

ORANGE COUNTY OBSERVER.

Judge Graham

ESTABLISHED IN 1879

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911.

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SENATE TO VOTE NEXT SATURDAY

VOTE ON WOOL BILL JULY 27; FREE LIST BILL AUGUST 1; OTHERS AUGUST 3.

DATES ARE SET FOR ACTION

Action on Statehood Bill August 7. May Be General Revision of Tariff Before the Close.

Washington.—The senate will vote on the Canadian reciprocity bill July 27; on the wool tariff revision bill July 27; on the free list bill August 1; congressional reapportionment bill August 3; statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico on the legislative day of August 7, and will adjourn quickly thereafter. This voting program, decided upon after prolonged conferences that have covered many days, was announced by Speaker Clark.

The house Democratic leaders are undecided as to whether they will agree to an adjournment upon the passage of the bill embodied in the agreement adopted by the senate.

Speaker Clark expressed the opinion that congress would not put up the shutters until about September 1. Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee refused to commit himself. He seemed to be of the opinion that the Democrats would not insist upon action by the senate on the cotton revision bill, which will probably be reported next week.

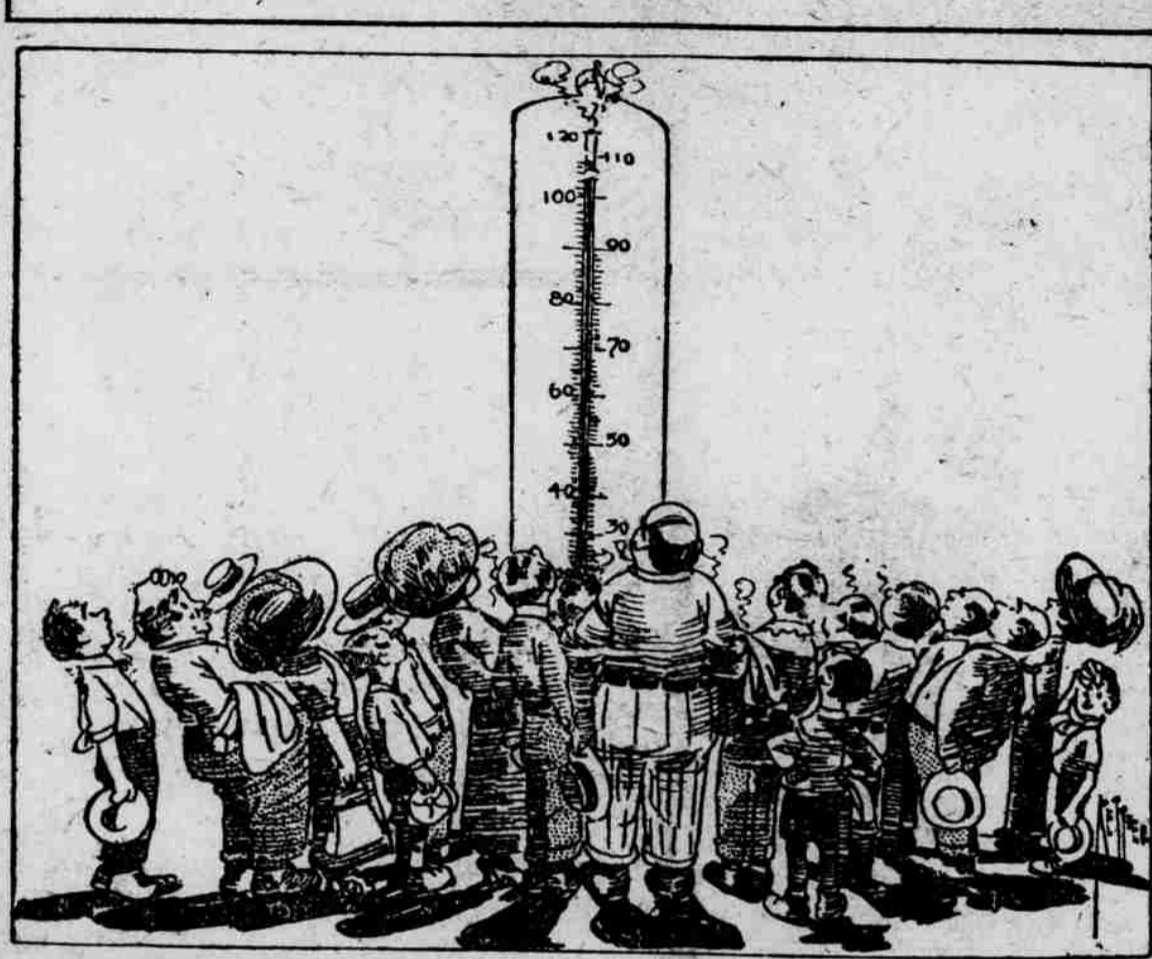
It is known that Mr. Underwood is anxious for an adjournment immediately upon the passage by the senate of the reciprocity bill, the free list and wool bills and the reapportionment bill. He has taken the position that the house Democrats can afford to wait until the December session for action by the senate on the cotton revision bill and other tariff measures.

Mr. Brantley and some other members of the ways and means committee insist that the Democrats should make their tariff record this summer. They declare that now is the accepted time. They point out that in the December session there will be a tremendous volume of general legislation aside from that tariff, and that accordingly the attention of the house will be diverted to some extent from proper consideration of measures in amendment of the Payne-Aldrich law. This question is now in conference among the Democratic leaders. They are far from an agreement. The chances are that the matter will be submitted to a party caucus.

If the advice of Chairman Underwood is followed, congress will quit in August, about the time set by the senate leaders. Should the will of those who are opposed to the views of Mr. Underwood prevail, congress would remain in session far into the fall. Leader Underwood, with the support of the speaker, has generally had his way. The speaker's suggestion that congress may be in session until September 1 or thereafter, is understood to be based on the view that the house Democrats will insist on action on the statehood bill, whatever agreement may be reached between the two houses on other measures.

Senator Cummins, insurgent of Iowa, after adjournment expressed conviction that despite the program, there would be general tariff revision before the close. He based his belief on the fact that the Democrats and Insurgents would stand together and force amendments to the free list bill, adding wool, sugar, steel, cotton, etc., to that measure. "At least we shall have legislative revision before we adjourn," he said. "I do not know what the president will do, but we will give him a chance to speak for himself."

"GOING UP"



(Copyright, 1911.)

HOODLUMS RUN ELECTIONS

Atlantic City, N. J.—With the big audience swayed to the tune of Dixie, Speaker Champ Clark was introduced to a record throng on the million dollar pier as the principal speaker before the Christian Endeavor convention.

"There is no room in the United States for a pessimist or an idler," he declared at the outset. "Any one who misses two general elections ought to be disfranchised. Our forefathers did not fight so we could sit at home. They wanted us to have our own say at election."

"If I had one prayer that I was sure to be answered, it would be that every citizen should acquire sufficient education to read his own ballot and cast it as an American citizen should. Hoodlums run nine-tenths of our elections, and the hoodlum who goes out and votes is a better man than the citizen who fails to cast his ballot. It is the duty of every Christian citizen to take a hand in politics. These fine-haired citizens who say they are too busy to enter politics are bad citizens."

"The great question before the American republic is the question of good citizenship. I don't believe the United States is going to the dogs, no matter whether a Republican or a Democrat has the administration. "The world in general is growing better and particularly our part of the country. In my opinion we will soon devise a scheme that will give labor the benefit of its toil and keep riches from a few greedy souls. Signs point that the change is in sight and the employer will soon share his profits with his workmen. The pension system already in force on most of the big railroads puts to blush the system maintained by the United States government. This is not the age of controversial, but of practical religion."

SECRETARY SIMPSON SAILS
Accompanied by His Wife He Will Inspect Panama Canal.
Washington.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, with his wife and Brigadier General Clarence Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, has sailed by the United Fruit liner Santa Maria to make an inspection of the work on the Panama canal. Secretary Stimson said that while he is in the canal zone he will meet the fortification board and have a talk over fortification plans, Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, commander of the department of the east; Col. Webb Hayes and Lieutenant Howze went to the ship in a launch from Governor's Island and gave the secretary and his party goodbye. He will be gone about a month. He will be joined later by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

SECRETARY FISHER MAKES STATEMENT

TELLS INVESTIGATING BODY "DICK TO DICK" LETTER CAN'T BE FOUND. BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Says Department of Interior Will Probe Controller Bay Scandal.

Washington.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher was the star attraction when the house committee investigating the Controller Bay scandal met. Mr. Fisher told the committee that the now famous "Dick to Dick" letter was not in the files of the interior department, but if such a letter had disappeared from the files steps would be taken to recover it.

"I have a deep interest in this question, in view of the two points involved. First, whether anything has been done that the committee has learned of which will jeopardize the public interests in Alaska—that is, if anything has been done in my department which could be rectified now. I want to learn of these things, because it might be expedient for my department to take some immediate action. "The second point in which we are interested concerns a letter, the existence of which, in my department, has been suggested by stories said to have been circulated by a Miss M. F. Abbott. "We have searched the records in the department and have been unable to locate such a letter. We are particularly anxious to get all the information possible about this letter, because if any such document has disappeared we will take steps to recover it."

Secretary Fisher asked that Miss Abbott be placed on the stand as early as possible. He told the committee that his department copies all documents relating to the Controller Bay affair to carry out the provisions of Senator Poindexter's resolution, which calls for these papers to be presented to the senate. Chairman Graham requested Secretary Fisher to send to the committee a duplicate of the copies being made for the senate. "It is my earnest desire," declared Mr. Fisher, "to help this committee in every possible way. We have no desire to protect anybody, or withhold any information from this committee."

Secretary Fisher then gave a detailed statement of the location of the Controller Bay lands, describing the three entries made by Richard S. Ryan, which, it has been alleged, Ryan took up for the Guggenheim syndicate.

NEGROES URGE A REWARD
Alarmed at Many Slayings of Negro Women in Atlanta.
Atlanta.—Alarmed at the many murders of negro women during the past two years and the failure to apprehend the murderers, negro citizens of Atlanta are circulating petitions to the governor and mayor urging that suitable rewards be offered for the arrest and conviction of those responsible for these deeds of blood. The work of getting signatures to these petitions is in charge of H. A. Rucker, former collector of internal revenue, and Rev. J. A. Rush, pastor of the Central Avenue Methodist church (colored).

On these petitions are signed the names of many of Atlanta's foremost citizens, and to the committee circulating the petitions several prominent Atlantans have expressed hearty sympathy in the movement undertaken by the negro citizens. One prominent attorney urged that a fund be raised by white citizens for running down the murderer, and offered to contribute liberally. The petitions point out that within the past two years there have been seventeen murders of negro women, and that the hangman's noose has not been resorted to in any case. Names of the victims and the dates of the murders are given in them.

WICKERSHAM WAS BLIND
So Charges Delegate Wickersham Before House Committee on Judiciary.
Washington.—After secret consideration of charges made by Delegate Wickersham of Alaska that Attorney General Wickersham deliberately permitted the statute of limitations to run against agents of the Alaska syndicate who defrauded the government through perjury to the extent of \$50,000, the house committee on judiciary has determined to report favorably a resolution of inquiry offered by Delegate Wickersham. The resolution would call upon the attorney general to furnish the house with all documents, affidavits and testimony in his possession relating to an affidavit submitted to him more than a year ago, and sworn to by H. J. Douglas, former auditor of the Alaska syndicate in 1908. Delegate Wickersham started the committee when he produced a copy of an affidavit relating to an alleged criminal act committed by Alpert. H. Jarvis of the Alaska syndicate, and formerly prominent in the government revenue cutter service, who committed suicide in Seattle on June 22, the day following the introduction of the Wickersham resolution, calling for production of the papers in the case, and by John H. Bullock of the Sesser Coal company of New York. Through connivance of these men, it was charged the government was defrauded on coal contracts and evidence to that effect was permitted to remain unacted upon in the attorney general's office for more than a year until the statute of limitations expired last May. Delegate Wickersham furnished the committee with photographic copies of a letter an attorney for the Alaska attorney to D. R. Jarvis admitting the expenditure of money to control government witnesses in the hazy murder trial in 1908, wherein an agent of the Alaska syndicate was accused of murdering laborers employed by rival interests. A photograph of an expense account for \$1,133.10 of M. B. Morrissey employed by the syndicate, it is claimed, to entertain government witnesses and jurymen in that connection also was submitted to the committee. This evidence Delegate Wickersham declared, also is in the possession of the attorney general. Delegate Wickersham urged on the judiciary committee the Douglas affidavit involving the representatives of the Northwestern Commercial company, one of the Alaska syndicate concerns, and the Sesser Coal company. "On May 24, 1910," he said, "I sent to Attorney General Wickersham a copy of the affidavit, calling his attention to the fact that the government had been defrauded of \$50,000 by perjury and a combination of these two corporations in the sale of coal to the government for military post in Alaska. I asked him to make an investigation and prosecute those people for the crime committed in that transaction. I received a letter of acknowledgment May 31, 1910, and we had considerable further correspondence and on July 13, 1911, more than a year later, I received a letter from the attorney general stating that the statute of limitation had expired."

THE BIG WAR GAME HAS BEEN STARTED

THE "BLUE FLEET" TO ATTACK PORT OF NEW YORK FROM LONG ISLAND SOUND. DEFENDED BY "RED FLEET"

The Naval Militia From Nine of the States and the District of Columbia Will Participate With Naval Establishment—Regular Drill to Follow.

New York.—With the embarkation of approximately 3,000 landsmen-tars, comprising the naval militia of nine states and the District of Columbia, and the departure of a fleet of seventeen battleships and auxiliaries to a point 200 miles off Sandy Hook, preparations for the great naval attack on the city of New York, by way of Long Island sound, New York's "back door," were completed. The defending force, consisting of a flotilla of the navy's fleetest torpedo boats and most modern submarines, is in readiness to repulse the invaders. The battle will be fought in the vicinity of Gardiner's bay, at the eastern extremity of Long Island sound.

It has been a long time since naval experts that it is possible for a powerful fleet to reach New York by way of the eastern end of Long Island, and the battle of Gardiner's Bay will therefore be watched with great interest. Conditions of actual naval warfare will be closely simulated. The enemy, officially designated as the "blue fleet," is in command of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, the few commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. Defending the city will be the "red fleet," under Commander E. E. Eberlie. The land defenses will not participate. The war game will last two days and two nights. The battleship Connecticut will be Admiral Osterhaus' flagship. The naval militia participating in the maneuvers are from New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. After the maneuvers the naval reserve will participate in the usual drills. There is keen competition among the men of the different states as to efficiency in these drills and new records seem likely to be made.

Lightning Kills Official.
Washington.—Before the eyes of scores of society men and women and within a stone's throw of the Chevy Chase Club house, J. B. Johnson of New York, recently appointed solicitor of the Navy Department, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Johnson had been playing golf with a companion and was in the open when the bolt struck. His companion and the caddy, a dozen yards away, were knocked down, but were uninjured. Johnson's body was badly burned. The club is one of the best-known country clubs south of New York. President Taft, Vice President Sherman, most of the members of the Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps are members.

Birdman Has Narrow Escape.
Asbury Park, N. J.—Within ten feet of the high water mark on the beach near Deal, A. J. Roberts, an aeronaut who started in his dirigible balloon from New York for Philadelphia, was found unconscious. Roberts was forced to pull the rip cord of his gas bag when his gasoline gave out and he found that he was being carried out to sea during the night. He dropped into the ocean half a mile from shore and swam to the beach, he said. His dirigible was swept off shore. Roberts was carried to Allenhurst and given stimulants and finally became able to tell his story. He said that when he ascended he intended making only a trial trip, but finding the wind favorable he decided to try to reach Philadelphia. Before he had gone very far, however, he encountered contrary winds.