

ROOSEVELT, IN HIS MESSAGE, ADVOCATES RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION WITH PANAMA.

Recommendations to Fifty-Eighth Congress, the Canal Treaty Receives Exhaustive Attention—Action of Bogota Government is Characterized as Base Ingratitude—Relations of Labor and Capital—New Department of Labor and Commerce and Influence on Industrial Conditions—Alaska Boundary is Taken Up, and the Postal Frauds Are Discussed at Length.

Washington, D. C., December 7.—The Senate and House of Representatives today are to be congratulated for the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

conservative lines. Nothing revolutionary was attempted. But a common sense and successful effort was made in the direction of seeing that corporations are so handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was characterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but endeavoring to provide for doing away with any evil in them; that we drew the line against misconduct, not against wealth, gladly recognizing the great good done by the capitalist who alone or in conjunction with his fellows does his work along proper and legitimate lines. The purpose of the legislation, which purpose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to favor such a man when he does well and to supervise his action only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. The only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corporation which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corporations we need not be oversensitive. The work of the department of commerce and labor has been conditioned upon this theory, of securing fair treatment alike for labor and for capital.

Capital and Labor.

The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals—that is, it is drawn on conduct—the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike, asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all.

Whenever either corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannical interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law, and no man is below it, nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right, not asked as a favor. We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect. The progress has been by evolution, not by revolution. Nothing radical has been done; the action has been both moderate and resolute; therefore the work will stand. There shall be no backward step. If in the working of the laws it proves desirable that they shall at any point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. Meanwhile they are being administered with judgment, but with insistence upon obedience to them, and their need has been emphasized in signal fashion by the events of the past year.

Government Receipts and Expenditures. From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year aggregated \$569,396,074. The expenditures for the same period were \$500,000,000, the surplus for the fiscal year being \$54,297,074. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were approximately \$8,000,000 less than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this decrease continue at the same rate throughout the fiscal year the surplus would be reduced by approximately \$30,000,000. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year the surplus would

vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the governmental receipts and expenditures, and, though the first year thereafter still showed a surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained.

Such being the case, it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income. The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we cannot afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well-being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

Needs of Financial Situation. The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the secretary of the treasury to deposit customs receipts as he granted him in the deposit

(Continued on page 8)

INSTITUTION OF REV. W. T. CAPERS

The service, as announced in Sunday's issue of this paper, in which Rev. Mr. Capers was instituted as rector, was beautifully and solemnly carried out by the officiating clergy, assisted by the excellent choir. The church was thronged by earnest, devoted worshippers; the music was very hearty, being well participated in by the great congregation.

The usual impressive "morning prayer" of the Episcopal church was perfectly rendered and then followed "the office of institution." His Majesty, Mr. Capers, being instituted, was brought to the gateway of the inner chamber, the approach to the altar, and there was given by the senior Warden, Captain T. W. Patton, the keys of the church, which symbolized the power and authority vested in him over the temporal and spiritual affairs of his parish. After acknowledging these to be his responsibilities and pledging his faithful discharge of them, the Bishop invoked the congregation to prayer, in which God's love and His Kingdom, through Christ, were acknowledged as eternal and alone worthy of man's ultimate hope and purpose in life. With this faith burning in the hearts of priests and people alike the bishop acting as institutor, delivered the "books," being the Bible, the book of common prayer and a digest of the canons of the church, in the following words:

"Receive these books; and let them be the rule of thy conduct in dispensing the Divine Word, in leading the flocks of the people, and in exercising the discipline of the church; and be thou in all things a pattern to the flock committed to thy care."

After an earnest prayer by the Bishop for the personal success and devotion of the instituted minister and for the congregation, the new rector approached the altar and in a clear, earnest voice, rehearsed an exquisite prayer in his own behalf. It was a most imposing scene; on the one side of him stood Bishop Horner and on the other Bishop Jaggard, both of whom are most impressive in their bearing. Around the kneeling priest were gathered several of his brother clergy with bowed heads, joining in heart and spirit in his earnest petitions. At this moment the solemn and holy responsibilities, duties and privileges of a priest in the church of God, seemed most emphasized and most beautifully illuminated as from a light of the "other world."

The sermon delivered by Bishop Jaggard of Southern Ohio, was equal to the occasion. It will be published in next Sunday's issue.

The sermon was followed by the celebration of the holy communion, after which Mr. Capers was placed at the head of the aisle by the Bishop, where he shook hands with the members of his congregation and received their wishes and earnest prayers for success and happiness.

THE NEGRO AND THE ROMAN.

Prof. Bassett has said that our race problem is "in many respects the old conflict between the Roman plebs and Roman patricians over again," and he has expressed his belief that "it ought to be more fortunate than the issue of the Roman conflict; for American life is richer and better than Roman life." As a teacher of history Prof. Bassett must know that, even for half a century or more after the establishment of the Roman republic, intermarriage between the patricians and the plebeians was forbidden and that the decree (lex Canuleia, 445 B. C.) permitting intermarriage was wrested from the patrician rulers only after a long and unceasing struggle for political equality on the part of the plebeians. The object for which the plebeians fought in this historic struggle was, indeed, political equality, and social equality was only an incidental result. In our race problem like unto the conflict of the Roman orders in this respect

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



JAVAN LONG GETS FIVE YEARS IN "PEN"

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER OF E. F. BELL IN 1901. Jury in Case Hands in Recommendation to Mercy—State Was Represented by Great Array of Legal Talent.

(Special to The Citizen.) Franklin, N. C., Dec. 7.—The Superior court for Macon county closed this morning and Judge Hoge left for Sampson county to hold a special term there. He left with the best wishes of our community and commands the highest respect of all who know him. There were three important cases on the criminal docket; one against Senator J. A. Franks was not reached and one against Jaxon Long for the murder in 1901 of E. F. Bell, in Cashiers Valley, Jackson county, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter and the defendant was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The jury handed the judge a written recommendation for mercy. This case after the acquittal of Columbus Long in Jackson county for the same murder, was on motion of the prosecution changed to Macon county. The state was represented by Solicitor T. D. Bryson, Walter E. Moore and Felix E. Alley of Webster, L. W. Ferguson of Waynesville, Benbow of Murphy, E. L. Herndon, of Walhalla, S. C. and Horn & Mann of Franklin, while the defense was represented by S. C. Welch, of Waynesville, C. C. Cowan of Webster, J. F. Ray, Robertson & Benbow, Jones & Johnston, R. D. Sisk and S. L. Kelly, of Franklin. The defendant took an appeal to the Supreme court and gave bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance.

The case of state versus Zeb Sumner resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Sumner was a young man who came to this county from Buncombe about three years ago and the evidence disclosed that shortly after he came here he became involved in a difficulty with the deceased George Ledbetter and to avoid an encounter Sumner had to leave his presence; that on numerous occasions Ledbetter, who was known to be a violent and dangerous person when under the influence of whiskey, would try to renew the difficulty, and especially so whenever he was drinking. Finally one day Ledbetter, who was drinking, followed Sumner around the town and provoked a difficulty and Sumner asked the town marshal to take Ledbetter into custody, but he did not do so and Ledbetter's friends led him off, but within an hour Ledbetter saw Sumner standing near the court house and again renewed the difficulty, and on Sumner's telling him to leave him, put his hand on a pistol in his pocket, so the evidence was, and Sumner fired at him several shots, causing immediate death. The case was tried only before and resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and the Supreme court gave him a new trial on the grounds that the lower court should have allowed the evidence to be introduced that Ledbetter had a general reputation for approaching a man under the guise of friendship and while extending his right hand, attack him with the left and as this was the peculiar and treacherous way in which he approached Sumner, the jury should have been informed of these facts so as to see the situation as Sumner saw it. The verdict met the approval of both the public and the Supreme court, who sided at the trial. Sumner is a young man who has always conducted himself in a proper manner and his friends are glad to be able to congratulate him on getting the heavy load of suspense from his mind.

Solicitor Bryson was assisted in the prosecution by Jones & Johnston and R. D. Sisk. J. F. Ray, S. L. Kelly and Robertson & Benbow of this town and S. C. Welch of Waynesville appeared for the defendant.

DR. CLARKE DEAD.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—Dr. P. E. Clark, a veterinary surgeon, well known to horsemen throughout the country, died today of apoplexy.

MEDICAL BANQUET SOON TO BE HELD

THE USUAL ATTRACTIVE MANNER. Dr. L. B. McBrayer Read a Paper Last Night Describing a Rarely Successful Operation.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Buncombe county Medical society last night it was decided to have the usual annual banquet. The banquets of the society have become among the most notable events of the year here. They are complete in all respects and are characterized by bright thought eloquently expressed. The one this year will be held on the evening of December 21st. The officers of the society, Dr. J. H. Williams, president, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, vice-president, and Dr. Gaillard S. Teiment, secretary, were with Doctors Paquin, Fletcher and Dunn, constituted a committee to arrange for the banquet.

This takes place on the night of the annual election, which has heretofore been in January, but is now held on the third Monday in December. At the meeting last night Dr. L. B. McBrayer read a very interesting paper on "Palma's operation for cirrhosis of the liver caused by the intemperate use of alcohol and has been considered hopeless until the last three or four years. Dr. McBrayer presented a report of a case in which he had performed an operation at the Mission hospital six months ago which showed great improvement. The members of the society are much pleased with the success of the case especially as it is the only operation of the kind which has been performed in the South. The society extended to the Board of Trade an invitation to meet in its rooms in the city hall so for as its rights in the room were concerned. The new member was elected and three applications received.

MR. CRAIG LEAVES FOR INDIAN TERRITORY

Mr. E. R. Craig left Sunday afternoon for Indian Territory, where he contemplates engaging in the banking business. Few young men here have more friends than Mr. Craig and to bid him farewell there were at the station a number of persons whose evident regret at seeing their friend leave was an indication of his popularity here and of the number of his warm friends. Mr. Craig, it will be remembered, brought the Independent Telephone here, and the success of what was then regarded as a venture illustrates his good judgment. Mr. Craig was in Oklahoma two years ago and since his return here his descriptions of the new country have carried many persons there. The going of J. B. Boote, J. Spangenberg, O. D. Revell, J. A. Nichols and others is directly attributable to Mr. Craig's representations of the territory. Mr. C. R. Craig went with her son but will return in a few weeks.

A PANACEA.

If you are feeling blue. And skies are dull and grey. Why hustle out, and stir about. And do some good today. No matter if you never claim A foot of earthly land— Your welcome will be just the same Upon the shining stand. The best of ways to soothe an ache Or ease an old-time smart. Is cheer and comfort swift to take To some poor brother's heart. Just try it once and you will see That there are holier things, Where Faith and Hope and Love agree. Thou old earth's gardeners. M. B. L. December 7, 1903.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE

In Charge of Children's Home, of Buncombe County

ONLY COUNTY IN NORTH CAROLINA

In Which Laws Exist to Protect Children

MR. W. B. STREETER, FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT—HAS SHOWN ENERGY AND INTEREST

Hon. M. L. Reed, Chairman of County Commissioners.

Dear Sir:—We begin our annual report with congratulations that the example set by our county, in the noble work of saving innocent and suffering children, has been followed by other good people of our state. So far as we know, for more than ten years Buncombe has been the only county in North Carolina in which existed a law to enable its citizens to contribute from the public treasury, such sum as was requisite to rescue its children from destitution, to feed and clothe them until their health should be restored, and then to indenture them to good people who would extend that affection, which to these helpless little ones, was previously an unknown experience. During the past year, however, the wisdom of this course has been acknowledged extensively throughout the state, and we now have completely organized and in successful operation "The North Carolina Children's Home Society," a voluntary association of philanthropic and liberal persons, of which the purposes are, exactly similar to those which we have so long struggled hard and with marked success to accomplish, to-wit: to protect indigent children from father suffering and to procure them homes in which it may reasonably be expected that they will grow up to be good and law-abiding citizens, instead of the vagabonds and criminals which they must inevitably become if the most rational help is denied them. The headquarters of this society is at Greensboro, and its management is in the hands of a number of the best men of that and adjoining sections. It has given us much pleasure to meet with its practical, energetic and deeply interested superintendent, Mr. W. B. Streeter, by whose aid six of our children have already been provided with good homes. It is our wish and intention to extend this operation during the coming year, which we are sure will be mutually beneficial, and will considerably reduce the cost of the work. The superintendent, after traveling over most of our state, is convinced that there are enough good homes, in which a child would be a most welcome blessing, to protect every indigent and suffering child. The problem is to bring them together. Our knowledge of Buncombe county convinces us that the same conditions exist here, and to a considerable extent we have succeeded in bringing the homeless child to the childless home, of which the result is a degree of happiness to both, which is beyond estimate. Reference to the books of the clerk of the Superior court will show that we have had committed to our care 134 children, of whom at least nine-tenths are doing well in good private homes. The pleasure of doing this work has abundantly repaid us for our time and labor, and the same view has been taken by our clerk and his deputy, who have made no charge for services, which have frequently been both exacting and arduous. At this time we have under our immediate care in the Home 29 children, and the average number cared for during the past year has been 55, for whom the per capita cost per month for support has been \$3. This low cost goes to prove the interest which is felt in this cause by many of our best citizens, as it must have cost considerably more had we not received liberal gifts of clothing and other supplies. We also refer gratefully to the fact that in all classes of sickness our little wards have been nursed and attended with all care and skill, at the Mission Hospital, without charge to us. To all these friends, so kind and interested, we now express our heartfelt thanks, having no doubt that their aid will continue in the coming years. The expenditures made by your committee during the past year have included the cost of support of a part of our children from August 1, 1902, to November 20, 1902, of a period of 16 months, and are as follows:

House rent	\$275.00
Matrons and other attendants	500.00
Food and other household expenses	845.14
Fuel, sufficient for this winter	75.18
Furnishings	46.45
Extraordinary expenses	115.53
For colored—	
Total	\$1934.43
House rent	74.00
Matrons and other attendants	200.00
Food and other household expenses	504.15
Fuel, sufficient for this winter	28.90
Extraordinary expenses	18.01
Total	\$912.18

PROHIBITION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Fifty-three Out of Ninety-seven Counties Are "Dry"

DISPENSARIES EXIST IN THIRTEEN COUNTIES

While Saloons Hold Forth in Twenty-eight

BAPTISTS OF THE STATE HAVE ALSO MADE REMARKABLE SHOWING—COMING STATE CONVENTION AT CHARLOTTE

(Special to The Citizen.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 6.—In a special interview with State Chairman J. W. Bailey of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League he gave some very interesting figures as to the prohibition movement in North Carolina. There has been some misapprehension as to the number of counties under prohibition, it having been said that there were 60, while in fact there are 53 of the 97, these being Alleghany, Alexander, Alamance, Anson, Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Catawba, Caldwell, Cabarrus, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Cumberland, Dare, Davidson, Duplin, Durham, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Harnett, Henderson, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Jones, Lincoln, Mitchell, Moore, Montgomery, Orange, Pamlico, Perdue, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Randolph, Robeson, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey. There are dispensaries in 13 counties, while in 25 counties there are saloons. There are saloons in less than 50 cities and towns in the state. Chairman Bailey says the state anti-saloon league will make a determined effort to have the counties send to Raleigh a legislature in full sympathy with the temperance movement. He says there is no disposition to compromise or to check in any way the remarkable work which is going on.

Good Work of Baptists.

The Baptists of North Carolina have done a remarkable work during the year. Their state convention meets at Charlotte next week, and Rev. Livingston Johnston, the secretary of the Mission Boards makes his report, which shows that the total amount of contribution exceeds that of last year by \$8,000. The contributions for the various kinds of mission work are: State \$28,302, foreign \$17,500, home \$7,702. The contributions for education are \$4,071, for orphanage at Thomastown \$25,000, for ministerial relief \$1,700, miscellaneous \$500; total \$33,000. In the past nine years the contributions have more than doubled. There are 53 associations, and every one is co-operating with the State convention. No less than 103 missionaries are working in the state, and on mission fields along 25 churches have been organized during the year, while 62 are built or building on mission fields. The missionaries occupy 477 churches. It is likely that no debt will be reported on any of the objects, as state missions now lacks less than \$1,200 and it is expected the churches will send in that much by next Monday. The mission board calls for \$30,000 next year for state missions alone. There are 321 women's missionary societies, and these have raised \$12,000. The largest increase of the year was for foreign missions.

Opposed to Bassett.

It is learned on the highest authority that the North Carolina Methodist conference which covers all the eastern section of the state is almost to a man, both clerical and lay, opposed to the retention of Professor Bassett at Trinity college. This matter has not as yet developed into an issue in the Methodist church, but there is no telling when it will so develop.

THE LAW OF THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The cry has been raised in North Carolina of intolerance because there was a demand from the North Carolina newspapers, representing the dominant sentiment of the State, that Professor Bassett be removed from Trinity College, because of the views he expressed on the negro question. The people of the South are intolerant on that subject. They will not countenance any man who teaches social equality between the races, for they know if the lines are broken down and if marriage between the negro race, and the white race be permitted, the integrity of the white race will soon be destroyed. The Anglo-Saxon race has never mixed its blood with the black race, and never will. Nor has it recognized the black race as its equal in any respect. The Anglo-Saxon race is a ruling race, and it will not make compromises with the inferior race. Prof. Bassett is entitled to his views on this subject and on all questions, but we repeat what we said in a recent article discussing his famous paper, that a man who entertains such views, however sincere and however accomplished he may be, is not the proper person to teach Southern youth. The more accomplished he is and the more sincere he is, the more dangerous he is as a teacher. We do not presume to meddle with the affairs of Trinity College, but the trustees have, in our opinion, made a great blunder in declining to accept Prof. Bassett's resignation and in retaining his services as a teacher of the boys of North Carolina.