

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Congress should place a duty on Democrats.

And the penitentiary affairs were not in good shape after all.

And now Senator Daniel has asked for a high tariff on quebracho.

The Democrats talk tariff reform, and then go the Republicans one better on high schedules.

If Congress should place a duty on Democrats it would be simply protective and without hope of revenue.

If the Democratic leaders won't stand by their platform, how can they expect the voters to do so?

If Bryan had been elected last fall what would he have done with the high tariff Democrats in Congress?

The Democratic papers have been unusually quiet about that \$10,000 deficit of the Shell Fish Commission.

There are only two more weeks in which Democrats can file their applications for a job as oil inspectors.

They may try to oil up the Democratic machine, but it is the general opinion that the thing is past repairing.

That Denver platform which was made of "free lumber" is not now considered safe by many of the Democratic members.

The Democratic machine will be oiled up and started off anew about June 9th, but it is not likely the old machine will illuminate much.

If the special session lasts much longer Senator Culberson, the Democratic leader, will be left standing on the Denver platform all alone.

Senator Culberson says the Democrats are not for "Free Trade" or for "Protection." The supposition is that they are simply Democrats.

Where were the "trust busters" in this State when the Ice Trust in Greensboro was squeezing to death an independent concern in that city?

Here it goes again: "The Nation," a weekly magazine, says sixteen Democrats voted with Aldrich to put a duty on iron ore, which shows there is no Democratic party.

So far as it applies to the tariff question, what is the difference between a Democrat for revenue only and a Republican for protection, when both advocate the same schedules in the tariff?

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, says he wants to protect American interests. It looks like the most of them are going to land into the Republican party in spite of all Bryan can do to the contrary.

One by one the Democrats in Congress are deserting the Democratic platform. On Monday Senator Bailey flew the coop and declared that he did not propose to be bound by the Denver platform.

The Republican gains made in North Carolina last year caused the politicians to think that the old Democratic machine needed oiling up, and when the Legislature met they provided salaries for ten oilers who will be appointed June 9th.

Senator Bailey deposes and says that before he would be bound by the Denver platform that he would leave the Democratic party. If this sort of business keeps up the Republican party might as well begin making preparations to receive many new visitors.

While the lumber schedule was being discussed in the Senate Monday Senator Bailey, of Texas, said he refused to be bound by the Denver platform because it was not a Democratic doctrine. If a Democratic platform is not Democratic doctrine, what is it?

The Democrats waged their last two campaigns on the trusts and the tariff questions. But since the noise of the last campaign has died away we find that most of the Democrats have gone over to the protective tariff. Let us hope they have not gone over to the trusts also; but if they have not, it is high time they were getting busy in this State.

BILKINS IN SPAIN.

Spain Now on Friendly Terms With Us—Her Former Greatness—How She Lost Out—The New King and Queen—Her Farming Methods Are Ancient—The National Sport—Evidence of National Decay.

Madrid, Spain, May 20, 1909.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

I am now in Spain. Four or five years ago hit mite hev bin a bit dangerous for an American tar strike camp in this country. But hit iz different now. Then we wuz at war with Spain. But we gave her the best in the shop, destroyed her navy, drove her out of Cuba an' the Philippines, an' then, in order ter keep her out, we bought Cuba an' the Philippine Islands an' now Spain iz reasonably friendly with us, so far az I know. If she iz not, an' I find hit out, I'll finish up the job an' take Spain back with me when I return ter the United States.

Hit iz curious the way things turn out. Erway back in 1492 Christopher Columbus, a citizen of Spain, got hit into his head that they wuz a great country of some sort across the water. The more he thought about hit the stronger he believed hit. Finally after worryin' the rulers of Spain party nish ter death, they told Columbus ter fit out a number of ships an' sail in search of the land. He did, an' he found hit rite closer ter the spot he had sed hit wuz at. The new land wuz America, or iz called that now.

Columbus found only Indians in the new country. Had he cared to he could hev bought up the whole American continent for a few Spanish pennies or a few toys. But he went back ter Spain an' reported. In those days a new country or two wuz not desirable. For many years the Indians and buffaloes an' other live stock continued ter run pollyticks in America. Finally another citizen, Sir Walter Raleigh, went over an' established a colony. But it wuz a failure. But, after many efforts, the English an' the French got a start in America. The Spanish later took an interest again, but never got much of a foothold in the new country an' finally lost what they had.

Later on they took hold of Cuba an' the Philippine Islands an' held them for many years as colonial territory, badly governed. Finally the American-Spanish War came an' Cuba an' the Philippines ar now American soil, though Cuba hez her independence, provided she will be gude, Spain, relieved of her burdens, ter they wuz nothin' less, bein' so badly managed, hez settled down ter live without hope of more territory, ter she iz too small ter hope ter whip any of the big countries an' regain what they hez lost, sold an' given erway. Nations, like individuals, can lose strength, power an' prestige, which ar practically the same thing, very easily.

Spain iz a small country, thickly populated. It iz really a peninsula runnin' out into the ocean. But not awl of this peninsula iz owned by Spain, fer Portugal occupies a small part of hit. Strange that Spain hez not annexed Portugal before now.

But the Spanish ar curious people. Like the French they ar smart. But they attach more importance to "a gude time" than to anything else.

The present King of Spain iz a young man an' he married an' English woman. Somehow I hev an idea that Spain may yet be a part of England az time rolls on, though her territory iz more convenient to France than to England, the peninsula jutting out from French territory.

Spain hez a mild climate an' iz a grate fruit-growing country. The vineyards, especially, ar very fine. No better grapes ar grown in the world. Lots of wine iz made.

Az ter farmin', the Spanish ar az far behind some other civilized countries az they ar in other lines. Most of the farmin' iz now done here az hit wuz five hundred years ago. They don't even use threshin' machines in most of the country. The wheat iz threshed on the larger farms by hitchin' a pair of mules ter a consarn that looks like a small dice harrow an' draggin' hit over the wheat on the threshin' floor. Hit tears the straw an' gets out most of the wheat. The wheat iz then cleaned of chaff by pourin' hit when the wind iz blowin' pretty hard, the breeze takin' out most of the chaff. On the smaller farms they "beat" the sheaves of wheat over the edge of a barrel an' get it out of the straw an' then clean hit by pourin' when the breeze ar gude, which iz nearly awl the time on any peninsular-like land.

The agricultural backwardness of the Spanish, az above-stated, illustrates the general lack of progressiveness noticed in Spain. The people ar intelligent, that iz, many of them ar. But many of them ar without any education at awl.

In Spain the grate national sport iz bull-fightin'. Every town an' city hez a grate circular pit containin' seats, each row risin' a little higher than the one in front. At stated times bull-fights ar pulled off an' the Spanish jax aside everythin' an' attend, dressed in their best clothes. The fightin' iz done by men mounted on horses an' they use long spears or knives ter disable an' finally kill the bull. These men wear a bright

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NO FREE LUMBER

Senate Votes For One Dollar Duty on Each Thousand Feet.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES

Message of the President Regarding Porto Rican Affairs Referred to the Ways and Means Committee—Bill to Divest the Porto Rican Legislature of Certain Authority Was Discussed in the House—Mr. Tarrance, the Porto Rican Commissioner, Vigorously Opposed the Bill.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—No single piece of lumber was ever used more effectively as a see-saw by children than was the great lumber industry to-day by the United States Senate. The lumber schedule of the tariff bill was under consideration almost the entire day, with Senators Root, Heyburn, Borah and Dooliver contending on the one hand for a protection for the industry and Senators Clapp, Burkett and McCumber arguing as strenuously against that policy. The day closed with more than two-thirds vote against Senator McCumber's free lumber amendment, the ballot showing 25 for and 56 against.

Both parties were split upon the vote. Only 10 of the 25 votes in favor of free rough lumber were cast by Democrats, while the other seventeen Democrats present and voting were in favor of a duty. Fifteen Republicans voted for free lumber and 39 for the duty. Messrs. Dooliver and Borah voted with the Aldrich committee in favor of the \$1.00 rate contained in the bill as reported to the Senate.

The two Maryland Senators were on opposite sides of the question. Senator Culberson, the minority leader, voted for free lumber; Senator Bailey, his colleague from the Lone Star State, against it. Tennessee was divided. Senator Frazier voting "aye" and Senator Taylor "no." So was Georgia—Senator Clay voting for free lumber and Bacon against it.

Philippine Tariff Bill Passed.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—The Republicans of the House to-day again took matters into their own hands, and with a sudden show of strength passed the Philippine tariff bill, the consideration of which had been concluded two weeks ago, referred the message of the President regarding Porto Rican affairs to the Committee on Ways and Means, and devoted some time to a discussion of the bill amending the laws of Porto Rico so as to divest the Legislature of certain authority possessed by it.

The feature of the day was a speech of considerable length by Mr. Tarrance, the Porto Rican Commissioner, vigorously opposing the bill affecting the Island represented by him, and denouncing the Executive Council or upper branch of the Legislature of Porto Rico.

The bill was pending when the House at 2:27 p. m. adjourned until Thursday.

HIRED MEN TO KILL HUSBAND.

Thomas Farmer Assaulted by Negro and White Man and is in Serious Condition—Assailants Say Farmer's Wife Hired Them to Commit the Deed.

Snow Hill, N. C., May 20.—At his home in Bull Head Township, this county, Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock, a murderous assault was made upon Thomas Farmer with a club and pistol. He had retired and was dozing when in his semi-conscious condition, after vaguely hearing whispers in the room, he was struck with a club, but was able to jump from the bed and in spite of other blows and a gun-shot wound in the abdomen he fled from the house, closely pursued by his assailants, finding refuge at his sister's home, a few hundred yards distant. He was able to recognize his assailants—John Howell, white, seventeen years old, and Ben Farmer, colored, twenty years old. Both fled, but were arrested at the home of Ben Farmer's sister, near Stantonburg, in Wilson County, this morning about 4 o'clock by the sheriff of this county. They were both in the same bed when arrested. They confessed, implicating Tom Farmer's wife, stating that she had promised them five hundred dollars and a mule and buggy if they would kill Farmer, and that she turned them in the house. Howell also stated that but for him the negro would have shot Farmer through a window at his sister's house, to which he fled, but that he (Howell) stopped him. Mrs. Farmer and the two boys are in jail here at Snow Hill now. Only recently Mrs. Farmer entered into possession of several thousand dollars' worth of property from her father's estate.

The physician states that Farmer has a fighting chance for life. It is stated that about two weeks ago Farmer, after eating dinner, was taken deathly ill and a physician who was near and who was called in stated that he was suffering from an over-dose of strychnine which was supposed to have been administered in his food.

MURDER OF CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

How 500 Were Put to Death in One Spot—All But Twelve of the Number Were Burned to Death, the Others Beheaded—The Living Are in Distress.

New York, May 24.—How five hundred Christians were destroyed in one spot by fanatical Mohammedans is told in the following letter, written in Arabic just received by Constantinople, 26 Washington Street, from Bandar Kamel. The men are both Christian Arabians; not related by any families ties:

"Mersina, Asiatic Turkey, April 1909.

"To much beloved brother and apple of my eye:

"I kiss you and from afar off send you my brotherly love and present you a multitude of regards and salutations.

"While writing this I am in great fear and perturbation. This fear has been over our heads for a long time on account of the great number of people killed and because of robberies and the sacking of communities and their extermination.

"Only two days ago, in Adams, five hundred Christians took refuge in a large stone house. They were all well armed. They defended themselves gallantly against a hail of bullets that the beaegers rained upon them. They could not be dislodged by bullets. The beaegers then brought cans of petroleum and placed them against the wooden door of the house. They then set the petroleum on fire. The door took fire and the flames were quickly communicated to the interior of the house which was finished in wood. Quickly the entire inside of the house was in flames. All but twelve of the 500 were burned to death. You could have seen their skins burning like candles. The twelve men escaped into an outer court. The Mohammedans quickly broke down the door of this court, placing the head of one Christian in the lap of another beheaded and the twelve thus in succession.

"A loaf of bread is now worth 32 cents in American money and a measure of wheat \$16. Nobody is working. There is no store open. The poor and rich are all alike one class. None will lend another a penny. Such is our fate."

IRATE CITIZENS THRASH PREACHER.

An Exciting Scene at the Depot in Clinton—Preacher and Wife Placed Under \$1,000 Bond.

Clinton, N. C., May 24.—A rather sensational trial occurred in the mayor's court here to-day when John E. Fawler, C. M. Faircloth, B. H. Crumpler, Jere Matthis and Frank Turlington were tried for an assault on Rev. G. M. Fomby. From the facts that came out in the trial they were about as follows: Mr. John E. Lutten, of Perry, Fla., recently had the peculiar experience, so she testified, of having won her children from her husband in a divorce suit at her home and then having a Florida justice of the peace award their custody to Rev. G. M. Fomby to take to the rescue home for fallen women that he was conducting. Mrs. Lutten heard he was in Clinton and came here to see about her children. Rev. Fomby had not arrived. When he came he was met by a large crowd at the depot, and Mrs. Lutten demanded to know where her children were, only to be told that it was none of her business. She did not take kindly to that suggestion, and asked Mrs. Fomby where they were. Mrs. Fomby called her an insulting name and said she was not fit to know where they were, whereupon some of the defendants tried their fists upon the anatomy of the Rev. Fomby. He sought refuge under the train and a lively scene was the result. One of the children is said to be seven months old and the other one seven years. The Rev. Mr. Fomby indicted the above-named influential citizens, and Mrs. Lutten, who was accompanied by her husband retaliated by having Mr. and Mrs. Fomby put under a thousand dollar justified bond each for the appearance until requisition papers can be gotten here from Florida and a warrant charging the Fomby's with the abduction. The defendants plead guilty and the mayor fined them each five dollars, except Turlington, and their part of the costs. Fomby admits placing the children in a "home" at Meansville, Ga., and the mayor of that place wires he has the children there awaiting their parent's coming. Rev. Fomby established a "rescue home" near Clinton last fall, the reputation of which has been of two kinds.

When court adjourned at eleven o'clock, Saturday night, Judge Adams was still on the stand as a witness, Solicitor Fuller announcing that he would conclude his re-direct examination in a few moments' Monday morning.

When court opened at nine o'clock this morning, Judge Adams was not placed on the stand again, but immediately a large number of character witnesses were sworn.

The evidence in chief of ex-Judge Adams Saturday night was as follows:

Adams on Stand.

Am forty-eight years old, born in Surry County. Lived in Caswell County a number of years; been in Greensboro since 1908; clerk of Caswell County fourteen years; Judge Superior Court two years; nominated for Congress in 1908; was Secretary and Treasurer of North Carolina Railroad; Chief Justice of Citizenship Court from July, 1902, to July, 1905; was Republican candidate for Governor in 1900. The publication was absolutely false. He wrote the opinion in the case giving Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish the \$750,000 fee; that he did not receive a penny for this or any other act as officer of the court; that he didn't even know Joins, nor had he ever seen him; that he didn't participate in any of the politics of the Indians; that he merely went to Tishomingo as a matter of curiosity to see an Indian Legislature in session. Had no such conversation with Hackett as he testified to.

There has never been what you might say intimacy between Marion Butler and myself. I always tried to treat him courteously, but knowing his character, I always held him at arms' length. At the time of this publication, and immediately preceding it, our relations were exceedingly strained. I was in Washington, Butler came to my room and began talking politics.

(Objection by defendants. Objection over-ruled.) Judge Stradwick, for the prosecution, said the State proposed to show that Butler, after finding that he could not run Adams out of the contest for Chairmanship of Republican State Committee, to be elected April 30, 1908, he proceeded to maliciously publish the article of April 23rd in The Caucasian.

FIFTH DAY OF TRIAL

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

BYNUM REITERATES CHARGES

Says That Judge Adams Told Him in Spring of 1905 That He Was Going to Birmingham to Get \$25,000 Out of a Coal Deal, and After Returning Home Adams Told Him He Got the \$25,000 and Brought It Back With Him—At Former Hearing Adams Said He Made No Money, Except Salary, in Oklahoma.

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

Greensboro, N. C., April 5.—The evidence in the Adams-Butler libel case was closed by both sides at noon to-day, after having been on day and night since last Wednesday morning, and argument of counsel began after noon recess.

Judge Adams was not placed on the stand again, but Judge Weaver being recalled by the prosecution in answer to deposition of Congressman Stevens, of Texas, that he had told Weaver to his face that his citizenship was corrupt and Weaver had replied "that is hard to take." Judge Weaver testified that when Stevens did not resent it but walked out of the room.

Congressman Stevens, who has been present at the trial for several days, and who had testified in person that the reputation of the court in Oklahoma was very bad, left for Texas last night.

Bynum Springs Surprise.

The defendants closed their case by a sensational bit of evidence from ex-Judge W. P. Bynum, introducing no other witness. Bynum had testified that Adams told him he had made twenty-five thousand dollars in a coal mine deal shortly after the expiration of his judgeship. In his evidence Saturday night Adams vigorously denied this, explaining that Bynum had misunderstood him, for he lost two hundred dollars by not making a deal he had in view. Bynum (this morning related with particularity the alleged conversation with Adams just as he was getting off to Birmingham with a suit case in his hand, in which Adams stated he was on his way to close a deal for coal properties in which he would make twenty-five thousand dollars; that after Adams returned, he told him specifically that he had made the deal and brought every cent of money back with him. This sensational climax to the long drawn-out evidence in the case produced an evident sensation in the court-room.

The Evidence Closed.

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Judge Adams continuing: After this conversation in Washington, Butler's attitude towards me was one of extreme hostility. I was candidate for re-election as State Chairman, and Butler moved heaven and earth to defeat me, but he failed ignominiously. The statements of Cruse and Ledbetter as to my telling them that I would stand forever, or like a lone iceberg, before I would decide the test case against the Indians, are not true.

The deposition of Mr. Howell, of the Department of the Interior, that I said, "You did not expect us to rule the court out of a job," is not true. I do not recall any such expression. It could not be true, for the decision had nothing to do with the life of the court. Was in Washington after court ceased to make my reports and to pay my respects to the President and other Departments, and not at all for the purpose of helping Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish collect their fee. There was not a particle of difference in my relations with or treatment of these lawyers from what I treated all lawyers who practiced before the court.

I reached Greensboro with my family on January 1, 1905. I was called by wire to Washington and found this injunction suit had been instituted against the Secretary of the Treasury. He desired me to give him the facts, so as to make answer. United States District Attorney Russell wrote the answer. I made the affidavit at his request, and every member of the court signed it.

Dictated my court decisions to a stenographer. Never knew or inquired what kind of paper the typewriter wrote it on. Supposed he used paper from the clerk's office.

All cases were carefully heard in open court, evidence being taken by stenographer. After evidence was all in, judges would confer upon decisions, and apportion cases to each to write the same.

In case of awarding fee to attorneys, I distinctly remember we spent nearly a whole night before agreeing on the amount. I found, when we took a vote, that one was for a million, one for a million and a half, while I was for half a million dollars. I finally succeeded in getting it compromised at \$750,000. It was not found on a percentage at all, and the letters of the two Governors made no impression on me. I had no idea, however, that the law firm dictated these letters.

Adams Contradicts Several Witnesses.

The testimony of Congressman Stevens and Webster Ballinger that the court struck from the rolls persons entitled to be there is incorrect in the sense that this was willfully or criminally done. I do not claim infallibility.

Every applicant who came into that court had a fair and impartial trial. If a single one was denied unjustly I do not know it.

Judge Adams here went into a detailed explanation of reasons for denying several cases, which had been mentioned in depositions as instances of injustice.

Witness said he had no recollection of reputed conversations with Gilbert and could not possibly have said to him that the Joins case was all right. He was not in the town on the date fixed by Gilbert. Joins did not apply for enrollment as an intermarried citizen, but by Indian blood, so as to get in children by a white wife. He was a white man, who had married an Indian, and had one child by her. He was divorced, had a white wife, and wanted to get himself and all the children on the roll. Of course he did not succeed.

A Poor Promoter.

Concerning the conversation with Judge Bynum, as to my making \$250,000 out of a coal company in the Indian Territory, will say, I was only a promoter for a big coal deal, in which I tried to interest Mr. Duke, Marion Butler and others, and I thought I was going to make a great deal more than \$25,000. But I did not make a cent. I was out of pocket in this deal \$200. I may at sometime or other in intimate relations with Judge Bynum, when he was talking about how much he was making have said that I too was worth \$50,000. The property I bought six years ago in Greensboro, has advanced phenomenally in value. But I have never received a dishonest penny in all my life. I never in my life authorized Mr. Smith or any one else to go to see Butler and try to compromise this case. It is a matter in which there can be no compromise. My integrity is attacked and I shall have its assailants punished to the extent of the law. If any man can show that I ever received a dishonest dollar, I am willing to go to my grave disgraced as I should go, and have my children pointed out in after years as the heirs of a thief.

Cross-examination.

On a rigorous and prolonged cross-examination Judge Adams denied ever having given expression to anything mentioned in affidavits or that he had ever received a dollar of tainted money.

(Here the prosecution introduced several witnesses, citizens of Greensboro, who said that Adams' general character was good in Greensboro. Three persons who had been in Oklahoma, were also testified in behalf of Adams' character.—Ed. Caucasian.) It was developed that Adams had but little Superior Court practice.

(Continued on Page 2.)

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

Tennessee Sheriff and Others to be Punished by U. S. Supreme Court.

CHATTANOOGA LYCHING

Sheriff Shipp, Deputy Sheriff Gibson and Four Others Declared by the Court to be Guilty of an Act of Contempt in Combining in 1905 in a Conspiracy to Lynch a Negro Who Was Under Death Sentence for Rape, and in Whose Case the Supreme Court Had Granted a New Trial—An Unusual Case.

Washington, May 24.—For the first time in so serious a case, the Supreme Court of the United States will, on next Tuesday, undertake to mete out punishment for the crime of contempt of the court itself, and the importance of the occasion will be enhanced by the number of the defendants.

The proceeding will take place in connection with the cases of Sheriff Shipp and Deputy Sheriff Gibson, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and of four other residents of that county named, respectively, Williams, Nolan, Padgett and May. These men were to-day declared by the Court to be guilty of an act of contempt in combining in 1905 in a conspiracy to lynch a negro named Johnson, who had been sentenced to death by the local courts on the charge of rape, and in which case the Supreme Court had interfered to the extent of granting an appeal which had the effect of a supersedeas. On the night following the announcement of the Court's action Johnson was taken out of the jail in Chattanooga by a mob and lynched. There was no resistance on the part of the jail authorities and Shipp and a number of his deputies, as well as about twenty citizens, were proceeded against on the charge of contempt of the Federal Court.

The case has been pending ever since and the number of defendants was from time to time reduced to nine. Of these nine three were to-day found guilty, while the other six were ordered to be brought into court next Tuesday for sentence. They will be taken into custody immediately, and will appear in court in charge of Marshal Wright. The sentence may be either fine or imprisonment, or both.

The case is regarded as of exceptional interest because it is practically the first time that the highest court in the United States has ever undertaken to assert its dignity or to resent acts or words reflecting upon it. In one previous case some years ago a defendant was fined for some expression of contempt, but the case was so comparatively insignificant as to practically leave the present proceeding standing alone.

In the cases of Sheriff Shipp and Deputy Gibson the Sheriff in effect declares that there may be contempt in a failure of officers of the law to prevent a crime in contempt of the court, and in taking cognizance of an offense at so great a distance, the court for the first time asserts by action its right to compel the proper respect for and treatment of its verdicts in all parts of the Union.

Reviewing the proceedings in the case of Johnson, the negro who was lynched, the Chief Justice pointed out that even before the case was brought to the Supreme Court there had been many threats of lynching because of the serious character of the negro's offense. Continuing, he said of the proceeding on the night of the lynching:

"The assertions that mob violence was not expected and that there was no occasion for providing more than the usual guard of one man for the jail in Chattanooga are quite unreasonable and inconsistent with statements made by Sheriff Shipp and his deputies that they were looking for a mob on the next day."

The Chief Justice pointed out that the jail had been left entirely unguarded and in charge of Deputy Gibson, when precaution to guard the prisoner should have been taken.

The Chief Justice quoted liberally from an interview given out by Shipp some days after the lynching in which Shipp said that he did not attempt to hurt any of the mob, and in which he charged the Supreme Court with the responsibility for the lynching, because of its interference in the case. Commenting on this utterance, the Chief Justice said:

"He evidently resented the necessary order of this court as an alien intrusion, and declared that the court was responsible for the lynching. According to him 'the people of Hamilton County were willing to let the law take its course until it became known that the case would not probably be disposed of for four or five years by the Supreme Court of the United States. But,' he added, 'the people would not submit to this and I do not wonder at it.'"

Does It Require Any Space.

[Union Republican.]

It does not require much space to chronicle the trusts that have been "busted" under the Democratic anti-trust law.