carr and B. N. Duke have offered a tract of land worth \$150,000 for the site and also \$75,000 toward the first buildings, provided citizens raise the above mentioned amount at once. An effort will be made to make the college the greatest woman's institution in the South.

The date for the preliminary hearing in the case against Mr. H. A. Hayes, on the charge of embezzlement, has not been set, and it is probable that the hearing will not be held this week. The State announces its readiness to begin the prosecution any time, but has agreed to give the defendant any reasonable length of time in which to obtain counsel and prepare defense. There is no demand for great haste in the preliminary hearing in that probable cause should be found the defendant will not be given a hearing in the Superior court until the term which convenes on July 27th.—Winston Sentinel.

BIG SUIT IS STARTED AGAINST REIDSVILLE

John L. O'Connor, who had the contract for putting down the sewer pipes in Reidsville, has instituted suit in the Guilford court against the town of Reidsville for \$19,000, alleging that \$4,500 is due him on the original contract; \$1,300 due in interest, \$1,700 for failure on the part of the town to furnish the contractor water, and there is also an item for underestimates, and \$10,000 for damages. The Reidsville commissioners offered to pay \$4,500, provided claims filed with the town against O'Connor would be taken care of, and they claim this was provided in their contract with him. All the other items are denied by the city authorities and they will fight the suit.

The commissioners declare that they have lived up to the provisions of their contract, and that there was no provision whereby the town was to furnish the contractor with water, although water was furnished him. The underestimates, they contend, grew out of the fact that after the city's civil engineer had made the survey and the estimates and the contract was on the basis of his survey O'Connor employed an engineer and had a survey made and desires a settlement on his engineer's estimates.

MRS. E. M. POWELL DIES AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

Mrs. E. M. Powell, aged 81, widow of the late Edward Powell, died at her home two miles East of Reidsville Tuesday. Her husband had preceded her to the spirit land several years ago. Her nephew, Mr. Jno. F. Watlington, had resided with her for a number of years, and had charge of her farm and looked after her business interests.

Mrs. Powell sustained a fall something like two years ago, and she has since been gradually declining. Her death, therefore, was not altogether unexpected.

The funeral services were conducted at Mrs. Powell's late home by Rev. D. I. Craig, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Lamberth. The remains were buried in Greenview cemetery Wednesday.

The following were the pall-bearers: Messrs. P. H. Williamson, J. T. Amos, Will Williams, E. D. Watt, W. A. Trotter and Dr. J. W. McGehee.

The flower-bearers were Messrs. J. T. Stallings, Scott Fillman, J. S. Pinnix, James Meador, R. G. Wray, W. R. Dalton.

Mr. George W. Johnston, a well known farmer residing near the border of Rockingham and Caswell counties, died Wednesday after a long illness. Mr. Johnston was 68 years old, and there is not a surviving member of his immediate family. He was stricken with paralysis two or three years ago, and his condition has been regarded as precarious since.

The remains were brought to Reidsville Thursday and buried in Greenview cemetery. Dr. D. I. Craig conducted a short funeral service.

Mr. Johnston had four brothers, all now dead, Messrs. William, John B., James and Robert, and three sisters, all of whom are also dead, Mrs. Kee-see, Mrs. T. J. Motley and Mrs. W. B. Motley.

He leaves an estate valued at several thousand dollars, consisting of several hundred acres of fine farm lands.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. R. Dilworth, Cad Jones, S. H. Butler, J. H. Walker, Jesse Saunders, J. N. Watt, J. F. Watlington, B. L. Hurdle and Dr. J. S. Wells. Pall-bearers, R. L. Watt, S. T. Neal and Dr. M. B. Abernethy.

Miss Sue Easley, sister of Mr. N. Price Easley, died at the latter's home in Reidsville Wednesday at the age of 69. She had been sick for some time. The funeral services were conducted Wednesday by Rev. W. A. Lamberth, pastor of the Methodist church, and interment was in Greenview cemetery.

If you love good music or are thinking of buying a phonograph you should not buy until you hear the new Edison Diamond Disc. This is Mr. Thomas A. Edison's latest. It is the only phonograph that has a perfect tone. If you are interested or think of buying and would like to hear an Edison Diamond Disc write R. A. Ellington, care R. A. Ellington Drug Co., Madison, N. C., and he will give you an opportunity of hearing one. The advantages the Edison Diamond Disc have over other machines: First: It has perfect tone, not metallic. Second: Never-change needle; instead a Diamond point is used on the reproducer. Third, the records are indestructible; very hard. Fourth: The records play five minutes instead of two and a half minutes. Hear the Edison Disc; then decide. That's the inventor's invitation. His own words, "Let the public hear and decide."—R. A. Ellington Drug Co., Agents, Madison, N. C.

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