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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

This seems to be the season of the year for whitewashing.

If the Solicitors should not be put on a salary—then why not?

The latest version is that the machine party can do no wrong.

This Legislature has put everybody in the State under bonds.

We will now have an inspector of oils. One more job for the office-seeker.

For sale: a Democratic platform. Good as new—in fact it has never been used.

If the Select Committee found nothing wrong, why did they, too, make certain recommendations?

Many members of the Legislature want to amend the State prohibition law, but they are afraid to take off the lid.

The Standard Oil is again in court and the prospects are that they will have pay more than railroad fare this time.

The News and Observer does not like the Bassett substitute to the anti-trust bill. Can it be that there is something in the name?

If things keep up the way they are going the editor of the News and Observer will be left standing on the platform by himself.

The Revenue Act passed by the Legislature taxes everything in sight. And still the Democratic politicians talk about the "robber tariff."

The face of General Grant adorns the new \$50 gold certificates now being issued by the Government. Fear we shall never see his face again.

The News and Observer calls the select committee's report a "clean bill of health for North Carolina." Just wait until the voters pass upon that question.

A dispatch says that Mr. Bryan does not see any chance for a revision of the tariff.

We are sorry that Mr. Bryan's sight is failing.

Some of the Democrats are talking of Judge Harmon for President in 1912.

Don't think you can Harmon-ize Bryan with any such proposition.

"As they are saying nothing about it, it must be that the trust is not maintaining a lobby at Raleigh," Durham Herald.

Probably the trusts do not see the need of outside help.

Whitewash must be mighty cheap about the State capital just now as it seems to be so plentiful.—Wilmington Star.

Well, it was cheap—cheap as dirt—but there has been such a great demand for that commodity recently that it has gone up.

A man named Culliver has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature permitting the sale of whiskey in that State from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sundays.

As a rule, we do not believe in abridging peoples rights, but that man Culliver ought to be sent to Sunday-school.

After the select committee made their report to the Legislature "showing" that the committee of 1907 made a mistake in their criticism, the Senate ordered the State printer to print 2,500 copies of the select committee's report and the House ordered that the State have 2,000 copies printed.

Are they going to use them for campaign purposes?

Saturday while the writer was up around the Capitol he found certain members, for a certain reason, practicing on a very tuneless song. The writer remembers only the chorus, which was as follows:

"O the whitewash man!
O the whitewash man!
If your feelings are a-hurting, can he help you?
Yes, he can.
O the whitewash man!
O the whitewash man!
Everybody's fir— with the whitewash man. State Library

Besides being a timely and tuneful song, we submit the above to the Charlotte Observer as near poetry.

INAUGURATION DAY

President Taft Will Take Oath of Office Today.

GREAT CROWDS IN THE CITY

George Washington, the first President, Outlined the Ceremonies Which in General Have Been Followed From That Day to This—Washington's Idea of Simplicity Has Been Followed by All the Chief Executives—How a President is Inaugurated.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—With inauguration day near at hand the population of this city to-night is from 75,000 to 100,000 greater than usual, and by to-morrow night this surplus probably will have been doubled.

Of the 31,000 members of civic and military organizations who will participate in the inaugural parade, about one-third already have arrived within the shadow of the Capitol dome. By to-morrow night fully nine-tenths of them will be here.

How Washington Was Inaugurated.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—History again will repeat itself next Thursday when William Howard Taft bows his head over the Holy Bible and takes the solemn obligation which shall make him for a stated period, the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The ceremony of the induction of a President into office is distinctively American. Conceived into the minds and hearts of the Nation's Fathers, while they yet were in the throes of a great revolution, it is grand in its motive—sublime in its simplicity. Through the lapse of years, since the establishment of the American Government, substantially no change has been made in the ceremonial form, although elaborate and beautiful accompaniments, in recent years, have become notable features of this most important of American functions.

In the time of Taft, as in the time of Washington, the spectacle bears the same simple impressiveness. Here no emperor, or king, or dictator, arrogating to himself, "through the law of succession or monarchical expediency," the powers of government; but the creature of a willing, enthusiastic and homogenous people taking upon himself, through the expression of his peers, the responsibility of carrying out their mandates and directing the execution of their will. Yesterday he was one of a hundred million people; to-day, yet one of the people, but chosen for a brief time to direct their destinies and to protect and defend their nation.

Washington's Idea.

It was Washington who, to a large extent, devised the plan of a President's inaugural. In this respect, as in others, his work has stood the test of time. It will endure, too, for so long as the nation may live, in its original form of beautiful and impressive simplicity.

Washington was inducted into office at New York. At the time of notification of his election, he was residing at his beautiful country home, Mount Vernon. He proceeded to the then seat of government on horseback. In coaches and in eight-ooled barges. His journey was a triumphal march. No such scenes of enthusiasm ever had been witnessed in this country as attended his progress.

The country people gave him hearty greeting by the road-side; in Philadelphia the citizens had decorated the streets and buildings elaborately and he rode on a splendid milk-white charger beneath triumphal arches; and in towns and hamlets farther east his pathway was strewn with flowers by women and children. Details of the ceremony attendant upon the administration of the oath of office were worked out after his arrival in New York. It took place in the old Federal building, which then was the seat of the Congress, and the oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston. The first President was waited upon by committees of the House and Senate at his temporary abiding place and an escort of regular United States troops accompanied him to the "Capitol." He was driven in a handsome coach and as he had no predecessor, he was alone in the carriage. When the announcement was made formally that Washington had taken the obligation which made him the first President of the United States, the multitude waiting outside of the building gave itself up to an enthusiastic demonstration. Speeches were delivered and patriotic songs were sung, and that night there was a display of fireworks.

The second inauguration of Washington took place in Philadelphia. While the ceremony was more elaborate, in its accompaniments, than the first had been it remained, as always, in its essential form, simple and impressive. Washington was conveyed to the Capitol in a handsome coach drawn by six white horses. His attire was notably elegant, being of black velvet, with diamond-studded buckles, silk hose and cocked hat.

Senator W. B. Jones has been elected city attorney for Raleigh to succeed Mr. Wm. Snow, who has moved to Lumberton.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT



Will Take the Oath of Office at Noon Today.

IN GALA ATTIRE

Washington all Ready and Waiting for the Inauguration.

CONGRESS HARD AT WORK

President-Elect Taft Busy With a Stream of Callers—President Roosevelt Will Leave Washington This Afternoon for Home and Will Complete Preparations for His African Trip—Foreign Countries Anxious to See and Greet Him—Congress Will Be Unable to Complete Its Work Which Will Probably Fall on the Special Session.

Special to the Caucasian:

Washington, D. C., March 2, 1909. The nation's capital is already in gala attire for the great inauguration on Thursday. The trains from every quarter of the country are laden with people and the great new Union Depot, the largest and handsomest depot in the world, is taxed to its capacity to accommodate the throngs that are pouring in. The streets are lined with bunting and also literally alive with people from ocean to ocean.

Unusual preparations have been made by the committees in charge of the inaugural ceremonies, and if the weather will only smile with favor on that day there is every prospect that it will be the largest and most imposing inauguration parade the nation has ever seen.

Congress is working overtime in an attempt to close up some of the most important business pending, but it seems almost certain that some important matters, including the census bill and possibly an appropriation bill, may fail to pass and will have to be taken up in the extra session.

Many of the newly-elected Congressmen who will take their seats in the extra session called for March 15th, have already reached town with their families and settled for the extra session.

President-elect Taft is here, and is of course flooded with a stream of callers, though he says that he is resting while he is waiting for the inauguration.

President Roosevelt was never so busy as he is during these closing days of his administration and will leave Washington at once on Thursday after the inaugural ceremonies for his home and there complete rapidly his preparations for his hunting trip to Africa.

TALKS OF TERM

President Roosevelt Tells of Nation's Strides.

PROGRESS IS SUBSTANTIAL

Navy Has Been More Than Doubled; Panama Feats Far-Reaching; Anthracite Strike Settled; Forest Reserves Quadrupled; Irrigation Advanced; Army Improved; Alaskan Dispute Adjusted; Waterways Improvements Realized Necessity, and Many Other Things Add to Chief Executive's Happiness.

Special to the Caucasian.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—A statement was given out last night from the White House, at the request of newspaper men containing a condensed statement of some of the leading accomplishments of President Roosevelt's administration.

The brief summary of a most remarkable administration is as follows:

"The navy of the United States has been more than doubled. It has now done what no other similar fleet of a like size has ever done—viz: circumnavigated the globe—and it is also in far more efficient battle trim than when it started out a year ago.

"The Panama Canal. No feat of quite such far-reaching importance has been to the credit of this country in recent years.

"The peace of Portsmouth was a substantial achievement, as was also the part played by the United States in the Algeiras conference.

"The settlement of the anthracite coal strike was a matter of very great moment to the American people from the standpoint not only of industrial, but of social reform and progress.

"The forest reserves of the country have been trebled or quadrupled; the Forest Service has been re-organized and placed under the Department of Agriculture, and there have been created a number of reservations for preserving the wild things of nature—the birds and beasts, as well as the trees.

Irrigation Progress.

"In the matter of legislation, the national irrigation act, which is resulting in the development of the semi-arid States, of the great plains and Rockies, is an achievement second only in importance to the creation of the homestead act itself.

"The administration of the civil government in the Philippine Islands (Continued on Page 4.)

BILKINS IN NEW YORK.

The Major Didn't Fancy New Jersey—New York's Great Harbor—Bob "Bucked" on a Street Crossing and a Policeman Appeared: No Arrest, but a Pleasant Acquaintance Was Formed.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

New York, March 1, 1909. Me an' Bob hev bin treckin' across the upper part of Pennsylvania an' through the State of New Jersey even since we left Philadelphia, an' at last we air in New York.

We didn't make any long stops in New Jersey. Hit may be a purty gude State fer sum things an' hit may not. They iz sum large towns in the State but they air not very noted fer anything except manufacturin' an' general cussedness, so we kept movin' erlong. Me an' Bob air out fer big game. We started ter see the elephant an' we air goin' ter see hit or bust a trace.

The first thing we struck close to New York wuz Jersey City. That is a big city. Hit iz located just south of the lower end of New York known as "The Battery," an' is cut off from New York by the mouth of two rivers, East River an' North River, an' New York city iz built rite between them two rivers. Hit iz a mile or more across the water ter New York. New York hez a deep an' large harbor fer hit extends fer miles up the two rivers and iz partly salt and partly fresh water. Brooklyn, now a part of New York, iz located just east of New York, the two cities bein' divided by East River. But they air connected by three great bridges an' by numerous steam ferries. New York an' Brooklyn voted ter consolidate a few years ago an' air one now. New York added a million to her large population by that move alone. But, of course, Brooklyn wuz willin' the whole thing havin' bin done by vote.

Me an' Bob went over from Jersey city to New York on one of them steam ferry boats, but you kin ride rite into them at one end an' stop an' when the boat touches land at the other side you kin ride out an' go your way rejolein'.

When I struck land at the other side hit looked like hit mite be court week in New York fer they wuz so many people movin' erbout, an' they wuz awl movin' too. People don't stay still long in this grate city. Bob he sorter tried to get scared, but I hurried him erlong. I inquired the way ter Broadway, the greatest business street in the city. I soon reached that street and started up hit. But they wuz so many street cars, cabs, carriages, drays, an' ortomobiles dashin' erlong an' so many people walkin' like they wuz goin' ter a fire that Bob got sorter existed.

"Kepp quiet, Bob," sez I. "This is not Bilkinsville an' hit iz not Philadelphia; but just hold your grip an' we will land somewhars or find the reason why."

Bob did purty well till we got up ter 14th Street an' then he "bucked" rite on a street crossin' an' then he wouldn't go forward nor backward. Hit seemed like his legs wuz growed ter the street pavin'.

A big policeman cum waltzin' up an' he sez: "Old man, don't stop on that crossin' don't you see that hundreds of people air tryin' ter git by you?"

"Let 'em crawl under, go erround or climb over the top of me," sez I; "fer my ortomobile iz out of gasolene an' hit won't go a step till hit gets ready. They ain't enuff blasted policemen in this blasted town ter move him either."

The cum up close an' he looked at Bob an' Bob looked at him an' I could see that Bob wuz wantin' ter turn erround so az ter git his heels in gude range of the policeman.

"Faith an' be Jesus, I believe that animal would eat me erlive," sez the policeman.

"You air Irish, ain't you?" sez I. "Faith an' ov course I am," sez the policeman; "Irish from the crown of me head ter the soles of me shoes."

"So am I," sez I. "Me father wuz English, but me mother wuz Irish, an' they ain't nothin' that divides England and Ireland now. England an' Ireland an' the United States kin lick the world," sez I.

"Shake," sez the policeman, an' he cum rite up close an' held out a paw az big az a ham from a 300-pound hog.

"My name iz Bilkins, sez I, 'an' Bilkinsville, North Carolina, iz my postoffs when at home. But I am out seein' the world now. I am takin' in New York an' then I am geln' ter England, Ireland an' Japan an' awl erround an' I am goin' ter ride this mule."

"Shake ergin," sez the policeman, "You air the real thing, Mr. Bilkins. My name is Mike O'Riely, ov the Broadway Division, an' I live up on 35th Street. Your first visit to New York, I guess, Mr. Bilkins?"

"Yes, I am goin' ter look over this town a little an' then I'll mount one ov them boats an' go across the Atlantic an' spend some time in old Ireland an' if I see any of the O'Rielys I'll tell them that you air doin' well."

He give me his home address an' made me promise ter spend an evenin' with him, an' he sez he would show me more ov New York after supper some nite than I could see in a week goin' erlong.

"By the way, Captain," sez I, (Continued on Page 4.)

THE TRUST BILL

Solicitors' Salary Bill Reported Favorably by Committee.

A TREMENDOUS BOND ISSUE

Special Legislative Committee Goes Back on the Report of the Special Committee Appointed by the Legislature of 1907 to Investigate the State Offices—Bill to Submit to the People the Proposition to Remove the Capital to Greensboro Reported Favorably by Committee—Lockhart Anti-Trust Bill Killed in the Senate.

Sub-section "A" of the Lockhart anti-trust bill was killed in the Senate Thursday and the Blow-Bassett sub-section "F" was passed. It will be remembered that sub-section "A" made it illegal for firms or corporations to agree to raise or lower the price of commodities, while sub-section "F" provides that firms or corporations shall not form a conspiracy to control the price of commodities.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances Saturday reported favorably the proposition to submit a vote of the people on the removal of the Capitol from Raleigh to Greensboro.

The Select Committee appointed by the present Legislature to examine into the report made by the special committee appointed in 1907 to examine the State offices, have made their report and "exonerated" the offices criticized by the former committee who had spent two months, with the aid of an expert auditor, in making a thorough examination of all the accounts, vouchers and records.

The following is the legislative proceedings in detail:

SENATE—THURSDAY.

The following bills were introduced:

By Sherrill: Petition for the repeal of the personal and homestead exemption. Constitutional amendment.

By McCall: To appoint Justices of the Peace for Burke County.

The following bills passed their third and final reading:

S. B. To prohibit the sale of certain narcotic drugs to habitues.

H. B. To authorize the Commissioners of Gates County to levy a special tax.

H. B. To authorize the Commissioners of Green County to levy a special tax.

S. B. To re-establish the office of treasurer of Wilkes County.

H. B. To authorize the commissioners of Chatham County to divide said county into townships.

S. B. To fix the salaries of the county officers of Rockingham county and increase the school fund.

S. B. To allow the citizens of Gaston County to hold an election to express their will concerning the removal of the county seat from Dallas to Gastonia.

The anti-trust bill was then taken up as unfinished business. After a lengthy and somewhat heated discussion a vote was taken on the bill. The Lockhart sub-section "A" was defeated and the Blow-Bassett substitute, known as sub-section "F," was passed by the Senate, and the bill sent to the House. Other bills introduced:

By Wray: To protect birds during breeding season in Rockingham County.

By Wray: Declaring rural free delivery routes in Rockingham County to be public roads.

By Matthews: Relative to Sampson Superior Court.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bills introduced:

McLeod: To amend the primary law for Robeson County.

Braswell: To increase the number of commissioners of Nash County.

Cox, of Wake: To provide for a proper examination and checking of the departments of State.

Smith: To regulate hunting in Harnett County.

Floyd: To amend the law of 1908 relative to sale of brandy in Franklin County.

Wooten: To amend the stock law in Lenoir County.

Grant: To amend the revival of 1905 relative to hunting on lands of another without written consent.

Taylor: To provide for a traveling auditor for North Carolina.

The Gordon bill providing for a bond issue of a half million dollars to carry out the act of 1907, providing for permanent improvements, passed its second reading.

Passed Final Reading.

To authorize the issue of bonds to fund and pay off the State debt. (Provides for an issue of \$3,400,000.)

To allow Cleveland County to issue road improvement bonds.

To allow Cumberland County to issue bonds and levy special tax for construction of bridges.

To provide for laying out public roads in Guilford County.

To allow Hertford County to levy a special tax.

To allow Union County to issue road bonds.

(Continued on Page 2.)