

# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909.

No. 15.

## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

There are no Christmas chimes in Turkey.

Some have come to the conclusion that the way of the water-wagon is hard.

The Democratic party is fast losing ground in this State—and why shouldn't it?

Will some one inform the public just where the Democrats stands on the tariff question.

It is to be noticed that the ladies are still buying hosiery regardless of the tariff legislation.

The Democrats will have a hard time in raking up an excuse why they should be elected next time.

Some of the candidates for the Eastern judgeship are now wearing the smile that will soon come off.

False teeth are to be put on the free list, and the North Carolina Anti-Trust law will not have to pay tax.

Senator Tillman visited the White House some days ago, for the first time in seven years—but he didn't find his pitchfork.

We haven't heard from Washington to-day, so can't say whether there are any new Democratic candidates for the Eastern Judgeship or not.

Mr. Bryan has reiterated in an emphatic way that he has no intention of retiring from politics. The reiteration was altogether unnecessary.

Since the outbreak of the revolution in Turkey the poet might again say: "At midnight in his guarded tent the Turk lay dreaming of the hour."

The Greensboro Telegram says that 1912 will be the year for the Democrats to name a Southerner. Does Mr. Bryan intend moving South before 1912?

Judge Landis, of \$29,000,000 fine fame, has now fined a man one cent. He probably imposed the latter fine just to see if the higher court would reverse him.

Bryan says that he is not a candidate for Senator from Nebraska, but that doesn't necessarily mean that he wouldn't accept the toga if tendered him on a silver waiter.

Senator Simmons made a speech in Congress yesterday urging the Senate to restore the Dingley tariff rate on lumber. Guess Mr. Simmons has lost his copy of the Democratic platform.

Charlotte will probably make some money out of President Taft's visit to that city on May 20th. They have announced that they will charge \$1.00 if you stand near the President, or \$2.00 if you sit down.

The Commissioner of Agriculture needs more help in order to answer all the Democrats who have applied for a job as oil inspector. It might be noted in passing that no Republican has applied for the job.

A Democratic exchange says it wants to see some measure introduced in Congress upon which the Democrats can agree. Didn't they all agree on the proposition to raise their salaries some time ago?

It seems that the Legislature passed a law in regard to Greensboro's school bonds that is not law. An expert on the Constitutionality of bonds says the law will not hold as it was not passed by a roll call vote.

We are pulling for 10,000 subscribers by January 1, 1910. Are you helping us. If not, won't you begin this week and see if you can get up a nice club of subscribers? Just think what your friends are missing who are not now reading the paper.

Our special correspondent, Major Zeke Bilkins, is in Ireland this week, where he delivered a most interesting lecture some days ago on prohibition. He will leave for "gay Paree" in a few days. If the Major doesn't take up too much time looking at the pretty girls in Paris he will have a most interesting letter next week, telling of the sights in Paris and that will be something worth reading about. Look out for Bilkins' next week.

## BILKINS LECTURES IN DUBLIN.

The Irish Well Pleased, Though the Major is Not an Orator—He Told Them What Had Been Accomplished in America Up to This Time by the Prohibitionists, and How to Distinguish the Real Article—Uncle Dave Roswell Has Many Counterparts.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Dublin, Ireland, April 26, 1909.

Well, I pulled off that prohibition lecture awl rite Saturday nite in one of the big public halls here, an' accordin' ter promise I will send you a report of the proceedings. I intended ter send the speech as made, but the Dublin newspapers had purty gude reports of bit an' I will just send a clippin' from one of them, as hit covers the ground. The report ter the newspaper sed:

"Major Zeke Bilkins, of North Carolina, U. S. A., lectured in this city last night before a large audience. His theme was: 'Prohibition in America.'"

"The Major is now visiting the various countries of the Old World. His parentage was Irish and English and he naturally feels very much at home here. He is touring the world on a mule, the first attempt of that kind to be made. At the urgent request of a number of his new-made friends in this city he finally consented to deliver this speech or lecture."

"Major Bilkins is not an orator in any sense, not even an experienced speaker. But he entertained and enlightened his friends and the entire audience. The Honorable Patrick Mulligan introduced the speaker in his usual happy style, and bespoke for him a patient and careful hearing. He said the subject was an important one no matter whether the hearers agreed with the speaker or not."

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to appear before such a large number of my friends here tonight. I say 'friends,' for I believe that nearly all of the people in the city of Dublin are Irish, and if there is an Irish citizen here or elsewhere who is not my friend, I trust that he will call around to see me and we will immediately visit the nearest dram-shop and bury the hatchet. (Cheers.) However, in speaking of 'the hatchet' I do not mean the kind that was carried by Mrs. Carrie Nation, a talkative and meddlesome American woman who once came this way and narrowly escaped prison when she threatened to chop up a few barrels of good cheer, her main occupation being the selling of hatchets after she had been pretty well advertised by the American newspapers, for many of our newspapers have a habit of doing a lot of free work as they go along in order that they may not become rich too quickly."

"Prohibition," said the speaker "is an American institution. It has many honest advocates in my country. At the same time many oppose it and they are just as honest in holding to that view of the question; and, in many instances the opponents are sober, religious, moral men. On the other hand, some, not all, of the advocates are neither sober, religious nor moral men. In fact, the advocates either way are a conglomeration of what the school teachers call inconsistencies. It often happens that when a prohibition election is to be held you will notice that some of the best citizens plow or attend to their business, whatever it may be, because they do not believe that the world can be reformed at the ballot-box. On the other hand you may notice many of the most notorious drunkards in any community taking an active part by distributing prohibition literature, by talking with their neighbors, trying to induce them to join the great crusade to put evil out of the way once and for all. However, in some cases, this strange course is due to false doctrine and false logic. Some prohibition advocates go so far as to put out reports that liquor will be cheaper and of better quality if prohibition carries. In the good old days, when we had only prohibitionists on that side of the question, falsehoods were not put out. But in late years prohibition has fallen into the hands of regular politicians and they have added a good many chapters to it, the object being to gull the public, the voters, of course. And they are doing it. America is the birthplace and the home of all the up-to-date bunco games known to humanity. We have politicians who would, if they could, convert America into an earthly Paradise—for graft. And they would continue it so as long as it paid. But the moment they saw signs of losing out they would, if they could, convert the country into an earthly hades, and they would look just as sanctimonious while doing it as they did when the paradise act was on. Still, as I said before, many good people are the tools of the manipulation, the political grafters, for it is an easy matter to deceive a good man by presenting what he believes is a good proposition."

"In the United States we have two States which have been 'dry' or prohibition for a number of years. I refer to Maine and Kansas. And it is a little trouble for a stranger to get a drink in either State, but not impossible. One might think that those conditions religion and

on Page 3.)

## MR. TAFT SPEAKS

### The President Talks of a United Nation.

### WANTS POLITICAL TOLERANCE

#### Feelings in the South Have Changed During Past Forty Years and the President Believes it Possible to Make the Two Sections Even Closer Together—We Should Know No Sectional Lines in Political Matters.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—President Taft to-night was the principal speaker at the Grant birthday dinner of the Union League, in this city. Mr. Taft was sharply criticized a year ago because of certain of his references to General Grant and he took advantage of to-night's opportunity to express anew his admiration for General Grant as a man, as a soldier and as Chief Executive of the United States.

"What I wished particularly to dwell upon to-night," said President Taft, "was the spirit of that peace at Appomattox, represented on the one hand by the magnanimity and far-sightedness of Grant and by the self-restraint and courage and far-sighted patriotism (for that it was) on the part of Lee, in bringing the struggle to a finish. The spirit at Appomattox is to-day, I trust, triumphant. Between the two leaders it existed when the terms of the surrender were signed, but it was impossible under the conditions that that spirit should control and make itself immediately manifest between the two sections. The conditions were such that it could not be. The remnants of slavery and the distressed condition of the South, and the feelings that had been wrought between the two sections could not be downed by the mere expression of two such leaders as Grant and Lee, and it was necessary, I suppose, that we should go through that thirty or forty years in order that the rent which was made to the foundations of our country and of our civilization should be united in a common country with a common spirit."

"But what I mean to point out is that that spirit we now rejoice in as we find between the two sections no remaining bitterness, is a spirit that has been between the two great commanders existed the day that they shook hands and signed the terms of surrender. It is a matter that I have very much at heart. I believe it is possible to make the two sections even closer together. The South is the more homogeneous people than we. Emigration into this country spread over the North and went into the South, and the South preserved its traditions longer than did we in the North."

"I am not making a Republican speech, and I am not speaking from a Republican standpoint, at least I wish to be understood as speaking from a standpoint of a man who is devoted to the best interests of our country. I can separate myself from that disposition natural to one who went through the last campaign."

"What I am looking forward to is a division of the parties in the South, so that there shall be tolerance of political opinion there so that in their State government and in their natural affairs, there shall be more than one political creed to be subscribed to and supported. I believe that generally through the South the men who are not actively engaged in politics would recognize that end as one devoutly to be wished. In expressing these desires I am quite conscious that my motives are likely to be misconstrued or, at least, that I shall have attributed to me rather more political policy than patriotic desire, but, nevertheless, I persist in expressing it, and while some of my friends from the South who represent that section in Congress and in the Senate are constantly throwing cold water on my attempts to encourage a little independence of political thinking in the South, and saying that it is hopeless for me to attempt to bring about a change in that regard, they will excuse me if I attribute to them a little of that political prejudice that they think is actuating me (laughter), and it is possible they would not welcome that division of political opinion in the South with all the fervor of some other patriots in that section who do not hold now the position of Representative and Senator in Washington."

"But, however, it is, I feel certain, the real spirit of Appomattox that it is charging on and that it is infusing itself in the people of the South as it was long ago infused in the people of the North, and that we are growing closer and closer together, and it will manifest itself in political independence the country over, so that we shall not know each other by sections in political matters, but by difference only in sections."

### Fayetteville Woman Committed to Jail.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 27.—Mrs. Carrie McDonald, from whom a divorce was granted yesterday, was to-day arrested on a peace warrant for threatening to kill Mr. McDonald and her three children, who had been awarded to their father, and was committed to jail in default of bond by Judge Adams.

## CHARLOTTE MAN IS CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

### Arrested in South Carolina for Having Too Many Wives.

Chester, S. C., April 26.—James S. Alexander, of Charlotte, N. C., is in the county jail here on the charge of bigamy, his arrest having been effected Saturday evening at the Springstein Mill village.

Alexander, who is said to have a wife and two children living in Charlotte, entered into a marriage contract with Mrs. Mary S. Deaton, alias Miss M. Faulkner, in this city on Tuesday, April 6th, the ceremony being performed at the Baptist parsonage by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Snyder. The woman, whom he is alleged to have married several years ago and who now resides in Charlotte, was a Miss Molly Brown. So far as known Alexander denies neither marriage. Mrs. Deaton, whom he married here, was the wife of the man Deaton who was sent up from Fort Mill for life time imprisonment a few years ago. Deaton is still alive, but his sentence of life releases his wife from the marriage vows, and there is therefore, no charge of bigamy against her.

## CHARLOTTE PREPARING TO CELEBRATE.

### President Taft Will Speak There on May 20th—Will Charge \$2.00 if You Sit Near the President.

Charlotte, N. C., April 27.—It has been arranged definitely that President William H. Taft will deliver his address on the 20th of May, at which time the city will celebrate the 134th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. From the reviewing stand which is now being erected in front of the Mecklenburg County courthouse and surrounding the monument commemorating the signing of this immortal document. This stand will, perhaps, be the largest ever erected in the State. General admission to the stand will be \$1.00 and to reserved seats \$2.00, the latter giving the occupants an opportunity to be near the President during the parade and while he is making his address.

## SULTAN OF TURKEY DETHRONED

### His Brother Succeeds to the Throne. Sultan's Forces Whipped and Young Turks Win Fight for New Constitution.

Constantinople, April 27.—Abdul Hamid was formally deposed as Sultan of Turkey and his brother, Mehmed Reschad, installed in his place early to-day.

The Sheikh-islam, supported by all the principal personages of the higher church administration, issued the Fetva, as the decree of deposition is called. It informed Mehmed Reschad Effendi that he was chosen Sultan by the will of the church, the will of the Parliament, the will of the army and the will of the people. It admonished him to serve God and keep the sacred law, as communicated by the Prophet. This Reschad humbly promised to do.

## NO FEDERAL COURT AT NEW BERN.

### Defaulting Bank Teller Surrendered by Bondsmen—Smallpox in New Bern Jail.

New Bern, N. C., April 27.—Federal Court convened here this morning, but adjourned at once until the October term on account of no judge being present.

J. R. B. Carraway, defaulting teller of the National Bank of New Bern, was surrendered by his bondsmen and placed in custody of the United States Marshal. His bond was increased to fifteen thousand dollars, which has not been given. Carraway will remain in custody of the marshal to-morrow and then, unless bond is given, will be taken to the Kinston jail on account of a case of small-pox in the jail here.

## Prominent Thomasville Man Suicides

Thomasville, N. C., April 26.—This morning between 5 and 6 o'clock Mr. L. E. Peace, a good citizen who lived in the western part of the town, deliberately went to his barn, adjusted a rope about one of the posts, and then stepping on top of a box tied the end of the rope about his neck and stepped off the box and hung there by the neck until death resulted from strangulation. Mr. Peace had been in declining health for some time, and had acted strangely for a number of months. Mr. Peace was about 70 years old, a Confederate soldier, a good citizen and an honest upright man. He was one of the first, if not the first, man to drive a nail or do a stroke of work on the great Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, and he had been an employe of this noble institution from the very day it began until the present and had been faithful to every undertaking.

## Oklahoma Village Almost Destroyed by a Tornado.

Oklahoma City, April 26.—Sixteen persons were injured, one perhaps fatally, in a tornado which destroyed a large part of Centrahoma today. Not a building in the town remained intact. Twelve buildings, including the Methodist, the Baptist and the Presbyterian churches, were wrecked.

## HIGH TARIFF BILL

### Payne Bill Has Some of the Schedules Too High.

### IS THERE AN UNDERSTANDING?

#### It Has Been Hinted That There is an Understanding Between New England Republicans and Southern Democrats to Pat Through the Aldrich High Protective Scheme—Democrats Did Not Propose Substitute Bill—Judgeship Situation—Some North Carolina Post-Office Matters.

Special to The Caucasian.]

Washington, D. C., April 27.—The tariff situation here is becoming more complicated and more interesting each day.

The Republican platform pledged the party to revise the tariff so as to lower excessive rates and to make such other changes as were necessary to meet changed conditions. The substance of the pledge was that the tariff should be revised downward to a point so that the rates would not be higher than just enough to cover the difference in the cost of labor and production here and abroad and to add a "reasonable profit" for American enterprises.

### Taft and Revision Downward.

President Taft, in his letter of acceptance and in his speeches during the campaign, went even further in committing the party to a revision downward. The Democrats in their platform declared for a revision downward also, but even for a greater reduction in rates than the Republican platform, going to the extent of declaring for free lumber and a number of other important things to go on the free list. The Republican speakers and the Republican literature issued during the campaign all admitted that there should be revision downward, but claimed that it was not wise to trust this to Democratic statesmen, who are the enemies of the principles of protection, and in short, that the revision, while it should be downward, should be made by the friends of protection and not by its enemies.

In the light of these pledges and the campaign waged thereon, the situation here in Congress, with an extra session called for the specific purpose of carrying out that pledge, is rather surprising. The committee of each house in charge of the duty of framing a tariff bill is dominated by New England, New York and Pennsylvania. They are not only stand-patters but are, in fact, in favor of revising upwards. The Payne bill, as it left the house, was a disappointment to the country, and it has been worked over by Senator Aldrich and his committee so as to make it the highest protection bill ever proposed in the history of the Republican party.

### Democratic Incompetency.

This situation has presented a wonderful opportunity to the Democratic Senators and Congressmen to attack the Republican tariff bill as a whole and in detail, by showing the utter failure of the Republicans to keep their platform and campaign pledges, and lay the ground work for a campaign in which they would have a chance to elect a Democratic house, but it seems that the Republican party, if it should put through the tariff bill in its present shape, will be saved from a Waterloo of defeat by the incapacity of the Democrats.

It was Grant, we believe, who once said that the Democratic party could always be depended upon to do the wrong thing at the right time, and the present situation is the latest of many striking proofs of the truth of that assertion. Instead of the Democratic Congressmen and Senators seizing the opportunity, not only in the interests of the consumers of the country, but also in the interests of their party, to draw the issue square from top to bottom, they are busy hanging around the Republican through begging for protection duties on articles in which their States happen to be interested.

They are repudiating their campaign pledge for free lumber and many of them declaring that they want the highest possible rate, even higher than the majority of the Republicans favor. The same kind of Macedonian cry comes up from the Democratic Senators and Congressmen from the cane sugar States South; from the sections where rice, iron ore and mica are produced, and indeed from every quarter of the South for something.

### Is There An Understanding?

Indeed, during the last few days, it has begun to be hinted that there is evidence of an understanding and a combination between the Southern Democrats and the New England Republicans to put through the Aldrich high protection scheme. One thing that is pointed strongly in this direction is Mr. Bailey's move in getting a Democratic caucus not to propose a substitute tariff bill, but to offer an income tax amendment to help the Republicans out of their tariff hole. It is well known that when the tariff rates are too high that the result is that very few importations are made,

and therefore little revenue brought to the Treasury, while the manufacturers make a bigger profit and the people pay for the whistles in the increased cost of living. The rates are so high in the Aldrich bill that such a result, it would seem, is certain, if the bill should be enacted in its present shape. Then, how strange to see the Democrats rush to caucus and adopt an income tax proviso and then walk into the Senate and offer it to Mr. Aldrich as a means to raise additional revenue, whose bill will fail to produce it.

No one can be sure that the Supreme Court would sustain the income tax provision, but even if it were constitutional why should the Democrats want to offer this revenue producer to the Republicans as an excuse for not lowering the tariff rates sufficiently to enable some goods to be imported and therefore some revenue to be raised at the customs houses?

Already the debate on the income tax amendment has begun, and thus it begins to look as if the income tax was to be used as a side-show to attract attention from the high rates in the Aldrich bill and to prevent discussion of the various high and prohibitive schedules. It is indeed a surprising situation. The country will look on with interest, and we shall see what we shall see."

### The Judgeship Situation.

A few days ago it looked almost certain that President Taft had made up his mind to appoint a Democrat for judge. We are glad to state that today the danger seems to be less imminent. It now looks as if a Republican would be appointed and that it would be either Judge Robinson, Mr. Hicks, or Mr. Seawell. However, it is understood that the President is still considering Mr. Clark, of New Bern. It is thought, however, that the President will reach a decision within a week or within less time.

### Some Postoffice Matters.

The understanding here is that the Duncan and Adams machine is behind Robert Hancock for postmaster at New Bern, but that they fear to bring the matter to an issue at this time. It is said that their scheme appears to be that they want the matter to drag or drift for the present, while Hancock still holds down the job. It is rumored that one of the schemes that they may attempt to work to keep the Hancock machine intact will be to have the widow of the late Seymour Hancock (who was postmaster, while his father, Robert Hancock was assistant under him), appointed postmaster. This, of course, would mean that Robert Hancock would run the office. It remains to be seen how a scheme like this will appeal to the good people of New Bern, who can not be much enamored with the recent and earlier performances of Robert Hancock.

The petitions, letters, and endorsements already on file in the Postoffice Department would indicate that the people of that town want to get rid of Hancock and his kind.

There are other postoffice situations almost, if not quite as interesting, that are brewing, and will soon come to the surface.

## OUR UNIVERSITY WINS DEBATE.

### The Tar Heel Boys Had Best of Argument—Judges Decided in Favor of Postal Savings Banks.

New Orleans, April 24.—The University of North Carolina won the debate with Tulane University here to-night before one of the largest crowds that has ever witnessed a similar event in this city in years.

The debate took place in Sophie Newcomb College, the girls' department of Tulane and T. Marshall Miller, Rabbi Maxheller and Judge Joshua G. Baker were the judges, all three being prominent men of this city.

The question debated on was: "Resolved, That postal savings banks, as described in the Carter bill as ordered reprinted January 6, 1909, should not be established by the United States Government." Tulane upheld the affirmative of the debate, and Messrs. Nicholas Callan and H. W. Kaiser, who represented her, talked in an able manner, but the arguments advanced by Messrs. L. P. Matthews and E. C. Stocy, of North Carolina, pleased the judges better than those of Tulane, with the result that North Carolina was awarded the debate.

## FOR JEFF DAVIS MEMORIAL PARK.

### Sixteen Acres of the Farm on Which the President of the Confederacy Was Born Purchased for the Purpose.

Hopkinsville, Ky., April 26.—It was announced yesterday that options had been closed for the purchase of sixteen acres of the farm on which Jefferson Davis was born and which, it is proposed to convert into a memorial park. The deal was closed Saturday by Col. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, and S. A. Cunningham, of Nashville, who paid \$6,700, which had been collected by popular subscription in many parts of the country, principally in the South. The Jefferson Davis home is at Fairview, 12 miles from Hopkinsville. A celebration is to be held there on June 3rd, the anniversary of Jefferson Davis' birthday, and final details for the memorial park which is to bear his name, are to be completed.

## REPORT OF TRIAL

### Evidence in Case in Which Ex-Judge Adams Sued for Alleged Libel.

### THE FIRST DAYS PROCEEDINGS

#### The Solicitor Called Second Case in Bill of Indictment and the Defense Insisted That the First Case Complainant of Be Taken Up First, as They Had Their Witnesses Present for That Case—Motion Was Denied—Motion by Defense to Consolidate Cases Also Denied.

(Andrew Joyner in Raleigh News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., March 31.—All parties and attorneys were present in the Superior Court when at 9:45 o'clock Solicitor Jones Fuller in Guilford Superior Court this morning called the case of State against Marion Butler and Lester F. Butler, under indictment for alleged criminal libel of ex-Judge Spencer B. Adams. Sitting beside Judge Adams was Judge Weaver of Ohio, who was one of the three members of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Indian Claims Court, of which Judge Adams was Chief Justice. Another distinguished witness for Judge Adams was United States District Attorney Walker of Oklahoma. \* \* \*

The lawyers grouped around the Solicitor and presenting the case for Judge Adams were C. M. Stedman, A. M. Cooke, G. S. Bradsher, of Greensboro, and J. A. Long of Graham.

The defendants, ex-United States Senator Marion Butler and his brother, Lester F. Butler, were present, sitting besides their attorneys, ex-Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, of Goldsboro; E. J. Justice and E. D. Broadhurst, of Greensboro.

Solicitor Fuller announced that the State was ready in Number 62. State against Marion Butler and Lester Butler. Mr. Justice, for the defense, stated that the defendants had prepared their case on the presumption that the bill of indictment alleging libel in the publication of April 7th would be called first, and had their witnesses here for that assumption. There were four separate indictments—one from April 7th, one of April 23rd, and 24th on a later date. The defense had, of course, he said, prepared its case on the first charge, which was not embraced in No. 62. Judge Long said he had no control of the Solicitor's docket. He knew nothing about the bills of indictments, but he did know that if the Solicitor called a particular case, the defendants would have to answer or show cause why they were not ready for trial.

Judge Robinson, for the defendants, stated that the defendants had been misled by the numbers on the bills of indictment, presuming that the first case tried would be on the indictment charging the first offense and had prepared their case under this impression. Witnesses in the other cases were not present. He said the defendants did not like to ask a continuance, since they were anxious to try. Judge Long said that he could not part from the case for defendants to get witnesses here now. He was due at another court next Monday, and this case would have to be gone into now, or good reasons for a continuance shown.

After a brief conference between the defendants and their attorneys, Judge Robinson reiterated his former statement that defendants were fully prepared to answer the indictment relating to the first publication of the alleged libel of April 7th, but were not prepared to answer the indictment in No. 62. Counsel for the prosecution demanded an affidavit setting forth the reasons for asking a continuance. Judge Robinson insisted that defendants did not like to be placed in the position of asking for a continuance, but were anxious to be tried under the bill of indictment they had summoned their witnesses here for.

### Defense Files Affidavit.

Solicitor Fuller insisted on trying No. 62. The defendants were permitted time enough to prepare an affidavit, and after half an hour's intermission, the following affidavit was filed and read by Mr. Justice:

Lester F. Butler, being duly sworn, says that when he and his co-defendant, Marion Butler, came to prepare for the trial of the cases against them at this term of the court they found four bills of indictment against them; one of these bills charged that the defendant published of and concerning Spencer B. Adams a libel on April 7, 1908; and another of these bills charged that there had been published of and concerning Spencer B. Adams a libel on the 23rd day of April, 1908; and another of these bills charged that there had been published of and concerning Spencer B. Adams a libel on the 24th day of April, 1908; and another of these bills charged that there had been published of and concerning Spencer B. Adams a libel on August 20, 1908.

That the witnesses necessary for

(Continued on Page 2.)