

## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

**A bushwacker or a soldier— which?**

Peary found it almost as cold at the Pole as he did at Atlanta.

If this thing keeps up, Peary's goose will surely be "Cooked."

Is the great increase in crime in this State still due to Fusion rule?

There has been no report of an escape from the penitentiary during the past six hours.

Baxter Shemwell's doctors say he has "a very bad heart." Ought not to take a doctor to find that out.

And just to think, Colonel Roosevelt was once nothing but a plain ordinary, every-day Vice-President.

The daily docket of the police courts in several towns in the State reads like an East-Side New York magistrate's court.

M. E. Church, a Kansas banker, has been arrested for shortage in his accounts. He should be forced to change his name.

Texas has three prohibition candidates for Governor. Wonder if the two who are defeated will still live up to the platform?

These may be days of high prices, but it has not been necessary to open public soup houses to feed an army of unemployed.

Dr. Stiles has taken up his residence in Raleigh, but that doesn't necessarily mean that he thinks we all have the hookworm.

The Baltimore Sun says it is but two weeks more before the day of judgment for the Democratic party. Get the goat-house ready.

That recent electrocution at the penitentiary makes it one prisoner less who is liable to escape and be a menace to the community.

If the Democrats would pull off their campaigns in the winter time possibly the people would not so seriously object to their "hot air."

It is predicted that the next Democratic State Convention will be dry on one side and wet on the other—with probably a deluge in the middle.

It must have been during a Democratic reign that the rule was established that it took ten mills to make a cent.

The "Whip Saw" says that "Socialism is but a departure from barbarism."

Yes? But in which direction?

Press reports seem to indicate that Roosevelt has carried Khartoum, Sudan and some more of the back countries, in spite of Democratic opposition.

Up at High Point the water main burst and the Greensboro Record says residents there began cooking with liquor. All aboard for High Point!

Wonder if the next Democratic National Convention will point with pride to the way their members in Congress voted on the postal savings bank bill?

A Buncombe County man begged the judge to send him to the penitentiary rather than to force him to live with his wife. Maybe he "figgered" that he could not escape from the latter.

Spivey, the last man to be legally hanged in this State, expressed pleasure at the fact he would at last be cured of indigestion. There will not be many, however, who will be anxious to take the "cure."

The Charlotte News says that 2,500 whiskey prescriptions were issued in that city in February. As, of course, only a portion of the patients needed whiskey, Charlotte's total sick list for February must have been appalling.

The superintendent of roads of Wake County died last Tuesday night and before Saturday night there were a dozen candidates for the job. Of course, these dozen Democrats are not pie-bunters. It is only their patriotism that causes them to offer their services to the county!

## DEFENDS TARIFF.

**The President in Speech Gives Seven Points of Advantage—Reform Measures He Will Press.**

The President in a speech Monday at Providence, R. I., made a telling speech from which we make the following extract:

**What Tariff Has Proved.**  
"First—It is the best revenue getter we ever had.

"Second—It has by the returns shown that it has the largest free list.

"Third—It has shown that the rates of the Dingley tariff have been materially reduced.

"Fourth—By the creation of a customs court it has proved a means for the speedy and just administration of the customs law.

"Fifth—It has provided free trade with the Philippines—a measure of justice which should have been given as far back as 1900.

"Sixth—It has furnished to the executive, by means of the maximum and minimum principle, a leverage to secure from all foreign countries fair treatment for American products without any undue discrimination, evidences of which had been cropping out in the tariff laws of a number of nations. We are almost through with our negotiations under this clause of the law, and I very much hope that we shall be able to conclude without application of a maximum rate to any country. At any rate, this provision of a new law has enabled us to secure for the American trade freedom from the discriminations from which, at times in the past, it has suffered.

**Will Examine Protection Customs.**

"Seventh, a new tariff law has provided a permanent board. It is my intention soon to ask of Congress an appropriation of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 to enable this board to get at the truth concerning the protected industries of this country, so that when we again have occasion to revise the tariff we will have the board's record of facts to be referred to.

"Under this new law we have proceeded to great prosperity. Wage-earners have all they can do, and at unusually high rates of pay. There has been some complaint about high prices, but I do not think they have been so high as to cause suffering. Our opponents have been attempting to charge high prices to the new tariff law. But their high prices have been in those industries with respect to which the tariff rates were either lowered or altogether removed.

"To put the blame on the poor old tariff bill is to use a moderate expression—unjust."

**Reviews His Program.**

President Taft then proceeded to review the proposed legislation he has recently recommended to Congress, running over the details of the various measures in practically the same language as his Rochester speech of last week. He declared he had attempted as much as he could to carry out the Roosevelt policies. He asserted also that he was attempting so far as he could to carry out the pledges of the party platform. He referred to the postal savings bank bill, the interstate commerce amendments, the conservation, Statehood, and anti-injunction bills.

"As both the labor unions and the manufacturing interests seem to be opposed to the anti-injunction bill," he said, "it must be a fair measure, and I hope it will pass."

The President declared that because he had attempted to convey his views, to Congress "in some detail" there had again arisen talk of executive usurpation.

**GRANT HAS SUPPORT OF THE HOME FOLK.**

**Henderson County Republicans Approve of the Congressman's Course Including All His Appointments.**

Hendersonville, N. C., March 19.—The Henderson County Republicans held a county convention here to-day with a large attendance. Chairman R. H. Staton of the County Executive Committee presided. Delegates were elected to the Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions. The delegates to the Congressional Convention, which meets in Asheville, April 2nd, were instructed to vote solidly for John G. Grant for re-nomination.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of Mr. Grant in the Federal appointments in this District, in every office which he has filled. His course and stand in Congress was enthusiastically endorsed.

Every Republican in the county was urged to go to Asheville on April 2nd and greet their representative in Congress, Mr. Grant, and Hon. Duncan E. McKinley of the Second California District, and Hon. Ada R. Johnson, of the Tenth Ohio District, who will be the principal speakers at the convention.

**Verdict Against Physician.**

Charlotte, N. C., March 20.—Finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence in his examination of his patient's shoulder in diagnosing the complaint as rheumatism instead of a dislocated shoulder, the jury in the case of Miss Daisy Long against Dr. J. A. Austin, alleging malpractice on the part of the defendant, returned a verdict, awarding the plaintiff \$1,000.

## STIR IN THE HOUSE

**The Norris Resolution to Change Committee On Rules Caused Some Excitement.**

**IN SESSION ALL NIGHT.**

**Committee on Rules Enlarged From Five to Ten Members—Members of Committee to be Appointed by the House Instead of by the Speaker—Motion to Depose Speaker Cannon Defeated by an Overwhelming Majority—President Taft Watching Situation With Keen Interest—Peculiar Mix-Up in Smithfield Post-Office Matter.**

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The fight which the insurgent Republicans have been waging against Speaker Cannon culminated in a most remarkable and dramatic scene on Thursday evening of last week. The insurgents, with the help of the Democrats, succeeded in passing a resolution, after a long struggle, providing for the enlarging of the Committee on Rules from five to ten members, the committee to be elected by the House instead of appointed by the Speaker, and further providing that the Speaker should not be a member of the Committee on Rules. This resolution was adopted by a majority of twenty-two.

**The Speaker Meets the Situation.**

Immediately upon the adoption of this resolution, the Speaker announced that he would entertain a motion to declare the chair vacant and to elect a new Speaker. Promptly, a motion to that effect was made by Congressman Burleson, of Texas, and this motion was solidly supported by the Democrats, but the insurgent Republicans, with the exception of nine, voted against deposing Speaker Cannon, taking the position that their fight was not one against the Speaker personally, but for the principle of having the Rules Committee elected by the House. Thus, within a few minutes time, the Speaker was robbed of a large part of his power, and at the same time was given a flattering vote of confidence.

**How the Trouble Arose.**

Mr. Crumpacker, the Chairman of the Census Committee, had asked for recognition, out of order, to present a resolution from the Census Committee for immediate consideration, on the ground that the Constitution provided for the taking of the census, and that, therefore, anything connected with taking the census was a matter of constitutional privilege and should have precedence over the rules of the House. The Crumpacker resolution was entertained and adopted.

As quick as this was done, Congressman Norris, of Nebraska, rose to the floor and said that he had a resolution of Constitutional privilege to present and demanded immediate consideration, and pointed to the fact that the Constitution provided that the House should make its own rules and that his resolution was to carry out that Constitutional provision by reorganizing the Committee on Rules and that, therefore, his resolution was one of Constitutional privilege.

It was apparent that the insurgents were all in the House in full force, and that nearly every Democrat was in his seat, while many of the regular Republicans were out of their seats and a number of them out of the city. It was clear, therefore, that if the resolution was submitted to a vote at that time it would be carried. This caused the regulars to proceed to discuss the resolution at length so as not to force the Speaker to have to rule one way or the other on the resolution until absent members could be gotten to their seats.

The Democrats and the insurgents charged that the Speaker and his friends were filibustering; and then pursued a long struggle, each side trying to get every absent member in before the vote was taken. The result was that the House stayed in session all night and all next morning, until a truce was reached in the afternoon whereby the resolution was modified to limit the Committee on Rules from fifteen to ten members, and the same was submitted to a vote and carried. The rules which were thus modified were the same as the Reed rules and the same as the Democratic rules under Speaker Crisp.

The resolution adopted provided that the new committee should be elected within the next ten days. There is considerable suspense as to the result of such election, and the future legislation of the House seems to hang upon the result.

**The President Looks on With Keen Interest.**

The President took no hand in this struggle, but he is of course watching the situation with keen interest, especially as to how it will affect the reform measures which he is urging upon this Congress to adopt. It is predicted by many that if harmony is not restored, that it will result in the defeat of the postal savings bank bill, the anti-injunction bill, and the bill to strengthen the railroad rate regulation law.

It is said by some that the Democrats and the progressive Republicans by this action have robbed themselves of their great campaign issue known as "Cannonism," and that the net result will be a victory for the regulars. However, nearly every one has a different view as to the effect of this revolutionary proceeding and only time can tell what its result will be.

**A Peculiar Mix-Up.**

The status of Mr. Stancell, the appointee for postmaster at Smithfield, is interesting and peculiar. Mr. Parker who had served but one term and most creditably to the patrons of the office and with a very fine record in the Post Office Department, was displaced last summer and Mr. Stancell, a man who lived at Benson, another town fifteen miles from Smithfield, was imported to that town to take the office and was given a recess appointment. The confirmation of Mr. Stancell, however, has hung fire during the whole session of Congress, until recently, when the Postmaster-General personally went to the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads and urged his confirmation at once.

This resulted in the immediate confirmation of Mr. Stancell. The next day a motion was made in the Senate and carried to reconsider the confirmation of Mr. Stancell. It is reported that a telephone message purporting to come from the White House, was received by the Senate Committee the next day urging that Stancell be confirmed again. In the meantime, however, it is said charges of alleged attempted bribery against Mr. Stancell had been received and filed at the White House, the day before the last confirmation.

It is said that Mr. Abel, a prominent lawyer at Smithfield, sent a letter containing the charges, which were to the effect that Mr. Stancell offered to pay Congressman POU a certain sum of money to secure his confirmation. It is understood that the next day, after the Senate for the second time had confirmed Stancell, a member of the committee inquired of the President if he had received and considered the charges of attempted bribery, and it then developed that the President had never seen the letter, but that it had been referred to the Post-office Department.

Upon this information (and a copy of the same letter being filed with the Senate Committee) a resolution was promptly offered in the Senate and passed requesting the President to return Stancell's nomination to the Senate. This has been done, and the matter is now hanging fire in that shape pending an investigation.

This is probably the most remarkable condition of affairs connected with an appointment and a confirmation that has ever occurred in the history of the Senate.

**PHILADELPHIA STRIKE OVER.**

**The Men Get Recognition of Their Union, the Main Point at Issue, by Reinstating Discharged Fellows.**

Philadelphia, Pa., March 19.—A probable settlement of the street car strike is said to be in sight. As a result of numerous conferences which began this afternoon and are still in progress late to-night, a proposition has been devised which is said to be favorable to both sides.

The proposition submitted is substantially as follows:

"All strikers are to be taken back and as far as possible, given their regular runs. Those who are not immediately put back in their old positions are to be placed on the extra list and given \$1.50 a day until they get a regular run. The matter of taking back the 178 men discharged for the good of the service is to be arbitrated. The wages to be paid shall be 23 cents an hour, to go into effect at once and a half cent an hour increase is granted each year until the wages reach 25 cents an hour."

**COLLEGE SET ON FIRE.**

**Incendiary Attempt to Destroy Negro School—White Citizens Are Indignant.**

Due West, S. C., March 17.—Report of the burning of Harrison College at Abbeville, and an attempt to burn the president's home also, was received here to-day. Three negro men were burned in the fire—one from Charlotte, one from Anderson, and one from Carlisle. Several of the students received broken limbs jumping out of the windows.

The fire was of incendiary origin. Kerosene oil was found poured in the front hall and veranda of the president's home. A mass meeting of the citizens of Abbeville was held this afternoon denouncing the burning. Five hundred dollars was subscribed by the town council of Abbeville as a reward for the capture of the guilty party.

**Big Demand for Babies.**

New Orleans, March 21.—The demand for babies here has reached such a proportion that it is feared that there will be a serious shortage in the supply.

A car-load of babies from the New York Foundling and Orphan Asylum was given away here last week.

## LIKE PROSPERITY

**The Conditions Are More Favorable For Republican Success.**

**BUSINESS CONDITIONS GOOD.**

**Business Men Practically Agreed Upon a Protective Tariff—High Cost of Food Stuffs Benefits the Farmers—Democrats Joining the Republican Party and Are Welcomed Into Its Ranks—All Past History Has Been Abolished—Seventy Per Cent of the Young Men Join the Republican Party.**

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer sends his paper the following interesting interview with a prominent Republican from this State:

I asked a well-known Republican manufacturer from North Carolina what he thought of political conditions in the State.

"It seems to me that conditions are more favorable for Republican success than I have ever seen in North Carolina before," he said, "though I do not make it a rule to mix my drinks and I am here on business and not politics."

"On what do you base your claim?"

"Oh, this is not a claim, but merely the trend of matters as I see it and hear from the business element with which I am thrown. This element seems to be satisfied with business conditions from the political standpoint."

"What are the conditions which you think have produced this feeling of satisfaction?"

"Well, primarily the financial situation, predicated upon sound money and freedom from the many ills which formerly beclouded the sky."

"As a matter of fact, our people are more thoroughly studying and understanding the great issues before them."

"Business men are practically agreed upon a protective tariff which allows us to turn our raw material into a finished product and, thereby, bring us this double profit and is thus making our people prosperous, and it takes prosperity to enable us to see the brighter side of life."

"We are practically unanimous in our support of the Panama Canal, and ship subsidy, which is sure to follow, and why should we not be with the immense traffic it will bring to the eastern section of our State?"

**The Cost of Living.**

"But the proposition will be put to your party that tariff has increased the cost of living?"

"True, in fact too true, but ours are an agricultural people and all producers are reaping great benefits from stiff prices and you can hardly expect these beneficiaries to vote to lessen their profits—I was about to say to vote for Democracy and the unsettled conditions which would certainly follow Democratic success."

"Furthermore, farm products demand such a price that every one who can will begin to do a little farming on the side."

"Even the man who lives in town will have his garden, his chickens and keep a cow and, it may be, even raise a pig."

"While on this subject, I may say that I encouraged all our mill employees to do all of these things and their increasing savings deposits will answer whether it is successful."

"But you are speaking mostly of national policies, how can these benefit your party in a rock-ribbed Democratic State?"

"Easy—success makes all see things in a broad view and prosperity and happiness will uproot the most deep-seated prejudice."

"The negro is out of politics and the white man can choose along the line of principles; whichever party wins, the white man rules and there is no longer any incentive to violence or fraud at elections and the moral of our State is so greatly improved that gentlemen will no longer wink at dishonesty and this precludes the advisability of any Federal election law."

"We are getting an element from the opposite party who believe in principles and are honest enough to declare this belief."

**New Recruits Welcomed.**

"But how about the man who desert his party to join yours; do you not turn a suspicious eye upon him?"

"Not at all; on the other hand, we welcome him with open arms and the receive which should await the convert who sees the light even at the eleventh hour."

"We not only welcome him, we exalt him; for mark you, we are rapidly becoming a party in which the office seeks the man and manhood alone should count."

"We are not living in the past and by-gones are by-gones."

"I shall have to illustrate this with a tale of frontier days."

"In a new camp, there were many and fatal encounters, which caused the people to assemble to make some laws to avoid troubles."

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## SOUND OF PISTOL

**Men and "The Mocking Bird" Kept Busy Trying to Dodge the Bullets.**

**DEPLORABLE CRIME LIST**

**Man Kills Wife—Another, Six-Year-Old Child—Gambling and Whiskey Given as Causes of Apparent Fearful Increase of Lawlessness—One Murderer Suicides—Dastardly Attempt to Murder in Winston—Free Fight in Guilford Ends in Murder.**

**Man Kills Mother-in-Law and Child, Then Suicides.**

Asheville, N. C., March 17.—Chas. Morris, a farmer, living three miles from Marion, this morning killed his mother-in-law, shot to death his own two-year-old child, wounded his wife, and turning his pistol to his breast, ended his unhappy life.

Reports received here to-night say that Morris and his wife had a disagreement. His wife left him, taking the child to her mother, Mrs. George M. Bird, only a short distance away.

This morning about a o'clock Morris, evidently enraged, went to Bird's house, broke open a barred door and opened fire, shooting five times. Mrs. Bird died instantly, as did the child. Mrs. Morris may possibly recover, while Morris died soon after the self-inflicted wounds were made.

Morris is said to be a nephew of the Clerk of the Court of McDowell County.

**Sick Man Kills Wife.**

Rockingham, N. C., March 16.—Mrs. Claude Young was shot and almost instantly killed by her husband while standing in the door of her home talking to a physician this morning about 9:30 o'clock.

Young had been sick with la-grippe for several days and Dr. Frank Covington had been attending him. This morning he called to see the man and as he was leaving the house Mrs. Young followed him to the door. The two were standing at the door talking when Young fired from the room. The bullet struck Mrs. Young and she fell in the physician's arms, dying in a few minutes.

**Unknown White Man Attempts Murder.**

Winston, N. C., March 18.—With sinister purpose but with unsteady aim, a white man whose identity has not been definitely established, last night a few minutes after 10 o'clock fired a 44-calibre bullet into the home of Mr. J. T. Scarborough on Main Street from the post-office. Mrs. Scarborough and her little son Jetter and Mrs. A. Savery were in the room into which the bullet was fired, but no one was hurt.

**Gambling Leads to Tragedy.**

Lexington, N. C., March 20.—While a gang of negro gamblers plied their trade this afternoon in the woods south of town a difficulty arose between Henry Hawkins and Henry Moore with the result that Moore shot Hawkins dead.

**Murdered in Free Fight.**

Greensboro, N. C., March 18.—J. M. Staley, a well-known farmer, died in the hospital to-day, as a result of injuries received in a general fight which occurred near Julian, this county. Staley was horribly beaten up and his skull fractured. Warrants have been issued for Jacob and Wade Cobb, at whose house the affair occurred.

It is understood that a blockade still figured largely in the matter.

**Man Shoots His Wife.**

Will Billings, a young white man, early Saturday morning shot his wife, who is now in a desperate condition. The shooting occurred at Billings' home, at Buffalo. It is understood that Billings was under the influence of liquor and had just returned from another part of the mill village, where he had had trouble. It is said, with two men. He decided to return and have the matter out with them, it seems, and his wife was in the act of restraining him, having her arms around his neck pleading with him not to go, when he drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which took effect in the abdomen, while one of the balls went through the fleshy part of his own arm.—Dunn Guide.

**Preacher Charged With Arson.**

Salisbury, N. C., March 21.—Charged with setting fire to a store building owned by M. N. Hall, at Granite Quarry, on the night of February 20th, Rev. R. L. Bame, a minister of that place, has been arrested and is now held for trial under a bond of \$2,000. S. L. Parker is in Rowan County jail under charge of complicity in the burning.

**Kills Six-Year-Old Child.**

Wilmington, N. C., March 18.—Following separation from his wife, who had gone to the home of her father, Clem McLean, near Hope Mills, N. C., taking her two children with her, Gaston Kirk, a negro, at a

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