

# THE CAUCASIAN.

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## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

When in doubt, read The Caucasian.

It has been intimated that some of Raleigh's reform officials need re-forming.

We are glad to hear from our Governor that the North and the South are again united.

Solicitor Ward, of Washington, N. C., denies that he will resign. The denial was hardly necessary.

The North now claims that it has the hookworm, too. Wonder if Mr. Rockefeller will take the hint.

A South Carolina mule is suffering from pellagra. Don't you know the Democratic party is getting uneasy.

Chicago gave a baby show, New York a horse show—why can't the Democratic party get up a mule show?

A Greensboro Alderman has resigned his job. Don't be surprised, as the position had no salary attached.

If the State authorities are looking for a cold business proposition, they should tackle the ice trust in this State.

If Mr. Rockefeller's oil will kill the hookworm, why not take his proffered million and the oil too, without further ado.

Sir Thomas Lipton says it is good to be born poor. He probably thinks that it is good to have been born at all.

The Durham aldermen have refused to grant license to the drug stores in that city. They probably think Durham "wet" enough as matters stand.

One of Charlotte's officials has been asked to resign on the charge of immoral conduct. And this under Democratic good government in North Carolina.

Judge Gaynor swears that he did not spend one cent to be elected mayor of New York. But Tammany spent piles of it in his behalf which was even worse.

If the "ground-itch" is the beginning of the hookworm in the system, wouldn't it be well to bathe the feet in Rockefeller's oil?

"The Spiritual Hookworm" was the text of a colored minister in Raleigh last Sunday. Those who have the hookworm in soul and body must be in a deplorable condition.

If the Farmers' Congress succeed in having the mileage paid Congressmen cut in half, the Congressmen may retaliate by only sending the farmers half the usual amount of free seed.

An article in the Greensboro News says that the town wants better educational facilities and more lights. If the town could get better educational facilities wouldn't she have more light?

A writer to the Union Republican wants a receipt for whitewash. He should apply to the "White-wash Committee" of the last legislature, as they have a state right on the latest formulas.

A medical expert says that "ground-itch" is often the first stage of the hookworm disease. Then most everyone will admit they have had at least symptoms of the disease.

Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that he hopes he will never again be a candidate for public office. There are probably many Democrats that hope Mr. Bryan will stay in his present frame of mind.

Because Tillman was asked to contribute \$10 toward the President's entertainment at Columbia, he characterized the occasion indecent. He would probably have thought it a swell affair if he had received a free ticket to the banquet and no questions asked.

If Mr. Glenn were Governor of North Carolina to-day would he put a pistol in the hands of every good citizen to enforce the State anti-trust law. He didn't do it when he was Governor—didn't even throw a "spit-ball" at the trust during his long four years of office.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S PROGRAM.

Measures Advocated on Long Journey Will Keep Congress Busy. From the New York World.

In the course of his 13,000-mile swing around the circle Mr. Taft made an average of five speeches a day. Among the many measures he advocated are the following:

Increased powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that it shall have authority to regulate the issue of railroad securities on a sound basis, to determine the proper classification of freight, to institute of its own accord complaints of discrimination in rates, to compel connecting carriers to form through routes, and to fix and apportion rates among carriers.

The prohibition of railroads from holding stock in competing roads, the authority for railroads to make rate agreements with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the creation of a new court to pass on appeals from the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing rates.

The compulsory adoption by the railroads of additional safety devices.

The creation of a central bank of issue, controlling the Treasury reserve and prepared to guard against currency stringency.

Postal savings banks.

An amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law making it apply only to trade monopolies and not to railroad combinations.

The adoption of the income-tax amendment to the United States Constitution, such tax to be resorted to only in national emergencies.

Temporary suspension of the agitation for further revision of the tariff.

Ship subsidies for the development of the merchant marine.

Federal legislation against the boycott as well as governing the issuance of injunctions.

Further conservation of national resources.

Forest preservation.

Internal waterway improvements, but strictly according to the merits of each project considered in its national hearing.

Legislation imposing restrictions upon the transfer of water-power sites to private control and providing for the fixing of rentals and the regulation of rates to be charged.

Reforms in the mineral land laws so that the surface of the land and the coal and other mineral deposits shall be treated separately, with leases on the royalty system or sales to miners.

A Congressional Commission to investigate the law's delays in the Federal Courts and to devise a system for securing quick and cheap justice in the Federal Courts that shall serve as a model for the States.

Here is a program sufficient to keep Congress busy for the rest of Mr. Taft's administration.

## AN ALIBI FOR CORN.

Memphis Doctor Declares Maize Is Not Responsible for Pellagra. From the Baltimore American.

"After having made a close study of the pellagra in all stages of that dreaded disease, I can say positively that the eating of Indian corn or maize in no way causes it," said Dr. John H. Gray, of Memphis, Tenn., at the Stafford.

"I will not go so far as to dispute the connection between the consumption of corn in some foreign lands, notably Italy, where pellagra is widespread, but so far as the United States is concerned I would unhesitatingly bring in a verdict of not guilty for one of our most wholesome and nourishing foods. Abroad it is claimed that pellagra victims are addicted to eating spoiled and unripe grain, something unheard of in this country.

"I know of a charitable institution in a Southern State that has of late taken care of about twenty persons who were afflicted with this malady. A little child, the first of those so affected, gave the pellagra to several other inmates, who up to that time had been entirely free of the taint, a clear proof of the contagious qualities of this new scourge. The institution is one that provides the best quality of food, and there was not one chance in a million for pellagra to have originated inside its walls."

## BLACK HAND GANG ARRESTED.

A Covey of Eight Captured Near Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Had Threatened the Life of Several Parties.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 15.—Being charged with the attempted murder of Constable Raphael De Angelo in New York City recently and with numerous other crimes, eight Italians, said to be members of the most daring Blackhand gang in this part of the State, were captured in Hazleton and vicinity, and were brought to this city.

They are to be charged with attempted murder, several murderous attacks, dynamiting of houses and sending for threatening letters demanding tribute under pain of death. De Angelo, whose life had been frequently threatened, went to New York last week on business. He was followed and attacked and barely escaped. He recognized, he says, some of the accused among his assailants.

## WILL URGE REFORMS

President Taft Will Carry Forward the Roosevelt Policies.

## THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

It is Understood That the President Will Also Recommend Strengthening the Federal Anti-Trust Law—State Anti-Trust Law Has Not Been Enforced—A Contrast—The Caucasian's Position Endorsed—Progressive and Patriotic Leadership is Necessary in Order to Win in This State.

(Special to the Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Quite a sprinkling of Congressmen and Senators have been in the city during the last week, and some of them are settling down to remain in the city during the last week, and some of them are settling down to remain for the opening of Congress.

There is keen interest among all as to the specific recommendations which it is expected that President Taft will urge upon the next Congress for a reform legislation to carry forward the Roosevelt policies. Attention is frequently called to the fact that the President devoted only one or two of his first speeches, in his great swing around the circle, to the tariff question, and that after that, in almost every speech, he declared unequivocally his endorsement of the Roosevelt policies and in favor of clear and defined measures for amending the present laws, and for indeed, new laws to carry forward in a positive and comprehensive way the Roosevelt policies.

## Some Reform Legislation.

It is understood that the President will again strongly urge the establishment of postal savings banks and the strengthening of the anti-trust laws, as well as laws to preserve and conserve the great natural resources of the country, including important water-power sites, about which so much has been heard recently.

It is thought that the President is thoroughly in harmony with the views recently expressed by Dr. Elliott, so long the head of Harvard College, about the danger of a few great combinations of capital sweeping all of the important water sites of the country and the need at once of legislation to prevent such a disaster and to preserve such most important natural resources for the public good.

## Cannon and the Progressives.

The recent severe attack on the part of Speaker Cannon against the progressive Republicans who voted against the tariff bill, and the forceful and dignified response thereto, made by Senator Cummins and others, has been a frequent topic of comment not only by Congressmen and Senators who have been here, but by nearly every one else. The general sentiment is that the Speaker went too far in his attack in attempting to read these Republicans out of the party, and, on the other hand, that Senator Cummins and the other progressives have taken a very sensible and proper position in response thereto.

Senator Cummins, in a recent speech in Chicago, outlined the position of the progressives to be that they were standing for the platform of the party as interpreted by President Taft, and that neither Speaker Cannon nor any one else could read them out of the party; that they would continue to fight for tariff reform inside the party, and press for the establishment of a tariff commission to reform the tariff in detail; that is, to take up at once any one schedule that needed reforming, as soon as sufficient information and facts were gathered, and thus continue year after year reform, without waiting for or ever having another general tariff revision at one time.

These progressives point to the fact that while President Taft did sign the tariff bill, that he was very much dissatisfied with it, and that he has said in his recent speeches that no one would claim that the tariff bill fully met the promises made by the party to the people.

The general impression is that the progressives have taken a very strong position, and that their strength is liable to grow as they themselves confidently believe and predict.

## Enemies of Taft and Roosevelt.

There have been recently what seems to be quite a concerted effort on the part of certain persons, who claim to be friends of Taft against Roosevelt, to create the impression upon President Taft that there is an organized movement going on among certain ardent supporters of Roosevelt, to discredit his administration and bring about the nomination of Roosevelt four years hence.

It is very gratifying to the friends of both Roosevelt and Taft that this effort to try to array President Taft against President Roosevelt and his policies failed. Indeed, President Taft has had the rare good sense and

foresight to see that those who were behind this movement were not only the enemies of the Roosevelt policies but also at heart as much the enemies of Taft's administration as Roosevelt's.

It is thought that the sugar trust, whose outrageous frauds and thefts from the Government at the New York Customs House, which has been so vigorously exposed by Collector Loeb, was one of the influences backing this conspiracy. It is noticeable that the President, as a reply to such efforts, has let it be known that he thoroughly endorses the action which Mr. Loeb has taken, and that no efforts will be spared to put not only the smaller criminals but the high-up officials of the sugar trust who are guilty in the penitentiary.

## The State Anti-Trust Law.

A prominent North Carolinian said here on yesterday that it would be interesting to see what steps Governor Kitchin would take to enforce the State anti-trust law which his predecessor totally failed to enforce or attempt to enforce. He said it would be a peculiar spectacle to see a Democratic State administration, whose only stock in trade (after the negro domination cry) was to charge that the Republican party was owned by the trust, do nothing to enforce the State anti-trust law, while the National administration was making such vigorous and successful progress in that direction.

This same North Carolina Republican said that he believed that an overwhelming majority of the voters of the rank and file of the Republican party of the State would most heartily endorse the position taken by the Caucasian in its issue of last week, that it was necessary to put the party in North Carolina under such progressive and patriotic leadership, in order that the charge that the party was being run by a patronage machine and that all of the candidates nominated by the party were simply candidates for federal jobs and did not want to win, could not successfully be made in North Carolina as it seems to have been made in Virginia.

## Supreme Court Imprisons for Contempt.

There was an impressive scene in the Supreme Court of the United States here on yesterday. It was when the Chief Justice announced the decision of the court sentencing Sheriff Shipp and Jailer Gibson, of Tennessee and four other parties for contempt of court.

This is the first time that the Supreme Court of the United States has ever sentenced any one to jail for contempt of that court. There is only one other case of contempt before that court, and that was in 1875. John Childs, a business man of Texas, was adjudged to be in contempt of court and fined two hundred and fifty dollars for disobeying the mandate of the court prohibiting the dealing in certain Texas indemnity bonds.

This case arose as follows: A negro named Johnson had been tried and convicted for assault upon a white woman in Tennessee, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal, decided to consider the appeal of Johnson from the verdict of the Tennessee courts. As soon as the news that the appeal to the Supreme Court was granted was received, a mob was formed and that night they took Johnson from the jail and lynched him. The evidence before the Supreme Court shows that the sheriff and jailer made no attempt to prevent the mob from lynching the negro, and the four other parties sent to jail for contempt of court were persons who took an active part in the lynching.

The evening papers here this evening announce that Postmaster General Hitchcock has selected E. C. Duncan, of North Carolina, as one of his assistants in the Postoffice Department.

## Only Six Wet Counties Left in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 16.—The fifteen counties which last August voted out their dispensaries under the act of the legislature sadly closed for keeps at the end of business at sundown last evening. Several of the fifteen having disposed of their stock before the end of the final limit had already closed, but in some of the counties large stocks remain over, which will have to be disposed of at wholesale under the new law. Orangeburg, which, according to Dispensary Auditor West's recent checking up, has unpaid claims on hand amounting to \$53,000, has been conducting bargain sales for the past several days in order to get a big stock reduced in time.

The total amount of claims for supplies outstanding against the fifteen counties amount to about \$250,000, but Mr. West thinks there will be money on hand enough in each county to pay all claims. If there is not the question of liability will be an interesting one, as neither the State nor the county under the law can go back on dispensary money to meet such claims.

Only six counties remain wet after today—Charleston, Aiken, Richland, Georgetown, Florence and Beaufort. What will be done in these counties by the coming legislature is the burning issue over which much heated oratory and filibustering is expected this winter.

## KILLED BY CAVE IN

Six Workmen Are Smothered Under Tons of Earth.

## ACCIDENT NEAR WINSTON, N. C.

The Victims Were Members of the Construction Force on the South-Bound Railroad—The Men Were Building an Abutment of a Trestle When the Supports Gave Way—All the Bodies Were Rescued in a Short Time.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 16.—A terrible catastrophe occurred here this morning about ten o'clock when 4,000 cubic feet of earth caved in on the viaduct being erected on the line of the new South-bound Railway, two miles south of this city, killing six and wounding one. The dead are: Lesse Fressland, of Iredell County, and Carnal Bulling, of Stokes County, N. C.; Carl Dortchschmidt, Carl Ebner, — Leibman, and Alfred Lippner, of Germany. Oscar Mize, of Norfolk, Va., slightly injured. The men were working on a building foundation for an abutment of the trestle and a pile of earth thirty feet high, in front, said not to have been sufficiently braced, caved in. While others were attempting to rescue them, there was a second cave in and the laborers were caught in the trap.

A force started rescuing the bodies immediately and the first was gotten in thirty minutes and the last after 12 o'clock. None are mutilated and death was caused by suffocation.

The bodies were taken to an undertaking establishment and prepared for burial and practically every doctor in town went to aid in the rescue work.

## CHURCH AND STATE.

Forceful Address of President at the Anniversary of a Catholic Church in Washington Sunday.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—President Taft (Unitarian) last afternoon stood on the steps of St. Aloysius church with Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Falconio, the papal delegate, reviewing the men's Catholic Societies of Washington, an incident of the golden jubilee of the parish.

Preceding the review, the President delivered a brief address, having been introduced by Father Eugene de L. McDonnell, the rector, who referred to the fact that fifty years ago President Buchanan had assisted in the dedication services of the church.

President Taft in his speech said: "I am glad to be present on this occasion, the golden jubilee of the foundation of this church. In our country, in this government, and under our constitution, there is no union of church and state, but rather a declared separation of them. This has been sometimes misunderstood by those who did not know our institutions, as an indication that there was something hostile on the part of our government toward, or some lack of sympathy with, the church of God. This is as far as possible from the truth; and I have always sought, in assisting every such church on interesting occasions like this, to testify by my presence and by words of congratulation, that there is nothing which the people of the country of the United States so depend upon for progress and advancement of their ideals as the influence and power of all the churches in the community. They tend to exalt the nation."

"I am here today therefore to congratulate Father McDonnell and his congregation and the distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic Church on the growth in this community of this church of St. Aloysius, and on the good that is being done, and to testify as a representative of the government to the sympathy we have with this instrument and all others that make for righteousness."

## Moonshining in Mecklenburg.

Charlotte Observer, 16th.]

The blow has fell! An illicit still, a complete outfit for the manufacture of moonshine booze, has been unearthed in Mecklenburg County.

Think of it! Moonshining in Mecklenburg! It is sad to reflect upon the awful fate of the poor man, James Spratt, by name, who was caught with the goods in his possession. Had he been guilty of arson, burglary, and even red-handed murder, there would be some hope. But not now. To make the matter more distressing, the poor fellow has a wife and five children dependent upon him for support. That matters little, however, in the face of such an unpardonable transgression. If Spratt is a philosopher and aware of his predicament, he will give the gladiatorial salute—"te morituri salutant"—and await the end, which is sure to come.

The still was captured in Paw Creek township Sunday night about 10 o'clock by Deputy Sheriff E. O. Johnson, assisted by Chief of Police T. M. Christenbury and a posse of officers.

## BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Chadbourn, has been elected president of the State Drainage Association.

The State Convention of the Christian Church in North Carolina is in session at Wilson this week.

W. H. Hamilton, a night watchman at a saw mill at Clinton, committed suicide Monday by shooting himself.

A son, aged 19 years, of Rufus Brown, of High Point, was instantly killed Monday by the explosion of his own gun by accident.

Thomas Mitchell, colored, was arrested at Lenoir and placed in jail, in default of bond, on the charge of retailing whiskey.

Mrs. J. D. Bardin, of Wilson, died Friday night. She had a complication of diseases, but pellagra was the immediate cause of her death.

The East Carolina Teachers' Training School at Greenville, was formally opened and President R. H. Wright installed into office last Friday.

The Cade Manufacturing Company of Shelby, has been organized for the purpose of developing the new type-setting machine recently invented by Rev. Baylus Cade.

Walter Frady, a young white man, aged 20 years, attempted to commit suicide in Asheville this week, by shooting himself five times. He is in the hospital and may die.

On Monday, 15th inst., property to the value of over one million dollars and a half hundred human lives were lost in a Jamaican storm. The banana crop was seriously damaged.

John Sellers was instantly killed in a saw mill explosion near Nashville, Nash County, Tuesday afternoon. The mill was the property of the boy's father, Mr. William Sellers.

Dock Atkin, a young white man of Asheville, 23 years old, is at the Mission Hospital seriously hurt as a result of an attack made on him Saturday night a little after 11 o'clock by two negro boys.

A dispatch from Timmonsville, S. C., says that Thomas J. Crews, of Durham, aged 70 years, walked out of a second-story window there while asleep, and was killed. His funeral took place at Durham.

The Drainage Association, which met at New Bern last week, elected former State Senator Joseph A. Brown, of Columbus, president for the ensuing year, and decided to hold next year's meeting at Wilmington.

At Greensboro two additional arrests have been made in the case of the killing of Simpson Cable, whose own father and a brother-in-law are charged with murdering. The homicide occurred in a brawl at a whiskey distillery.

Mr. Hugh Moore, yardmaster for the Norfolk & Southern Railway, at Kingston, had his right foot and ankle crushed Saturday morning. He was using his foot to adjust a coupling when the cars bumped together, catching his foot.

More than 300 bodies of miners were entombed in a coal mine by an explosion in the St. Paul mine near Cherry, Illinois, and the work of rescuing them for Christian burial will be only partly successful. Some lie covered by thousands of tons of earth which caved in on them.

President Taft will make a short excursion from Washington on Friday to speak at the convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association in Norfolk, Va. On the following day he has promised to address the negro and Indian students of the Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va.

The engagement of Miss Rose Few, of Henderson County, to Mr. C. F. Tomlinson, of High Point, was announced some days ago, the marriage to occur December 8th. After the announcement Miss Few changed her mind and was married Monday night at Hendersonville to Mr. Michael Schenk, a former mayor of that town.

A dispatch sent out from Boston, Mass., Tuesday night, says that the Bell Telephone Company has purchased a controlling interest in the Western Union Telegraph Company, which gives the Bell Company control of practically all the wires in the United States, except the Postal Telegraph Company.

The Greensboro News of Saturday, gives the following account of a shooting affair in that town: "Following a quarrel between Sam Murphy, a notorious negro, and a small brother of Worth Smith, a negro about 18 years old, at a corn shucking on Bennett street about 11 o'clock last night, Murray went to his home, secured a double-barrelled shot gun, proceeded to the home of Smith, about 300 yards distant, called him to the door and emptied the contents of a double barrel shot gun into his side and hip."

## BILLY IN JAPAN

The Major Likes the Ladies' Hair and Tells How They Dress It.

## A NATION OF TEA DRINKERS

A Description of Japanese Homes—How They Write—Their Food—Curious Tree Growing—Still Do Some Foolish Things—Most of Their Customs Exactly Opposite to Ours—When They All Drink Tea for Ten Days—Friendly to Americans—The "Geisha Girls"—The Home of Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Tokio, Japan, Nov. 4, 1909.

The Japanese ladies devote much attention to the care of their hair. Probably no people on earth equal them in that particular. Professional hair dressers air employed to visit them once, an, in some cases, twice a week. Of course a man cannot explain such things. But they do much combing, brushing, an' oilin'. A favorite dressin' for the hair in this country is set ter be made from the ordinary beetle. The ladies sleep with a very hard, round cushion under the neck in order that the hair may not become much disarranged durin' the night. Hit seems that some of the women will do foolish things, no matter what you find them—In America, in Africa, or in Japan.

Most of the Japanese houses are built of wood, an' air seldom more than one story high. The roof is either thatched or made of tiling. In a few cases a very small shingle is used. Ordinary dwellings air seldom painted. The partition walls air generally slidin' screens. The rooms air open into a small hall in the center of the house, there bein' no hallway extendin' through the house, as is often the case in America. The homes, like the farms, air generally small. As they use no beds the bedroom need only be as wide as a person is long, and as the Japanese air not over five feet in length, the bedrooms air not suitable for six-footers, such as we often see in the United States. The rooms contain mats, usually made to fit the room, or, rather, the rooms air made to fit the mats, which air six by three feet. This matting is heavy, about two inches thick, an' hit makes a fairly comfortable bed. Pictures, if the house contains any, air painted on the partition walls, and some of them air pretty. But other pictures, painted on paper, may be kept rolled up and air shown to company. Awl Japanese homes hev a room called the "company room," or would be if they spoke English. This room is generally at one end of the house, and is on a platform, or floor about a foot higher than the balance of the flooring, or matting, and hit is generally the best room in the house. Each home or the better class contains a small writin' desk with brush and ink, for the Japanese write with a small brush instead of pen or pencil, the brush bein' dipped into the ink an' then the writin' is done in a scrawling manner. However, owing to the peculiar shape of the Japanese characters or letters, the brush is just as good, or better, for makin' them. The writin' material, brush, ink, paper, etc., is kept in beautiful boxes and decoratin' them furnishes employment to quite a number of people in Japan.

While rice and fish air the bread and meat of the masses in Japan, they add other things. Sweet potatoes, radishes, mushrooms, was, weed, barley and fruit give some variety to the diet. The radishes air white in color and grow large, sometimes two feet long and two or three inches in diameter. Chickens air plentiful throughout Japan, the small varieties bein' the most common. Ducks air raised, too.

Dwarf trees air common in Japan. Maple, pine and other trees which air fifty years old and only twelve inches in height may be seen. They hev plenty of flowers, but these dwarf trees, the growth bein' stopped by some process, air a favorite ornament about and in Japanese homes. The homes air heated by charcoal fires in open urns or braziers. They air better than no heat, but the average American would soon freeze here in the winter.

The Japanese air smart, an' they air growin' more so fast. But they still do some foolish things and some of their customs air exactly opposite to ours. In writin' we start at the left side of the paper and go toward the right until we reach the bottom of the sheet. The Japanese begin at the right side of the sheet and goes to the left. The Japanese book begins where ours end and close where ours begin. The Japanese carpenter pulls the plane toward him, while our carpenters push the plane from them. The Japanese mounts his horse from the right side, while we foolish Americans and other people throughout the world mount a horse from the left side, as a rule—except

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