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sociated Press Reports



William High Last HARVY

FRIDAY, , May 3, 1913

a market and the second

Morning Tonic.

(Sir Philip Sidney.)
The truly great and good in affliction bear a countenance more princetruly are wont; for it is the
temper of the highest hearts, like the per of the hignest nearth, upwards n most burdened.



When I'm triumphant at the pol my majority uprolis, I know the VOX POPULI pie, in whom virtue lies, the high souled

the despise corruntion's nois d. When I have beaten t'other the people's voice is ringing the voice that nobly dares; I emblem and their sign, their just the same as mine, my the same as their's. But when I get it in the neck, and leave the poli mal wreck, vor populi is still; the in of the money kings have formand rings to thwart d conspiracies and rings to thward in people's will. Oh voters who for ure things yearn, cap, will you never, yer learn to vote for mone but me? Then I'm defeated freedom greated Virtue troops o'er monitaly ber Vice wins the victory. I am alone copie's Voice, and when I win the are rejoice, and all the spheres are ad; but when I tose our sacred Vox is like a ship cost on the rocks, and

Mr. Underwood carried Georgia and ida. He has the best chance also carrying Mississippi. These with exception of a few other votes he il get in the South, will constitute he strength Mr. Underwood will get the National Convention. He is in the National Convention, and of the Mays and areans Committee, but he has no chance of heing nominated. The affect of his candidary has been murely to take from Governor Wilson the on in two or three Southern State nich he would have carried hand n against any man except an abl uthern man.

Robeson county instructed for had been imported from Charlotte, mid that he thought "there should be reform in the administration of party's affairs in the State and he there would be some steps aken at the State convention to bring about the desired changes." the scalp of Duncan or Morehand, or both?

We are told that North Carolin pends one cent per capita for the as Cube spends 46 cents per capit The same authority says that the at al death rate in North Carolina is 18.3 per 1,006, whereas in Cuba th rate to 13 per 1,000. There to ood for reflection in these figures we politics and everything clos-Why do we not wake up? The Democratic comment generally

is more favorable to Taft solely be Democrats are inherently op sed to a third term. If Taft were g for a third term, the Demo hostility would be chiefly diagainst him. It is a matter of principle with Democrats and not nal in any sense.

George W. Perkins has been posing as an altruist who is in no touch with "the interests." He was more respected when he openly organized trusts and didn't pretend to be "more holy than thou." The correspondence recently printed puts him in a light that has made it impossible for him to assume the virtueus pose.

The Chatham Record wants North Carolina to adopt the North Dakota isw, a "net weight law" requiring all mackage goods to be plainly labeled is a very reasonable and just law, ig a protection to the buyer and no reusion to the seller.

INTIAL PRIMARY. is evident from the elections in the last few weeks in States where re to a presidential primary that there is need of further legislation to these primaries meet the purpose for which they were created. The situation that exists in Massachusetts illustrates the need of a change. On the Democratic side, the Democratic vote was so light that Governor Fos and the other leaders of the party did not regard it as expressive of the will of the people or as binding Speaker Cark received the majority of the small vote cost, but his dele

and in the primary ballot was clearly delegates the words "favors Foss for It would seem that President." Speaker Clark was the choice of the majority of the Democrats who voted. and all could have voted if they had desired, but he has no delegates and most of the delegates elected were elected upon a ballot which declared that they were for Foss for President and, therefore, the delegates elected that way hold that the voters voted for them with the understanding that they would vote for Foss for President. The undertainty and defectiveness of the law therefore leaves the action of the Massachusetta delegates uncertain.

On the Republican side the situa tion is about as unmatisfactory. Mr. Taft carried the State by a majority of 3,605 whereas Roosevelt's candidate for delegates at large were elected by a large majority. This makes the confusion. The voters knew that Taft delegates were led by Senator Crane and voted for Taft and against Senator Crane, who was the man that the Taft forces wished to go to the National Convention to cast the vote. Now what did the voters of Massachusetts mean? Did they mean they wanted Taft for President, but did not trust his delegates.

In other States there are also conflicts calling for amendments and changes in the law to make the primary affective. In at least one-third of the States where a primary has any sort of interference on my part hean hald, there are complications Should she call me to act, I shall, as been held, there are complications and troubles. It was hoped and believed that the primary would make clear the carrying out of the will of the people, but it seems that the law vote in the primaries that something further needs to be done.

The opponents of the primary will, of course, take advantage of the confusion arising from the defective laws and defective administration to derounce the primary and advocate going back to the old plan. They will have their pains for their thoubles. for reforms do not go backward. There are unquestioned evils about the primary, but there are ovils about will continue to change the primary laws until they make them so near

In his very interesting memoirs, Senator La Follette shows how the first primary law, which was secured by him in Wisconsin, was defective and that amendments have been made which he believes will improve it. He believes one of the emential things is to make provision in the primary He says that in Wisconsin choice. that Stephenson was able to buy the election because he could rally all the standpatters whereas the Progressive Republicana were divided to their choice between two or three able men. If there had been a provision for a first and second choice, no such conditions could have followed says Senator La Foliette. In this matter, as in all other matters, it will take time and experience to perfect American people will be sufficient, as experience demonstrates the need of changes, to make them. The primary but it can be perfected and made the agent through which the people can Molently interested and alert to do so. Of course, if the people are not to Congress. interested in their government, and do not care to take the trouble to govern, then they may expect the peo-

and who are in politics for business to be always in centrel. In view of the fact that in the pri maries in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Fiorida and other States vote was so small, the suggestion has been made that the primary law should be amended, compelling all men to vote who are qualified to vote. It will be remembered that same years ago while Governor of New York introduced a measure making voting compulsory. If the ballet is given to every man, and if our governs of the majority, why should not a man be compelled to exercise his public duty as a voter just as he is compelled to serve on a jury or work the roads? In nearly every State, where public schools are provided for all the children, laws were been passed compelling the children to go to icol. By the same process of reaning, why should not every man the is qualified to vote, be regs er this service as well as to other service by compulse. This is a matter that

of consideration. E "JACKSONIAN HEIRS."

drew Jackson and Henry Clay to turn over in their graves to imagine that their "heirs" could be induced to vote for Roosevelt, who out-Hamiltons. Alexander Hamilton himself in wishing to make the nation swallow up the States. In 1824 Old Hickory wrote a letter which shows that there is no resemblance in any particular between date. Andrew Jackson and Theodere Roosevelt. Hear "Old Hickory" as he says: "Could I procure success to myself by any sort of combination, management, entrigue I declare to you most truly it would not be resorted to." Contrast that statement, which was

prosecute the survivate trust because tion; in permitting the steel trust to violate the anti-trust law; in getting Harriman to raise a big corruption fund to buy New York; and in many like unworthy 'combinations' to keep in office!

"Heirs of the Jacksonian Democ racy" read the following letter from Old Hickory and resent the profunation of Roosevelt's grotlem of putting himself in the class with Andrew Jackson:

"Washington, 12th March, 1824.

"Dear Bir:
"O The principles which have governed me through life, will I hope not formake me in the present situa-tion in which I am placed. I remember not, even, to have solicited an office. My country it is true has been kind to me and perhaps beyond any merit of mine; but it has been thro her own voluntary motion, & not for any solicitation of mine; and when my name was presented to the nation rtant & highly responsi certainly less expected it, and none deserved it less than I did. I was aware, that if elected, the trouble & fatigue which would necessarily diwould add nothing to my quiet or happiness; while judging from the past. I foresaw that every little error and indescrition of life would be treasured and magnified into enemies of the deepest die. A portion of my country, however & not from any so-licitation of mine, have thought proper to consider me worthy of this high post: and acting on the principles which have always governed me, I am content for her to decide withou always have done, act with that decipion and judgment of which I as capable without any record to the benefit or injury to be produced myself; and should the choice fall any other, believe me, My Dear Sir, that not one moments displeasure will be felt by ma I shall then be a private citizen & in that character shall understand my duty better than were I to be placed in a high d situation.

"On the subject of your letter there fore, I can give no opinion, other than what is already offered, that my mind will rest contented at any decision which my country may freely & or

her own accord pronounce.

"Cauld I procure success to myself, by any sort of combination, management, entrigue, I declare to you most truly it would not be resorted to. Let my friends therefore everywhere adopt that course which they may believe will best conduce to the inte country, whatever it may be them I shall reut contented. "With best wishes for your health and happiness, I am with great re-

spect,
"Your most obidint servant,
"ANDREW JACKSON," THE WAY TO WIN.

Aside from this great ability and the fact that he stands for fundamental Democratic principles, Govthe nomination on the ground that he cannot only carry the full Democratic vote but can also carry the big unattached vote in all the close States and can make doubhful some of the strongest Republican States in the Union. The time has come in Americe now when neither party has a majority of the voters. While a great majority of the people belong to one or the other of the two parties, there are in a dozen important States the law, but the wisdom of the enough independent voters to change the result. For some years, most o these men have been voting the Republican ticket, but in 1910 they exlaw often falls to work as it should, pressed such great disgust for the Republican policies and administration that they elected Democratic Govcontrol their government, if they are ernors in most of these pivotal States and sent a large Democratic majority The Democrate are rich in able

men who are being considered for the presidency and either one of them will carry the bulk of the Democratic vote. The Democrats this year want to win and they should be consider ing which of the able men cannot only hold the party vote but get the big unattached vote that is necessary for victory. Nearly every Independent paper in America will support Woodrow Wilson if the Democrats are wis enough to nominate him and his nomination would not only insure Democratic victory in the States that are Democratic or close, but would make such States as Pennsylvanio Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas doubtful States, some of which can be carried by the Demo crais. As an ilustration of this one of the most distinguished civil engisers in the city of Pittaburg, Pa. riting to a prominent member of

"I have no hesitation in saying a you that I have been an advocate of the Bapublican party principles an have not un to date voted for a Democratic President but take pleasure it the plainness of my assertion at this time that I will vote for a Democratic President If the Republican party nominates either Taft or Received and the Democratic party nominates

hooves the Damocrate to be wise to nominate a man who can win is to name the candidate who will command the Independent and dissatisfied Republican vote, as well as of these vites than any other candi-

WANTED: BETTER ADMINIS-TRATION OF LAW.

The State of California by a ma jority of something like an hundred thousand voters voted for the provision permitting the recall of judges

Distored to be under the ind

snort time before the healten upon that proposition in California, Gover-Woodrow Wilson was in Sar Francisco, and he was asked his opinion of the recall of judges. He declared that he sympathized with the people of California, but that the recall of judges was not the remedy for bad conditions, and pointed out the dangers that might follow in securing a judiciary lacking in independence. If Governor Wilson had made that statement in North Carolina, where practically there is nobody favoring the recall of judicial officers, he would have shown no political courage, but to declare against it in California, where it was the most unpopular issue, shows the stuff of which Woodrow Wilson is made. California wished an opportunity to recall judicial officers because many of their judges were believed to be too close o public service corporations, whereas in North Carolina nobedy favors it because, with now and then an exception, the judicial officers have always been free from corporation die tation.

The cost, delay and failure in our administration have been most ap-parent in inferior Federal courts, but the same or other evils have delayed and denied justice in our State courts as well. There is need for reform all along the line. Hon. John R Dog Passon, one of the ablest lawyers in New York, is agitating for a Federal Commission to devise the remedies needed in a recent statement set forth the grave needs for reform in judicial procedure:
"The law and its administration is

this country constitute the crying and

this country constitute the crying and conspicuous evil of this century.

"The law, in general, is an insoluble mystery. It is full of doubt, in consistency and contradiction. It is daily growing more complicated and diffuse. It is contained not in one or two hooks, but in many hundreds. Lawyers standing between the people and the courte as trained and and and the courts as trained and paid instructors and interpreters flounder in a sea of confusion, utterly incapa ble to solve the legal problems sub-mitted to them. The courts after vexatious delays, covering months and sometimes years, deliver long, involved and sophistical opinions which are carefully preserved and published in carefully preserved and published in thousands of reports, through the tangled masse of which subsequent litigants journey in search of a precedent and size most always sure to find material for any side of any legal controversy. The national and State legislatures keep the law mills grinding day and night, and, yearly, pour upon the helpless and hopeless public, thousands of new contridictory and useless statutes. The principle, guaranteed by magna charts and emguaranteed and emguaranteed emgu and useless statutes. The principle guaranteed by magna charts and em phasied by our republican govern-ment, that the law should be certain, and inexpensively and promptly ad-ministered, has degenerated into an empty proverb whose vitality has been smothered by a vast overgrowth of statutes and defenors.

statutes and decisions.
"The law is not certain, but it is complicated and contradictory, and often misinterpreted and misapplied by judges and lawyers. Amidst wilderness of technicalities, forms and precedents, the merits of a controversy—the real rights of litigants—are lost sight of and law cases frequently decided upon reasons never within the contemplation of the parties involved. The law is not cheap, but ruinous

ly dear and the costs, fees and expenses make it prohibitive to most citisens and unacceptable to all.

"The law is not prompt, but slow; its forms and maxims encourage delays, and its results are generally

ached only after years of litigation.
"In its administration there is a marked discrimination against the Money enables the wealthy the highest legal talent; enables them to avail themselves every technicality known in the to procure postponements an delays; to resort to unusual remede and appeals and technical subter and appeals and technical subter-fuges; to employ experts and medical festimony, and often after conviction by the use of money in a publicity campaign, to aid in obtaining parden

'All of these avenues of defense are "All of these avenues of defense are closed to the poor both in civil and criminal proceedings. The latter are compelled in civil cases to abstain from asserting their rights, and in criminal proceedings to accept the humbler and less experienced class of legal practitioners, and, for want of means, are unable to avail themselves of the manifold emportunities oven to

the rich.
"The general administration of criminal law is a deep disgrace to any system of jurisprudence. From the arrest to the conviction or acquittal of individuals charged with crime unusual and unusual arrest dalays interarrest to the conviction or acquittal of individuals charged with crime unusual and unnecessary delays intervene, all kinds of uncless forms are resorted to by both the prosecution and defense, jurors are chosen in cases to which public attention is attracted only after weeks of ridiculous sifting of their consciences, and when a jury has been finally selected technical exceptions to proof are made, and after conviction there follow motions, orders and appeals until sometime in a year, and often a longer period, a reversal of judgments is had for defects of form or technicality without regard to the real merits and the criminal released or a new trial granted with all of the flummery or legal humbug to be gone over again for the second or third time.

"The people are grouning under

the above causes that they dutch at such insufficient, remedies as recall, initiative and referendum to deliver them from the burdens of the law, when in fact only fundamental reforms will avail."

This eminent New York lawyer stated the case strongly, but not too strongly. The best speech Mr. Taft made in his campaign for the presi-dency was made in Chicago before the Board of Trade, and in it he made almost as strong an indictment of the delay and dealed of justice that the New York atturney has no the New York atturney has no the business men of Chicago ap ad his pledge to press measures

needed some impro have not been pressed or enacted. Excary the most votes. The way to partence shows that an executive, who contents himself with a formal recommendation in his messages, does not secure many reforms. It is the executhe Democrat. Wilson can get more tive who recommends, talks to the public, and keeps on talking until public opinion forces legislative action who really helps occure good laws. Mr. Taft did not stress the matter enough. It is to be hoped that the next Congress and the several legislatures will remedy the evils discussed by President Taft and Mr. Dos Passo without the delay of commissioners Marie C. R. C. of the Street

from Oregon to Maine because of the faith of thousands of Demograte that he is the ablest and most available candidate. His nomination spells victory. He could have had all the money his friends could use if he had accepted it from "the interests." but when he declined to be depend. ent upon the Ryans and the Morgans the money power resolved to leave no stone unturned to prevent his nomination. But, in spite of them, in the past few days he has carried Oregon, Washington and Delaware, and is the second choice of half the delegates slected from others. His campaign has been run without money. Answering a recent unworthy slur that be is "the poverty stricken pedagogue." the Rowland Advance truly

"Some of his enemies are calling Governor Wilson 'the poverty strick en pedagogue. He may have been a pedagogue, and he may not be a rich as Croesus—but he is a friend to the people—the backbone of the American populace, and they will show their appreciation of him at the election next fall."

The slur "poverty stricken peds gogue" is a decoration of honor in North Carolina, where brains and character are esteemed of more worth than money and manipulation,

HOMER DAVENPORT.

The news of the death of Homer Davenport removes the most gifted cartoonist of his generation. The first time in America that a political campaign was greatly influenced by cartoons was in 1884 when Thomas Nast pictured James G . Blaine as "The Tattooed Man." The Democrats used those cartoons and they contributed much to the defeat of Mr. Binine. It remained, however, for Mr. Davenport to create the massive cartoon that was the beginning of the general use of the massive political cartoons that now constitute an important part of any political campaign. His creation of Mark Hanns in 1896 was the work of a genius and gave Davenport a national character Later he was employed by Republi can papers to draw cartoons, but the public did not appreciate them so well. While a writer loss nothing in standing by transfering from a Republican to a Democratic paper, or the opposite, the people see the name of a cartoonist on his work and feel that he believes the truths his pictures speak, and Davenport lost a large measure of popular confidence when the folks got the idea that his pen was compelled to sit down on the Saturday for hire and that back of his pictures

From early boyhood Davenport spent his time drawing when his fath-was written in great haste, and noth-er wished him to be working on the ling has surprised me more than its farm. He was a born cartoonist and had no rival. We shall not soon look upon his like again.

here was no real faith

"MAD AS A MARCH HARE."

If Colonel Watterson and certain Republican standpatters composed a and was graduated from Clare Colcommission de lunatico inquirendum, Mr. Roosevelt would be in an insane asylum before night. The Kentuckies insists upon Roosevelt's manne ing:

"The spectacle of a President of the United States engaged in an unseeming public quarrel with an ex-President of the United States may be as the saying hath it, a sight for gods and men but from the view point of a people proud equally of their country's dignity and power among the nations dignity and power among the nations of the earth. It is tragical.

"If that one of the Caesars who goes by the name of Nero was insune, Theodore Roomvalt

Theodore Roosevelt, aspiring to be an imitation Caesar is insane. "That is the long and short of it.

The man is a maniac. He knows not clearly what he does or says. Nover an utterance of his will bear discussion, or dissection. Never an act of his can be defended. "Let his family and friends take

him to an asylum before he does something irreparable, and it is too Colonel Watterson is wrong. Mr.

Roosevelt is not insane—far from it. There is method in his madness. He believes with Barnum that "the people love to be humbugged" and he se lects himself to do the humbugging and get their votes as Barnum got their dollars.

Spirit of the Press

Colonel Harvey Changes Front Again

Charlotte News.
Col. George Harvey, that staunch and valiant "Democrat" who for a time sought to ride the popular wave time sought to ride the popular wave astride the back of a mere "school-master," has just now forgotten the Democratic tenets which he once championed and is raising heaven and earth to have Taft nominated. In fact, if such thing were possible, the Colone's efforts in behalf of Taft are

Well, that's all right. Wilson has certainly lost nothin and perhaps Harper's support will benefit. Taft and perhaps it will not. At any rate, it looks a little more natural to see the Colones supporting a Republican candidate, since the habit of supporting Republican presidential candidates is one of long standing with Harper's. Well, that's all right. Wilson has

God
O, duty! If that name thou
Who art a light to guide, a re
To check the eveny and repr
Thou who art victor and law.

New: News: of: Yesterday A Famous Orator's Thirst For Education-

(By E. J. EDWARDS.)

"One of the earliest recollections of my boyhood days in Ohio," said William McKinley to me when he was Governor of that State, "was the effect made upon me of a report of a speech by Senator Thomas Corwin, which I overheard some of the men of our village discussing. The speech had delivered in the United States Se Millard Pilmore Cabinet. That was in 1850. There was just one line in the report of that speech made by

hospitable graves. That sentence has passed into his lory. It is practically the one thing by which Tom Corwin is remembered The words were used by him in a very brilliant speech which he made in the United States Senate in 1846 in oppo-sition to the war with Mexico. He wanted Congress to withhold approwould be cut off and it would be im couldle to send an army to Mexico He used the expression to represent the sentiment of Mexicans on the

Tom Corwin—everybody in Ohio call-ed him Tom—which was indelibly printed upon my mind. It was 'We

From that day forth I took the liveliest sort of interest in the career of Tem Corwin as member of Con-green, Governor of Ohio, United States Senator, Cabinet officer, Minister to Mexico during the Civil War, and political orator, in .my opinion the greatest popular orator ever reared by Ohio. But of all the incidents connected with his career that I came to think none interested me more than the story that was teld me by a citi-

sen of Corwin's home district, which was near the banks of the Ohio. "According to this story, Corwin, when a little boy, was very anxious to get an education. His father was a well-to-do farmer and he wanted the bov to follow in his footsteps, so he would not even give the little fellow a chance to learn anything more than the rudiments.

grate turning the same state of Filmore's Cabliet. The was er brother who had obtained some er brot teach him the rudir With avidity young Corwin took up the study.

"After he recovered the use of his leg he pleaded with his father to allow him to go to an academy. But the old gentleman refused. Thereupon, according to the story as I was pon, according to the story deliberately old it, young Corwin deliberately uniped from a high place and brought his weight in landing upon broken, thus jumped causing a fresh fracture; and he did that solely with the purpose of getting more time for the study of Latin. His brother was in full wympathy with him, and taught the boy all the Latin which he knew, and some other

"As soon as young Corwin was able to buy or get his own time he picked up a law book, get some help from the village lawyer and was admitted to the bar. Soon, thereafter his native eloquence began to attract attention, and it was not long before he was in great demand as a political or-ator and started on his public career, which continued with but brief interruptions until his death in 1865."

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NO. 6-ONWARD CHRISTIAN

SOLDIERS. Sabine Baring-Gould about fifty years ago wrote "Onward Chris-tian Soldiera," which is without a peer as a processional hymn, and although originally written for children, is none

the less inspiring to every Christian the iess inspiring to every Christian.

The author himself has given the following story of how the hymn came to be written; "A great school festival was to be held in a Yorkshire village on Whit-Monday, 1865, and the scholars of Horbury Bridge School, over which I was the Curate, were invited to attend. As the place of the celebration was some distance. of the celebration was some distance away, I thought it would be an excellent plan to have my children march to the singing of an appropriate and stirring hymn. I could find nothing in the hymn nor song books that was suitable and from necessity I was evening preceding the celebration and nal hymn. was written in a very simple fashion without a thought of publication. It great popularity."

The spirited music written for it by Sir Arthur Sullivan has doubtless added to the enthusiasm and heartiness with which it is always ming.

Baring-Gould, a minister of the Church of England, was born in Exe-ter, Devonshire, January 28, 1884, lege twenty years later. rate of Horbury, where the hymn was written, from 1864 to 1867, and since 1881 has been rector of Lew Trenchard, where he holds estates and privihave descended to him

through his family.

An amusing story is told of this hymn. A certain low church vicar was thoroughly opposed to all out-ward symbolisms. On one occasion ward symbolisms. On one occasion the children of his school were to march in procession and "Onward Christian Soldiers" was the hymn seected to be sung. To add to the realism, the choirmaster desired to have a cross carried in front of the little company, but this the good vicar pos-itively refused to permit. Wishing to the hymn as literally true a possible, and to get even with the vicar, the choirmaster changed the ast line of the first stanza, and children started off, lustily singing: "Onward, Christian soldiers,

Marching as to war! With the cross of Jesus, Left behind the door."

Miss Anna Woodruff Jones, a mis-sionary in Japan during the Russo-Japanese war, writes that when the ese war, writes that when the troops were embarking the missiona-ries went to the harbor to give en-couragement to those of their flock who were going to war. One of the whe were going to war. One of the missionaries brought his cornet with him, and with its help they mang. "On-ward, Christian Soldiers," the object being to cheer the Japanese whom they knew to be in the ranks. "Tears case and ordered the dismissed the case and ordered the defendant Aiken and two jurors, J. A. Adoock and P. D. Burchett, in the custody of the officer, the his hand or give some other sign to let us know that he appreciated our being there and singing for him our song of encouragements and with grateful looks he passed on."

This marching sough his been used with great effect in this country at his assemblages of temperance and Christian Epideavor workers, and one of the most striking instances to be noted is during the big couciave of Knights Tempier in Philadelphis, in 1903, when forty bands of music, as greguing 1560 musicians, musued together in the lead in passing the reviewing stand in front of the review of the reviewing stand in front of the review o

gregating 1560 municians, massed to gether in the lead in passing the r viewing stand in front of the City ha played "Onward, Christian Seldlers" "TOMORISOW—"JUST AS I AM."

STATE'S SWAMP LANDS MAY BE INVESTIGATED

Matters Concerning Mat May Take State Bo

quiry has been transferred from Florida to North Carolina. J. O. Wright, while with the Department of Agriculture, acted as agent for the North Carolina Board of Education to sell the swamp lands of the Lake Mattamuskeet section and it is said that interesting developments are to come when the Matlamuskeet mat-

ler is gone into. Representative Mess, chairman of the House committee on expenditures in the Agricultural Department, had Assistant Secretary W. M. Hayes on the stand in an effort to gain from him some information regarding his him some information regarding his connection with an option on a por-tion of a 50,000 acre swamp land deal in Hyde county. Professor Hayes explained that many inquiries reachexplained that many inquiries reached him concerning the lands around Lake Mattamuskeet. Representative Higgins, of Connecticut, saked: "Were these inquiries answered by you as an official or site by a man who was ready to invest money in the land itself?" "As an official," He replied. Letters produced showed that 50,000 acres of march and ed that 50,000 acres of marsh and lake land were to be drained, then

lake land were to be drained, then sold at \$2 an acre.

Representative Doughton asked:
"What prompted you to try to sell that property?" Professor Hayes answered that the suggestion first came from the Board of Education of North Carolina that it wanted to find a purchaser. He said: "I was interested in seeing a successful community established there. This has been my lifework." He was asked about any undertaking, if any as to his ownership in a share of the drainage project and he answered: "There was no definite understanding that I was to have a share in the that I was to have a share in the business. Toward the end it was ap-parent I was to be given an option. However, none of this was to occur until I had looked into the company and after I had laid the matter fully before the Department of Agriculture Professor Hayes stated that the matter of the option was hary and that he asked for further and more definite statements. After that re-quest, he said, the matter drifted quest, he said, the matter drifted along and he understood the hand had been bought by three men in Boston. A member of the committee asked Professor Hayes what the option he was speaking of consisted of, "Twenty per cent of the land," was the answer. "When you asked for an option," said a member of the committee, "was if your intention to profit financially he". "I was going to investigate that matter." he answered.

SLEEPING AND DRINKING WITH THE DEFENDANT

Two Jurors in Oxford Under Band and Presented to Grand Jury and Bond of Defendant Increased.

Oxford, May 2.—Quite an une od turn was taken in the case of State vs. Dock (Special to News and Observer.) tried here of State vs. Dock Alker and Paul Tingen for breaking in the Seaboard depot at Creedmoor. About 12 o'clock while the Solicitor was speaking on the case it was discovered that the defendant Aiken had engaged a room the night before at a boarding house for himself and friends as he expressed it to the landlady. It turned out that these friends were two of the jurors sitting on the case. One of the jurors had received by express a package of whiskey, and both night and morning the three were known to have been drinking together.

have been drinking together in the room, doe of them having slept less night with the defendant.

As soon as the matter was presented to Judge Carter he dismissed the case and ordered the defendant Alken