

## MAGAZINES PROTEST

Claim That Rate of Four Cents on Magazines Would Bankrupt Them.

## RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

Congress Flooded With Petitions Favoring and Opposing the Measure—Still Talk of Extra Session of Congress—Prominent Republican Comments on the Democratic Demagogic Position on Free Text-Books in Common Schools.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1911.—The proposition of Postmaster-General Hitchcock to increase the postage rates on magazines from one cent a pound—the rate which is now paid by magazines and newspapers—to four cents a pound, has aroused a storm of protests from all of the leading popular magazines of the country. For the last day or two Washington has filled up with representatives of these magazines who are appealing to the members of Congress in both Houses. They declare, and produce figures from their books to show, that such a rate is confiscatory.

A report is being circulated that the purpose behind this proposition to increase rates is to drive certain magazines that favor reform measures and which have been supporting the position taken by the National Progressive Republican League out of business. There are some who believe that if these magazines become embarrassed that large financial interests would buy them up when they had reached the verge of bankruptcy, and this belief was strengthened by the proposition that the increased postage rate from one to four cents should be operative for only a year as a trial.

Of course, this suggestion is indignantly denied by the Postmaster-General and those who favor his plan. The position of the Postmaster-General is that he wants to wipe out the deficit in the Postoffice Department, and that this deficit is caused by this low rate of postage which has been given to the magazines. No matter what the truth may be as to the proposition and the various views with reference to the same, yet it seems to-day as if the Congress would not approve the increase in postage rates. Indeed, this evening the representatives of the magazines who are in Washington declare that they have won their fight.

### Reciprocity With Canada.

Congress is being flooded with petitions both favoring and opposing the reciprocity treaty with Canada; besides, the national capital is full of people who are both favoring and opposing the proposition. On this question party lines are badly divided.

All of the farmers' organization of the country are protesting against the reciprocity agreement with Canada on the ground that it takes protection from farm products while leaving protection for manufactured products. They charge that this is an effort to reduce high prices, and that this effort is directed almost solely against the farmers. On the other hand, it is suggested in certain quarters that the farmers seemed to vote with the Democratic party in the last campaign as a protest against high prices while they were the chief beneficiaries of the same, and that this proposition is simply to comply with the voice of the people, including the farmers, as expressed by the last election.

The North Carolina delegation in Congress is very much divided on this proposition. As a rule, the Congressmen from agricultural districts are opposing the reciprocity treaty, while those from city districts are favoring it. Of course, there are a number of Congressmen who have taken positions for or against the proposition, regardless of whether they live in rural districts or in districts where cities predominate.

### Extra Session Still Looms Up.

With all of these questions and with the permanent tariff board proposition and many other important questions yet undisposed of, it begins to appear that nothing less than a legislative miracle would be necessary to prevent an extra session of Congress. The leaders on both sides and in both parties are making strenuous efforts to harmonize their differences so as to prevent an extra session, but there are only a few days left, and as each day passes the solution of the situation does not appear to be any nearer. It is understood that President Taft will be certain to call an extra session if his reciprocity treaty fails.

### The Free Text-Book Proposition.

A prominent Republican of North

Carolina, who was here to-day commented with earnestness and intelligence. If we are to judge the Democrats in the Legislature to play politics over the proposition to furnish the children of the State with free text-books in the public schools.

He said that the action of the Democrats in the Legislature in refusing to pass a bill applying to the whole State for free text-books, but declaring that they were willing to pass such a bill for the Republican counties, would not fool the people of the State. He said that he was from a Republican county and he would be glad to have free text-books for his county alone, provided the Legislature would establish local self-government in his county and allow the Republicans of his county to elect the County Superintendent and the County Board of Education.

Continuing, he said: "But I am not in favor of having a Democratic Legislature to pass a bill of their own framing and wording to apply to my county as to free text-books, while the management of the schools in my county is left in the hands of Democrats appointed by the State Democratic ring and my people are denied the right to select their own school officials. If we are to judge the Democrats by the action they have already taken in the Legislature on this matter, then the Democratic officials in my county would try to make the free text-book proposition work a failure in my county for political reasons."

## POWER DEVELOPMENT IN THE CAROLINAS.

There is 300,000 Horse Power Driving 152 Cotton Mills in North and South Carolina—Plans for Great Interurban System.

(Correspondence of Manufacturers' Record.)

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 8.—Dreams of empire that fired the minds of the greatest generals in history have hardly been of more far-reaching scope in their effect on the civilization of their day than are the plans for the development and utilization of the greatest forces of nature which are being worked out by Mr. J. B. Duke and his associates in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

Under the name of the Southern Power Company this great interest has, with a present expenditure of some \$13,000,000 to \$15,000,000, developed water-powers aggregating 101,500 horse-power and having a total of 300,000 horse-power available. At present, transmission lines cover a section 335 x 125 miles in area, with something like 1,380 miles of lines in the aggregate.

The power from the present development drives 152 cotton mills in North Carolina, located in forty-five towns, and in addition power is furnished for lighting the towns as well as providing power for small industries, and the power that runs all the street-car systems in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Greenville, and Anderson.

The Duke interests have also entered the trolley field, the lines in Charlotte, Greenville and Anderson being under the control of Mr. Duke and his associates.

The immensity of the Duke plans is evidenced in the fact that they are considering the construction of trolley lines throughout the entire zone of present transmission lines, so that there will ultimately be an interurban line reaching from Durham to Anderson, a distance of 350 miles, with a network of branch lines radiating throughout the district. Lines are already projected from Greenville to Anderson, and from Charlotte to Kings Mountain, and plans are under discussion for a line from Belton to Greenwood or Abbyville, a line being in operation now between Belton and Anderson.

It is not mere flattery to ascribe to Mr. Duke qualities belonging to a really great general. He has imagination, the gift of prophecy, and with an enormous executive force and ability of a most unusual kind.

The work he is carrying forward in the Carolinas is of world bigness; there will be no such interurban lines anywhere as his system when completed. The effect of his enterprise on the development of the section really staggers the imagination.

New and modern towns are already being built at power sites, other towns and cities will be constructed or re-constructed with the development of his trolley lines and water-powers, and there will come to the entire section eventually a degree of industrial prosperity and universal development unequalled outside of New England, if duplicated there.

## Why More State Judges if Not More Federal Judges?

Lincoln Times.]

Congressman Webb is opposed to any more Federal Judges. How about any more judges here in a prohibition (?) State? Ah, well! When the Democrats get the Presidency, guess he will be for more Federal Judges.

## MARION BUTLER'S RALEIGH SPEECH

Greeted by a Tremendous Audience Where He Exposes and Denounces Simmons, Daniels and Others.

## LYING, GOWARDLY SLANDERERS RAN

He Produces Proof Conclusive to Show That He is not Now and Never Has Had Any Connection, Either Directly or Indirectly, With Fraudulent Carpetbag Bonds—He Shows That These Bonds Were Conceived and Engineered by a Conspiracy of Leading Democrats, and That They Looted the State, and Not the Republicans—He Exposed the Miserable Record of Hypocrisy of Simmons, Daniels, Overman and Others—He Proved That Senator Vance Had Denounced Simmons as Being an Unscrupulous Politician and a Man Unworthy of the Confidence of the People of the State—He Showed How Daniels, With Baseless Ingratitude, Had Hounded to His Death a Man Who Had Befriended Him and His Widowed Mother, and Also How He Betrayed and Misrepresented Senator Vance to His Grave—The Speaker Was Given a Warm Welcome When He Entered the Hall, Was Frequently Interrupted by Vociferous Applause, and Was Given an Ovation at the End of His Speech.

(Continued from issue of February 2nd.)

### "Butler and Bonds."

"We come now to discuss the real questions for which this meeting was called. So far we have been discussing the real live issues in the campaign, both State and National, which should have been discussed by both parties through every newspaper and on every stump in the State. The record of the Democratic party for incompetency and broken promises, and its failure to meet the people not only on its record, but also to state its position on these live questions, is why they have declared 'Butler, Booze, Boodle, and Bonds' to be the real issue in this campaign.

"Inasmuch as they have made me and the bond question their issue, then I have accepted them at their word and challenged them to meet their issue face to face. The cowards have run because they know that they are lying. Since Mr. Daniels and Mr. Simmons have constituted themselves the chief mouthpieces of the Democratic machine in conducting this campaign of lying slander, I especially challenged them to appear here to-day. If they were here you would have an opportunity to hear both sides. It is not my fault that they are not here. Since they are not here, I will give to you and to the State the facts about 'Butler and Bonds' which they dare not deny except behind my back.

"The editor of the Raleigh News and Observer began his campaign of lying slander on me by charging that I had accepted employment as counsel from a lot of bond sharks and speculators and had brought a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to collect a lot of dishonest, fraudulent carpet-bag bonds. This charge was made and repeated time after time. I prepared a statement showing the falsity of this charge, which that paper refused to publish. Therefore, those who depend entirely upon that dirty and lying sheet for their information, no doubt, are still fooled.

### The Facts About the Bonds.

"The facts about the bonds which I, as counsel, represented before the Supreme Court and helped to adjust and collect, are briefly as follows:

"The bonds known as the 'North Carolina Ten-Share Second Mortgage Bonds' were not carpet-bag bonds. There never was any taint or suggestion of fraud connected with these bonds. They were not issued by a Republican Legislature. On the other hand, they were issued by a Democratic Legislature, when Hon. Jonathan Worth was Governor and Dr. Kemp P. Battle was State Treasurer. They were not only issued by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic State Treasurer, but they were advertised and sold to the public and brought a hundred cents on the dollar, every dollar of which the State received. The State made several efforts to sell these bonds at par, but failed to do so, and then it was that a Democratic Legislature, in 1886, passed a supplemental act authorizing the issue of these bonds, in which it was provided that the State would mortgage ten shares—a thousand dollars worth of its stock—in the North Carolina Railroad as security to guarantee the payment of each thousand dollar bond then offered for sale. That act also declared that this was done in order to enhance the value of the bonds and to induce the public to buy them at par.

"In the suit brought before the Supreme Court of the United States to test the validity of these bonds, Dr. Kemp P. Battle, the State Treasurer, when the bonds were issued, testified that he did advertise these bonds and advertised that this security was pledged by the State to

guarantee the payment of the bonds, and he further testified that on the strength of this security he was enabled to sell the bonds at a hundred cents on the dollar.

"So we see that if there was ever an honest bond issue by this State, or any other State, and that if ever the credit and honor of this State was pledged in good faith to pay an honest debt, that it was in this case. The fact is, which everybody knows and which no one will deny who has any regard for the truth, that the State could never have sold those bonds for a hundred cents on the dollar had it not been for this pledged security which induced the public to buy the bonds.

### The Value of the Security Pledged.

"Now let us look for a moment at the security which induced the public to buy these bonds. That security is very valuable. The State is now and has for many years been getting an income from this security (its stock in the North Carolina Railroad) large enough to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, and have left over \$46,800 each year more than enough to pay the interest on the second mortgage bonds. Has this money which the State has been receiving and is now receiving ever been applied to paying the interest on those honest second mortgage bonds? No. A Democratic Legislature repudiated these bonds and refused to pay the interest as it became due. Years went on, and the holders of these bonds not only received no interest, but the bonds became due, and still the State refused to pay.

"When those bonds became due the State could have paid them out of its security and the income on the same, without taxing the people a dollar. That security is so valuable that out of it could be paid the principal and the interest of the first mortgage bonds and also the principal and the interest of the second mortgage bonds, and then the State would have a clear two million dollars and more left over.

"These are some of the facts that were brought out in the suit before the Supreme Court to establish the validity of these bonds. Is it strange that the Supreme Court of the United States, with these facts before it, held that these were honest bonds and that the State was not only in honor bound to pay them, but that the State could no longer hold back the valuable security and the large income from it which honestly belonged to those who had been induced by the State to buy its bonds? Is there a single honest man in the State who wants to see his great Commonwealth refuse to pay such an honest debt?

"Following the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the validity of these bonds and declaring that the State could no longer refuse to pay them, and could no longer hold back the valuable security and the income from it to those who bought her bonds, what happened? The very next session of the Legislature—being the Legislature of 1905—proceeded to make a final settlement of these bonds. The Legislature appointed a committee, all of whom were Democrats, and instructed them to confer with the Governor and the Council of State, to consider the liability of the State and to recommend a settlement of these bonds.

"A report of that committee will be found in the House Journal of the Legislature of 1905, on pages 1,149 and 1,150. It recommended a settlement of these bonds. The report closes as follows:

"We believe this settlement is both honest and just, and we therefore

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## BEFORE THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Two Most Important Cases Respecting Shipment and Compression of Cotton Assigned for Hearing Before Interstate Commerce Commission in March.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Two of the most important cases respecting the shipment and compression of cotton that ever have been brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day were assigned for hearing at Montgomery, Ala., beginning on March 3rd and at Atlanta, Ga., beginning on March 6th.

The cases are those of the Commercial and Industrial Association of Union Springs, La., against the Central of Georgia Railroad, and other carriers, and the Railroad Commission of Alabama against the Central of Georgia Railroad and others.

Both cases effect the rates on the shipment of cotton from every part of the Cotton Belt in the South not only to points of compression, but to ultimate destinations in this country and in Europe. The complaint in the first case alleges unjust discrimination against cotton buyers, cotton merchants and compressors, and the second avers that the railroads invoke unreasonable and discriminatory regulations respecting the transportation and compression of cotton.

Not only every cotton planter and every railroad in the Cotton Belt is interested directly in the adjudication of the cases, they are regarded as of so much importance that Judge Clements, chairman of the Commission, himself will go South to hear the testimony in them.

## HOW "GERRYMANDER" ORIGINATED.

Term Was First Used in Massachusetts and Means Unfair Redistricting of Districts.

Hon. Joseph Walker, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, has declared himself against a gerrymander of the State when the time comes to make a new apportionment under the last census. In making this announcement he calls attention to the fact that this is the centennial year and Massachusetts the birthplace of the method of apportionment which has come into use all over the country, and which is known everywhere by the name gerrymander. And that brings up the story of how the name gerrymander came to be attached to this particular bit of political unfairness. A hundred years ago Elbridge Gerry was Governor of Massachusetts and was instrumental in having formed a Congressional District consisting of Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen, Andover, Middleton, Lynnfield, Danvers, Lynn, Salem, Marblehead and Chelsea. The creation of such a district was so obviously for partisan advantage that it called forth a storm of criticism. Gilbert Stuart, the artist, while looking at the district as outlined on the map, was reminded of a salamander, and with a few strokes of his pen emphasized the likeness. An editor of the day, to whom the drawing was shown remarked that it looked "more like a gerrymander," and so that name passed into the political history of the country as a designation for an unfair apportionment.

The same unfair plan of taking advantage of the party majority in the Legislature to make as many safe Congressional Districts as possible, that animated Governor Gerry and his fellows in Massachusetts a hundred years ago has made the gerrymander part of the tactics of every political party that has had the power in all the several States of the Union. It has always been a bad bit of political tactics and has often been so shamefully used as to cause the downfall of the party practicing it. Now that a leading figure in the Legislature of the State which invented it has denounced it, and declared himself against it in its centennial year, it is hoped that his influence will prove sufficient to cause its abandonment there, and that other States will follow the lead of Massachusetts and banish it from the politics of the country forever.—Exchange.

## G. Houston Dove Gets Five-Year Sentence—Appeals.

Sunday's Durham Herald says: "Judge Daniels yesterday morning sentenced G. Houston Dove, of Granville County, to a term of five years in the penitentiary for the killing of Joe Roycroft.

"The attorneys for the defendant gave notice of appeal, and the bond was fixed at \$5,000. Until yesterday evening it had not been raised, but it is the opinion of Dove's friends that it can be gotten up this week. He has some property, but could not lift that amount without a great sacrifice.

Mr. Scrappington: There would be fewer divorces if more men were like William G. Differdaffer.

Mrs. Scrappington: Why so? Mr. Scrappington: He is a bachelor.—Smart Set.

## WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Hoke County Established Out of Portions of Robeson and Cumberland.

## GARDNER CREATES A STIR

Senator From Cleveland Charged That State Treasurer Had Not Given Counties Proper Credit for Taxes Derived From "Pauper Counties"—Anti-Cigarette Bill Reported Unfavorably—Near-Beer Knocked Out in Senate—Now Before the House.

In the Senate Thursday, Senator Hobgood, of Guilford introduced a bill providing for an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for the maintenance of the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro, and of \$100,000 for each of the next two years to provide dormitory space and make other permanent improvements.

Senator Sikes introduced one appropriating the sum of \$150,000 for a fire-proof State building. Another bill was introduced by Mr. Bassett to incorporate the North State Railway Company.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably a measure relating to the rights and liabilities of married women, and offered a substitute for the bill, allowing married women to contract as if unmarried.

The bill to establish Avery County passed third reading and was sent to the House.

The bill for the relief of the Appalachian Training School, giving that institution \$1,000 for the payment of its debts, passed in the Senate.

The bill providing for the creation of Piedmont County was postponed to a later day.

A message from Governor Kitchin recommended an addition to the clerical force in the executive office of one assistant at a salary of \$900 per annum.

### In the House.

Only one bill was voted on in the House Thursday and it was killed. Representative Marshall, of Surry, introduced a bill for free text books to the poor children of the State.

The bill requiring railroads to pull mileage on trains was reported unfavorably by the committee. The bill reducing the cost of Pullman berths was also reported unfavorably.

### Bills Introduced.

Sikes: To provide additional clerical assistance for the Governor.

Marshall: To provide free textbooks for children attending public schools who are unable to pay for same.

Mr. Marshall asked that this bill be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, but it was sent to the Committee on Education.

Thorne: To amend the revival relating to costs of criminal cases in justices of the peace courts.

Carr, of Durham: To appropriate money to pay off debt of Soldiers' Home.

Carr, of Durham: To provide headstones at graves of Confederate soldiers at Raleigh.

The Committee on Pensions reported favorably General Carr's bill to appropriate \$10,000 to erect a monument to the women of the Confederacy, in Capitol Square at Raleigh, with request that it be referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The bill to create Piedmont County failed to pass by a vote of ayes 42, noes 54.

### Senate—Friday.

Senator Cotten's bill establishing the Torrens Land Title system, was reported favorably by the committee on Agriculture, but at their suggestion referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following bills passed third reading.

To tax dogs in Caswell County. Amendment adopted and bill sent to House for concurrence.

To prevent the shipping of live coots or rice birds outside of State. Sent to House.

To prevent loud or obscene language in New Hanover County. Enrolled for ratification.

Taxing dogs in Gaston County. Enrolled for ratification.

The bill amending the act as to the recorder's court in Wilkes was the subject of a lively discussion. The bill was finally passed. It allows the city to get rid of its present court records.

The Piedmont County bill was tabled, which meant its death.

The following bills were introduced:

S. B. 630, by Mr. Hobgood: To

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