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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The Durham Herald says they will not read Mr. Hearst out of the party until they are sure it is impossible to do business with him.

The Durham Herald hits the nail on the head when it says: "If a man is not allowed to vote to suit himself, it is a mistake to allow him to vote at all."

The Democratic politicians are now making candidates to order. Simply ask for the brand you want. However, none of them bear the twenty-year guarantee.

The Democratic candidates should not longer delay in joining the North Carolina Peace Society. A few weeks more like the last week in Durham, and it may be too late.

The situation is getting "interesting" between the Kitchen and Craig forces in Mecklenburg County, and the Charlotte Chronicle has suggested that Kitchen's and Craig's forces combine on Horne.

Prof. Holt, of Guilford, intimates that if he does not beat Solicitor Brooks for the nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, a Republican would defeat him at the ballot-box. Well, that wouldn't be so bad.

The Cornelius News-Reporter says it will have to suspend publication unless its subscribers pay up. Some subscribers to newspapers do not seem to understand that it requires money to publish a paper.

If matters are now at a boiling point among the Democratic candidates when they are scattered all over the State, what may the public expect when they all get together at the Charlotte Convention?

The Democrats in Congress want the campaign fund publicity bill pushed through Congress right now. They must think they stand a very poor show of getting contributions this fall. And it may be that their fear is well founded.

Dr. Brooks who was, or is to be, Superintendent of the State's Sanitarium for Tuberculosis has already drawn about \$1,000 in salary, so we are informed, and the building is not even in course of construction. Somebody might explain.

We notice that Governor Glenn has not yet announced what he proposes to do after his term expires. We are afraid to say that he may yet have his eye on Senator Overman's seat, for it has only been a few days since he said some one had lied about the matter.

The Nebraska Democratic convention adopted a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to issue bonds to the extent of \$500,000,000, the proceeds to be used in furnishing work to the unemployed. This resolution should make the party very strong with the hoboes in Nebraska.

The Democrats in Sampson are trying to persecute the old Board of County Commissioners on account of the ex-sheriff's shortage, and now it appears that the Democratic Board of Education in that county are responsible for letting the ex-sheriff get away with about \$6,000 of the school fund.

Since William R. Hearst has formed the Independent League some of the Democratic papers think that National Chairman Taggart should ask Hearst for his resignation as chairman of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. Others think that since Taggart had a gambling den and barroom in his big hotel in Indiana, that some one should ask Taggart for his resignation, and so it goes.

In former days Mr. N. Glenn Williams could get letters from prominent Democratic politicians in this State in regard to his whiskey business at Williams, N. C., but now the Durham Herald says:

"We would like to see Mr. N. Glenn Williams attempt to get letters from any of the gentlemen now."

We doubt if Mr. Williams could ever get a letter from the News and Observer just at this time stating the good qualities of Old Nick whiskey. How times do change!

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Election of State Executive Committee Postponed Till Nomination of Governor.

AN INTERESTING CONVENTION

A Triumph for Party Growth and Progress Scored in Spite of Gag Rule and the Lash of the Machine. If the Convention Had Not Had Its Hands Tied, the Election of a State Chairman Would Have Been Postponed—All Other State Matters Deferred to the Next State Convention—Roosevelt and Taft Endorsed—The Convention as Soon as Free of Instruction Backs Butler in His Fight Against Machine Rule.

Greensboro, N. C., May 1.—The Republican State Convention, to appoint delegates to the Republican National Convention, assembled in the Grand Opera House at noon yesterday. There were over 1,000 delegates present on the floor of the Convention Hall, and the galleries were packed with visitors. Chairman Adams made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he criticized the Legislature for its extravagance and its hostility to the laboring man and the business interests, and did not forget to pay his respects to the railroad rate legislation. Speaking of the trust question, Judge Adams said the Republican party is the only party that has ever done anything toward breaking up the trusts. He spoke of the efforts of the Roosevelt administration for the enforcement of the laws against the restraint of trade.

A. H. Price, of Salisbury, was named as temporary chairman. W. A. Hildebrand, editor of The Industrial News, was appointed temporary secretary, with John L. Rendleman, of Salisbury, as assistant.

After the appointment of the credentials committee, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, but it was 4:30 before the committee was ready to report and Temporary Chairman Price called the body to order.

The time was spent in hearing speeches from prominent men, the following responding to calls:

Holbrook, of Wilkes; Toms, of Henderson; Meekins, of Pasquotank; Walker, of Davidson; Hankins, of Caldwell.

The report of the committee on credentials was, however, adopted without a contest.

Temporary Chairman Price appointed the following committee on permanent organization: V. S. Lusk, C. F. Toms, Wheeler Martin, J. B. Norris, J. A. Pritchett. The committee recommended J. J. Britt, of Asheville, for permanent chairman, and John L. Rendleman, of Salisbury, for permanent secretary, the recommendation being adopted by a unanimous vote.

In accepting the chair Mr. Britt spoke extensively of the glory of the Republican party, and the opportunity it has in North Carolina.

Skinner's Gag Rule.

When Mr. Britt concluded both District Attorney Skinner and Thomas Settle arose. Settle claimed he was first, but the chairman recognized Skinner, who offered a type-written resolution providing that all resolution be referred to the resolution committee without debate.

true complaint of the people of this section against the railroads had reference chiefly to freight rates. The Democratic Governor and Legislature, acting hastily and chiefly impelled by a demagogic motive, have confined themselves to passenger rates. They have so framed their law that it has encountered an adverse decision from the Circuit and the Supreme Courts of the United States. They have caused the railroads to curtail their passenger service. They have thus and in other ways caused thousands of North Carolinians to be thrown out of employment. Meanwhile they have neglected, because they were too ignorant or too insincere to handle it boldly and intelligently, the real grievance of our people, namely the discrimination in freight rates as between different communities.

Before Settle had half completed reading the paper, Skinner tried to take him off the floor by points of order, but Settle stuck to his point, the convention cheering him, and shouting to Skinner to sit down.

Chairman Britt finally ruled that Settle had the floor and could proceed. Mr. Settle made a strong speech in support of his resolution, saying he did not ask the Republicans to bind themselves as to how they shall vote on prohibition, but he pleaded that the party stand by the principle of local self-government. He begged that the convention endorse Judge Pritchard's decision in the railroad rate matter and also the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and condemn the position the Democrats had taken.

Dr. J. J. Meekins, the "Iron Duke," and old Republican war-horse, was present strongly supporting Settle's resolution.

When Settle concluded, Skinner demanded the previous question. Britt ruled that Settle's resolution was not germane and that Skinner's resolution should be voted on, the previous question having been called before this ruling.

The Convention in an Uproar.

By this time the convention was in an uproar. Marlon Butler, Judge Bynum, Judge Douglas and others clamoring for a hearing.

The chairman recognized a number of others, but ignored Butler, who stood in the aisle shouting, "Mr. Chairman, a point of order!" But the chair ignored Butler, then repeated for order, said that the previous question had been called, and put the question of adopting the gag resolution, under the gag rule of the previous question. There were many "noes," but the chair declared the resolution adopted.

Butler's Point of Order.

All this time Butler had been standing and demanding recognition. The convention began to shout for Butler to be heard. The shouting for Butler and for fair play continued to grow stronger until the chair at last recognized him. He then stated the point of order that he had tried to be recognized to make before Skinner's gag rule was adopted.

The Skinner resolution provided that all resolutions should be referred to "the committee on platforms and resolutions," without debate, and that the point of order was that the convention had not yet appointed such a committee and he believed that it would not do so. He said that this was not a State Convention to nominate a State ticket and to adopt a state platform, but that it was simply a convention to name delegates to the National Convention, and that surely they had no business to try to write a National platform.

Besides, he said that such a gag rule would be improper and infamous to any convention.

LETTER FROM BILKINS.

Farming an Exciting Occupation—How to Get Rich in a Few Years—Care Should be Exercised in Reading Some Agricultural Literature.—Panics are Dangerous—A Fast Slow Young Man.

Bilkinsville, N. C., May 2, 1908.

Correspondence of The Caucasian.

Farming is one of the most 'exciting' pleasures we hev in the United States or Amerika. They air teechin' hit in the skules, from the speakers stand, and in books, an' that makes hit more excitin' than ever. I mite awiso menshun that they air awiso teechin' farmin' in the newspapers nowadays, an' that makes hit still more dangerous an' excitin'. Hit iz purty nigh as dangerous as huntin' lions and tigers in India an' Africa or catchin' seals in the far North.

You kin sit down an' read a copy o' our agricultural paper an' git rich in a few years, that iz, the editors say hit kin be done. But the funny part ov hit awl iz that the average editor never farmed three months in his life. If he wuz a real farmer with corns on his hands he wouldn't know so much about farmin'. Generally speakin', he jist learns how to farm an' then begins ter tell other people, an' that you air. But he kin tell you awl about hit from a ter z. He knows exactly how ter draw amony from the ground, an' by a simple twist of the arm he kin bring phosphoric acid from the mines an' make your crop double hit.

Sum agricultural editors kin even tell you what sort ov wurk ter do on the farm each day in the year. You should nail on a board here, dig a ditch there. He kin tell you how ter cure a pig ov the hives in eight minutes by the watch. He kin tell you how ter save feed when you go out ter feed your horses an' cattle, how ter save 600 pound hogs at a cost ov \$3 a piece; how ter wean calves without breakin' their hearts; how ter double the yield ov butter from a cow, or double the pounds ov wool clipped from a sheep. When he gets sorter tired writin' he buys sum cuts an' puts them in the paper showin' hogs that air so fat that you can't see their eyes nor hear them squeal. Erlong toward the spring ov the year he will give you sum sure plans ter make hens lay easter eggs at 30 cents per dozen.

An' awl this brings on overproduckin in a dangerous form. Wall Street reads the agricultural paper an' decides that if awl the farmers air raisin' two bales ov cotton whar they uster raise only half a bale—ter the aker—then they will be a twenty million-bale crop ov cotton, an' down goes the price. If they air awl raisin' 80 bushels ov corn ter the aker naturally that brings the price down, for they only raised 20 or 25 bushels ter the aker sum years ago. Down cums the price, fer hit takes a string ov figgers a foot long ter tell how many bushels will be raised. They awiso conclude that, judgin' from the papers, the farmers air erbout awl perducin' at least forty or fifty bushels ov wheat ter the aker, an' down goes the price ov wheat. The next thing you know iz that the farmers hev committed the unpardonable sin ov overproduckin, an' then a panick is brought on, an' the country goes awl ter smash in less than two months.

A panick iz one ov the most dangerous things a country hev ter tackle. They air a thing you can't see nor hear till they air rite at you, an' then you can't dodge fast enuff git out ov reach ov them. The country will never feel safe ergin till hit quits havin' panicks an' quits overproducin'.

But the average agricultural editor again gits in his heavy wurk. He jumps on you fer overproducin', fer takin' his advice ter wurk hard an' make big crops, fer makin' two blades ov grass grow whar only one grew before, fer growing two bushels ov corn or wheat whar only one grew before. Right that you git another curtain' lecture that will take the skin off in spots. If we don't raise mules that iz the reason we don't prosper; if we do raise 'em we air overproducin'.

So we poor farmers hev a time ov hit. If we ain't crushed by sum wicked monopoly we go ter wurk an' crush ourselves by raisin' more stuff than we kin sell, or else we don't raise enuff ter supply the demand an' git into trouble either way we turn. If we don't raise mules ter sell, that iz the trouble; if we do raise 'em, that iz the trouble.

we will never hev anything till they is a change ov administration. We feel like givin' up the ghost then. But, after thinkin' hit over, we generally git a torchite an' go in the parade an' still hope that sumthin' will turn up ter save the country. In the parade we boiler till we air sick an' hoarse an' then spend awl the extra money we hev fer cough drops an' porous plasters. And still iz not safe.

They tell a gude joke on an old 'young man' who lives in this sock-shun, an' I reckon the joke explains why he has not begun ter trot in double harness. Hit iz ter the effect that the 'young man' visited a certain young woman once a week for sixteen years. Naturally such a faithful visitor must hev caused the girl ter suspect that he had serious intentions, an' she must hev bin a little bit surprised when, after callin' upon her regularly for sixteen years, the gentleman informed her during a recent visit that he would, if entirely agreeable, be glad ter call and pay his respects now an' then, and iz said that after thinkin' over hit for a little while she informed him that he might call. An' hit ised that he hev bin quite cheerful since that.

Az Ever, ZEKE BILKINS.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS AT LUCAMA.

Oil Did Not Still the Troubled Waters.

The following story was sent out from Wilson Saturday: "All kinds of happenings occur in our sister town, Lucama. Not content with having one of the biggest diamond finds the country has ever known, and with airships hovering over the town, that lively burg now comes to the front with another strange story, but, like the others, it is a true one.

Not long since there was a freight wreck that occurred there in which barrels and barrels of oil went floating down the deep ditches. Messrs. Roselle Lucas and E. F. Phillips got permission from the railroad company to save the illuminant and sell it. They did so and realized five hundred dollars for their trouble. About two hundred of this amount was turned over to the company—leaving three hundred and five dollars for these wide-awake men. But a dispute arose over the money—Phillips failing to make the proper 'divy.'

This morning Mr. Roselle Lucas, through his attorney, Mr. J. D. Bardin, brought suit for his portion of the oil. Judgment was secured for \$102.50. Defendant was represented by Mr. W. A. Lucas.

Negro Attempts Assault on White Woman Near Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, May 2.—An attempted assault was made by an unknown negro on Mrs. Patten Autry, near the Holt-Morgan Mill, in the outskirts of the city, about 8:30 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Autry, who lives in the mill neighborhood, was returning from a nearby store with her infant son when the attack was made. The negro approached her from behind and attempted to drag her from the road, cursing and using vile language. Mrs. Autry made a prompt outcry and another negro man, who was near, went to her assistance. This frightened away the miscreant, who dashed into a neighboring swamp. Sheriff Watson immediately organized a posse and began a search for the fiend, but at nightfall he had not been captured.

WHITE WOMAN MOTHER OF NEGRO CHILD.

The Negro Arrested and Acknowledged His Guilt—Mob Overpowers Sheriff and Punishes the Brute.

Sunday's News and Observer says: "Parties who came over from Macclesfield report a most shocking occurrence which took place near Pine-ton, in Edgecombe county, last night. The gentlemen are reliable, and the story is given as related to this reporter—without giving any names. About five months ago a white couple were married near Macclesfield. Thursday the woman gave birth to a child which proved to be a negro. Public indignation was at once aroused and the woman finally told that a negro in the neighborhood was responsible for her downfall. The negro was arrested and acknowledged his guilt. At once a mob began to gather. The sheriff of Edgecombe was soon on the scene and by persuasion the men desisted. The sheriff then started with his prisoner for Tarboro, and, while between Macclesfield and Tarboro—near Pinetons—the sheriff was overpowered and tied to a tree. The posse after quietly possessing themselves of the negro retired orderly into the woods where, after liberating, they decided not to lynch the negro, but adopted another alternative."

SAYS RYAN MADE PANIC

Life Insurance Agent Makes Charge in \$20,000 Suit.

DONE TO DISGRACE PRESIDENT

Controlling Financiers of Washington Life Insurance Company, According to Agent, Ordered Withdrawals of Money From Interior to Bring Into Contumely "His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt."

New York, May 2.—Edward A. Whittier, of Newark, until recently the New Jersey State agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, today made sensational allegations in his complaint in a \$20,000 damage suit which he has brought against the company. In his pleadings, filed in the Supreme Court in Trenton by his attorney, W. M. Mayo Atkinson, Mr. Whittier asserts that the Washington Life Insurance Company is dominated by Thomas F. Ryan, Harry Payne Whitney, and Levi P. Morton, who own all the stock.

The board of directors is characterized as a "dummy" board, exercising no real power over the affairs of the corporation, which is used merely to carry out the wishes of Ryan and his associates, who use the Washington Life, it is alleged, as a pawn in their great financial games.

Says It Was a Conspiracy.

Referring to an order issued to the company's agents throughout the country prior to the panic of last October to send forthwith the New York office of the company all moneys on deposit in local banks in excess of \$500, Mr. Whittier in his pleading says:

"This order was not made for the good of the company, but was issued by its officers at the direction of Ryan, Whitney, and Morton in collaboration with other unpatriotic and wicked persons in conspiracy with said Ryan, Whitney, and Morton to procure a dearth of moneys in other parts of the country than in the financial district in New York in order that a financial panic would be produced to bring contumely and disgrace the administration of his excellency Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States, procure a 'bear' market in Wall Street; bring commercial panic and unhappiness to the majority of the American people; that dishonest commercial methods were the price, or, rather, the prerequisite to the commercial prosperity and economic welfare of the American people."

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates Chosen to the National Convention at Chicago—Some More Gag Rule.

The Congressional Convention of the Third District was held in New Bern Saturday at noon. Every county was represented. The only contest was from Pender, and upon investigation Mr. A. K. Parsons was found eligible to cast the vote of that county. The writer was not present at the convention, but we copy the following report from the New Bern Daily Journal:

"On motion, the temporary organization was made permanent. Robt. Hancock made motion that convention go into the election of two delegates and two alternates, to attend the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June, and placed in nomination W. H. Sawyer, of Pamlico, E. C. Duncan placed F. H. Brown of Jones in nomination.

"Marlon Butler, of Sampson, said he understood that a caucus had been held before the convention, that had named the delegates to be nominated, and that if this was so, every county should have been represented. E. C. Duncan said there had been a caucus, and every county could have been present. Mr. Butler followed in a speech about half an hour in behalf of Sampson and that end of the district. His county had been the banner Democrat county, was now the banner Republican county, and worthy of representation and ought to be consulted and had a right to be consulted in the matter of naming delegates. It was a county that would cast 1,000 votes for the Republican elector if he is named fairly. It was time to stop the dark-lantern machine methods; they must be stopped. The speaker referred to the methods pursued at the State convention at Greensboro, that he had stood ten minutes before he got a hearing there, and would be there yet if the hearing had not been given

en him. He was tired of gag rule methods. This provoked a question from E. C. Duncan, who asked the speaker if he meant such proceedings were being carried on in this convention. The ex-Senator replied, accusing Mr. Duncan of having the latest Federal job in the State—Sharp controversy followed between the two. Mr. Butler said he was no candidate for a Federal job and would not be for any job until the State went Republican. The present situation in North Carolina was the best chance since 1854 for the Republicans to carry the State. After pronouncing an eulogy on T. E. Owen, editor of the News-Dispatch of Clinton, the editor was placed in nomination. P. J. Delamar was named by Mr. Butler for delegate.

"A very warm discussion took place following these nominations. On roll-call, when Sampson was reached, the ex-Senator announced eighteen votes for Owen and Parsons. Delamar having withdrawn, Mr. Garner, a delegate from Sampson, objected to the vote, voting six for Sawyer and Brown. Mr. Butler said it was the same party and the same method pursued as at Greensboro. Robert Hancock said Mr. Garner was a duly credited delegate, the credentials did not say there should be a unit vote, and the delegate ought to vote as he wished.

"On appeal to the chairman, it was held that the delegate was entitled to his proportionate vote of the county. Marlon Butler said Sampson never had a black sheep before. Robert Hancock said it was not the first time, and referred to the fusion movement in the State in 1896, when Butler had refused to support J. C. Pritchard. The ex-Senator denounced as false the statement, and went into the explanation of the fusion compact. That Mr. Pritchard had followed the Republican party platform on the money issue, while the speaker had remained true to the Populist 16 to 1. He said Judge Pritchard had never blamed him for holding his position. He referred to Judge Pritchard to confirm this. Robt. Hancock said he never had heard this explanation, and was glad to withdraw what he had said.

"The roll-call vote by counties was as follows—Sawyer and Brown:

Carteret	7
Craven	3
Jones	3
Onslow	5
Pamlico	4
Wayne	12
Sampson	41
Total	88

For Owen and Parsons:

Duplin	9
Pender	2
Sampson	133
Total	244

"On motion, the following were nominated as alternates: T. D. Hewett, R. W. Blackmore, C. C. Vann, E. Mack Moore. On roll-call, T. D. Hewett and R. W. Blackmore were declared elected. On motion, resolutions were offered:

"That we endorse President Roosevelt and his policies.
"That we endorse the candidacy of William H. Taft for the Presidency first, last, and all the time.
"That the delegates to the Congressional District Convention be instructed to vote for E. C. Duncan for Representative from North Carolina on the National Republican Executive Committee.

"The County Committeemen were named as follows:
"Carteret—T. D. Hewett.
"Craven—R. Hancock.
"Duplin—C. C. Vann.
"Jones—W. H. Waters.
"Onslow—John Gilman.
"Pamlico—P. J. Delamar.
"Pender—E. Mack Moore.
"Sampson—T. E. Owen.
"Wayne—John I. Moxingo."
[Note.—Mr. Garner, the black sheep, from Sampson, is not a native of that county, and only moved to the county a short time ago. He did not attend the Sampson Convention and did not even know the Sampson delegates being instructed at the State Convention at Greensboro. He had no right to cast the six votes from Sampson at the Congressional Convention Saturday, and how he ever came to be a delegate is a mystery anyway. He should at once move back to the Democratic county from whence he come.]

Insolent Negro Filled With Shot—Had Attempted to Kill Officers.

Near Kinston, Saturday afternoon, John Henderson, a negro tramp, was shot and seriously wounded by Constable Ernest Jones, of Trent township. Henderson had asked for food at the home of Mr. W. W. Jones and being refused became abusive. Mrs. Jones then sent for her husband, who soon appeared in the yard. The negro drew a pistol and fired several shots at Mr. Jones without effect. Constable Ernest Jones, a brother of Mr. W. W. Jones, then appeared armed with a shotgun and ordered the negro under arrest. Henderson fired one shot at the constable, who let go at him with both barrels of a double-barreled shotgun. The load took effect in his head and breast. Henderson is in jail now and, though seriously wounded, is not thought to be fatally hurt.