

The Reidsville Review

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

The Election of President Still in Doubt

Durham 800; Person 150; Granville 950; Caswell 550; Orange 50; Guilford 946; Alamance 60. Majorities were given for Grissom in only two counties: Surry 900; Stokes 75.

Congressman John H. Small's majority in the First district is more than seven thousand.

Congressman Kitchin is re-elected by the largest vote ever given him. He has carried every county in his district.

The only close district in the State is the Tenth, which apparently Weaver, Democrat, has carried over Britt, Republican incumbent, by about 300.

The defeat of Congressman Britt in the Tenth gives North Carolina a solid delegation and that has tended to complete the State Democracy's cup of joy.

Democrats Sure of Senate Control, Probably House.

Although the Democrats are assured control of the Senate by a working majority, control of the House is still in doubt. The Democrats, however, have made slight gains in the late returns in Montana and Kansas.

The Senate will remain under Democratic control by a reduced majority of 10 or 12, dependent on the outcome in New Mexico, where A. A. Jones is maintaining a slight lead over Frank A. Hubbell, nominated by the Republicans to succeed Senator Catron.

Senators Kern and Taggart of Indiana, Martine of New Jersey, and Chilton of West Virginia, Democrats, it appears have been defeated. Three Republican Senators, Lippit of Rhode Island, Clark of Wyoming and Sutherland of Utah, have lost their seats on the basis of returns.

The defeat of Senator Kern takes from the Democratic organization its floor leader.

TRUSTED MEN STOLE FORTY MILLION DOLLARS

More than \$40,000,000 was stolen by trusted employees in the United States in 1913, a comparatively dull business year. Of this amount the employers in New York city lost about \$5,000,000. Only 2 per cent of the defaulters were prosecuted, the other 98 per cent going scot free.

Perley Morse, the public accountant employed by the last legislative investigating committee and who looks after the books of the biggest corporations, was asked what he thought of the figures presented. He replied that they were not exaggerated. "Who stole the money, and why?" he was asked. He answered by telling of men in four different classes who were caught through an examination of the books they kept. He said that the majority of the men who defaulted were bookkeepers and cashiers, not because this class of employee was any more dishonest than any other class, but merely because their opportunities to do financial wrong were greater.

Mr. Morse then told these four little stories, leaving out the names of the wrongdoers and their victims for reasons which he described as "obvious."

Stole to Aid Sick Wife.

A bookkeeper earning \$15 a week stole at different times sums totaling \$300. When his books were examined and he was questioned he said that his wife had fallen ill and needed an operation to save her. The bookkeeper said that it appeared to him that his wife would die if he did not steal, and so he stole. In the meantime he had fallen into the clutches of a loan shark, and after a bit he stole and turned his stealings over to the shark, so that he did not derive any additional comforts from his lawless acts. This man was forgiven by his employers, and his salary was raised to \$25 a week. This was two years ago, and the man has walked in "Straight street" ever since.

There was no humor in that story, but the next story had a touch of it. A big clothing firm manufacturing women's cloaks and suits had as their bookkeeper a relative of the head of the concern. After seven years the firm concluded to have the books gone over, and Mr. Morse did the job for them. A deficit of \$39,780 was found, but not located until detectives got after the bookkeeper. Their report led to a hot interview with him, during which he confessed that for seven years he had been stealing from the firm. This money he used to start a rival concern, which grew until he saw the time when he would be able to return some of the stolen money.

But the firm would not wait, and so the bookkeeper made over the business he had started and signed notes by sides covering the total amount of his stealings. He has just paid the last note, and the business was returned to him. He said that the net receipts of the business the stolen money had launched amounted to \$100,000 a year and that shortly it would be a better business than his old employers had.

The third case was that of a confidential employee of a big professional concern. This man had fallen in love with Broadway after nightfall and nearly every night he and his wife used to make the rounds of the most expensive restaurants, dashing about in taxis, and very frequently they would treat their friends to big spreads and theater parties. An examination of his books showed defalcations amounting to \$50,000 within three years. When he was accused he broke down and made a full confession. His relatives came to his aid and paid the amount of his thefts.

Mr. Morse said that this man was a born thief. He had been stealing for seventeen years, and the man himself believed that he would never be able to break himself of the habit.

Employer Openly Robbed.

The last case was that of a bookkeeper and cashier for a Wall street firm. He was accused of having stolen \$75,000, but he indignantly denied it and said the amount was only \$50,000. His father was sent for and told that unless somebody paid the loss his son would be sent to prison.

The father had just paid a mortgage on his home and had laid by a little money to make easy the closing days of his life. But he turned over his home and all of his savings. His son went out with him with his head bowed upon his breast, while the father, with his hand upon the shoulder of his wayward son, wept silently.

"I have one peculiar case at present," said Mr. Morse. "Several of the most important employees of a well to do man discovered something to his discredit, and they took advantage of it to pilfer from him as they pleased. The employer was afraid to proceed against them because of their open threats. So he keeps his mouth shut, and the stealing goes on. The business is a very profitable one, and everybody except the boss appears to be happy."

In Iceland whistling is forbidden as a breach of divine law.

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS REACH \$11,362,000,000

Reports of national banks' condition on Sept. 12, the comptroller of the currency at Washington has just announced, show total resources of \$14,411,000,000, or \$216,000,000 greater than ever before in the nation's history. This was an increase of \$455,000,000 over June 30 last and \$2,144,000,000 over Sept. 2, 1915. The previous high water mark was on May 1 last. Total deposits amounted to \$11,362,000,000, or \$227,000,000 greater than ever before. The increase was \$485,000,000 over June 30 and \$2,133,000,000 over Sept. 2, 1915. Loans and discounts were \$7,850,000,000, the largest amount ever reported.

Crop Report.

Corn: State—Estimate this year 56,400,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 64,050,000 bushels. United States—Estimate this year 2,400,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 3,054,000 bushels.

Wheat: State—October estimate, 10,342,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 198,400,000 els. United States—October estimate, 607,557,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 1,011,505,000 bushels.

Tobacco: State: Estimate this year, 169,000,000 pounds; production last year (final estimate), 198,400,000 pounds. United States—Estimate this year, 1,150,000,000 pounds; production last year (final estimate), 1,060,587,000 pounds.

Prices: State—Wheat, \$1.68 and 93.1c. per bushel; Corn, 99c and 83c; Eggs, 27 and 23c. dozen. United States—Wheat \$1.58 and 93.1c; Corn, 85 and 61.9c; Cotton, 18c and 11.6c. per bushel. Eggs, 32c. and 26.3 cents dozen.

Southern Uses Barber Pole Signs.

The "barber pole" signs have been painted on all Southern Railway crossing gates in a further effort to attract the attention of automobile drivers and so prevent accidents at crossings.

Experience has shown that many automobile drivers dash across railway tracks without regarding the "Stop, Look, and Listen" signs and some of them have, it is said, even crashed through gates provided for the protection of crossings.

The new device painted on crossing gates is in accordance with the standard recommended by the American Railway Association and consists of alternate black and white stripes, eight inches wide, running at an angle of forty-five degrees, which gives the familiar "barber pole" effect.

It is hoped that by making this device the standard for all crossing gates it will become recognized as a danger sign, so as to command the respect of even the most heedless driver of a motor car. In the event that it is not heeded, the thoughtless driver may get a very close shave. In the past, that is if history informs us correctly, several professions have appropriated important parts of the barber profession, but none, until now, have attempted to carry off the emblem of the profession.

Telegrapher Pensioned.

Mr. S. R. Winters, in his Durham correspondence to the News and Observer, has the following of interest to many old University boys in this section:

"A life-time pension from its fund for the superannuated, the rare vote of tribute for long and faithful service, paid R. R. Best, manager of the telegraph company of Chapel Hill, by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He retires this month after 23 years of unbroken service as telegraph operator at the University village. He is 68 years old and transmitted 12,000 messages yearly from the Chapel Hill office. He is a native of Fremont, and to his unique record as operator only last summer added the heroic part of saving a boy from drowning at Yelverton pond, Fremont."

Hearst Papers Under Ban in Canada. The Hearst papers have been placed under the ban in Canada. These publications have been prohibited from circulation from Saturday next. The heavy penalties of the war measures act will apply to any one having them in possession after that date.

Do You Have Sour Stomach?

If you are troubled with sour stomach you should eat slowly and masticate your food thoroughly, then take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Obtainable everywhere.

Republican Papers Say it's Wilson

LATEST BULLETIN, 7:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Ledger and North American, Republican papers, concede Wilson's election.

Chairman of the Virginia State Democratic Committee says Wilson has 267 electoral votes sure and probably 288. California is said to be safe for Wilson.

50,000. The counties of Halifax, Pitt, Northampton and a number of strong Democratic counties are included in these still unreported. There are 32 counties having Republican majorities included in the calculation of the majorities.

The net result of the State, on account of the anxiety in the Nation, has been entirely lost in the shuffle. There is no perceptible diminution in the General Assembly. The noble efforts of Chairman Linney to make inroads failed, it now appears. There is little to date on the fate of the amendments, though the whole has been rather favorable to them. The difficult of interesting the people in them Tuesday was apparent from the beginning. There is an inclination to claim passage for them without knowing anything.

Throughout the State all Democrats and a surprising number of Republicans were joyous over the decisive defeat of former District Attorney A. E. Holton in Forsyth county. His opponent, Jas. A. Gray, ran about three hundred votes ahead of his county ticket defeating Holton by a majority of 900.

Republicans swept Orange for the full county ticket but the Democrats were chosen to State offices by small majorities. Stedman was given a plurality. The vote was the largest in the history of the county.

No surprises were recorded by the late returns in Guilford. The county ticket was elected by 1,000 majority.

Caswell, Granville and Durham counties rolled up the usual Democratic majorities.

Republicans carried the city of High Point, but Greensboro went Democratic overwhelmingly.

Sampson reduced its Republican majority of two years ago of 1,700 to 1,230. This will show one of the biggest Democratic gains in the State. Union and Wake counties also made tremendous Democratic gains.

The vote for Bickett was especially strong and is showing up much more in line with that for President Wilson than was expected, Bickett having proved especially popular with the people.

Stokes elects a Democratic sheriff. Surry was carried by the Republicans by a reduced majority, as was also Stokes. Rockingham was one of the few counties in the State that gave an increased Republican vote.

The Fifth District has given Congressman Stedman a good majority, the vote being approximately as follows: Rockingham 202; Forsyth 400;

The Electoral Vote.	
WILSON	HUGHES
Alabama12	Connecticut7
Arizona3	Delaware3
Arkansas9	Illinois29
Colorado6	Indiana15
Florida6	Iowa13
Georgia14	Massachusetts18
Idaho4	Michigan15
Kansas10	Maine6
Kentucky13	Minnesota12
Louisiana10	Montana4
Maryland8	New Hampshire4
Mississippi10	New Jersey14
Missouri18	New York45
Nevada3	Pennsylvania38
North Carolina12	Rhode Island5
North Dakota5	South Dakota5
Ohio24	Vermont4
Oklahoma10	Washington7
Oregon5	Wisconsin13
South Carolina9	Wyoming3
Tennessee12	
Texas20	
Utah4	
Virginia12	

DOUBTFUL

California13
Nebraska8
New Mexico3
West Virginia8

Up to the hour of going to press with this issue of The Review (8 p. m. Thursday) the Presidential Election is still in doubt.

The latest Associated Press bulletins show that Wilson has 250 electoral votes and Hughes 251. Four states California, 13 electoral votes; Nebraska, 8; New Mexico 3, and West Virginia 8 are still in doubt.

California, with only 356 precincts to hear from, shows Wilson leading with 3800 majority. Hughes is claimed to be in a slight lead in Nebraska. Returns from New Mexico, which are very incomplete, shows a neck and neck race, while West Virginia is claimed by both sides.

During the afternoon according to the press dispatches, North Dakota, was put in the Wilson column and Minnesota was put in the Hughes' column.

There seems to be a discrepancy in the total Hughes and Wilson electoral vote with four doubtful states added, of two votes, or 533 instead of 531. Whether these votes should be taken from Hughes or Wilson remains to be seen.

The most that can be said at this writing is that it is seemingly one of the closest presidential elections ever held and the result may not be known for several days. One man's guess or figures is as good as another's until the final official figures are given.

The result of the presidential election has been the absorbing topic of everybody since the polls closed Tuesday at sun down. First returns were from such states as New York, New Jersey and Illinois and they showed such heavy Republican majorities that before 9 o'clock everybody was sure that Hughes was elected. The big New York papers positively announced Hughes' election before that time. Along towards midnight as returns began to drift in from the far western states it was shown that those states would doubtless be close. The later editions of the Wednesday morning papers announced that later returns left the contest in doubt. The result finally narrowed down to two states, Minnesota with 12 electoral votes and California with 13 electoral votes. Either of these states would elect Wilson, but the electoral votes of both States were necessary to elect Hughes.

Thursday morning it was announced that Minnesota had been put in the Hughes column. This left California as the pivotal State. The returns from the precincts so far counted in that State showed that Wilson was leading with only 600 votes. At 2 o'clock Thursday morning returns such as were complete, to be regarded as indicative, gave President Wilson 232 votes in the electoral college; Hughes 239, and left 69 votes doubtful in eight States. It requires 266 votes to elect a President. At that hour California still showed a lead for the President and his campaign managers were claiming it by at least 15,000. The President's majority there was a little more than 4,000 with about one-fifth of the districts missing. In Minnesota the Wilson lead which was as high as 10,000 early in the day, steadily decreased as the vote of the rural districts came in. During the evening Hughes took the lead with a small margin and then the President shot ahead again but with less than 1,000 votes. The Republican managers claimed the State on the final returns. Idaho was estimated for the Wilson column with a majority of 10,000. Kansas, while incomplete with a little more than two-thirds of the districts reported, showed President Wilson leading with more than 27,000. Washington, a little more than half reported, was giving the President a lead of 7,000. West Virginia, two-thirds reported, was showing Hughes a majority of nearly 2,900. North Dakota was very close, two-thirds complete, showing a Hughes majority of less than 1,000. Wilson was leading in New Mexico with only a small proportion of the precincts reported. Delaware and New Hampshire, counted among the Hughes States but incomplete during the day, definitely turned into the Republican column. A Montana woman will have a seat in the next Congress, according to late returns from that State. She ran as an independent. Practically official returns of majorities in 71 counties in this State show a total Democratic majority for these counties of 43,500. It is estimated that the remaining 29 counties will give 7,000 majority additional making the grand total of Democratic majorities for the State more than