

100-6 HOUSE VOTE ON ANTI-JUG LAW

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE BILL PROHIBITS DELIVERY OF LIQUOR IN STATE.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

After strenuous arguments of nearly three hours the house voted 100 to 6 for the Grier bill for the prevention of shipments of intoxicating liquors from points without the state to points within the state and delivery within the state, the bill for which the State Anti-Saloon League has been working. The final vote passing the bill was preceded by a vote against a referendum amendment that was offered by Williams of Cabarrus for the act not to be operative until ratified by the people of the state at the polls. This vote was 80.

Before the special order-hour arrived for the bill to be taken up, Representative Cameron moved that the special order be displaced and set for next Wednesday to give the senate time to develop its amendments and substitute the bills, the indication being, Mr. Cameron said, that the senate would considerably change the measure before it could get through that body. Displacement and postponement were strenuously opposed by Mr. Grier, who said he entertained the highest regard for the senate but that the house should proceed to vote its conviction on this issue without reference to the senate. The house refused to displace and continue the special order.

Argument on the bill began at 12:30, Mr. Grier opening for the bill and arguing that the measure is constitutional, that it will not in any way operate to the detriment of the Democratic party in the passing of it and that it should not be referred to the people for ratification, the people having, he said, already spoken.

Representatives Witherspoon, Williams of Yadkin, Allred, Deyton and others advocated the bill. Williams of Cabarrus, argued for his referendum amendment, as did Cameron of Durham. Representative Page spoke for the bill.

Representative Hutchison made the most vigorous speech against the bill. He said that his people knew where he stood. He had voted against the prohibition bill in 1908, but he would not do so were this measure the one pending now.

He charged that the petitions that have flooded the legislature were worked up through manufactured sentiment stirred up by Supt. R. L. Davis of the Anti-Saloon League, whom he charged with making a spectacle of himself from day to day in the house. He believed the bill, if passed, would react and destroy much of the good that has come from the original prohibition measure. Indeed, he regarded this as the most drastic measure ever attempted to be put upon a civilized people.

Honor to Clerk W. T. Aycock.

There was adopted a resolution as to the death of Engrossing Clerk William T. Aycock and the president was directed to appoint a special committee from the senate to accompany the remains of Mr. Aycock to Fremont where the interment was made. This committee was announced as follows: Senators Stevens, Johnson of Duplin, McNeely, McLeod, McAuley and Haymore. It was decided that the senate would adjourn at noon as a tribute to the deceased and that the senate in a body would accompany the remains to the union station at 12:30 o'clock. Provision was made for a special floral tribute by the senate and another floral design by friends of the deceased in the house.

Discuss Suffrage Bill in Senate.

Scarcely had the sensation in the House of Representatives over the Judge Carter-Solicitor Abernethy investigation episode abated when the senate started an exceptionally spirited and spicy discussion of the Hobgood woman's suffrage bill that completely overshadowed it and quickly filled the lobbies and galleries with the most intensely interested spectators the ladies thronging the three galleries and applauding suffrage advocates enthusiastically. The bill was finally tabulated.

House Bills Pass Final Reading.

Bills passed third reading: changing boundary line of Fairfield school district, Hyde county; relative to election of commissioners in Hertford county; relating to court reporter for the ninth judicial district; prohibiting hunting and selling quail in Surry within certain terms of years; change boundary line between Ashe and Watauga; providing for a pension fund for Wilmington police department; authorizing construction of road from Lynn to Tryon, Polk county; incorporate town of Townsville.

Tax Newspapers Running Contests.

Following final approval of the three remaining sections of the revenue bill, the House passed the bill on second roll-call reading and it took its place on the calendar for final reading and passed. Speaker Wooten and Chairman Doughton, in charge of the bill for the joint finance committee, agreed that the bill can go immediately to the senate without any engrossment, there being so few changes in the bill in the passage through the house that engrossment can be dispensed with.

The house in committee of the whole adopted the Mintz amendment to section 57 of the revenue bill changing the special tax on newspaper circulation contests from \$50 for weeklies and \$150 for dailies to \$10 for weeklies and \$25 for dailies; and voted down an amendment by Williams of Cabarrus designed to allow counties to tax illuminating oil companies in addition to the state inspection tax. Other amendments gave the state treasurer \$2,500 for enforcing collections of taxes and \$6,000 instead of \$2,500 to the state auditor for enforcing the machinery act. The vote on passage of the revenue bill was unanimous, except that Bryan of Wilkes, Republican, asked to be excused from voting on the ground that there were features of the bill that he could not endorse.

Two Big Features in House.

The House passed by a large majority the Seawell insurance bill to give the State Commissioner of Insurance the power to raise or lower the fire insurance rates after the manner of the law in Kansas, as recommended by the legislative investigation commission, but defeated by a vote of 70 to 40 the bill of the State Department of Education and State Teachers Assembly to provide uniform examination and certification of public school teachers, the vote being on a motion to table.

These were the two big features of the House proceedings. The passage of the Seawell bill was without debate having come over as unfinished business from the long discussion of the measure. The debate of the Senate bill for examination and certification of teachers was long and spirited, with Chairman Mintz of the Committee on Education leading the fight for the bill and his Wayne County colleague, Representative Matt Allen, as one of the chief opponents, and Representative Smith of Cleveland, for 20 years a teacher, as another of the most vigorous opponents.

Endorse Ship Purchase Bill.

A joint resolution introduced in the senate by Senator Ward and in the house by Representative Grier of Iredell, passed both branches of the Legislature endorsing the Administration ship-purchase bill that has been pending in the United States Senate for some days under such strenuous conditions. It passed the house without opposition, but in the senate Senator McMichael pronounced the resolution a "slap in the face" for Congressman Claude Kitchin. Senator Ward denied that anything of the sort was intended, but insisted that he and the North Carolina Legislature have the right to differ with Congressman Kitchin on any measure of public policy. Mr. McMichael's vote was the only one against the resolution in the senate.

\$20,000 For Mount Mitchell.

The Senate received from the Committee on Appropriations the bill for \$20,000 to be appropriated for the purchase of a portion of the forest covered top of Mount Mitchell. It came from committee with favorable report.

Many House Bills Passed.

Improve the roads in Albemarle township, Stanly county; provide for local improvements in municipalities; authorize bonds by Hot Springs; authorize bonds by the commissioners of Pasquotank county; amend the 1913 local law relative to charge for the reconnection of meters; authorize bonds by the commissioners of Polk county; provide for an election on bond issue in Bladen county; extend the time for the organization of the Northern Railroad Company; regulate the working of convicts in Bladen county; require the Atlantic Coast Line to fence its right-of-way through Columbus county; amend the law as to the Elizabeth City Graded schools.

Protect parties within drainage district who receive no benefit from the drainage; provide for the erection of a monument to Confederate soldiers at Burgaw, Pender county; amend the Lee County primary act; abolish the office of treasurer in Columbus county; amend the charter of the Carolina & Tennessee Railroad; fix the salaries of certain officers in Bertie county; change the time for holding the Wilson county courts; submit the stock law to an election in certain sections of Bladen county; authorize the Jackson county commissioners to correct errors.

Senate Bills Pass Final Reading.

Amend the Warsaw town bond act; empower Jackson township, Nash county, borrow money for road purposes; provide for resubmission of the question of bonds for the Greensboro Atlantic & Northern Railroad to aid in the construction; allow townships in Swain county to issue bonds; amend the Southport poll tax act; amend the Caswell county turnpike and tolls road act; amend the road law of River township, Warren county; prohibit the use of dynamite in Bladen county streams.

WILL AYCOCK DEAD LEGISLATORS HURT

AUTO ACCIDENT SERIOUSLY INJURES SPEAKER WOOTEN, SENATOR JOHNSON HURT.

SPEAKER SERIOUSLY INJURED

Aycock Was Nephew of Late Governor Aycock—Accident Occurred on Return From Country Club.

Raleigh.—Attending physicians say the condition of Speaker Emmett R. Wooten, of the house of representatives, is found to be serious but not necessarily critical. He is at the Rex Hospital suffering from injuries sustained about 1 o'clock in the morning in an automobile accident when the steering gear of the machine broke.

The machine turned turtle and William Aycock, engrossing clerk of the senate, a nephew of the late Governor C. B. Aycock, was instantly killed and Senator Johnson of Duplin, caped death.

The machine was being driven by a negro chauffeur, Tuna Matthews, who was also badly injured.

Dr. Hubert Royster, who is attending Emmett R. Wooten, speaker of the house, said that Mr. Wooten is in a very serious condition, developments showing that his injuries in the early morning automobile accident were much more grave than at first thought. There are internal injuries, the extent and seriousness of which it will require several days yet to determine definitely. The right kidney seems to be involved.

Dr. Royster is hopeful the internal injury can be counteracted and the patient pulled through all right. He has several broken ribs on the right side. In being thrown from the car Senator Johnson was thrown on top of him, when they landed in the road.

The accident occurred when the machine struck a street car track at a crossing on the Country Club line at Bloomsbury. The party had been for a spin to the Country Club and were returning to the city.

The remains of Mr. Aycock were conveyed to Fremont, accompanied by a special escort of senators, including Senator Johnson.

CHANGES ITS RATES.

Southern Public Utilities Company Adopts a New Basis of Charges.

A change in rates charged for electric current is announced by the Southern Public Utilities Company, effective April 1st. A number of cities and towns in both North and South Carolina will be affected by the new rates. All users of electric current will be charged upon the same basis under the new schedule and in some cases it is probable the rate of some customers will be materially increased to conform with the standard tariff.

Many complaints about irregularities in the rates charged have been made recently by customers of the Southern Public Utilities Company, which is the reason given by officials of that corporation for the change in its charges. The new price for electric current will result in a difference of \$20,000 in the revenue of the company according to President Z. V. Taylor.

New Sand Clay Road.

Ashboro.—The project to build a fine sand-clay road from Ashboro to High Point is assuming definite shape, and it is expected that actual work will begin inside of 30 days. The route is by the county home through the gap of Carraway Mountain by the home of ex-Representative Thomas Redding thence by Flint Hill, Frazier's Siding 22 miles long.

Patents for Tar Heels.

Washington.—Messrs. Davis & Davis, patent attorneys, report the grant to citizens of North Carolina of the following patents: Nathaniel Harris, Athlone, woodflier and stain and making same; Homer R. Fishel, Raleigh, collar; James H. Gilliland, Greensboro, spring-axe.

Big Bridge Contract Let.

Wilmington.—The Atlantic Coast Line engineering department has awarded the contract for the structure of the Hilton bridge draw and another for the superstructure the total cost about \$60,000 and work to be commenced by Nov. 1. Hilton bridge is used by A. C. L. and Seaboard Air Line in getting in and out of Wilmington. The new draw will be placed on the site of the fixed span, which was wrecked by being hit by a steamer, and will be of the lift type, affording a clear opening, of 95 feet.

Invention Will Protect Battleship.

Davidson.—Mr. Albert Cathey, recognized in the community as a man of marked ingenuity and as unquestionably possessing inventive talent is convinced that he has discovered a mechanism by which to make it impossible to torpedo successfully a battleship. So convinced is he of the merit of his discovery that he has written a letter to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, proposing to lay his discovery before him if he will properly protect him in his proprietary rights.

Novel Things in Neckwear



THE new collars give one the choice of baring the throat, leaving it more or less veiled, or covering it completely. But almost without exception they are high at the back, many of them very high, and the neck is lost to view. In the greater number the throat is open, there are flaring revers at the side and a turnover portion at the back. Within these lines the variety of ways in which the collars are cut is really bewildering. To judge by this, everyone is to wear novel things in neckwear, and every style is to be suited.

Besides the turnover collars, with revers at the sides and vestees at the front, there are smart styles with standing plaits across the back. These are cut squarely off at the sides, leaving the throat uncovered, but are finished with a long vestee at the front. These, like other standing effects, are supported by fine wires. They are very high, reaching not much below the top of the ears.

Then there are the graduated ruffles of fine lace which are favorites on gowns of lace and net and on afternoon gowns of taffeta or faille or crepe de chine. They are not so high

at the back and gradually grow narrower at the sides and front, finally disappearing at the top fastening of the bodice. But they also require wiring with the finest of silk-covered wire, to give them the sprightly pose required.

One of the new collars of sheer batiste finished with fine embroidery is shown in the picture given here. It is a good example of a type of collar which is featured among the new dress accessories for spring. Equally strong as a novelty, the new very high, standing collars (high at the front as well as the back), attached or unattached to the blouse, are commanding much attention and may prove the favorites. Just at the moment the sheer collar, high at the back and turned over, open at the throat, is liked finished by a band of narrow black velvet ribbon which ties over it around the throat and appears to support it, although fine wires really do the work.

There is a lot of wear in the collars of embroidered batiste; they provide an inexpensive and dainty means of freshening up the dress.

On the Subject of Boudoir Caps



THE plainest of boudoir caps, such as that one pictured here, will serve to introduce a coterie of others far more elaborately made. The subject of boudoir caps is inexhaustible; they are as varied, almost, as the faces they so prettily set off. Daintiness is the most lasting of feminine charms, and the boudoir cap is an expression of this.

Displayed in a New York shop are a half dozen, or so styles, that run the scale from the simplest to the most elaborate. The first one consists of a puff of plain crepe de chine for the crown, which is gathered over a circle of wire that fits the head. Lace, about three inches wide, plaited in narrow side plaitings, is sewed inside the edge of the cap about the front, extending from one temple to the other. A second length of the plaited lace is sewed in, extending from ear to ear. The lace is then turned back off the face and tacked to the crown, forming a coronet of lace about the face.

Where this plaiting leaves off, a third length is sewed in the cap and is left hanging over its neck. A rosette of narrow ribbon is sewed to each side.

The next cap is made of all-over shadow lace with the puffed crown shirred over a circle of wire. A frill of very narrow lace extends about the front of the cap. Across the back there is a scant frill of wider lace

that is wired with fine wire, to curve outward from the ears and neck.

This smart little affair is trimmed with a twist of narrow satin ribbon and occasional clusters of the smallest chiffon roses set about the face. It is finished with a rosette of the ribbon at each side.

The third cap was made of fine dotted swiss and shaped like a baby's cap. A frill of cluny lace, very scant, fell about the face, and an insertion of the same was set in about the crown. Between the insertion and the frill a narrow band of ribbon extended about the cap, ending in long loops and ends at the left side.

The fanciest and most novel of caps in this gay array had a puffed crown of colored silk set in a brim of Irish lace. The lace was wired to stand out in four points, one at the front, one at the back, and one at each side. It had no trimmings, the richness of the lace making this unnecessary.

Many simple caps were shown made of flowered voile and marquisette. They have puffed crowns and short capes of the material and were trimmed with lace and little ribbon roses in several colors. One of the prettiest of all was made of sheer openwork swiss embroidery for the puffed crown, and a double ruffle of lace about the face. Satin ribbon two inches wide was twisted about the crown and tied in a bow at the front.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

HOME TOWN HELPS

NATURE DELIGHTS IN CURVES

Builders of Human Habitations Do Well to Avoid Too Many Straight Lines.

Nature makes no straight lines for whether it be the canopy above the horizon about us, the shore of ocean or pond, the course of streams, the lines of horse, bird, or even of the human figure, beautiful curves and variety and multiplicity of curves everywhere abound. Without guidance such as a taut cord, a straight edge, or ruler, man cannot make a straight line. Even with the assistance of a crack or continuous joint in a sidewalk the homeward-bound in the "wee sma' hours" cannot maintain their physical dignity and equilibrium, however assiduously their feet woo "the straight and narrow path of rectitude." It must then be apparent that nature never intended man to make straight lines, and the present writer loves them not, even in a dwelling-house. The clay cottage with thatched roof is the very acme of beauty in shelters for mankind, and often the simple, old-fashioned garden round about holds more of natural charm than the most favored part of the grandest estate.

Those who have tramped over freshly-fallen snow, though intent upon going in a straight line from one specific point to another, looking back upon their course, may easily discern what beautiful and smoothly-flowing curves they have traced upon earth's wintry shroud. Even the paths of domestic animals through their pastures are of most artistic and gentle departure from the monotonous straight line. Still, we would not advise following these in the economic disposition of traffic, as did the Bostonians with Sam Foss' calf trail. Likewise, we should avoid violation of the dictates of common sense by trying to institute curves in a front walk from street to door when the distance is but a few paces. Curves must not be made to appear ridiculous. Sometimes restricted scope precludes their use and straight lines must prevail. Still, the straight line is not, as Ruskin is reputed to have said, "the line of beauty."

SAVING NEW YORK'S TREES

Planting Association of the Great Metropolis Finds Itself Facing a Hard Problem.

Manhattan presents a hard problem for those who want to beautify the metropolis with shade trees. It seems that certain streets are not altogether hopeless, according to the report of the Tree Planting association of New York, just out.

Such are Seventh avenue and Lenox from One Hundred and Tenth street up; Broadway north from Fifty-ninth street, also West End avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, West Seventy-ninth street, etc.

On all of these there are plantations at present. In spite of the fact that some people have the idea that New York has few shade trees there are dozens of varieties of all shades and styles and patterns, from aristocratic shade trees to scraggy slum dwarfs.

Tree doctors and surgeons are very necessary, and tree surgery has become quite a definite science. Many a fine old tree is saved by "filling its tooth," as it were—that is, filling its hollow cavity with cement to prevent further decay.

The committee of the association has divided up New York into districts for special examination, and the report on the different geographical locations is exhaustive.

City-Planning Association.

For a number of years the city of New York has contemplated the creation of a city-planning commission for regulating the various civic improvement undertakings of the municipality, as well as those of private individuals. The work which would come under the supervision of such a city-planning commission would include, among other things, housing, industrial structures, the conveyances of supplies and materials of manufacture and manufactured products, the disposal of waste material, the arrangement of the various sections of the city in accessible manner, rapid and convenient means of transportation, the provision of facilities for education and public recreation.

These are the fundamental objects of city planning, but many other city activities would come under the supervision of the city-planning commission, such as regulating the height of buildings, dividing the city into districts and zones, traffic regulations, etc.

Good Judgment Needed.

Good judgment—not a matter of opinion, but a matter of principle, training and experience—is necessary to the selection of a proper location for a civic center in order to avoid the criticism and condemnation of future generations to which we lay ourselves open if we do not exercise proper judgment at the crucial moment.