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NO. 1.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GLENN

A Remarkably Able Communication to the Legislature

NEEDED LAWS ARE SUGGESTED

Says Our State is Enjoying a Period of Unbounded Prosperity—Favors Education and Morality.

The following is the substance of the message of Governor R. B. Glenn to the General Assembly of North Carolina:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

You meet to-day under most favorable circumstances. Never before was the State in such a prosperous condition, and its increase agriculturally, educationally and morally, has been phenomenal.

Since the General Assembly last met, crops have been generally good and have brought prices above the average, so that our farmers are in good condition and out of debt, and their lands much enhanced in value. New enterprises have everywhere sprung into existence, and the rattle of the loom, the hum of machinery and the scream of the steam whistle make sweet music to the industrial ear. To-day our State has taken the second place in the United States in the manufacture of cotton goods and furniture, and first in the production of labor tobacco.

Labor has received good wages, but there is a great scarcity in every line of work, and a growing demand is therefore being made to devise some remedy for an increase in laborers, provided they be the right kind. The cause of education has greatly advanced. Good school houses and equipment, a higher grade of teachers, longer terms, and a more general interest in school work, are evidences of an educational awakening that promises great things in the future. The moral trend has gradually been onward and upward, until to-day our people were never more industrious or sober, or took a greater interest in their religious duties.

The credit of the State is first-class; we practically owe nothing, as our assets are in excess of our liabilities, and there now seems no further danger of our being harassed by conspirators seeking to vex us with suits on old repudiated bonds, as the Governors of sister States refuse to lend themselves to such fraudulent and mercenary schemes.

No subject will come before you at this session fraught with more vital interest to the State than the devising of a proper scheme for ascertaining the true value of all property in the State, to the end that each individual or county, by proper taxation, shall bear his or its part of the State's burden, and that there be no false valuation, or unjust discrimination.

The Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 3, provides that "laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, etc., and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money"; and yet this simple but vital provision is universally violated both in the assessments not being uniform, nor according to their true value. While impossible to devise any scheme of taxation that shall fall equally on all, still the nearer we can approach to requiring all to value their property correctly to its true worth, just so much the nearer we come to fulfilling the constitutional demand for uniformity. This subject, therefore, requires your deepest thought and most careful examination; and if the session should end with your having accomplished nothing else but setting this troublesome question on a fair basis, you still will have earned the plaudit, "Well done, faithful servants."

The assessed value of all property in the State is \$461,520,668.32; but in my judgment, if personal property was fairly given in, and realty justly assessed, and railroads and other corporations fairly taxed, its actual value would be a billion dollars, enabling us to have a much lower rate than at present, and still have a much larger revenue to meet all the growing needs of the State.

A fair valuation and a low rate are necessary to get more people and outside capital, while a low rate and high valuation frightens away both the investor and investor.

Railroads. Much has been said of late about railroads and railroad rates, both passenger and freight, and how best to regulate and control them. In dealing with this question, I would urge upon the General Assembly to carefully examine the whole matter of railroads, and while doing everything the law allows, in protecting the people against unjust discrimination, heavy rates, and unnecessary hardships, at the same time to treat the railroads with perfect fairness and give them every legal right which belongs to them.

Corporation Commission.
The Governor recommends that the Corporation Commission be given ample powers to regulate complaints against railroads and other corporations; also that passenger fares be fixed at 2 1/2 cents per mile with 2 cents mileage fare in books.

Insurance Commissioner and Insurance.
Since the Insurance Department was established, the revenue collected from insurance companies doing business in the State has greatly increased.

In 1899, the last year under the old system, the Secretary of State collected taxes to the amount of \$84,879.23, and as his compensation received fees, and was allowed \$1,000 for clerk hire. During 1905 the Commissioner of Insurance collected \$205,124.07 from the companies, and for the seven years since the Department was organized, \$1,046,804.23 has been received, which makes an annual average of \$149,543.46. The Commissioner is paid \$2,000 and some fees paid by the insurance companies, and allowed \$1,000 for clerical assistance, while if the old system of fees had continued, it would have been \$83,283.50—just \$58,083.50 more than under the present laws. The Commissioner handles over \$200,000 each year, and keeps at least four hundred accounts; yet has no regular bookkeeper. The work is growing immensely each year; he needs more help, and I earnestly hope you will allow enough to obtain the assistance required.

Bureau of Labor and Printing.
Some people seem to think that the work of the Department of Labor and Printing does little if any good; but if they only remember that it is the only bureau that gathers statistics from all classes of labor, they will at once see its utility. The report furnished me in regard to child labor, and the views of the people on the subject of compulsory education, is more than worth the small amount we spend for its maintenance. I hope each member of the General Assembly will carefully read the Commissioner's report, as it will furnish him with a great deal of helpful information for use in his legislative work.

Vagrancy.
I also urge that the vagrant law be amended, giving adequate punishment in the discretion of the Superior Court. Vagrants furnish a great percent of the burglars, trespassers, murderers, etc., proving the truth of the old adage that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop." Putting these idlers to work will be a great stride towards answering the vexed question as to where labor will come from.

Agricultural Department.
The Agricultural Department is doing good and useful work, and by means of its test farms, farmers' institutes, its Bulletin filled with practical suggestions and scientific results, and its other methods of teaching the people, a growing impetus has been given to farming, horticulture, stock-raising, and dairying. The amount collected from the tax on fertilizer has largely increased and now with its new facilities, a well-equipped force of competent experts and a sufficiency of funds, still larger benefits may be expected in the near future.

The State National Guard.
The Guard in some respects is in the best condition it has been for years. It has a beautiful location for a permanent encampment at Morehead City, and will soon have a target-range not equaled by any other State. Heretofore, limited means made our equipment inadequate. Since the passage, however, of the two bills by Congress, known as the Dick bills, if the Guard will only take care of what it gets, and not waste and destroy its property, its condition will be in every respect first-class.

Pensions.
What do the old veterans need? From 1861 to 1865, with a voting population of only 115,000 North Carolina during the Civil War sent 125,000 of the truest and bravest men to the front. The entire eleven Confederate States had killed in battle 74,524. Of this number North Carolina lost 19,673; and when we add those who died from wounds and disease, it foots up 40,275. Our soldiers won the right to chisel on their monuments at Appomattox. "First at Bethel, farthest to the front at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, and last at Appomattox." This is history. These soldiers were heroes.

Education.
Our State in the last five years has made rapid strides in educating both the brains and hands of our youth, and every boy or girl in the State with pluck and energy can get all the knowledge needed to make them useful citizens.

Much, however, still remains to be done, and we should double our energies in order that all classes and races be educated in the manner best suited to fitly prepare them for that station in life in which God has placed them. I feel very much like saying in unqualified language, that the time is ripe for compulsory education, making children between certain ages go to school, whether they or their parents desire it or not; for a parent has no more right to dwarf his child's mind than his body, and every child should have the right to get the knowledge that might make a giant, instead of uneducated, being left an ignorant pigmy.

Here the governor takes up the work of the several State institutions and highly commends the splendid work they are doing.

Lynchings.
Mob law is to be deeply regretted.

and if possible should be stopped at all hazards. I recommend the re-enactment of the Watson Law of 1893, with such amendments as will make it more efficient. Let the sheriff, or other peace officer, when a mob assembles, be required to order them to disperse, and if they refuse to go, let all remaining be declared an unlawful assembly and liable to arrest. Make such officer after making the proclamation, also take the names of all refusing to go, and give them to the solicitor for indictment. Such precautions will in many instances save all trouble. Authorize, also, any peace officer, in cases where it is absolutely necessary, to call out the military and take every needed step to disperse the disorderly crowd, for mob law is a blot on society and injures most seriously the entire State.

Penitentiary.
Perhaps the best-managed institution in the State—certainly so, financially speaking—is the State's prison. It is self-supporting and has a surplus today over all liabilities of \$242,131.84. Owing, however, to the fact that most of the persons now convicted of felonies are sent to the chain-gangs of the various counties, and only women, and old and decrepit men, with a few long-termers, come to the State's prison, it will again become a burden on the tax-payers. For this reason, and for the further reason of humanity, I do not believe that persons under sentences of over 4 years should go to the county chain-gangs; for the county authorities, even when they do the best they can, cannot take the care of convicts that the State does; and so from exposure and hardships many of the long-term convicts die. I recommend that you fix a limit, requiring all persons sentenced for four years to be assigned to the State prison.

Corporations.
The governor recommends that foreign corporations be required to limit their landed holdings to 300 acres.

School for the White Deaf and Dumb.
At the gathering last year in Morganton of the various principals, teachers, and promoters of the different schools for the deaf and dumb, it was agreed by all that the school for the White Deaf and Dumb of North Carolina was one of the best managed and most efficient schools of the kind in the whole country, and was doing a noble work for the unfortunate from whom God had taken hearing and speech. Since then charges were made against the management, and I felt that a full investigation should be had. This was done, and I am glad to say the report shows no corruption or mismanagement, and the condition of the school first-class.

Jamestown Exposition.
It is urged that the legislature appropriate an additional \$25,000 for the State's exhibit at Jamestown.

State Hospitals for the Insane.
The Governor recommends that ample provision be made for all the indigent insane, and also for all the insane who are not indigent, but that the latter be required to pay for their treatment enough to reimburse the State.

Salaries.
It is recommended that salaries be increased 15 to 90 per cent to correspond with the measured cost of living. Also that the governor's salary be fixed at \$6,000 per annum, to begin the next Governor.

Reports.
As required by law, I send you all the reports from the heads of departments and State institutions, and ask you not to throw them into the wastebasket, but to carefully read and consider them, for they will assist you greatly in your work, and if you carry them home and let your neighbors and friends read them, they will give them a higher idea of the State's greatness and fill them with more patriotism and pride.

Geological Survey.
The excellent work of the geological survey is highly commended.

State Capitol.
The governor recommends an expenditure of \$700,000 to \$750,000 for the improvement of the State capitol building, and urges the importance of the same.

Suggestions.
The governor suggests that no bonds be issued unless necessary, but that if necessary an issue of two or three million dollars worth of bonds at a low rate of interest might prove beneficial to the State finances.

Conclusion.
My message is ended. I have only suggested what I earnestly believe was for the State's best good. If I have made mistakes in my recommendations, you will in your patriotism and wisdom correct them by your acts. I am ready to aid you all I can. All papers, documents, and records in my office or that I can obtain for you, are free to you, and any information I possess will always be gladly given. My door, whether before or after office hours, will always be open to you. Only make it known that you are a member of the General Assembly, and you shall have preference over all visitors, for your time is short and valuable and you have a right to expect such a preference.

Hoping that your stay in Raleigh will be both pleasant and profitable, and believing that your acts will prove beneficial beyond compare to the State, in the uplifting of humanity, and the amelioration of suffering, I bid you God-speed in all your arduous labors, and ask Heaven's blessings on what you may accomplish.

R. B. GLENN,
Governor of North Carolina.

LIST OF OUR LAWMAKERS

There is One Independent in the Lower House Only Four Republican Senators.

Below is printed a list of the members of the General Assembly. In the list below the Democratic members are not marked. The Republicans are designated by the letter "R" after their names, and the one independent has the letter "I" after his name.

It will be seen that there will be four Republicans in the Senate and twenty-one Republicans and one independent in the House.

The list as it has been given to the State printer, is to be issued for the convenience of the capitol officials, and is as follows:

- Senate.**
First District—Foscoe W. Turner, Elizabeth City; A. P. Godwin, Gatesville.
Second District—Harry W. Stubbs, Williamston; R. B. Etheridge, Mantoo.
Third District—C. W. Mitchell, Anclander.
Fourth District—W. E. Daniel, Weldon.
Fifth District—W. Stamps Howard, Tarboro.
Sixth District—J. L. Fleming, Greenville.
Seventh District—T. T. Thorne, Rocky Mount; J. D. Dawes, Elm City.
Eighth District—Y. T. Ormond, Kingston; J. W. Burton, Jacksonville.
Ninth District—B. F. Aycock, Fremont.
Tenth District—Thomas Peratt, Faison.
Eleventh District—George H. Bellamy, El Paso.
Twelfth District—Jackson Greer, Whiteville.
Thirteenth District—N. A. McLean, Lumberton.
Fourteenth District—J. W. McLaughlin, Raeford.
Fifteenth District—T. W. Harrington, Harrington; C. M. Wilson, Wilson's Mills.
Sixteenth District—John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
Seventeenth District—Tasker Polk, Warrenton.
Eighteenth District—A. A. Hicks, Oxford.
Nineteenth District—J. W. Graham, Hillsboro; C. H. King, Blackwells.
Twentieth District—R. D. Reid, Newworth.
Twenty-first District—J. Allen Holt, Oak Ridge.
Twenty-second District—A. A. F. Seawell, Jonesboro; J. R. Rives Goldston.
Twenty-third District—J. R. Blain, Troy.
Twenty-fourth District—J. S. Eflrd, Albemarle; R. B. Redwine, Monroe.
Twenty-fifth District—H. N. Charr, Charlotte; W. R. Odell, Concord.
Twenty-sixth District—Whitehead Klutz, Salisbury.
Twenty-seventh District—J. C. Buxton, Winston-Salem.
Twenty-eighth District—J. Guy Carter (R.), Hamptonville.
Twenty-ninth District—Zeb V. Long, Statesville.
Thirtieth District—J. F. Reinhardt, R. F. D. Stanly.
Thirty-first District—O. F. Mason, Dallas.
Thirty-second District—W. A. Mauney, King's Mountain; T. T. Ballinger, Tryon.
Thirty-third District—W. F. Wood, Marion; B. F. Davis, Morganton.
Thirty-fourth District—E. F. Lovill, Boone.
Thirty-fifth District—J. E. Burleson (R.), Marshall.
Thirty-sixth District—C. A. Webb, Asheville.
Thirty-seventh District—W. E. Brees, Jr., Brevard.
Thirty-eighth District—Allen H. Dickey (R.), Cullersboro.
House.
Alamance—Dr. J. A. Pickett, (R.), Burlington R. F. D.
Alexander—A. L. Watts, Taylorsville.
Alleghany—R. A. Doughton, Sparta
Anson—J. A. Lockhart, Wadesboro.
Ashe—G. L. Park, Jefferson.
Beaufort—W. K. Jacobson, Washington; B. F. Hooker, Idalia.
Bertie—Thomas Gilliam, Windsor.
Bladen—F. D. McLean, Bladenboro.
Brunswick—C. Ed. Taylor, (R.), Southport.
Buncombe—Zebulon Weaver, Asheville; R. J. Gaston, Candler.
Burke—J. T. Avery, Morganton.
Cabarrus—M. B. Stickle, Concord.
Caldwell—W. N. Harshaw (R.), Lenoir.
Camden—D. H. Tillet, Shiloh.
Carteret—M. L. Davis, Beaufort.
Caswell—Julius Johnson, Yanceyville.
Catawba—M. H. Yount, Hickory.
Cathlam—H. M. London, Pittsboro.
Cherokee—S. W. Davidson, Tomotola.
Chowan—C. S. Vann, Edenton.
Clay—Dr. R. T. Coleman, (R.), Hayesville.
Cleveland—O. M. Mull, Shelby.
Columbus—Donald McRackan, Whiteville.
Craven—W. C. Brewer, Vanceboro.
Cumberland—Dr. J. W. McNeill, Hope Mills; H. H. Bolton, Fayetteville.
Currituck—Pierez Huppob, Matcrilly.
Dare—C. R. Pugh, (L), Wanchese.
Davidson—G. F. Hankins, Lexington.
Davie—A. T. Grant, (R.), Mocksville.
Duplin—H. D. Williams, Kenansville.
Durham—J. S. Manning, Durham.
Edgecombe—Dr. M. B. Pitt, Old Sparta; P. C. Vestal, Rocky Mount.
Forsyth—W. T. Carter, Winston-Salem; R. L. Cox, Rural Hall R. F. D.
Franklin—T. W. Bickett, Louisburg.
Gaston—A. G. Mangun, Gastonia; F. Billing, King's Mountain.
Gates—H. W. Simpson, Trentville.
Graham—W. W. Fleming, Robbinsville.
Granville—R. S. Royster, Oxford.
Greene—Swift Galloway, Suow Hill
Guilford—E. J. Justice, Greensboro; Dr. J. R. Gordon, Jamestown.
Halifax—A. P. Kitehin, Scotland Neck; J. B. Neal, Scotland Neck.
Harnett—J. C. Clifford, Dunn.
Haywood—D. L. Boyd, Waynesville.
Henderson—W. C. Rector, (R.), Hendersonville.
Hertford—R. B. Winborne, Murfreesboro.
Hyde—Cland W. Davis, Engelhard.
Iredell—Thomas M. C. Davidson, Statesville, R. F. D. 3; Zeb V. Tarlington, Mooresville.
Jackson—Dr. J. M. Candler, (R.), Webster.
Johnston—Joseph Johnston, Benson, R. F. D.; George L. ones, Wilson Mills, R. F. D.
Jones—J. C. Parker, Pollocksville, R. F. D.
Lenoir—J. A. McDaniel, Kinston.
Lincoln—W. N. Keener, Lincolnton.
Medowell—Lee W. Crawford, Old Fort.
Macon—W. J. Bailey, (R.), Marshall.
Martin—J. A. Whitley, Everetts.
Mecklenburg—W. C. Dowd, Charlotte; E. R. Preston, Charlotte; W. A. Grier, Charlotte, R. F. D. No. 2.
Mitchell—J. C. Bowman, (R.), Glenavoy.
Montgomery—R. A. Burton, Mt. Gilead.
Moore—John E. Buchanan, Manly.
Nash—M. S. Griffin, Nashville, R. F. D.
New Hanover—George L. Morton, Wilmington.
Northampton—C. E. Midyette, Jackson.
Onslow—E. M. Koonce, Jacksonville.
Orange—I. W. Pritchard, Chapel Hill.
Pamlico—S. M. Brinson, (R.), Oriental.
Pasquotank—J. C. B. Ehringhus, Elizabeth City.
Pender—T. H. Wells, Burgaw.
Perquimans—W. S. Blanchard, Hertford.
Person—H. J. White, (R.), Roxboro.
Pitt—J. J. Laughinghouse, Greenville; S. M. Jones, Bethel.
Polk—H. M. Morgan, (R.)
Randolph—W. P. Wood, Asheboro; W. T. Foushee, Rameur.
Richmond—W. L. Parsons, Rockingham.
Robeson—E. F. McLaee, Maxton; M. H. Jones, Lumber Bridge.
Rockingham—John L. Sharpe, Summerville, R. F. D.; R. P. Price, Price.
Rowan—Walter Murphy, Salisbury; John M. Julian, Salisbury.
Rutherford—Solomon Galert, Rutherfordton.
Sampson—Thomas E. Owen, (R.), Clinton; James T. Kennedy, (R.), Moltonville.
Scotland—Jonathan Peele, Laurinburg.
Stanly—E. F. Eddins, Palmersville.
Stokes—Joseph H. Helsback, (R.), Danbury.
Surry—J. E. Albright, (R.), Dobson.
Swain—J. U. Gibbs, (R.), Whittier.
Transylvania—T. H. Galloway, Brevard.
Tyrrell—George L. Liverman, Columbia.
Union—R. I. Stevens, Monroe; Jas. N. Price, Monroe.
Vance—Thomas Taylor, Townsville.
Wake—Charles U. Harris, Raleigh; W. C. Douglass, Raleigh; Millard Mial, Shotwell.
Washington—Thomas W. Blount, Roper.
Wayne—J. M. Hollowell, Goldsboro; J. M. Edgerton, Goldsboro.
Watauga—W. D. Farthing, (R.), Boone.
Wilkes—Charles H. Cowles, (R.), Wilkesboro; Dr. C. G. Bryant, (R.), Roaring River.
Weldon—T. M. Washington, Wilson.
Yadkin—Frank W. Haws, (R.), Yadkinville.
Yancey—J. F. Byrd, Rabseytown.

TO THE PHILIPPINES OVER MILLION CAME

Large Addition to Our Alien Population in 1906

Mostly From South Europe

Department Issues Orders for Preparation for Service and Soldiers Will Sail Before March 5 and June 5 of Present Year—Troops Being Sent Because It is Their Turn to Go and Not Because of Any Desire to Get Them Out of United States at This Time—None Were Sent Between 1902 and 1905.

Washington, Special.—The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, including all the negro soldiers in the regular army in this country, have been ordered to prepare for service in the Philippines and will sail at different times between March 5th and June 5th of this year. The only other regiment composed of negroes, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is now doing service in the Philippines.

Other troops ordered to the Philippines are the Sixth Cavalry, the Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Infantry. The troops which will be relieved by the sending of these new regiments will be the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Cavalry and the Ninth, Thirtieth, Fifty-first, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry.

The negro troops are to sail for the Philippines before most of the white organizations, the last of which will not leave this country until early in January, 1908.

Statement by Department.
The following statement was issued from the War department in explanation of the orders:

"There was a time, between 1902 and 1905, when the colored regiments were not sent to the Philippines at all. In 1905, however, this policy was tentatively changed, and the Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored regiment, was sent to the Philippines and is now there. The services of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in the Philippines has been entirely satisfactory, and it is thought that the services of the other regiments will be.

"In reporting upon this subject General Wood states: 'I recently visited and made an inspection of the Departments of the Visayas and Mindanao, and found the Twenty-fourth Infantry very well liked by the civil authorities in the neighborhood of its various stations. In fact as Taclaban the Governor expressed particular appreciation of the fine conduct of this regiment.'

"Because of this report and experience, the general staff recommended and the Department decided it to be wise to return to the former policy of equal foreign service of all the regiments of the mobile army.

"The present assignment of the other colored regiments to the Philippines is merely for an equal distribution of foreign service. They have not been there for four years. It now becomes fair to them and to other regiments that they be assigned to the Philippines in due order.

"Foreign service, it should be stated, increases the pay of the men 20 per cent and counts double time for retirement. It was pointed out at the Department therefore that the idea that these orders were prejudicial to the colored troops or were made on account of the Brownsville affair, was utterly absurd."

The Georgia May Be Presented With Silver Service.

Washington, Special.—A number of representative men of Savannah Saturday called on Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, and conferred with him regarding the presentation of a silver service to the battleship Georgia. Although nothing definite was arranged, it is probable that the vessel will be sent South in the spring.

Savannah Puts In Her Bid.

Washington, Special.—A delegation from Savannah, headed by former Senator Norwood, arrived here in the interest of the establishment of a sub-Treasury in that city. Col. J. H. Eastill, of the Savannah Morning News, and Pleasant A. Stovall, of the Savannah Press, were among the party. The delegation held a conference with Senators Bacon and Clay and members of the Georgia delegation in the House of Representatives and next week will go before the ways and means committee to urge Savannah's claims.

Four Killed and Two Fatally Injured in Explosion.

Kenosha, Wis., Special.—In an explosion in the grinding mill at the Lefun & Rand Power Mill Company, in Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, four persons were killed outright and two were fatally injured. Two others were badly hurt. One of the dead is Ralph Alderson, the other three are Russians; names are unknown. The financial loss is about \$10,000.

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Washington, Special.—The fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, produced a record eclipsing all former figures on the subject of immigration, according to the annual report of Frank P. Sargeant, the commissioner general of immigration. During that period the population of the United States was increased by the admission of 1,100,735 immigrant aliens, and 65,618 non-immigrant aliens entered at its ports, making the total admission 1,166,353. The increase over last year's record of 1,059,755 (1,026,499 aliens plus 33,256 transit), was 106,598. During the fiscal year 1905, 11,450 aliens were rejected during the past year 12,432. Of the immigrant aliens that is, those intending settling in the United States, there were 764,463 males and 336,272 females. The tendency of immigration during the past few years to gather its steady increase principally from the countries of Southern Europe is referred to. "Without exception," the report says "the countries from which we formerly obtained the greater part of our foreign population, and which are inhabited by races nearly akin to our own, have supplied us with smaller numbers during the past year than during 1905—Ireland 17,960, England 15,218, Sweden 3,281, Germany 3,010, Denmark 1,229 and Scotland 1,111 less. On the other hand the four most considerable gains are: Italy 5,165; Russia 30,768; Greece 3,974 and Turkey (in Europe) and Asia 5,165.

The immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe the commissioner says is a result of general unrest existing among the laboring classes of those sections which is encouraged, or even fomented, by the agents of the transportation companies scouring the country for passengers, and the commissioner says more drastic measures are required to effect a discontinuance of the steamship practices.

North and Central States.

The North Atlantic and North Central States together received 90 per cent of the entire immigration of 1906, and the South 4 per cent. The report refers to what Commissioner Sargeant believes to have been extensive schemes to secure foreign labor brought to light in the past year and now being investigated. The evidence is already at hand, the report says, to show that some individual or corporation is engaged in importing numbers of Japanese laborers to work on the railroads of the Northwest. These Japanese come to Hawaii destined to "hotels" kept by labor agents and claim that they are merely seeking labor that may be secured in the islands. After remaining a few days or weeks there they ship for Northwestern mainland ports. Having been admitted at the Hawaiian port their voyage hence is coastwise, and they cannot be examined on arrival at the mainland ports under the alien labor contract or any other provision of the immigration laws. Japanese have been arriving at San Francisco, coastwise from Honolulu and Canadian ports, at the rate of 1,900 to 3,000 per month, and the report says several thousand laborers have been imported under this evasion of the law. Discussing difficulties in enforcing the Chinese exclusion law the report recommends stationing officers in China to investigate and approve certificates issued by the Chinese government to members of the exempt classes, such plan to supersede that of having the investigation made by United States consular officers.

As To The Chinamen.

Complete and detailed registration of all Chinese in the United States is again recommended. Any Chinese laborer found in the United States after the registration act, who has not a residence certificate and if found to be here unlawfully should, the report says, be deported. The commissioner reports that on the Mexican border Chinese coolies are constantly being smuggled into this country from Mexico. The President's suggestion for closing the Mexican border to all aliens except citizens of Mexico is also urged. During the early part of the year, the report says, the "White-slave" traffic was extensively revived. Many of the girls and women, imported for immoral purposes, were brought through Mexico and secured a right to citizenship by marrying Chinese born in this country.

Washington, Special.—The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, including all the negro soldiers in the regular army in this country, have been ordered to prepare for service in the Philippines and will sail at different times between March 5th and June 5th of this year. The only other regiment composed of negroes, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is now doing service in the Philippines.

The Vatican Determined.

Paris, By Cable.—Developments in the church and State situation continue to indicate that the Vatican authorities feel constrained to vindicate their course, by which church property in France to the value of \$120,000,000 was forfeited by the rejection of everything offered by the government, and will even go to the extent of ordering the clergy to leave the churches in the hope of driving the non-Catholics to demand reformation of the ballot box.

Assistant General Counsel.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of Athens, Ga., has been appointed assistant general counsel of the Southern Railway, effective January 1. Judge McWhorter will have charge of the law department of the Southern in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and parts of Mississippi and Louisiana.