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GRANT'S UNMANLY WAR ON THE WIDOW

Odium of Protecting Her Slanderer on Logan

"WHO TOLD YOU THIS LIE?" PARTY TIES LIGHT

The question is propounded to Logan by Mr. Carter, who demands that certain other "sarcasm" questions be answered by the candidate for U. S. Marshal.

Mr. Frank Carter, who is representing Mrs. Reed, the deposed postmaster at Baltimore, last week furnished to the President a full and clear statement of the case. It was so strongly put that Mr. Taft must restate Mrs. Reed if he looks into the matter, and that he will not do so until she has been fairly treated.

In the attempt to hold up the indefensible position of Congressman Grant, his favorite candidate for U. S. Marshal Mr. W. E. Logan, of Buncombe, has joined the forces fighting Mrs. Reed. He has thereby proven to the world that he is unfit for any appointment at the hands of the President. Mr. Carter, returning home from Washington, while at Norfolk, wrote a letter to Mr. Grant which, unless he can clear up, will make it impossible for Mr. Taft to consider Mr. Logan in connection with any position, much less a position as important as that of U. S. Marshal.

MR. CARTER'S LETTER TO LOGAN.

The letter by Mr. Carter is as follows:

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 21, 1910.

Mr. W. E. Logan, Asheville, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just seen your signed statement in reference to the Baltimore postoffice case in the Charlotte Observer, of the 20th inst., and note your admission that you have come to Mr. Grant's assistance by making a statement to be filed in the Postoffice Department, which statement you say sustains his contention against Mrs. Reed, but the precise nature of the statement is not explicitly stated.

This refusal, being in line with the policy of concealment practiced in this case from the beginning, affords no occasion for surprise, however much it may shock the sense of fairness of the average mind.

Neither am I free to express any great surprise at the charge, which you discreetly make upon information to the effect that Mrs. Reed's attorney (undoubtedly referring to the writer) is in the pay of designing politicians; since Mrs. Reed's enemies have discovered allies who are both fruitful and ingenious in the fabrication of "information."

Your "information" upon this point, like so much of the "information" which has been surveyed against Mrs. Reed, lacks any shred of semblance or shadow of truth. I have received nothing except an account of my ex-wife's conduct which has been paid, promised or offered to me by any one except Mrs. Reed herself. In fact, my interest in this matter is more personal than professional, since I have known Mrs. Reed some seventeen years—since long before she married Dr. Reed—and my esteem for her womanly character and high moral worth was such that I was more than glad an opportunity to assist in her defense against attacks which I was morally certain were as false as they were cowardly. I have had no political help; on the contrary, the principal discouragement I have encountered has been from a few ultra partisans of my own party, who were loath to follow the more just and

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THE STORY OF THE INSURGENT WEST

Is the Republican Party Breaking Up?

PARTY TIES LIGHT

Ray Standard Baker, Middle Westerner himself, tells the surprising story of the Republican Party and that it may result in an entirely new alignment in politics.

What is to be the effect of the insurgent movement in the Republican party? Is it to result in breaking up that party and is there to be a new party made from the Progressives of both the present big political parties?

It is a question of deep significance, does it mean a lasting revolt? These and other questions which arise because there is an "Insurgent West" discussed by Ray Standard Baker in the February number of The American Magazine under the general title of "Is the Republican Party Breaking Up? The story of the Insurgent West." His conclusion is that while the insurgent movement "is well supplied with Garrisons and Philipines and Sumners, what it needs is a Lincoln" to make it a result.

Mr. Baker begins his article in this wise:

"This is a report from the seat of war. I have been traveling for several weeks along the skiffling lines in the insurgent territory of the Middle West, chiefly in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin and Indiana—I have talked with the most unyielding of the Regulars and the most obstreperous of the mutineers, and I shall here endeavor to report accurately the present aspect of the hostilities.

"Who are in this insurgent movement? How deep does it go? What are the true reasons for it? These are the questions I set myself to answer.

"In reporting a war one of the first things to learn is the attitude of each of the combatants—How do the Regulars feel about this uprising in the West? I talked with a good many of them first and last. Their attitude is one of confidence in organization, marshall, entrenched position. Without exception the old-line leaders minimize and disparage the insurgent movement. They point out that of fifty-two Republican Senators only seven are insurgent and of two hundred Republican Representatives only twenty are insurgent. They regard the revolt simply as a factional disturbance to be crushed out.

"President Taft, as leader of the party has shown this attitude ever since his administration began by the cold comfort he has accorded to insurgent Senators and Congressmen and by the commendation which he has repeatedly bestowed upon Aldrich, Cannon, Payne, Tammey, of Minnesota, and Smith, of Iowa—the two latter being the strongest "stand-patters" in the insurgent West.

"Speaker Cannon has pursued an even more drastic, indeed abusive, course, going nearly to the point of excommunicating the insurgents from the party, declaring that they are in reality Democrats. He said:

"These people, under the leadership of Senator Cummins and Senator La Follette, call themselves Republicans, but if they are, then I am something else."

"On the other hand, when I went among the insurgents, I found their attitude one of uncompromising hostility. Praised as mutineers, they were determined to remain mutineers—so to go forward, not at all accorded to in their attacks upon the en-



Great Cost of Living—There, just because you are getting nothing, you want Congress to investigate me.

BIG DAY PLANNED FOR LUMBERTON

Farmers' Union Educational Rally

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Governor Kitchin, Dr. Joyner, Dr. H. C. H. Post, A. J. McKinnon, J. P. Campbell and President Alexander to address the Farmers—Other Attractive Postures—Celebration January 28th.

A Farmers' Union Educational rally for Robeson county will be held in Lumberton, January 26th, and the same day the men of the life-line, the Robeson County Farmers' Union, will be in the country will be represented, and the people generally are interested in the great success for the celebration.

The speakers announced as having accepted invitations to address the people at this rally are:

Governor W. W. Kitchin, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner, Congressman H. L. Godwin, J. P. Campbell, of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., President Alexander, of the North Carolina Farmers' Union, Mayor A. J. McKinnon, President of the North Carolina Division of the Cotton Growers' Association, Clarence H. Post, editor of the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, Dr. D. H. Hill, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh.

Special trains will be run from Hope Mills and Marietta, and the Seaboard Air Line will put three extra coaches on trains and give special rates to Lumberton, from points between Lumberton and Clarkton. Special provisions will be made by the Atlantic Coast Line for the convenience of those desiring to attend the event.

There will be many interesting features, contests of various kinds, and large numbers will participate. A good letter day in Lumberton is promised.

WILL LOCATE AT PEMBROKE.

The Haft Co-operative Milling Company—Officers Elected.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Lumberton, Jan. 22.—The Haft Co-operative Milling Company has decided to locate their mill at Pembroke. The industrial and Commercial Club of Lumberton, offered them a site for the mill here, but the telegram announcing this fact to the directors of the mill was delayed and the site at Pembroke had already been selected when the message reached them.

The stockholders of the mill have elected the following officers: W. K. Kibbreth, president; J. A. McKinnon, vice-president; A. M. Broome, secretary-treasurer. The order for machinery has been placed and actual work on the mill will begin at once. The equipment will cost nearly \$1,000 and the plant will have a capacity of thirty barrels per day.

Teach the Negro.

(Progressive Farmer)

We have no patience with the idea that the negro can not be taught better methods of farming and better habits of living. The white man of the South has taught him all that he now knows, and when the white farmers adopt better methods the negroes will follow. We have today a report of a negro tenant who made 100 bushels of corn on an acre. Others can do just as well.

Mr. J. H. Gill, of Raleigh, a Native of England, Talks Interestingly of the Causes of the Present Election and of the Ways and Methods in Vogue in England in Polling and in Conducting Elections.

There is no one in this section of the country who is better acquainted with political conditions in England than is Mr. J. H. Gill, of Raleigh, who was a native of Keighley, England, and came to America in 1882, coming to Raleigh after a short stay in Warrenton. In this city he is engaged in the iron foundry business and is held in the highest esteem. He is among the most successful of Raleigh's business men.

Mr. Gill has visited England a number of times since making North Carolina his home, his latest visit having been made about five years ago. He has been deeply interested in the elections now in progress in England, keeping in touch with it through English newspapers and correspondence. In response to a request yesterday he gave some intimation of interest as to English political methods and the present election.

"The party in power in England now," said Mr. Gill, "is the Liberal party, who succeeded to the position on the death of Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman, who took office about four years ago when the Liberal party came into power. The Tories, known by the name of the Conservatives, are in opposition to the Liberal party, there being always an opposition party, and it is Tory opposition which has brought on the present election.

"The Liberals had a majority of some 200 in the House of Commons when first elected, and the government budget prepared by Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer and endorsed by the Liberal cabinet has met the opposition of the House of Lords, having passed the House of Commons. It is this budget the issue raised was taxation, it being proposed to put certain taxes on land, great holdings of which are in possession of members of the House of Lords, and taxes on breweries, many of the lords being interested in breweries. The budget prepared did not suit the House of Lords and they rejected it after it had been passed in the House of Commons.

"The House of Lords placed their refusal to pass the budget upon the fact that it was proposed after four years, and was not the wish of the people, that if it had been submitted four years ago that it would have been a different matter. The House of Commons refused to argue the question, but determined to go to the people on the question, and so a general election was ordered, the King, by request of the Liberal leaders, voiced by the Prime Minister, having dissolved Parliament.

"This puts the matter of the endorsement of the plans of the Liberal party and the House of Commons directly to the people and in the election there is no doubt the Liberals are striving to hold their lead, while the opposition, the Tories or Conservatives, are fighting to utter defeat the Liberals or to reduce their majority of some two hundred. It looks now as if the Liberals will have perhaps a

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STATE'S DEBT TO RANSOM

A Bronze Figure in Capitol Square Is Suggested

"Ransom's Old Soldiers Had Hoped to See of Him a Companion Statue to That of the Illustrious Vance"—The "Names of Ransom and Vance Were Intertwined in the State's History From 1861 to the Dates of Their Death."

To the Editor:—The suggestion of Judge R. W. Winston, that a marble bust of General Matt W. Ransom be placed in the Capitol Building at Raleigh is admirable, but does not go far enough to meet the wishes and expectations of the old soldiers and those who had the honor to serve under him in the late war. They have hoped to see a companion statue to that of the illustrious Vance adorn the north front of the Capitol; for the names of Ransom and Vance have been so intertwined in the State's history from 1861 to the times of their respective deaths that it seems but justice that their fame and deeds should be equally perpetuated.

So soon as the fortune of one to serve his State in so many capacities and to render such signal service as did the late Senator Ransom. Going from his seat in the Legislature to his position as Representative in the State's Peace Commissioners to the newly organized Confederate Government at Montgomery, on his return, and before the State has severed its relation to the United States Government, Representative Ransom offers his services to fight in the cause of Southern Independence and is appointed to important command in the State troops organized for defense. From May, 1861, until he surrenders his division at Appomattox, April 1865, he served as a soldier in that immortal "Army of Northern Virginia." As a soldier he was exceptionally fortunate in that he took part in the only two successful engagements of the war fought in his native State. In the one, he was in supreme command—the fight at Boone's Mill, in Northampton county, July, 1862, in which engagement with some two hundred infantry and a section of a battery of artillery he defeated the federal commander at the head of a force five times as numerous as Ransom's in an expedition to destroy Weldon bridge over the Roanoke river, and thus sever all railroad connection between Richmond and the South.

At the Battle of Plymouth, April, 1864, he was the second in command to the gallant Hoke, and Ransom's Private's stormed the forts on the eastern side of the town, thus forcing its surrender. Again it is Ransom's fortune to render most conspicuous service at a crisis in the civil history of his State, when the Iberians and the head of a force of 1861, until the names of Governor Graham and Frank Justice White, Merrimon, B. F. Moore and Matt W. Ransom should be household words with the people of North Carolina for the part taken by them in this momentous occasion.

As U. S. Senator from 1874 to 1881; as President Pro. Tem. of the Senate; as Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and at the last as a benevolent proprietor, passing his days in active participation of his long familiar occupation, was in his time the foremost citizen of his State, and worthy to be honored among the noblest and the best.

WM. H. R. BURGWIN.
Weldon, N. C., Jan. 22.

Death of Mrs. Milton S. Brown.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Baltimore, N. C., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Milton S. Brown, one of Salisbury's best known and most estimable women,

STATE'S DEBT TO RANSOM

A Bronze Figure in Capitol Square Is Suggested

Mr. Baker here goes on and tells of his talks with editors, business men, farmers and labor leaders of the Middle West and that he is a Middle Westerner, a citizen of Michigan. He holds the people of that section as temperately and instructively a conservative, easily excited by driven to extreme measures, that they are predominantly Anglo-Saxon, prosperous, intelligent, calm-minded, cool-headed, slow as to changes in popular government. The insurgent movement he traces as of slow growth, not a mere hasty revolt, that it is the rule that the people only deal with one great question at a time, citing the slavery question. Following this, he says, the great question which arose upon the people is "the regulation of private wealth" which he terms "the predominant issue in American politics. It began, he explains, in the Middle West in the Greenback party of the late 70's and the early 80's, followed by the Populist party which outlined the issues on which the insurgents of the Republican party are now standing." That "save upon the money question it is significant that the insurgent Republicans of the Middle West accept almost all of the planks of the old Greenback and Populist platforms. And upon the tariff question they are far more radical than the Greenbackers ever were.

From the late 70's to this day he says that the conservative people of the Middle West have been sitting like some vast silent "tree" while the full

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LEE DAY CELEBRATION.

The People of Jackson Hold Interesting Exercises.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Jackson, N. C., Jan. 21.—Wednesday night the Harry Burgwyn Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy gave an entertainment, celebrating the 132nd anniversary of General R. E. Lee. An interesting program was rendered, as follows:

Music, by E. J. Gay and H. B. Edwards.

Recitation—"The Song of the Camp," Miss Patten Bowers.

Quartet—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," J. T. Flythe, H. B. Edwards, J. L. Lister and J. A. Ward.

Solo—"Selection from 'Il Trovatore,'" Miss Calvert.

Solo—"Come When the Linden Bloom," Mrs. Midgett.

Reading and Address, by W. H. S. Burgwyn, Jr.

Music, by W. Paul Moore.

After this the audience was served with refreshments by the chapter. A large and representative audience was present and every one seemed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion.

TROUBLE IN GETTING LABOR.

Italians Employed in Constructing Railway Complain of Food.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Wadesboro, N. C., Jan. 22.—The contractors who are rebuilding the Lenoir Coast Line between Wadesboro and Cherry are having trouble securing sufficient labor. Recently a large number of Italians were shipped in to take place of the negroes who would not work satisfactory to the contractors. For awhile all seemed well, but now the Italians are almost all gone. They complained that the food did not suit them—they wanted more macaroni.



REVIEW OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY, MOST ANY PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES.



WHEN LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON, THE ENGLISH EXPLORER, REACHES THE SOUTH POLE.