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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Who is the trusts candidate for the United States Senate?

Senator Simmons has denied it, but there is still a lot of smoke.

And what have the North Carolina Democrats done toward regulating the trusts?

Wonder if Senator Simmons is in favor of a re-nomination in the Lorimer case?

Did you a last year's election that the mocking-bird has endorsed Ascock's candidacy.

Bob Glenn and Francis D. Watson are probably waiting for some one to write them a letter.

The tax assessment has caused many Democrats to declare that in the future they will vote from principle instead of prejudice.

The News and Observer says that Senator Lorimer should resign. How about those Senators who voted for Lorimer to retain his seat?

Marse Henry Watterson doesn't want home all the Presidential candidates will be named before he even has a say so in the matter.

Locke Craig's speech at the University banquet at Chapel Hill sounded like some of the canned speeches left over from last year's campaign.

Senators Simmons is using the government "frank" to reach his constituents. Wonder if that is the only way he can be frank with the voters?

Twenty-five barrels of whiskey are to be poured in the streets at Asheville. You may expect to soon find many men down in the gutter at Asheville.

No one objects to paying a necessary tax, but a lot of them are objecting to paying increased taxes for new offices and increased salaries to Democratic pets.

The Democrats should not kick on the new tax assessment (unless they intend quitting the Democratic party) for they are getting what they voted for last fall.

One of the Democratic Senators got mad with his brethren and bolted a caucus a few days ago. Suppose this was only another illustration of "Democratic harmony."

State Chairman Eller and the News and Observer are now advocating Woodrow Wilson for President. But, won't it be funny if all of them have to line up for Bryan again?

Gen. J. S. Carr may enter the Senatorial race, but if a burnt child dreads the fire, the General will pursue the even tenor of his business life.

Bryan says he is still opposed to Harmon for President, and refuses at this time to endorse Woodrow Wilson. It looks as though Bryan still has his own lightning-rod up.

Locke Craig says the union of politics and business is dangerous. Yes, dangerous to the Democratic party—for when a man votes from a business interest he votes the Republican ticket.

Baltimore offers \$100,000 for the next Democratic National Convention. Baltimoreans must expect the Democratic visitors to spend a lot of money in that town, as the show alone would not be worth the price.

Colonel Ashley Horne is another one who will hardly enter the Senatorial race. The Colonel decided three years ago that political honors in the Democratic party come too high—especially when you don't get them.

Congressman Faison has demanded that Congress order the establishment of a weather bureau station at Warsaw. It got too warm at Warsaw for Faison during the last campaign, and he probably thinks a weather bureau could hold things down to some extent.

ROOSEVELT IN NEW YORK.

Speaks to a Large and Enthusiastic Throng—While He Advocates Peace He Declared That "Unrighteous Peace" Was a "Greater Evil Than War."

New York, May 29.—Theodore Roosevelt stood beside General Daniel M. Sickles, the only surviving division commander of the Civil War, at Grant's Tomb this afternoon and aroused a Memorial Day throng to long applause by a denunciation of "false apostles of peace." He stirred the gathering to tumultuous cheers with the declaration that unrighteous peace was a greater evil than war.

"I believe in national and international peace," he said, "but I stand for it only as the hand-maiden of justice. Do not be misled by the appeals of men who want peace. You men recall that in the days of '61 there were cries for peace, but there was no peace. There was a man who said that war was the greatest of all evils, but I believe that unrighteous peace is a greater evil. You are not to be led by the false apostles of peace, you who defied the lie told in '61, when that lie was told in the name of peace."

"I stand for social and industrial peace, when it is right, but not when men riot and use dynamite. Those men who pursue riotous methods and the dynamite in their effort to win their industrial struggles are not to be tolerated, and they should be made to obey the law."

"I want peace with every nation, and do not see any reason of any sort why we should not have it for an indefinite period as long as other nations behave themselves and act in such a manner as not to rob us of our self-respect. I don't want to ask stronger nations to be good to us because I fear being hurt by them, but I do ask that big nations be good to us for fear we may hurt them."

"I want to have the navy kept up. A powerful navy is no provocation for war, but is a provocation for peace. All nations will keep peace with us if we keep up a first-class navy and men who know how to handle the ships."

"You may think because I talk thus I talk against the interest of peace. That is not so. I am talking profoundly in the interest of peace. I believe that every honorable method should be used to avoid war, but I will do nothing dishonorable to avert it, nor will I enter into any agreement that people of the country would repudiate, should cause rise for participating in war."

"So far as my voice has weight I will protest against this country's making an agreement to arbitrate anything of any kind which the country would not stand for when a test came. For instance, this country would not stand for arbitration over the Monroe Doctrine nor would they consent to an agreement permitting Asiatic peoples to come into this country in unlimited numbers. If you don't think so, go out on the Pacific Coast and talk to the people there."

"I do not believe that this country should enter into any agreement unless it is prepared to keep it in good faith. Beware of any other course."

"Arbitration is all right under favorable conditions. If I had trouble with one of you men, we could readily settle it by appointing an outside party to arbitrate, because we know that man won't slap either of our faces. If he does, we won't arbitrate. It is just the same with international arbitration. I believe in arbitration only on the understanding that international slapping of faces is not included. That is genuine peace talk."

SEPARATED BY CHICAGO FIRE.

Wife No. One Re-appears After Husband's Second Marriage—Will Support Both Wives.

Pittsburg (Kansas) Dispatch in New York Tribune.

Peter Sharp, of this city, his wife, Anna Sharp, and their son and daughter were reunited here to-night at Sharp's home. The Sharps were separated in Chicago in October, 1871, during the great fire there. Sharp spent a fortune trying to find his wife, and, believing her dead, was married again a few years ago. Mrs. Anna Sharp never re-married, and through the Pension Office at Washington finally found Sharp living here. He proposes to take care of "both wives," he says, "but not as wives in the full sense of the term." "I never realized how big the earth is until I tried to find my husband," said the first Mrs. Sharp to-night. "I found our daughter six years after the Chicago fire, and I have lived with her ever since."

The Important Thing.

We can understand the case with which a fool and his money are parted, but what puzzles us is how the fool got the money to part with.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TOBACCO TRUST ILLEGAL

Supreme Court Holds That it is Guilty Like Standard Oil and Must Dissolve.

JUSTICE HARLAN AGAIN CRITICISES OPINION

He Says That the Court Has Again Amended the Law by Writing Into it the Words "Unduly" and "Unreasonable"—The People of North Carolina Protesting Against the Increase of Taxes to Meet Democratic Extravagance and Incompetency—Congress Moving Slowly—Bryan Starts a Disturbance.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., May 31.—The American Tobacco Company is a monopoly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and must be dissolved. This is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States handed down on last Monday—the last act of the Court before its adjournment for the summer.

The opinion of the Court in this case follows the same general lines as in the Standard Oil case. The decree of the Court in the tobacco case, however, goes further than in the oil case. It declares that if the illegal combination is not dissolved and the illegal practices stopped within six months (with a possible two months more of illegal grace) that then an injunction shall be issued to prevent the trust from doing any interstate business or else a receiver will be appointed by the Court to take charge of the property of the company.

Why the decree of the Court in the one case should have been different in this respect, and apparently more drastic, than in the other, no one has ventured to explain, but it is not probable that the Tobacco Trust will suffer any more from the court's rulings than will the Oil Trust.

Mr. Justice Harlan Again Protests.

Justice Harlan again protests against the opinion of the Court in this case as in the Standard Oil case. He says that he agrees with the decision of the Court in both cases that the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company are illegal combinations in violation of the anti-trust laws in every respect, but that he can not assent to the opinion of the Court when it goes out of its way to say that to be guilty of violating the anti-trust laws that a corporation must commit acts that "are (unduly or unreasonable) in restraint of trade." He says that the trusts have for fifteen years been trying to get Congress to amend the law by inserting the words "unduly or unreasonable" and that Congress has persistently refused to do so. He also says that the trust lawyers have during the same time been urging the Court on every occasion to so amend the law by construction, and that in every case the Court has not only refused the appeal of the trusts, but has time and again declared in all opinions that any contracts in restraint of trade were unlawful and that the anti-trust act was too plain a need any construction.

The Object of the "Unduly" and "Unreasonable" Part of the Opinion.

Justice Harlan next points out the fact that inasmuch as every member of the Court agrees that the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company are both guilty of violating the anti-trust law under any and every possible construction of the law that it is unnecessary and strange that the Court would go out of its way now to read these words into the law. He says that only the future can show the effect of the Courts thus usurping the legislative power to amend the law. He suggests that its only purpose can be to let some trusts escape the law in the future or to let off lighter all the trusts in complying with the law—one fact now stands out surprisingly bold, and that is, that all of the trust lawyers are praising the decisions and the stocks of all of the trusts are rising instead of falling in Wall Street. This is significant if not unfortunate to say the least.

The Increase of Taxes in North Carolina.

A prominent Republican from the western part of the State who was here yesterday said that the Democratic scheme to increase taxes in the State would continue to attract more attention than even the decisions of the Court in these two great trust decisions. He said that in many places in the western part of the State that the tax assessors under the new tax law of the last Legislature had assessed the value of land at from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, and in some cases much higher. He said that the

farmers were especially kicking and that all tax-payers realized that this new Democratic scheme meant a great increase of taxes on the same property. The people of the State are thus just beginning to realize the meaning of Democratic extravagance and incompetency—more offices, bigger salaries, more bond issues, and therefore higher taxes to foot the bills.

Congress Moving Slowly.

There is now little prospect of the House and Senate agreeing on any important legislation. There is already talk of Congress taking a recess until fall.

Bryan Causes a Breeze.

Col. William J. Bryan's attack on the Democratic House leaders for their position on the woolen schedule has created quite a stir among the Democrats at the National Capital. He charged that Mr. Underwood and others were in favor of protection, but apparently ashamed to own it. Mr. Underwood to-day replied to the statement made by Mr. Bryan, denying the charges. The prospects are for a bitter fight in the Democratic caucus which will be held next Thursday. Bryan is advising his followers to bolt the caucus if they cannot defeat the proposed woolen schedule. Congressman Underwood and other members of the Ways and Means Committee are very bitter in their resentment toward Mr. Bryan. Some of the leading Democrats fear that Bryan's activities may disrupt the party.

THE BALLOT BOX.

It is the Most August Court on Earth.

(Knoxville Journal and Tribune.)

Mr. C. G. Samuel, of Calhoun, in this State, writes upon what will constitute a fair election law, and the necessity of such a law, in the Nashville Tennessean. Here is a part of what he says, defining what is a "fair election law":

"A law that will prevent any party from gaining advantage over another party at the election. The ballot box is the property of the people and not the property of any political party. It is the most august tribunal in the world, the greatest court on earth. It is the people's court. It should be safeguarded and protected so the verdict of the people shall be uncontaminated by fraud. From such a verdict there is no appeal, for it is the will, the law of the people, expressed by the people themselves in the court of last resort, the court of the people. If neither political party has any more rights in this court than another political party, then no law should be passed to give either party any advantage of the other. What is a political party? It is a division of the people on political questions. In this division the people form majority and minority parties. Because more of the people are on one side is no reason that the majority side shall have any more rights or favors in the great court, the ballot box of all the people."

This is sound reasoning, every word of it. If those who are clothed with the power to make laws would act upon and be governed by the principles so clearly and with so much force laid down by Mr. Samuel, the State would no more be disgraced by partisan contentions over the enactment of election laws.

We do not happen to know Mr. Samuel, do not know if he is a Democrat or a Republican, do not care to know, he is right and that is enough. What he says about the purpose of holding elections, and of the dignity that should attach to the ballot, could not be improved upon.

No good citizen of any party will take issue with him in what he says, no man who takes issue with him can be said to be in all respects a good citizen.

To hold an election for the sole benefit of a party or a faction is but a farce, a wicked farce. The object for which an election is held is to ascertain the will of a majority of the voters; if it is held for any other purpose than that it ought not to be held at all.

Where a majority is made to appear through the exercise of force or fraud, it is not a majority and will not command the respect of honest people of any party.

Engineers and Firemen Threaten to Strike.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—A new wage demand is being made upon the Southern Railway. With that of the two thousand or more firemen yet before the system's officials and their action in doubt, a committee of twenty, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived here to-night to push a claim of the engine drivers on the Southern for an increase of approximately 25 per cent over their present pay.

Some time ago a slight increase was allowed the engineers. They now believe that was inadequate.

Strike talk is heard from the engineers as well as from the firemen.

HITS TOBACCO TRUST

Supreme Courts Holds That American Tobacco Co. is an Illegal Combination.

ORDERS DISSOLUTION

The Decision Affects Sixty-Five American Corporations, Two English Corporations, and Twenty-Nine Individual Defendants—The Trust is Given an Opportunity to Disintegrate and Recreate a Condition of Transacting Business Within the Bounds of the Law—Justice Harlan Resents the Rule of Reason.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The Government to-day won a sweeping victory over the so-called "tobacco trust" when the Supreme Court of the United States held the American Tobacco Company and its allied corporations to be operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

By directing that the combination be forbidden the privilege of interstate commerce or be placed in the hands of a receiver unless it disintegrates in harmony with the law within six or the most eight months, the court is regarded to have dealt with the tobacco corporation more drastically than with the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, whose dissolution was ordered two weeks ago.

Both the first and second sections of the Sherman anti-trust law have been violated by the so-called tobacco trust, according to the court. Not only has it, in the eyes of the court, restrained wrongfully and unlawfully interstate commerce, but it has attempted to monopolize the tobacco business to the injury of the public and of its competitors.

While the decree was regarded as unusually severe, at the same time there was a touch of leniency in not making the combination an outlaw "now."

The various elements of the combination are to be given an opportunity, under the supervision of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, of recreation so that there may be brought about "a new condition with and not repugnant to the law."

The opinion of the Court was announced by Chief Justice White, who also delivered the opinion of the Court in the Standard Oil case. The entire Court agreed that the tobacco combination violated the Sherman anti-trust law, so as to call for the application of the "rule of reason" in determining what restraints of trade were forbidden by the act. In this respect the division of the Court was the same as in the Standard Oil case. Justice Harlan also took issue with the rest of the Court as to the re-organization of the Tobacco Company, saying that he had found nothing in the record which made him "at all anxious to perpetuate any new combination among these companies, which the Court concedes at all times exhibited a conscious wrong-doing."

The Court reiterated its determination to follow "the rule of reason" in determining what restraints of trade violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Chief Justice White explained at length the decision of the Court in the Standard Oil case, but did not qualify the reasoning in that case so as to harmonize it in any particular with the dissenting views expressed by Associate Justice Harlan and by other critics of the decision. To-night it is regarded as settled that the "rule of reason" will prevail throughout the land in the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law until at least the personnel of the Court greatly changes or the Sherman Anti-Trust law is amended.

In reality the decision was nothing less than a deliberate exemplification of the application of the "rule of reason" to "undisputed facts." From the date of the organization of the first combination the Court found that there was a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade, not by the mere exertion of the ordinary right to contract and to trade but by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade, by driving competitors out of business. This purpose was carried out ruthlessly according to the Court, upon the assumption that to work upon the theory or play upon the cupidity of competitors would make successes possible. Such action viewed in the "light of reason" as regarded by the Court was violating the law.

On practically every point on which the Government appealed from the decision of the lower court, it scored a victory to-day. In the first place, James B. Duke and the twenty-eight other individual defendants were held to be parties to the unlawful combination instead of being freed from further responsibility in the case, as directed by the Court below.

(Continued on Page 7.)

TAFT TALKS FOR PEACE.

Makes Memorial Day Address at Arlington—Should strive to Avoid War by Submitting to Arbitration.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—Under the shaded arches of the Arlington National Cemetery, President Taft spoke to-day, not so much as the friend of peace, but as the enemy of war. Thousands of veterans tramped the hot asphalt of the capital's streets, crossed the Potomac and trudged the dusty roads to Arlington to hear the President speak. Thousands of other came in automobiles and by street-car and when Mr. Taft, with Secretary of War Stimson, came whizzing up to the vine-covered amphitheatre there were fully ten thousand people in the seats and crowded about the speaker's stand. It was probably the most impressive and most largely attended memorial day celebration Washington has seen.

"Far be it from me," said the President, "to minimize in any way by these suggestions the debt we owe to the men buried here, who carried on the successful struggle that resulted in the abolition of the cancer of slavery and which seemed ineradicable save by such an awful slaughter of the brightest and bravest and best of the nation's youth and manhood."

"I shall not stop to discuss whether it might have been possible to accomplish the same great reforms by milder methods. Whether that be true or not, the supreme sacrifice of these men who lie about us, in the cause of advancing humanity can never be lessened or obscured by such a suggestion. But the thought at which I would bid this morning is that even in the hallowed presence of these dead whose ideals of patriotism and love of their countrymen it needed a war to make everlastingly evident, we should abate no effort and should strain every nerve and avail ourselves of every honorable possible device to avoid war in the future."

"I am not blind to the aid in creating sturdy manhood that the military discipline we see in the standing armies of Europe and in the regular army of this country furnishes, nor do I deny the incidental benefits that may grow out of the exigencies and sequelae of war. But when the books are balanced the awful horrors of either internecine or international strife far outweigh the benefits that may be traced to it."

"Let us leave this beautiful city of the national dead, therefore, with the deepest gratitude to the men whose valorous deeds we celebrate and whose memories we cherish, with the tenderest appreciation of the value of the examples they have set, but with a determination in every way possible consistent with honesty and manly and national self-restraint to avoid the necessity for the display of that supreme self-sacrifice that we commemorate to-day in them."

It was not so long ago the President said, when an insult by one man to another in the same social class could only be wiped out in blood and it took more moral courage to avoid a duel than to fight. But we have progressed away from that idea, he said.

"If that be true now, why may it not be true in the near future of nations? Why will it not show more patriotism and more love of country to refuse to go to war for an insult and to submit to the arbitration of a peaceful tribunal, than to subject a whole people to the misery and suffering and burden of heavy cost of a national war, however glossed over by the excitement and ambitions and glory of a successful conquest."

Ex-President Diaz Sails for Spain.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 30.—The consular corps, representing sixteen countries and headed by William W. Canada, dean of the corps, paid their last respects to General Diaz this morning. The ex-President greeted all guests cordially and had a pleasant word for each.

General Diaz, accompanied by Senora Diaz, Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his wife, five grandchildren and other more remote members of the family, will go aboard the steamer Ypiranga to-morrow afternoon. The steamer will sail for Spain the same night or the following day.

Negro Kills Wife and Then Attempts to Commit Suicide.

Wilmington, N. C., May 29.—Following his wife's leaving him Thursday of last week, William Stepany, colored, to-day shot the woman as she was on her way to attend the exercises at the Federal Cemetery. He called her in to the yard of his home, and without a word of warning fired. After giving directions to several negroes who rushed up as to where he wanted the body of his wife buried, Stepany drew a pistol from his pocket and fired two bullets into his side. He fell with his head on his wife, and was in that attitude when the coroner arrived. The woman died instantly, but Stepany is at the city hospital and will probably recover.