

To Judge a Man's Character, First Find the Food Upon Which His Brain Feeds—Good Reading Makes Good Men

HON. H. S. WARD OPENED JUDGE CLARK'S CAMPAIGN IN THIS CITY LAST NIGHT

Permanent Organization of Judge Clark's Supporters is Effected. Senator Simmons' Record, Kitchen and the Trusts. Ex-Governor Aycock Incidentally Mentioned

In the court house at 8:30 last night, in response to an advertised meeting at which Hon. Hallet S. Ward was booked as the principal attraction, the object of which was to address the voters as to Judge Clark's fitness to represent them in the United States Senate, a fair sized audience was present.

Promptly at the appointed hour, Mr. H. C. Carter called the meeting to order, stating that its first business was to effect an organization in the support of Hon. Walter Clark for the Senate. The temporary officers named, which organization was subsequently made permanent, were: Hon. H. S. Ward, chairman, and Dr. "Jack" L. Nicholson, secretary.

Mr. Ward briefly stated the purpose of the meeting and asked for suggestions as to further procedure and the perfecting of the organization. Mr. H. K. Warren suggested that Mr. Ward address the meeting that the audience might more intelligently know what Judge Clark "stood for." This seeming to be the sentiment of those assembled, Mr. Ward arose and proceeded.

Mr. Ward's Address. Even a verbatim report of an address made by Mr. Ward could not do him justice, and in this, no attempt is made to follow him, except in the essential.

"When we settled the racial question in North Carolina," said Mr. Ward, "the Democratic party turned to a party of principle. You will find away back yonder in the days of Jeremiah (11th chapter) the people worshipped the Temple and the burden of their idol was the Temple. The Temple! The Temple! Today we find the same conditions existing and we hear some crying the 'Democratic party' the Democratic party! the Democratic party! but the outward worship of the party amounts to nothing—it is that for which the party stands, that which is within the temple. There are two kinds of Democrats. No man would ever say that Arthur Pugh Gorman was not a Democrat, but when the Wilson Bill passed the House and was sent over to the Senate, it was there killed by A. P. Gorman—a Democrat.

"Mr. Cleveland, the President, said that it was an act of perfidy and treason. Mr. Wilson was one kind of a Democrat—Mr. Gorman, another. Mr. Gorman had his hands in the pockets of the Sugar Trust up to his elbows.

"Mr. Kitchen says that Simmons voted nineteen times with the Republicans and betrayed his party. Simmons says he only voted eleven times with them and that other Democrats voted with them as often or oftener than he did.

"By what authority did Mr. Simmons vote for a tariff on lumber? He was elected upon a Democratic platform, which was opposed to it. When he voted as he did and charged that the state chairman of the Democratic party in North Carolina had sent out circulars to the representatives of North Carolina in Washington, Senator Keara, who had spoken in Charlotte, Winston and Greensboro while a candidate for Vice President, pressed Senator Simmons for his authority for so voting, saying that he had canvassed his state and had not found such sentiment. John Shary Williams requested it. If all the men, women and children, working in the woods, mills and lumber yards were in favor of it, it would not have represented five per cent of the voters of the state.

"Mr. Miller, the state chairman, denied ever sending out the circular. Mr. Simmons claims to have been sent out. Newspaper men hurriedly went about interviewing congressmen from this state, who said they had never heard of such a circular.

"The truth is that Joe Bailey was writing behind Senator Simmons' back at his cost and directing his actions. Joe Bailey was once a great man until he was finally wrapped in the folds of the Standard Oil Company.

"The Standard Oil Company is a monopoly down in Texas. And, Joe Bailey is another kind of a Democrat.

"When Mr. Simmons tells the people of North Carolina that Canadian lumber does not come in competition with North Carolina lumber, as he

either trying to deceive them, or, as is as dense upon the tariff question as the darkness down my gun barrel. When he told the people of Green county that lumber coming in from Canada didn't affect them he was either trying to deceive them or he was as ignorant upon the question as my coffee dog.

"Since 1875 the Democratic party has declared for free wool. Every man, woman and child wears wool upon his back, and only five per cent produce lumber. I have now had Mr. Kitchen on the stand testifying against Simmons. We will now put Mr. Simmons on the stand against Kitchen (and holding before his audience the newspaper clippings of the controversy stated, this is my authority.)

"Simmons says that when the Governor was campaigning the state for his office, he said that he would have a trust bill passed by the legislature with teeth in it, that would eat up the trusts. If he said that, he laid a flat upon his belly, after he became Governor, as ever a mud adder laid. After he became Governor, he wrote to the Solicitors of the state, or a number of them and asked them what kind of a trust law they wanted passed. A number of them wrote him.

"A gentleman came to one of the Solicitors and asked him why he didn't prosecute a certain trust in his district. The solicitor read the law, he had the information sufficient to convict, if the law had not been at fault. But he ascertained under the law he could not convict, but with the addition of just ten words, he could. The Solicitor wrote the Governor, cited the case, cited the law and pointed out to him that with the addition of those ten words he could convict one of the most outrageous and nefarious trusts in the state.

"The Governor wrote the Solicitor a most flattering letter and thanked him, but here it ended. The Governor said it was not his business to pass the laws; he could only recommend. But if he promised to have these laws passed and failed, he has not done his duty. If he failed to exercise all the power at his command and used his strong arm to have these measures passed, he has failed in his duty to the party.

"The greatest Democrat that ever lived—have you, gentlemen, forgotten his name?—Samuel J. Tilden! In 1886 when Mr. Tilden heard that a certain traction company was about to rob New York of a franchise worth several million dollars, he wrote to Gov. David B. Hill and told him that he should exercise every power at his command upon his legislature and compel them to defeat the purpose of an iniquitous franchise. Mr. Tilden did not believe that the mere recommendation to a legislature was sufficient, but the Governor was to go to the extreme end of his latitude to make laws. Samuel J. Tilden was another kind of Democrat. There are Democrats of lesser rank and party chicanery. Senator Simmons can take that chair in which Clay Carter sits, bore a 2x4 hole in it, write upon a piece of paper the name of Moses Rowan, drop that piece of paper through that hole and when you would hold it up to the light and read it, it would read: 'Reverend Nathaniel Harding.' (Much laughter.)

Judge Walter Clark. "We first heard of Judge Walter Clark when a boy of 18 at Annapolis, training young soldiers on the battle field.

"When he went upon the Supreme Court bench, the curtain fell upon his name to many of you, but in your library (pointing to the court library) is the man whose life I am about to unfold to you." Talking from the library a law book, Mr. Ward read the case of West vs. Oehl, and quoted Judge Clark's language on the shield labor law decision.

Continuing, he said: "In 1899 or 1900, I saw that the 'Lumber Trust' by the old Lumber car couples then in vogue on the railroads. A bill was introduced in congress to force the railroads to provide safety couplers, immediately the railroad interests backed to the very doors of congress.

Mr. John A. Mayo, who was appointed a delegate to the Laymen's Convention of the Presbyterian church, by Miss Wjwiall's Bible class of the First Presbyterian church of this city, made a report of his trip to the congregation at the mid-week service of the church last night. The report was replete with interest and greatly enjoyed by those present, who numbered about 100, the greater part of whom had been attracted by the notice given that Mr. Mayo would make this report at this meeting.

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Generally fair tonight and Friday. Colder Friday. Tonight moderate winds mostly north.

Remarkable Crescent Dam



The crescent dam pictured above is a vital part of the great New York state barge canal, and was erected to impound the waters of the upper Mohawk river. A remarkable feature of the dam is that it can be closed. When this is done the top of the dam is extended to its thousand-foot length and a reservoir is formed four miles long and two miles wide with a capacity of 20,750,000,000 gallons.

and I don't attempt to charge bribery, but from congress to congress the bill was postponed because the railroads claimed they were too poor to provide the appliances. In 1900 we had no state law upon the subject but a case came up to the Supreme court at which time the railroad companies pleaded that they had not had the proper notice, nor sufficient time to make the changes. Judge Clark told them that they had had years, and that the changes MUST be made NOW, and here is his opinion.

"He is the only one of three candidates that has given you his platform that the people can read. Aycock is running on his eloquence, Simmons on his legions of men and sleight of hand performances, and Bill Kitchen on his good looks.

"Clark says the people should own the telegraph companies; postmasters should be elected by the people, and United States Senators by the people.

"In 1840-41 when James K. Polk was president, the only president the South ever had, the Government owned the telegraph companies and kept them until an evil hour, when the Western Union came in and bought them.

"When Benjamin Harrison was president, Walter Clark wrote an article in a magazine endorsing the governmental ownership of telegraph lines. John Wannamaker, then Postmaster-General, clipped it and incorporated it in a letter to the President recommending the ownership of telegraph companies. President Harrison, in his message to Congress transmitted it, word for word, and the Senate sat up and took notice. You gentlemen here, who have a candidate for the Senate, tell me if you think you have one who could do this. There is no more comparison between Simmons and Walter Clark than there is between the noonday sun and the tail end of a lightning bug. All three—Simmons, Aycock and Kitchen, encircled with one belt and with one head cannot compare with him."

Mr. Ward held the attention of his audience from start to finish, but at the finish the majority of them made a wild rush for the door while the petition for names subscribing to support Mr. Ward's candidate was ticked away for a more opportune time for signatures. It was only jacking a few minutes to 11 o'clock when he closed which is probably due the failure of some to sign, who doubtless otherwise would have done so.

MR. JOHN MAYO REPORTS

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WEATHER REPORT.

Generally fair tonight and Friday. Colder Friday. Tonight moderate winds mostly north.

YOUNG WIFE DIES OF HUSBAND'S WOUNDS

Mrs. Iris Holomon Dies of Wounds Inflicted by Her Husband on Tuesday.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Iris Holomon died last night at 8 o'clock at St. Vincent's Hospital, where she was carried yesterday morning after having been mortally wounded by her husband Otis Holomon, at the Chesapeake Knitting Mills. Mrs. Holomon remained in an unconscious condition until the end came last night, except for an instant when she opened her eyes and seemed to recognize one of the car conductors on the Chestnut street ferry wharf, while enroute to the hospital in the ambulance.

The remains were turned over to Undertaker E. L. Cox to be prepared for burial.

Holomon Like Crazy Man. In speaking of the tragedy Conductor Powers, of the Traction Company, with whom Holomon boarded, said that Holomon acted like a crazy man all during the night prior to the shooting. Holomon said he was in so much trouble and begged Powers to kill him.

According to a statement made at the Powers residence Holomon left the house shortly after 6 o'clock and after meeting his wife in South Norfolk walked down to the mill with her and Miss Annie Davidson, who was with Mrs. Holomon. Mrs. Holomon is said to have ordered her husband to go away and told him she would have nothing further to do with him. Holomon refused to go, however, and when the party arrived at the mill the shooting occurred.

Col. Stringfield and Major Dougherty Inspect Local Military Company. 150 Spectators Witness It—Number of Ladies Present.

Col. Stringfield, of the National Guards, and Captain Dougherty, of the war department, paid the local military company an official annual inspection last night in the armory on Market street. The inspection was the most rigid ever held here. The officers, however, complimented Co. G, on the splendid showing made. Fully 150 spectators witnessed the inspection, of whom was a number of ladies of the city. After the inspection Major Wiley C. Rodman entertained the visiting officers and a few of his friends in his home in East Main street.

California's Labor Day. Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 29.—As a result of today's experience some of the students at the University of California doubtless are glad that February 29 comes only once during their university career. Following a custom inaugurated by the university authorities in 1909, the fourth quadrennial Labor Day was observed at the institution today. The observance was all that the designation of the day implied. Bright and early this morning the students turned out in overalls and flannel shirts and with picks and shovels and wheelbarrows labored throughout the greater part of the day in improving the campus and grounds of the university. The young women students supplied the laborers with hushon and later in the afternoon the celebration concluded with a program of outdoor sports and games.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS ARE IN CONFERENCE

GREAT UNCERTAINTY PREVAILS AS TO HOW THE STATE STANDS WITH REGARD TO DELEGATES.

GOVERNOR FOR ROOSEVELT

LA FOLLETTE BOOM HAS MADE ONLY A SLIGHT IMPRESSION. GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK DECLARES THAT STATE IS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 28.—Republican leaders representing nearly all of the counties of West Virginia, assembled in conference here today to discuss the course to be followed in the coming national and state campaigns. So far as the state ticket this year is concerned, the party leaders feel that an energetic campaign will result in a Republican victory, notwithstanding the confidence felt by most of the Democrats that they are going to sweep the state and add to the advantage they gained in the election of a legislature said four out of the five representatives in 1910.

Considerable uncertainty appears to surround the attitude of the Republicans in regards to the presidential nomination. Until the past few weeks it was generally supposed that little or no opposition would develop and that the West Virginia delegates would cast its votes for the renomination of President Taft as a matter of course. The La Follette candidacy, even when at its floodtide appeared to make little impression upon the Republicans of this state. Roosevelt, however, has always had many admirers and supporters in West Virginia and it is reported that today's conference was called with a view to crystallizing the Roosevelt sentiment. This report is strengthened by the fact that the call for the conference was issued from the office of Governor Glasscock, who is an ardent Roosevelt man. In a statement issued last month, Governor Glasscock declared that a careful canvass of the political situation in West Virginia had convinced him that the people of the state are overwhelmingly for Col. Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination.

KINDERGARTEN BENEFIT

Young People Delight Splendid Audience at School Auditorium Yesterday Afternoon.

An entertainment by the young people of the kindergarten class of the public school at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was a source of much pleasure and interest. The program as published in Monday's paper was carried out to a nicety, and the work of the little fellows reflected great credit upon their instructors. The attendance was good, and the receipts, which will be used for the purpose of purchasing pictures for the kindergarten room, were highly satisfactory.

Special Services at Nicholsonville.

There will be devotional services at the Payne Memorial church tonight at 7:30, conducted by Rev. H. B. Searight. All who live in that vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

Vacuum Oil Increases Capital.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Stockholders of the Vacuum Oil Company, a former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, voted at a special meeting here today in favor of the proposed increase of the company's capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$15,000,000. It is stated that the purpose of the increase is to take care of \$5,000,000 indebtedness to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and further finance the company. It is also in line with the announced policy of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company to increase their capital stock to correspond more closely with their assets.

Before marriage, he escorts her to the church; after marriage she has to drag him there.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS WILL CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY TOMORROW

Favorite Author Has Reached the Ripe Old Age of 75. President Taft Will Attend Dinner in His Honor Tomorrow. Began Life as a Printer at \$4.00 Per Week. Author of More Than 60 Novels

New York, Feb. 29.—William Dean Howells, the dean of American fiction and probably the most widely read American author of the present time, will celebrate his 75th birthday tomorrow and on Saturday he will be the guest of honor at a dinner given in honor of his birthday by his many friends. President Taft and several hundred men distinguished as statesmen, writers, artists, journalists and men of affairs in general have expressed their willingness to come to New York in order to attend the Howells dinner.

William Dean Howells is probably the best liked of all American authors. His charming personality, his unvarying kindness and gentleness and his almost excessive modesty have won for him the love and admiration of everyone who ever came in personal contact with him. Amid all the jealousies, the backbitings, the littleness which pervade the literary ranks, one never hears an unkind word attached to the name of William Dean Howells. Nor has anyone ever heard Mr. Howells speak an unkind word of any fellow-author. On the other hand his encouraging kindness has been a help to many young writers who have since then won their place in literature.

William Dean Howells was born in Martins Ferry, O., March 1, 1837. His father, who was a printer and a newspaper proprietor and editor, was a man of taste and refinement, a scholar in his way and an original and independent thinker. He believed in the educative value of useful work and brought up his family to be industrious and frugal of both time and money. The mother was a woman of refined tastes and gentlemanly manners.

Young Howells learned to set type almost as soon as he learned to read. But he also learned the importance of truth and honesty and of courage and gentle behavior. His literary tastes found ample encouragement in the kindred tastes of his parents.

When still a lad, Howells went to work in his father's printing office as a regular employe. For two years, from 1849 to 1851, his father published a daily paper in Dayton, O., and the clever son soon became an all-around assistant in the work.

The paper failed and young Howells was compelled to seek other employment. He became a printer at \$4 a week, but after his father had recovered his losses and started in the printing business again, young Howells gave up his position and

again worked for his father. During all that time the young man carefully cultivated his literary talent. He wrote many poems, but most of them were rejected. After a few years of tentative efforts to write poetry, young Howells became convinced that he did not possess the true poet's gift and promptly abandoned all efforts in that direction, devoting himself entirely to prose writing.

For two winters, from 1858 to 1860, he resided at a Columbus and acted as a "rent for several

position as city editor of a Cincinnati paper, but the position proved uncongenial and he returned to Columbus, where he accepted the position of news editor on the State Journal. It was while he was connected with that paper that Howells wrote his "Life of Lincoln." This book was the young writer's first success. In the first place it brought him money enough to make a trip to Boston, where he made the personal acquaintance of Lowell, Holmes and other eminent literary people and came in touch with the best literary ideals of the time. In the next place it won for him the position of American counsel at Venice. His four years' residence at Venice was his real education. The knowledge of the world, the experience of men and manners he gained there, formed the main foundation upon which all his subsequent literary work was built.

After his return to the United States, Mr. Howells lived for some time in New York, engaged upon the Tribune and the Nation. In 1856 he went to Boston to be assistant editor of the Atlantic. In 1872 he became its sole editor, and this position he held until 1881. Since then he has devoted his whole attention to literature. In 1871 he published his first and perhaps most successful novel, "The Wedding Journey." For five or six years he conducted "The Editor's Study" in Harper's Monthly and for a while acted as editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. His works comprise more than sixty novels, essays, biographical and critical sketches and literary reviews and studies. During the later years of his literary career Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Oxford have bestowed honorary degrees upon the venerable writer who, notwithstanding his advanced years is still enjoying excellent health and the full faculty of his physical and mental powers.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

Whereas, in the wisdom of God, the Creator of all things, whose divine plans are past finding out and who doeth all things well, and for His own good pleasure, and

Whereas, He has seen fit to take from our midst, our companion and co-worker, George W. Morgan, in his 37th year, and has called him to the Great Beyond, therefore be it

Resolved, That while he has answered the last alarm, may it be for his eternal gain, and his reward for earthly labors be turned into eternal happiness and rest. Be it further

Resolved, That the same Divine Leader that guided him to his eternal home, cherish and comfort his wife, home, darkened by grief and sorrow. May the echoes of by-gone foot-steps resound joy and gladness with the sweet consolation of a future happy meeting. The Phoenix Hook and Ladder Co. shares their deepest sympathy with his bereaved family.

Resolved, further, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the company, published in the Daily News, and one sent to the bereaved family.

Respectfully submitted,
H. T. WHITLEY,
J. F. COZZENS,
S. MILES,
Committee.

Missouri Escapes Death Cup.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 29.—By order of the State Board of Health, all public drinking cups, towels and combs will be abolished after today on all trains and in all railway stations in Missouri.

This Date in History, Feb. 29.

1712—Louis Joseph Montcalm born near Nimes, France. Died at Juebec, Sept. 14, 1759, from wounds received in battle.

1792—Civacchino Antonio Poseini the famous composer, born at Pesaro, Italy. Died Nov. 13, 1868.

1836—Gen. Gaines, with troops from New Orleans, attacked by the Indians while seeking to form the Withlacoochee river in Florida.

1848—Negotiations for an armistice in the war between the United States and Mexico begun in the City of Mexico.

1860—The Sardinian government referred the annexation of Tuscany to the vote of the people.

1868—Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) became premier of England.

1872—State convention of those favoring the extension of the right of suffrage to women met in Baltimore.

1880—Completion of the St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps.

1892—The Bering Sea arbitration treaty signed at Washington.

1894—Receivers for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad appointed.

1904—Lieut. West and six privates of the United States army killed in battle with Datto Moros in Jolo.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the case of H. B. Stille vs. H. R. Poye & Son, which has been occupying the attention of the court for several days, a non-suit was ordered this morning.

The next case taken up was the same vs. same, and is being heard today.