

# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXIX.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911.

No. 49

## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

It seems that the "State Manure Pile" is a "State Manure Pile" to take a heat.

And then the Commissioner of Agriculture "we" took it all back.

That Penitentiary surplus is harder to locate than the Irishman's flea.

At the present rate Aycock's mocking-bird won't even have time to "take Christmas."

It seems that the Democrats have been unable to find a candidate that meets the approval of Mr. Bryan.

The Democratic Senatorial candidates haven't gone into winter quarters, but it seems that their friends have.

If they should put all the law-breakers to work on the public highways we should have good roads in short order.

Of course, if cotton isn't as low as the Democratic farmers want it, they can vote the Democratic ticket again next fall.

A headline in an exchange asks: "What Do Democrats Think?" As a matter of fact, don't believe that many of them think.

A fellow in Anson County reports having seen a snake with two heads. It must be a very bad brand they are drinking over in Anson.

A man down in Mississippi says he is looking for a "democratic Democrat." Evidently he is trying to discover another new brand.

Woodrow Wilson now wants a pension from the Carnegie Foundation Fund. Must have given up all hopes of getting the job as President.

Mr. Bryan says that he will never run again. He also seems determined that no other Democrat shall ever make any better run than he did.

It might be well for the sanitary officials to fumigate the "State Manure Pile" before next summer so as to prevent the spread of a contagious disease.

The Gaffney (S. C.) Ledger says that three-fourths of the people in that State do not read, study or think. We can now understand why South Carolina goes strongly Democratic.

On Tuesday that Democratic Congress passed a bill increasing the pension of the Union soldiers; still the Democrats are opposed to a Federal pension for the Confederate soldiers.

If Professor Coon's charges against the management of the public schools in the State are not true, why don't the politicians prove they are not true, instead of simply hurling abuses at him?

Remembering that the Wall Street barons gave \$30,000 to Bryan's campaign fund three years ago, the Democratic politicians may decide to at least allow Mr. Bryan to name their candidate next year.

It may be that the Democratic machine in North Carolina is afraid for the country boys to secure an education, for fear that they may learn better than to obey the orders of the Democratic bosses.

On last Thursday the Commissioner of Agriculture referred to two men in the Agricultural Department as "Imported Regulators." After some rapid conferences among the Democratic brethren, the Commissioner announced the next day that the men were all right. Don't take them long to get right, did it?

The Democratic machine ring has mortgaged the State to the American Tobacco Company to get it to take one lot of State bonds that could not be sold. The next time that this ring, through its extravagance and incompetency, is forced to borrow more money, they will, no doubt, mortgage the State to the Standard Oil Trust or to some other big trust.

## THE "HOWLING" DOWN OF PROFESSOR COON.

If Professor Coon Did Not Tell the Truth, He Should Be Answered and Not "Howled" Down.

Union Republican.]

Mr. Charles L. Coon, President of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, was given a frost in his address before that body in Raleigh, N. C., the past week. He took the liberty and had the right to criticize and did so, and his remarks were cut short and he was not allowed to finish, simply because he is not altogether in harmony with the present policy of the educational leaders. He wanted the selection of school books by school men and a more constructive policy of education. Neither did he like the present method of securing County Boards of Education, City Superintendents, and teachers. Nor was the manner of granting certificates to teachers approved as some may be licensed in some counties and not in others. He did not approve the State High Schools and Farm Life Schools when the public schools had only ninety-day terms and poorly paid teachers and ordinarily equipped buildings. That it was a sad fact that the teaching profession had turned over the making of an educational policy to the politicians, doctors, lawyers, etc. His constructive policy was a teachers' assembly made up of delegates from smaller educational bodies and not of agents, laymen and "friends" admitted just because they paid their dues. He wanted an educational commission of eight members, appointed by the Governor and recommended by the Teachers' Assembly, and composed of real teachers. He said the county is too large a school unit and the district too small, and that the unit should be the township and that the County Board of Education should be elected by the Township Committee and the County Board should elect the County Superintendent, but no man should be elected not filling the requirement laid down by the State Educational Commission, and finally that provision should be made for the gradual absorption of all separate and special taxes into one fund.

The above is a mere outline of President Coon's speech, and it was virtually hooted down, but it had its effect and caused more comment and, while drastic, contained much food for thought, and let us hope, bear fruit for the better in what might be weak places in our State educational system. The tendency of the times is to "drift with the tide" with a carelessness that is remarkable and the school and teaching question seems not to be an exception. Those who criticize or suggest a change frequently are hooted at, as was Professor Coon, but are often the heroes who act as a balance-wheel to stem the current of what may be effort of good intent and honestly conceived but unwisely adrift and misdirected.

Chicago has been selected as the place for holding the next National Convention, and June 18th as the time. There was considerable contest between the various cities appealing for the Convention, but it was soon clear that Chicago would win.

## AFTER ANOTHER TRUST

Government Brings Suit Against United Shoe Machinery Company

An Injunction Against the Defendants Is Also Requested—Bill Is Filed in United States Circuit Court at Boston—Receiver May Be Appointed.

A press dispatch from Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday, says:

A suit asking for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company, a corporation of world-wide scope, was instituted this afternoon by the Federal government, which filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court.

The bill is brought against the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey, eighteen subsidiary corporations and twenty-three individuals, to restrain the defendants from maintaining and engaging in unlawful combinations, contracts and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman act in the manufacture, sale and lease of machines, mechanism, tools and devices used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The court is asked to order the dissolution of the defendant corporations into such parts that no one of them will constitute a monopoly or can become a monopoly of the shoe machinery business.

"If the court should be of the opinion," the bill continues, "that the public interest will be better served thereby, the petitioner asks that receivers be appointed to take possession of all the property, assets, business and affairs of said defendants and wind up the same."

An injunction against the defendants is also requested.

## WILL MEET IN CHICAGO

National Committee Calls Republican Convention to Meet There June 18

HILL TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Harry S. New, of Indiana, Elected Chairman of Committee That Will Have Charge of Organizing the Next National Convention—Defeated Faction Given Some Representation on Committee—President's Friends in Charge—State Chairman Morehead Attends Meeting of the League of National Republican Clubs and Reports a Harmonious Meeting.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1911. (Special to The Caucasian.)

The atmosphere of Washington today is almost that on the eve of a national convention to nominate a Presidential candidate. Not only is the National Republican Committee here in session, but there are prominent Republicans here from many parts of the Union. There was just enough clashing in the different factions of the committee to lend zest to the situation and to indicate that everything will not be unanimous at the next National Convention. However, the President's friends are more than pleased at the large majority of sentiment in favor of his renomination and the expression of belief that he is the strongest candidate that can be nominated.

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One of the greatest contests in the committee was over the effort to have the committee to declare in favor of Presidential primaries to select delegates to the National Convention. The result was that the committee, by a large majority, held that they had no right to interfere with the laws of the States, and therefore a resolution was passed providing that the delegates to the Convention be elected either by conventions of the party in the various States or by any other means which the States may have provided by law.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that there are a few States who have provided for primaries and who will hold their primaries early next spring. They are as follows: North Dakota, March 19; Wisconsin, April 2; Nebraska, April 17; Oregon, April 17; New Jersey, May 28.

The next greatest contest before the committee was the selection of a chairman of the committee on management to have charge of organizing the next National Convention. Mr. Hilles, representing the friends of the President, favored the election of Harry S. New, of Indiana, for chairman of this committee. Mr. Hitchcock led the fight for the other faction, opposing Mr. New, but Mr. New was elected by a handsome majority.

The friends of the President selected a committee of five, with Mr. New as chairman, to have charge of the organization of the convention. That committee was as follows: Harry S. New, of Indiana; David Mulvane, of Kansas; ex-Governor Murphy, of New Jersey; A. L. Voorhees, of Ohio, and N. L. Williams, of Oregon.

The other faction that had been defeated appealed for minority representation on this committee, in the interest of harmony, and represented that they would be satisfied if two of their faction were added to the committee. In the interest of harmony this concession was granted, and the minority named E. C. Duncan, of North Carolina, and E. V. Rose, of Nebraska.

By general consent, ex-Governor Hill, of Connecticut, was elected as temporary chairman to serve until the meeting of the National Convention, at which time Mr. Hilles, who represented the President at this meeting, will be elected National Chairman to conduct the next campaign.

League of National Republican Clubs.

While this fight was going on in the National Committee, John Hays Hammond, the President of the League of Republican Clubs, had a session of the Executive Committee of his League laying out plans for organizing clubs and to co-operate with the National Committee for the re-election of President Taft.

State Chairman Morehead, of North Carolina, who is a member of

the Executive Committee of this League of Republican Clubs, was in the city and attended this meeting. He reports that there was the greatest harmony and unity of action, and that the League will at once begin the organization of clubs even before the holding of the National Convention. The friends of the administration are more than delighted with the results of to-day's proceedings.

## THEY COULDN'T FACE THE TRUTH.

Why the Slanderers Ran From a Joint Discussion.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed recently, in a little sheet published in our little town—The Duplin Enterprise—the editor of that paper said he saw Senator Butler's name in some other paper and then he goes on to abuse that noble son of our State. It seems to be that we ought to rejoice to know that our State has produced such a man,—a man that no one can face with their false charges. Yes, they (his enemies in the Democratic party) fought him while he was a Democrat, and when his conscience forced him to leave that party, as it did, they (his enemies) continue to try to down him, regardless of truth or anything else that is becoming to a gentleman. The truth of the matter is, they ought to be thanking God that our State has produced such a man.

Yes, the editor seemed to wonder if Marion Butler would be allowed to come back to the State before the next election. He don't know that North Carolina is Butler's home and yet he calls him a traitor. Yes, that is what the boss said. I have been a Democrat, too, and I know how it is. And again this week's paper (dated November 23rd), in a column headed "Butler and the Senatorship," starts off by saying Marion Butler hired a hall in Raleigh during the campaign of 1910 for the purpose of denouncing Simmons and others. Now I think Mr. Butler's principal reference to Simmons was when he quoted from Governor Vance,—and why don't The Enterprise quote Vance. The editor seems to be mighty uneasy and afraid some Democrat will read that speech.

I sometimes wonder if some of the Democratic editors and writers ever stop to think about what the Book of books says about bearing false witness and the fate of Annias and Saphire. If the Democratic charge were true against Mr. Butler, some one of his accusers would readily meet him and tell the citizens of the State of it to his face. Now, Mr. Editors of The Enterprise, if you were to go to Simmons, Kitchin, Aycock, or any accuser and tell them they had to face Mr. Butler with their charges against him, their knees would tremble worse than Belschazzers' did when he saw the handwriting on the wall.

A FARMER.

Rose Hill, N. C.

## APPALACHIAN RESERVE

Federal Government Secures 20,000 Acres in Western North Carolina

The Price Paid Was Little More Than Six Dollars an Acre—This Is the First Installment of Some Forty Thousand Acres Which Will Be Purchased.

The Appalachian National Park Commission has accepted twenty thousand acres of land in North Carolina to be converted in to the Appalachian Reserve. About ten thousand acres of the land is in McDowell County and the other ten thousand is in the vicinity of Mount Mitchell. It is understood that \$6.90 an acre is to be paid for the entire tract. This is the first installment of some forty thousand acres which the Government will buy in North Carolina.

Daniel W. Adams, supervisor of the local office of the forestry service at Asheville, recommended that the Government purchase at the price named.

It is stated that about twenty-five additional men will enter the field in connection with the forestry service. Asheville will be the headquarters of the corps.

## Can't Get Along Without The Caucasian.

Mr. Editor:—I must say that I have been very slow, but I will permit now, because your paper gives satisfaction, and I don't see how I can do without it. Please send it on, for when I want to know what mischief the Dems. are doing I just read your paper—so send it on and keep us posted. M. D. TODD. Zebulon, N. C.

## IT WAS A HOT MEETING

Board of Agriculture and Commissioner Graham Draw Swords

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS

Commissioner of Agriculture Tells the Board of Agriculture to Keep Its Distance; That No Infringements Will be Allowed—The Board Grew Angry, Held a Meeting Behind Closed Doors and Later Called the Commissioner Down—The Row Had Been Brewing for Over a Year—Commissioner Graham Apologizes for Language Used.

The State Board of Agriculture held their annual meeting in Raleigh last week and received the report of Major W. A. Graham, the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Commissioner in his report said that the Board had tried to assume control of some of his duties and he gave them to understand that he knew his duties and performed them; that he was responsible to the people for his acts and not to the Board.

There was a proposition on foot to re-organize the forces of the Department in connection with the co-operative work with the A. & M. College and the Test Farm work.

"Imported Regulators."

In his report Commissioner Graham said that he was displeased with the action of some members of the Board and the position taken by the heads of the Departments of Chemistry and Entomology. Dr. B. W. Kilgore and Mr. Franklin Sherman, to whom he referred as "imported regulators."

This term was probably applied to these officials from the fact that they hailed from other States. There was no mistaking the fact that the Commissioner was mad, and he did hesitate to give the Board several pieces of his mind. The State Chemist, it seems, is not under direct control of the Commissioner, but he thinks that it should be, and it is probably well for Dr. Kilgore that he isn't an appointee of the Commissioner, for he would have been discharged many months ago.

The trouble is concerning matters having to do with the work of the State Chemist in the control of the test farms, and Major Graham says in his report that he does not think Dr. Kilgore, while a competent chemist, is fitted for the position of directing the test farm work; that he thinks a practical farmer should be given charge. As to the re-organization of the forces of the Department in carrying out plans for co-operative work with the A. & M. College, he says that he thinks employees of the Board, referring to Dr. Kilgore and Mr. Sherman are exceeding the authority they may have, as the Board could not give authority to them which it does not possess. He refers to the acts of these gentlemen as illegal and discourteous; that these "imported regulators" seem to think that a resolution of the Board gives them the right to be discourteous to him. He says that any employee attempting to interfere with his duties would have been promptly discharged; that one of these gentlemen, Mr. Sherman, is employed by him, while the other, Mr. Kilgore, is employed by the Board and his duties defined by law.

Appeals to Attorney-General.

The Commissioner appealed to the Attorney-General and secured a ruling as to his prerogatives. The following is an excerpt from the Commissioner's report:

"There seems to be an idea, or rather a presumption, with some that this division of the work is separated or fenced off from the other work of the Department, and is committed to the Director and the Test Farm Committee. This is an error; it is as much subject to the direction of the Commissioner, and under the control of the Board, as any other division.

"An attempt was made to this end at the June meeting, 1910. The Commissioner opposed it as an infringement upon his duties and contrary to law; the subject was submitted to the Attorney-General, who sustained the position of the Commissioner."

Threatens to Go to Court.

The oath of the Commissioner is to obey the laws of the State. If this is not done it will be necessary for the Commissioner in his own defense and in respect to the law to carry the matter into court, or to compel any one attempting to act contrary to said opinion to do so. The Commissioner has passed his three-score years and ten and has as little

alteration with his fellow-men as any other man of his years. It is certainly disagreeable to him and he would be more than pleased to have it cease.

Keep Off the Grass.

Following are some of Commissioner Graham's closing remarks in his report:

"The Department of Agriculture can be one of the most useful branches of the State government. The law prescribes the duties of the Commissioner and also of the Board; neither can legally trespass upon the rights of the other. Each has taken an oath to obey the law, and this must be the law as interpreted by those given authority to make decisions relating to it. To those members of the Board who have given the Commissioner the recognition and courtesy to which he is entitled he tenders his hearty appreciation and best wishes. To those who show a disposition to ignore the law and for either personal feeling or unauthorized official unfriendly action to oppose his policy in the work, he expresses his regrets that there should be dissatisfaction and discord."

Board Takes Action.

The Board held an all-day session behind closed doors, presumably to decide what to say, and it is said the meeting was not harmonious. When they emerged they declared their faith in Dr. Kilgore and Mr. Franklin Sherman. They further stated that Major Graham's report to the Board misrepresented the conditions existing in the Department, and that the employes so severely criticized by the Commissioner have the confidence and approval of the Board. They further denied most emphatically that they had infringed on the duties or prerogatives of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Commissioner Takes Water.

Following one of the closed door meetings Commissioner Graham gave out a written statement apologizing for language he had used. His statements follows:

"The Commissioner of Agriculture explains and withdraws the portion of his report deemed objectionable.

"The Commissioner of Agriculture desires to say that it was not fair or just to refer to Professors Kilgore and Sherman in the language used, and he retracts the same. These gentlemen each ably and acceptably fill the positions they occupy in this Department. Papers which published the matter referred to are requested to publish this retraction.

"W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner."

"December 8, 1911."

Convicts on Roads.

Before adjourning the Board adopted a resolution favoring the working of convicts on the roads of the State.

## DISASTER IN IRON MINE

Two Hundred Entombed by a Terrific Explosion in Tennessee Mine

Men Had Just Started to Work When Explosion Occurred—Most of the Number Have Perished—Prof. J. A. Holmes on the Ground Helping in the Work.

A terrific explosion in the mine of the Knoxville Iron Company at Briceville, Tenn., Saturday, caused the mouths of the mine to fill in an entomb the two hundred miners who had just entered the mine for their day's work. Rescue parties set to work at once, and the Federal mine rescue crew were notified and went to the rescue. Prof. J. A. Holmes, Federal Inspector of Mines, is on the scene and helping in the rescue work. Only twenty have escaped alive thus far, though all the bodies have not been recovered.

As the news spread about Briceville district throngs of women and children rushed to the mine entrances clamoring to go inside to aid in the rescue work. Many women knew their husbands had entered the mine before the blast.

Rescue squads who were driven from the mine by the flames and smoke declared they advanced a mile into the main shaft before forced to retire and try the rescue work from another source. Some of the escaped miners believe the exact location of the blast is at least two miles in the interior and 800 feet from the mountain crest.

The wife of one of the miners claims she had a warning of the explosion. On the morning of the explosion she told her husband of her dream and would not let him go to work that day, hence he was not in the mine when the explosion occurred.