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RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

No. 17.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

North Carolina will have a representative government when all men vote as they think.

Unless all efforts fail, the next job to be handed out in Raleigh will be that of meat inspector.

Those who don't get jobs as Oil Inspector might apply for a job as meat inspector of Raleigh, or to fire up the crematory.

There are a few Democrats that haven't applied for a job as oil inspector—but then, the contest hasn't closed yet.

Will some one who is informed please tell us how many trusts have been "busted" under North Carolina's anti-trust law?

A contractor in Maryland has erected a monument to Adam on his farm near Baltimore. He must think that his farm is Garden Eden.

It is now time for Mr. Bryan to pay his respects to Senator Bacon of Georgia, as he also has gone back on that midnight platform.

If some of the Democratic politicians should be indicted for peonage—then many of the voters could cast their ballots as they please.

Pittsburg is putting her grafters in jail—instead of putting them in office. No, nothing intended as personal; yet it is a good precedent to follow.

At least the Agricultural Department will not have to put the State to the expense of advertising for Democrats to accept the jobs of oil inspectors.

If any Democratic politician in this State has not yet sent in his application for oil inspector, he should do so at once, as the contest closes on June 9th.

The Spartansburg (S. C.) Journal, Democratic, is discussing the need of a new political party. That is another way of saying that it has no faith in the Democratic party.

Nine members of the Japanese Parliament have been arrested on charges of bribery, which causes the Wilmington Star to observe that Japan is becoming modernized.

Some prominent New York Republicans want ex-President Roosevelt to run for mayor of their city. He is the best man they could put up to slay the Tammany Tiger.

Down at Fayetteville a few days ago a man was awarded a verdict for \$2,000 because he claimed he was forced to kill a man on a train. Some might term that a premium on killing.

Rev. St. Clair McKelway says the Democrats will again nominate Mr. Bryan in 1912. If Mr. McKelway was going to speak anyway, he might at least have given the public something new.

An exchange says that ex-Governor Glenn has been "called" to do evangelistic work. Wasn't it a great pity for North Carolina that he didn't hear that "call" before he was elected Governor?

Several persons have reported seeing airships in the East recently. However, we are inclined to the opinion that they were only Democratic boomlets for the Eastern Gajeship that had lost their moorings.

Since the Democratic politicians have been claiming that the judiciary should be non-partisan, some one has suggested that the same politicians might now petition Governor Kitchin to appoint a Republican to the Supreme Court bench.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, intimates that the Democratic platform adopted at Denver was made at midnight. That would seem to be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things—as the Denver platform has never seen daylight.

Some of the Democratic papers are commenting on the fact that in the Charlotte municipal election last week a 96 years old was able to walk up to the Republican ticket. The fact that he has been an ardent Republican has had a long lease on life, due to the fact that he does not have to worry over a mis-spent life.

KIDNAPPERS GET HEAVY SENTENCE.

Boyle Gets Life Sentence and Wife Twenty-Five Years—Found Guilty of Kidnapping Whittia Boy at Sharon, Pa.

Mercer, Pa., May 10.—James Boyle was sentenced to-day to life imprisonment in the penitentiary for kidnaping "Billy" Whittia. Mrs. Boyle received a sentence of twenty-five years, with a fine of \$5,000 and the costs of the prosecution. Boyle did not create the scene in court he had threatened. Sheriff Chess started with Mr. and Mrs. Boyle for the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburg this afternoon.

MR. ROOSEVELT FOR MAYOR

General Stewart L. Woolford Nominates Him.

New York, May 9.—The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for mayor of New York City is proposed by General Stewart L. Woolford, former Minister to Spain, in a statement yesterday.

It is admitted that "the boom thus launched has neither the knowledge nor the consent of Mr. Roosevelt," but it is declared that "an insistent and unanimous demand upon the part of the people of the city would compel him to accept."

General Woolford's statement is, in part, as follows:

"If I had the power to nominate and elect the next mayor of New York City, I should, without a moment's hesitation, make Theodore Roosevelt that mayor. In dignity and importance the office ranks next to the Presidency. The problem of city government is the greatest problem of the day, and I am inclined to think that a great and good mayor of New York could do more to the entire country today than even the President can."

"Mr. Roosevelt was born here and knows the city. He has been Police Commissioner and should know the inside workings of the one department on which the well-being of the city largely depends. He has been Governor and knows the relations between the city and state. He has been President and should be free from selfish ambition. By his peculiarly direct and effective executive ability he seems to me to be the best man for this great civic trust and duty."

POWER COMPANY TO BE SOLD.

Judge Pritchard Orders the Property of Rockingham Power Company Sold at Wadesboro July 14—Several Million Dollars Are Involved.

Richmond, Va., May 8.—Judge Jeter Pritchard, sitting to-day in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eastern District of North Carolina, entered a decree in the case of the S. Morgan Smith Company, complainant, vs. Rockingham Power Company and Knickerbocker Trust Company, defendants, ordering the sale of the properties of the Rockingham Power Company, said sale to take place on the 14th day of July, at Wadesboro, N. C.

This sale is for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Rockingham Power Company. William H. Brown and W. A. Leland, the receivers of the Rockingham Power Company, were appointed commissioners to make the sale. It is said that several million dollars are involved.

Judge Pritchard also entered a decree authorizing the receivers to borrow a sum not exceeding \$10,000 to pay the obligations maturing in the necessary work of protecting the property during the time that may elapse before the sale of the property.

CHARGES AGAINST GOV. HASKELL

Government Holds to Prosecution for Alleged Land Frauds.

Muskogee, Okla., May 8.—Federal Judge Campbell held today over-ruled the demurrers of the defendants in the so-called Mott Civil Creek Indian land suits, brought by the government against Governor Charles I. Haskell and other prominent Oklahomians.

The decision to-day, involving as it does the legality of millions of dollars worth of lots, created great consternation here. Not only is Governor Haskell and associates involved in the charge of fraud, but about 1,500 subsequent purchasers of lots are vitally interested. Judge Campbell announced, however, that all innocent purchasers would be protected.

Lexington Has A Big Fire.

Lexington, N. C., May 10.—Not in years has Lexington suffered a costlier fire than that which gutted the March Hotel Sunday morning at an early hour. The flames, first discovered at 12:30 by C. C. Moore of Charlotte, a guest, swept through the two-and-three story brick building very rapidly and offered stubborn resistance to the firemen, who, however, eventually conquered the flames and confined the fire to the hotel.

The property was worth some \$15,000. Insurance to the amount of \$7,000 was carried. Mrs. M. B. Brown, lessee of the property, lost everything, but is protected by \$2,000 insurance.

J. C. DAVIS ARRESTED

Charged With Swindling Clients Out of Large Sums in Washington City.

HIS RECORD IN WILMINGTON

Washington Authorities Claim That He Has Misappropriated About \$100,000—Davis Was a Great Church Worker When in Wilmington, N. C., and Stole Money to Help Furnish Church—He Pleaded Insanity and Was Committed to Insane Asylum at Raleigh—His Brother Implicated in Washington Transactions.

Washington, May 8.—There were sensational developments today in the case of John C. Davis, a member of the local bar, who was arrested last night on the charge of having obtained money under false pretense. The amount which Davis is alleged to have misappropriated in transactions with his clients, mostly women, was thought to have been small, but today notes aggregating \$50,000, said to have been given by Davis, were exhibited to United States District Attorney Baker, and it is rumored that the amount finally may reach \$100,000.

Martin C. Davis, a brother of John and secretary of a local building and loan association, was arrested also today on a charge of conspiracy. The largest amount alleged to have been secured from any one person by John C. Davis, was \$18,000, advanced by a woman client who received five or six notes therefor; the next largest being \$13,000. When a search was made today of the safe in Davis' elegant suite of offices, nothing was found but a few deeds. John C. was arrested on complaint of Miss Nettie McKee, of Cincinnati, who declares that she lost \$15,000. Davis said today that he had been in the State hospital for the insane at Raleigh, N. C., between six and seven years, and that he had been in a private sanitarium in this city, but that his mind was "as bright as a dollar."

"While I was in North Carolina, I gave more than \$50,000 to the erection of churches," he said. District Attorney Baker fixed bail for John C. Davis at \$20,000 and for his brother at \$10,000.

His Wilmington Record.

The Wilmington Star, of Sunday, says:

"The arrest of John C. Davis in Washington yesterday was received with much interest here by those who followed current events about the year 1890 in this city. He was a member of the bar here before that time and was known as a man of great benefactions until suddenly it developed one day that all his operations had been carried on with other people's money in much the same way as he seems to have operated in Washington, widows and administrators of estates being his chief victims. He largely built Fifth Street M. E. Church and installed there a costly set of chimes, which were later taken out, the congregation, however, assuming the other church debt and having struggled until only a few years ago under its burden. He was arrested and tried in the Superior Court on the charge of fraud, and it is estimated that the money involved was something like \$25,000 or \$30,000. The defense in court was insanity and this was sustained, Davis being committed to an asylum in Raleigh, where he remained from May 24, 1892, to November 30, 1897, a period of five years, during which he escaped twice, but was later discharged as cured, when he took up his residence in Washington. He was 32 years of age at that time. Recently those who suffered by Davis' operations here have been receiving checks for various amounts from time to time, accompanied by personal letters in which he stated that he was doing well in Washington and hoped to pay every cent he owed. The source of his income was not hinted at until the notice of his arrest reached here yesterday. The outcome of his case in Washington will be waited with interest by many people in Wilmington."

FRENCH POSTAL CLERKS STRIKE

Railway Mail Clerks Walk Out in a Body When Government Refuses Their Demands.

Paris, May 11.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy session of four hours, to-day adjourned the debate on the interpellations on the postal situation until May 13th.

The response of the postal employees was quick and decisive. Within half an hour the federal committee had issued an order for a general strike and the railway mail clerks walked out in a body. An hour later a meeting of 6,000 postal employees at the Hippodrome took up the gage of battle and unanimously voted to strike. There was no great enthusiasm shown, but determination and resolution to force the hand of the Government were apparent.

Army Balloon Explodes.

Omaha, Neb., May 10.—Army balloon No. 12, which ascended from Fort Omaha at 11:15 o'clock today, landed at Jackson, Nebraska, at 6:45 o'clock this morning. In making a landing the gas bag exploded a few feet above the ground and was destroyed, but neither Captain Chandler nor Lieutenant Ware, who made the flight, were seriously injured.

Winston-Salem Has \$20,000 Fire.

Winston-Salem, N. C., May 10.—The wholesale house of A. F. Messick Grocery Company, including the building owned by R. J. Reynolds, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$20,000 this morning. Insurance on the stock and building aggregated \$15,000. Guests in Hotel Forsyth, which adjoins the building occupied by the Messick company, were badly frightened and nearly all of them removed their belongings into the street.

VOTING TO RETARD SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

However, Democracy is Losing Its Grip on the Southern Voter.

In the April number of South Atlantic Quarterly there is an article by Mr. Enoch Marvin Banks entitled, "The Passing of the Solid South." This article is well written and deserves to be read by the whole people of the South for it is a thoughtful paper and discloses how, in spite of their business interests, the men of the South have been kept voting against those conditions that were working for our commercial progress. This thought and this condition is concisely expressed in a paragraph of that paper. "Not long ago the President of one of these cotton mills told the writer that, if the protective duties were removed from his grade of goods, the enterprise would be ruined; and, although he consistently voted the Democratic ticket in the national as well as the local election, he did not hesitate to express the view that it would be best for the country for Mr. Taft to be elected." This means that all the time this man had been voting against his political convictions. We see and have long seen the same thing here. Take the duty off of knit goods and you will close every knitting mill not only in our city but in the United States. General Carr, of Durham, who is the largest knit goods manufacturer in the South, went before the ways and means committee and said this much, yet General Carr just as almost all our Southern manufacturers has been voting the Democratic ticket all the time. But the figures of the last election show that this condition is fast changing. This country, for instance, was very close on the local ticket, electing a part of both and some by a majority of one. Two being a tie, yet it gave the Republican candidate for Congress a good majority of over three hundred and Mr. Taft a still larger majority. This feeling is growing and growing fast, so fast that I feel warranted in saying these majorities would be largely increased were the election to be held today.

But with the passing of the cry of "negro domination" so long used to hold the white voters in the Democratic party, the leaders of the Democracy have found that they are losing their grip on the voters, and that a spirit of independence is growing all over the South as this paper indicates. They realize that this condition must be met and stopped, therefore they have adopted the legalized primary, by which means the Republicans and the independent voter are entirely excluded from all participation in the election of the officers. This trick has become so apparent that men are refusing to vote in the primaries so that they may be free to vote as they please at the election. This was fully demonstrated here on last Monday where out of 1,200 or 1,500 voters, who usually vote the Democratic ticket, less than 300 voted for the Democratic candidate for mayor. If this indicates anything it means that the nominee of the primary will not get the party vote in the coming election. It also means that the vote of the Republicans and of the independents will count just as much as that of the most rigid machine Democrat. All this means good for the county. When reason rules then there is no danger.—Justice, in Union Republican.

Deposition of Johnson, Lawyer, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Was employed in 1902 as counsel for Hunter in contest between him and McCurtin. Mansfield, McMurry & Cornish were counsel for McCurtin, but the most effective worker for McCurtin and my principal adversary was Chief Justice Adams, representing the United States Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court. Several other men who were present helping Judge Adams were named. McCurtin was put in power and Hunter was ousted, and Judge Adams was present when the soldiers disarmed Hunter faction. I saw Judge Adams in close conference or conversation with U. S. Marshal Hackett.

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Cross Examination.

Do not know that members of the court were then under orders. Did not criticize conduct of Judges in my report as harmful to the department. It would not have been gentlemanly in me to have done so.

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BILKINS IN PARIS

The Major and His Mule Bob Make the Trip From Dublin in a Boat.

BILKINS PLEASD WITH PARIS

He Sees the Most Beautiful City in the World, and is Pleased—French "Goose-Talk" Worries the Major a Bit—The Gay French People—Opportunities Lost by France—How the French Pay War Debts—The Birthplace of Late Fashions—President Loubet—The Personality of Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.)

Paris, France, May 12.—At last I am in Paris, the gay French capital, the most beautiful city in the world. An' I am glad ter be here. I expect ter see both sides of life here, if I stay long enuff ter get a few gude looks.

I traveled by boat—me an' Bob—from Dublin ter Paris. Hit is a beautiful trip an' hit is a site ter see the variety an' the number of craft that iz on the water in that region, fer hit iz not many miles betwixt the great cities in that section—Dublin, London, Liverpool an' Paris—az well az other towns or less importance. There hez bin talk of establishing a line of steam ferries between those cities. Hit orter be done, an' would be if London an' Paris wuz in America. The English an' French air grate people, but they air not Americans. They threaten ter do a grate many things, but they never do them.

I felt sorter ticklish when I landed in Paris an' found nearly everybody talkin' the French language. In my time I hev met up with purty nigh awl sorta of folks an' the jabberin' of a few fellers that I couldn't understand didn't worry me much. I found hit different, though, whar probably ninety-nine out of a hundred air talkin' "goose talk." But I finally got located in a boardin' house on a street that I don't know the name of an' I hev bin eatin' grub that I don't know the name of. Bob iz in erbout the same fix. I reckon, fer he iz stoppin' at a lively stable on a street that tops my cotton so far as the name goes.

But I am enjoyin' myself, I find that the French people air very polite an' clever in their way. Many of them kin talk English an' onderstan' English, if they try. France iz rite close ter England an' they iz a gude deal of passin' back an' forth since the two countries got ter the point whar they hev guth' in' talkin' erbout fittin'. The French air a gay, carefree sort of people. But they air smart an' brave. I don't see why they don't awl larn ter talk English, fer they air sich close nabors. France and Germany air purty close nabors, too, an', of course, the Germans talk the German language. This language business hez awlways bin a mystery ter me. Thar iz England, France, Germany an' other countries awl in a bunch, an' they awl talk different, look different, an' hev different religions an' customs. Still they air awl of the same race. I kin stand an' listen ter a Englishman when he talks, but when a Frenchman or a German, Spaniard or Italian begins ter pump hot air at me I look the other way, an' the old me spirit rises in my bones. But I can't hold spit at them ter save my life. I hev heard that the buildin' of the Tower of Babel or sumthin' or that sort caused a confusion of languages an' the world can't git strate on that subject even to this day. The Chinese, Japanese an' the Russians each hev a monopoly in language on one side of the earth an' they iz a gude many monopolies in that line on the other side. Trust busters will please note this.

France is not much of a territory-grabber. That country once had a valuable claim in the United States which extended from the Mississippi river west, includin' most of the Southwestern portion of what iz now the United States. Hit hez since bin termed the Louisiana Purchase. We fooled them out of hit many years ergo. They awl had some claims in Canada at one time. England got that. The French air very industrious when things git in a tangle. They hev paid some enormous war claims in a very short time.

France is a grate agricultural country, an' one of the most profitable products iz wine. Most of them air anti-prohibitionists. They manufacture a gude deal, includin' fine dress goods an' high-priced hats. Paris starts awl of the spring an' fall styles in dresses, hats, ribbons, switches, false hair, an' other female extravagance, includin' high-heeled shoes, an' bustles, when sich varnents air in style. Most of the very rich American girls who start out as candidates fer the divorce courts usualy go ter Paris fer their wedding gowns an' they pay enuff fer them ter make them believe that they air more or less dressed up when the wedding is pulled off. An' they air. The French air grate when hit comes

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Fort Smith Lawyer Says Judge Adams Helped to Oust One of the Indian Governors—That \$750,000 Fee Awarded Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish by Citizenship Court—Defense Seek to Show Adams Suddenly Rich—What Judge Adams Swore at Preliminary Hearing.

(By Andrew Joyner, in Raleigh News and Observer.)

Deposition of B. F. Hackett, of McAlester, Oklahoma: Had been United States Commissioner and United States Marshal October, 1902. Saw Judge Adams at McAlester, under orders from Attorney-General Judge Adams, Judge Weaver and Judge Foote were there. Governor McCurtin and his party made a rush for the door. The soldiers went out and stopped it, and then I went back to where the judges were standing at the fence. Judge Adams said: (Mr. Broadhurst, who was reading this deposition, here asked that the ladies in the court room retire, since he could not read this in their presence.) Judge Long asked to look at the paper, the ladies retiring. Judge Long, after reading the matter, said he would mark it and reserve it to be read at another time. Judge Strudwick, for the State, called attention to the fact that objections were made to the whole deposition as incompetent.