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GOVERNOR KITCHIN MAKES REPLY TO CRITICISMS

Says He Has Not Changed His Attitude on the Trust Question and Cites His Message as Evidence of His Consistency "Mr. Lockhart's Statement Is Untrue" He Says

DECLARES HE WILL STILL WAGE WAR ON THE TRUSTS

When He Was a Candidate Before, Says the Governor, Some People Thought to Injure Him by Saying He Was "A Dangerous Man." But Now Another Tack is Taken and He Is Held Up as a Man Who Has Made Pledges on the Trust Question Only to Break Them.

To the Editor: I have this to say in reply to the joint attack of yourself and Messrs. Lockhart and Missenheimer, which is in accord with other unfair attacks on your part.

When the Legislature of 1909 met, I was hopeful that a thorough anti-trust bill would pass. After learning the sentiment of the Senate, I became thoroughly satisfied that it was impossible to get any trust measure through the Senate beyond the requirements of the platform. On the night of February 1, 1909, one of the best informed gentlemen of the Senate said to me that when the Lockhart bill came from the committee, after his speech, a motion to lay the bill on the table would be made and carried and that that would end trust legislation for that session. A Senator present shared that opinion. I promptly replied that that would never do and read the platform to them and declared its requirements must be performed. They both agreed with me. The Lockhart bill had been some time prior thereto introduced. A short time thereafter Senator Lockhart upon my request came to see me with Senator Nimocks to talk over the situation, the only conference I ever had with these two gentlemen. That conference was full, frank and unreserved [illegible] agreeing on what ought to be done and all doubtful whether anything would be done. I have a copy of a letter written on April [illegible] 1909 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

court house, and his splendid anti-trust record was not sufficient to save him from the disastrous effect of the purely local issue, and I am positive that I never made a statement about it which I knew to be untrue. I have no idea that I made any statement that I was nominated on my personality, as I am not apt to have made a statement which I did not believe; nor did I state that the people of North Carolina wanted nothing done. This, too, is contrary to my message, my interview and the object of the conference.

In considering the chances of getting anti-trust legislation enacted we discussed the apparent opposition from various tobacco centers in former legislative contests, but whatever was said along this line was in illustration of the argument to be encountered and which had already apparently put a majority of the Senate against the Lockhart bill. We agreed that the surest way to accomplish something was to insist upon the declaration of the Democratic platform, embodying the vital principle of famous sub-section A. I will add that I never had a secret opinion about this subject at any time.

The statement that any man in the Legislature was authorized to speak for me (outside of my message) is untrue, and it was never reported to me that any one claimed or exercised such authority. Senator Lockhart has simply been dreaming. If it should be presumed that any one was authorized to represent my views, the natural presumption would be that my brother was, and he favored and as chairman reported as a substitute for the bill that passed the Senate, the entire Texas Anti-trust Law, introduced by Representative Koonce.

The Constitution, in fixing my duties in respect to Legislation and the enactment of laws, says that I shall recommend to the Legislature such laws as I think should be enacted. I have done that in respect to trusts.

Let the records speak as to whether I have modified my views on trusts since I was elected. If you had published the report of my speech at Spray in the last campaign, which was sent to you by a newspaper man who heard it, your readers would already know the injustice of your charge. I went into the question of legislative action on trusts fully in that speech and [illegible] that speech at Kinston [illegible]

[illegible]

EMILIE GRIGSBY, AMERICAN BEAUTY, WHOSE CONQUEST OF ENGLISH SOCIETY CAUSES STIR

London, July 22.—Emilie Grigsby, the beautiful American girl who was the ward of the late Charles T. Yerkes, has become the center of a great deal of attention here. She has been received most courteously by titled folk, including members of the royal family. Accompanied by Mlle. Dussau, governess of the children of King George and Queen Mary, she is now visiting in Paris. Miss Grigsby, who inherited a large fortune from Mr. Yerkes, aroused the jealousy of many prominent English people by obtaining a ticket of admission to Westminster Abbey during the coronation ceremony, when dozens of important Britishers were refused admission because of "lack of room." Ever since the accidental fall in London some years ago, which, following an operation, left her incurably lame, Miss Grigsby has been supersensitive as regards even the slightest personal comment upon herself. Miss Grigsby's hand has been sought in marriage by at least ten men of wealth and position. One well-known English author followed her for weeks through only to be dismissed in despair. She is the daughter of Sue Grigsby, a Kentucky woman, whose later career in Cincinnati is widely said to have been open to criticism. At one time the mother and daughter, after removing to New York, won the acquaintance of people prominent in the Four Hundred, but stories are told how each new friend dropped them on hearing of the mother's past. Miss Grigsby is ambitious to be an author and has written a book about herself which she has entitled "I."

message I said among other things:

"It behooves the government of every State to exert its entire power in [illegible] to the destruction of monopoly, the restoration of competition in industrial life, in limiting trust evils, in protecting her people, and in compelling compliance with and in punishing violations of her laws.

"Two years ago the Legislature in compliance with the definite mandate of the people amended our anti-trust law by incorporating into it the entire substance of the only material part of the bill enacted by the Legislature of 1907 which then failed to become law. So far as our substantive law on the subject goes it is strong and clear, though it has not had the beneficent effect which its advocates anticipated. In my judgment we should enlarge the scope of the law making acts intended to destroy competition and create monopoly criminal by adding certain other sub-sections to Section [illegible] Chapter 218 of the Acts of 1907, and experience suggests the wisdom and necessity of amending said chapter in other respects to render it more effective.

[illegible]

SIXTY YEARS OF LIFE IN RALEIGH

Hon. John Nichols In a Reminiscent Mood Talks Most Interestingly

RALEIGH AT THAT TIME

Venerable Citizen, Who Has Spent Nearly All His Life in Wake County, 60 Years in Raleigh, Tells About the Personnel of the City Government Then, the Newspaper Editors, Pastors of Churches, Industries and Other Things That Will Entertain the Reader.

Hon. John Nichols, at one time Congressman from the Raleigh district, a Past Grand Master of Masons, at present United States Commissioner, and now well along in the "seventies"—a venerable citizen of this city for sixty years, was in a reminiscent mood yesterday and talked of "old times" so interestingly, that the following is related:

"Just sixty years ago I became a citizen of Raleigh, and with only temporary absence have lived here ever since. And with the exception of this temporary absence I have occupied the same house for fifty-three years.

"When I came to Raleigh the population of the city was less than five thousand. The corporation was bounded by North, East, South and West streets, and was said to be just one mile square, but I believe the city was slightly longer from north to south than it was wide from east to west.

"David S. Reid had just been inaugurated Governor of the State, and William Dallas Haywood was the Mayor of the city. There were no policemen at that time. James Murray, a typical Irishman, was town constable, and did all the day work. The citizens in squads of six patrolled the town at night.

"There were no large stores. A few small dry goods stores, mostly on Fayetteville street, between the market house and the Capitol. Nearly every grocery store was on Hargett street, between Fayetteville and Wilmington streets, with a few on Market Square. The 'grog shops,' as 'saloons' were then called, were confined mostly to Wilmington street, but nearly every groceryman kept spirits to sell by the measure.

"The Market House was a small concern, with a small hall above, which was the only place for public meetings or amusement companies. The market house did not have butcher and vegetable stalls as at present, but country produce was sold from carts and wagons on the Market Square. At this time I think there were only two butchers in Raleigh, Eldridge Smith and Jack Moss. Nearly every householder went to market, carrying his basket and taking home his purchases. Whatever groceries he might buy he took home with him—there being no such thing as a delivery wagon known to the trade.

"There were two female schools and one male school in the city. St. Mary's located at the same place as now, an Episcopal school, presided over by that great and good man Rev. Aldert Smedes, and a Baptist female school on Halifax street, presided over by Rev. J. J. Finch, and Lovejoy's Male Academy on the square where now stands the Governor's Mansion. Later, but I am not quite sure of the date, the Methodists established a school on Hillsboro street.

"There were four prominent physicians in Raleigh at this time, Dr. Fabius Haywood, Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson and Dr. William G. Hill. They were all eminent in their profession. Dr. F. Burke Haywood, who later attained a high position as a physician and surgeon, commenced the practice about this time.

"The ministers were Dr. Mason, rector of Christ church, Rev. Drury Lacy, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Thomas W. Tobey, pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. Peter Doub, pastor of the Methodist church. Since then new church edifices have been erected by each of the denominations.

"The newspapers were the Raleigh Register (Whig), edited by Seaton Gales; the North Carolina Standard (Democrat), edited by W. W. Holden; the Raleigh Star (Whig), by Rev. Thomas J. Lemay. While the Star was [illegible] it was chiefly an agricultural paper. The Spirit of the Age, a temperance paper and the organ of the Sons of Temperance, was owned and published by A. M. Gorman. [illegible]

[illegible]

"I do not remember much about the lawyers of that time, not enough to give a list of them, but those most prominent were Hon. Geo. E. Badger, [illegible]

SENATOR DIXON IS FURNISHED FACTS

Something About an Incident That Is Not Well Known

IS TOLD BY JUDGE CLARK

How the Gettysburg Controversy Originated—General Lee and General Pickett—A Virginian Was the First Man Killed By Federal Troops, But Wyatt Was the First Man Killed in Battle.

North Carolina made her record in the war by hard fighting. It seems that she must make a constant struggle to maintain it. The recent controversy in the Senate between Senator Dixon of Montana, (a native born Tar Heel) and Senator Martin, of Virginia, over the Gettysburg incident has attracted attention, and as usual many letters have come from his old comrades to Chief Justice Clark to furnish data. He has sent to Senator Dixon the following taken from the official Confederate Reports, which are now on file in Washington.

"At Gettysburg 2,592 Confederates were killed and 12,707 were wounded. Of the killed, 770 were from North Carolina, 435 were Georgians, 399 Virginians, 258 Mississippians, 217 South Carolinians and 204 Alabamians. The three brigades that lost most men were Pettigrew's, North Carolina, (190 killed); Davis, Mississippi, (180 killed) which had in it one North Carolina regiment, and Daniels' North Carolina, (165 killed). Pickett's entire division had 214 killed. No brigade in Pickett's Division lost as many killed and wounded as the 26th North Carolina Regiment, whose loss was 86 killed and 502 wounded, the heaviest loss of any regiment, on either side, in any battle during the war. In the first day's fight there were 16 Confederate brigades of which 7 (nearly half) were from North Carolina. In 'Longstreet's assault,' which has been miscalled by some 'Pickett's charge,' there were 19 Virginia and 15 North Carolina regiments, besides the troops from other States."

Judge Clark stated yesterday that the Gettysburg controversy originated in the fact that Pickett's friends hoped from his being placed in command of the charge that he would receive his reward by promotion to Lieutenant-General, and that when it failed the Richmond papers to exonerate Pickett threw the blame upon the North Carolinians. This was promptly resented by showing the fact that the North Carolinians went a little farther to the front than the Virginians. This was largely due to the fact that opposite the Virginians the wall was somewhat nearer the Confederate line, and though some Virginians crossed it, yet the North Carolinians opposite the re-entrant angle of the wall went further to the front. This incident would never have been noticed by us, but for the charges made against us. Pickett himself never crossed the Emmitsburg road, while Pettigrew went forward and was wounded near the wall and General Armistead was killed just beyond it.

Judge Clark further said that General Pickett was given another chance by being put in command of the expedition against New Bern. When he again failed, and that after the battle at Five Forks, first April, 1865, General Pickett was summarily relieved [illegible] for misconduct. He says that being invited to deliver, some years ago, an address before the Virginia Bar Association he heard General Eppa Hunton and General W. H. Payne make the above statement in the presence of several gentlemen and they added that two of them [illegible] General Lee and several other general officers were watching their horses, they saw Pickett [illegible] the road a few yards off and General Lee contemptuously said: "Hasn't that fellow left here yet?" Judge Clark said that he

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ADVERTISING TALKS

Written by WILLIAM C. FREEMAN

Mr. [illegible] Ireing, mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., told me the following advertising story recently:

[illegible]

(Continued on Page Three.)

[illegible]