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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The Legislature will meet in January to appoint a few more justices of the peace.

President Taft has been confided to friends that he will not be a candidate for President again in 1916.

Some of the Democrats will probably wonder whether they have a majority in the House, or Senate either, when they attempt to line up on the tariff.

Congressman Page says the Democratic administration ought to practice economy in every department. Well, let them begin by cutting off their mileage graft.

And now the Democratic Congressmen are proposing to give Speaker Clark's son a job in the House. But even that won't cause the Speaker to forget that Bryan euchred him out of the Presidency.

Raleigh has a "sanitary laundry" that will open for business in a few days. The owners should run through the Democratic party as its first job just to find out if the laundry will stand the supreme test.

An exchange says that Cakleberries in Haywood County are selling at 40 cents a dozen. Do they make pie of those things; if so, it is easy to understand why they are selling so high just at this time.

The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has gone on record as favoring compulsory education. Wouldn't it be better first to give the children free school books, which in itself would add much to the school attendance?

Mr. C. B. Watson, of Winston, says the liquor sold and consumed in North Carolina is responsible for most of the crimes committed. And this in the face of the fact that North Carolina is supposed to have State-wide prohibition.

The News and Observer says life tenure in office is not American. Still the Democratic State officers have served three terms, and recently elected for a fourth term. Evidently they don't care whether they are "American" or not so long as they can hold office.

Some former Democratic civil service reformers are now criticizing President Taft for placing all fourth-class postmasters under the civil service. The Democrats will have the next turn at the pie-counter, which accounts for the change in their attitude towards civil service.

President Taft sent a large bunch of appointments to the Senate Tuesday, but the Democrats want the distribution of all these jobs to feed the hungry in their ranks and will therefore try to have all the appointments held up until they can get a pie dispenser in the White House.

After the Democrats have made such a premature scramble for all the jobs, wouldn't it be funny if President Wilson should name Republicans and Progressives for some of the best? You know he may find it necessary to go outside of his own party in order to find suitable material.

The Statesville Landmark says that Governor-elect Craig is besieged by office-seekers for every appointment within his gift, and for some not within his gift, and is embarrassed. If it is that bad over a month before he will be sworn in as Governor, the chances are that life will hardly be worth living for some months after Mr. Craig takes the oath of office.

At the Governors' Conference in Richmond, Tuesday, Governor Blease of South Carolina stated that in the past twenty-two months he had pardoned or paroled four hundred persons and that he hoped the number at the end of his second term would be eight hundred. The Governor of this State will have to look to his laurels if he beats Blease's pardoning record.

PREPARING FOR 40,000.

War Department Expects to Feed That Many Veterans of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg Encampment.

A Washington, D. C. dispatch Saturday says:

"The War Department is making plans to care for the feeding and shelter of the army of veterans, Confederate as well as Federal, who are to attend the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg next July, when the fiftieth anniversary of the great battle will be celebrated. Orders to-day assigned Capt. Harry F. Dalton, quartermaster's corps, as assistant to Major Normoyle, the quartermaster here, who is charged with the military arrangements. Both of the officers have been authorized to proceed to the battlefield. It is roughly estimated 40,000 veterans must be placed under canvas and fed next July, so that a great deal of work must be done to prepare quarters and get proper water supply."

North Carolina's Crops.

This year North Carolina increased her yield of corn from 49,680,000 bushels in 1911 to 51,106,000; oats, from 3,614,000 bushels to 3,794,000 bushels; Irish potatoes, from 1,488,000 bushels to 2,500,000 bushels; hay, from 304,000 tons to 381,000 tons; tobacco, from 99,400,000 pounds to 1,98,500,000 pounds. North Carolina fell short in wheat but made up for it in other crops.—Wilmington Star.

UNION PACIFIC TRUST

The Great Harriman Merger was in Violation of Law and Must Dissolve

United States Supreme Court Holds That Acquisition of Stock of Southern Pacific Was in Violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law—Receiver May Be Appointed to Sell the Stock.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The great Harriman merger, created when the Union Pacific Railroad Company bought forty-six per cent of the stock of the Southern Pacific Railway System, was split asunder to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Then with the end of the merger before it, the court sent forth its portentous declaration that "while the law may not be able to enforce competition, it can reach commissions which render competition impracticable."

Justice Day announced the unanimous opinion of the court. Judge Van Devanter took no part in the consideration of the case to-day. His personal finding as a judge of the Utah Circuit Court that the two roads were not competitors, and therefore no violation of the law had resulted from the purchase, was reversed and annulled. Instead of following the court in substance, approved the minority holding of Judge Hood that the roads were competitors and that it was just as much a violation of the law for one road to buy the controlling stock of a competitor as it was for a holding company as in the Northern Securities cases to buy the controlling stock of two competing companies.

The Circuit Court for the District of Utah was directed to supervise the subdivision of the two roads, and in emergency to appoint a receiver to sell the stock.

It is the general belief here that the application of the decision to the railroad situation of the country will be widespread, placing a powerful precedent in the hands of the Attorney-General to present consolidation of competing roads.

Large Furniture Industry at Hickory. Hickory Democrat.]

The Ivey Manufacturing Company has sold in one month as high as 25,000 taborettes, which are little stands for flowers. They are made of oak and utilize the waste from the desk factory. The factory is behind on its orders for desks all the time. They have placed 1,000 in Mecklenburg and 1,000 in Buncombe amongst recent shipments.

Bought First Sack of Flour in 84 Years.

Mr. A. J. Pigge, who lives near Brief, in the northern part of the county, is eighty-four years old and works his farm and is a strong man for one of his years. Mr. Pigge says that he bought his first sack of flour last Friday, having always until this year grown enough wheat for home use.—Monroe Enquirer.

TRIAL OF ARCHBOLD

Impeachment Proceedings Against Judge of Commerce Court Being Heard by Senate

DEFENDANT ADMITS CHARGES

Attorneys Claim Offenses Not Sufficient for Conviction. However the Charges Will Probably Be Sustained—The Southern Pacific Merger Case—With the Assembling of Congress it is More Evident That Democrats in Both Houses Are More Divided Than Ever Before.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1912. The final session of this Congress assembled on Monday.

In the Senate the announcement of the death of Vice-President Sherman and Senator Rayner, of Maryland, and Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, were made, and that body promptly adjourned out of respect to the memory of these three distinguished public officials.

The scene was entirely different in the House. When Speaker Clark called the House together he was given an ovation; when Uncle Joe Cannon entered he was also given an ovation; probably the greatest ovation, however, was given to Congressman Sulzer, of New York, who has been elected Governor of that great State. There was no more business, however, transacted in the House than in the Senate. Both bodies soon adjourned.

The Trial of Judge Archbold.

To-day the trial of Judge Archbold of the Commerce Court was taken up in the Senate. It will be remembered that he was impeached by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, and that the Senate fixed Tuesday, the 3rd of December, for the trial of the impeached judge.

The charges against the judge are grave and it is thought that the Senate will sustain the impeachment.

To the surprise of everybody to-day, the lawyers representing Judge Archbold admitted every fact and charge made against him. Their contention, however, was that the offenses charged were not sufficient to sustain his conviction. This is the ninth time in the history of the country that the Senate has tried a case of impeachment. Most of the parties impeached, including President Johnson, have been acquitted. The general impression here, however, is that Judge Archbold will be convicted.

The position taken by Col. Roosevelt during the last campaign for having a more effective and swifter remedy of getting rid of improper judges has had its effect, not only on the whole country, but on the members of the Senate itself.

The Southern Pacific Merger Case.

On yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down an opinion declaring that the merger of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railways, which were competing lines across the Southern end of the continent, was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and ordered their dissolution.

The decision is in line with the decision of the same court dissolving the Northern Merger Securities case, the first suit of this kind brought in this country by President Roosevelt, and also in line with the decisions of the court dissolving the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Trust cases, both of which suits were also brought by Colonel Roosevelt.

While the country generally is gratified at the upholding of the Sherman anti-trust law in these great cases, yet there is a growing feeling that the position taken by Colonel Roosevelt in the last campaign that the Sherman anti-trust law should be further amended and strengthened, so as to make the victory of the Government when securing such a decision more effective in regulating the future conduct of these properties, is absolutely essential.

More Democratic Dissensions.

With the assembling of Congress, it is more evident than ever that the Democratic Congress in both the House and Senate are more divided than ever before on every public question that was an issue in the last campaign and that they will be live issues from now on until they are settled.

It is perfectly plain that the Democratic Congressmen are not united on any fundamental plan or policy, and that the Democratic administration will begin to dissolve even before President Wilson is inaugurated on the 4th of March next.

There is an old saying that there are times when a sick person must get sicker before he can get better, and it seems that the American body politic is now in that condition.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?

President-Elect Wilson and Governor-Elect Craig Have Opposite Views on the Trust Question.

Burlington State Dispatch.]

"I believe with the Democratic platform that privately monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and if I become President of the United States I will do everything in my power to destroy monopoly. I cannot see how anyone can oppose privilege and at the same time favor a protective tariff for protection is the prolific mother of all privilege."

The above quotation will be recognized as the much-advertised utterance of Dr. Woodrow Wilson on the tariff and monopoly. It will be remembered also that the News and Observer carried this quotation in its most conspicuous editorial column for several weeks before the election, and it was heralded forth throughout the State as genuine orthodox Democratic doctrine fresh from headquarters. But now, gentle reader, behold the declarations of our Governor-elect on November 16. Just eleven days after the election, and contrast his enunciations with those of the "man higher up" in the same party.

Mr. Craig expressed his views on tariff and trusts in the following words: "You cannot destroy these great industrial enterprises—these monopolies. I would not disturb the equilibrium of business. I would not impede the march of progress. I would not mar a single note in the grand symphony of the music of industry. I do not believe that the abolition of the tariff would destroy the trusts."

Now, Mr. Democrat, whom will you believe, Dr. Wilson or Mr. Craig? You voted for both of them. One says he is going to do all he can to destroy the trusts; the other says he does not want to destroy them.

One says the tariff is the mother of all privilege, the other says the abolition of the tariff will not destroy the trusts. These opinions are diametrically opposed to each other. They go to show the confusion of counsel and the babel of tongues in the Democratic party; and we may look for this confusion to become worse confounded as the days go by.

Nobody knows what it takes to make a Democrat anyway. Some Democrats do not want protective tariff while others want it and vote for it whenever the chance comes to them. Some are against the trusts and others are in favor of the trusts. Some clamored for a special session of Congress and opposed it with equal energy. They are divided—hopelessly divided—on these and many other questions, and they seem to be together in only one particular and that is the pursuit of office. Lust for office is the one fraud cohesive force that holds the party as nearly together as it is. Democrats have branded Republicans and Progressives as office-seekers and they tried to make the people believe that theirs was a loftier type of patriotism; to-day being fairly stamped by office-seekers. Some Democrats have even followed the office-hunger craze so far as to advertise in newspapers for appointive offices. Dr. Wilson has fled to the island of the sea to get rid of office-seekers and Speaker Champ Clark has had to employ four extra stenographers in order to answer questions for office. But, after all, what meaning has the word consistency among Democrats?

Going to Be a Change.

Union Republican.]

The Daily Sentinel of this city notes that State Senator E. B. Jones and Solicitor Porter Graves may want the Democratic nomination for Congress in this the Fifth District in the next go around. Up to the present time Democrats in North Carolina have generally conceded a nomination equivalent to an election and not without cause. But there is going to be a change. It is a long road that has no turn. Had Colonel Roosevelt been the regular Republican nominee for President he and Hon. Thomas Settle would have carried the State, in November, by a large majority. Both in State and Nation Democrats did not poll their customary vote and with a divided dissatisfied Republican party, the victory was no gain, but the result of most unfortunate conditions.

And, Again, What is a Democrat?

Yanceyville Sentinel.]

What is a loyal Democrat? We have received letters from two newspaper editors in the Fifth District asking that we recommend three to Congressman Stedman for post-office jobs on account of their party service and loyalty. Yet less than a month ago both of these editors were bitterly assailing the Democratic organization in North Carolina. We have serious doubts whether their loyalty is now entitled to a post-office apiece.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Was Read in Both the House of Congress Tuesday at the Same Hour

FOREIGN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

President Stated That the Relations of the United States With All Foreign Powers Were at Present on a Basis of Peace, Harmony, and Friendship, But Pleaded for an Extension of the Diplomatic Tariff Measure for Dealing With Certain Countries.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—A message from President Taft on the foreign relations of the United States was read in both Houses of Congress to-day. This communication was limited to the discussion of one subject.

The President stated that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers were at present maintained on a basis of "peace, harmony, and friendship." He pleaded, however, for an extension of the diplomatic system, stating "that Congress should fully realize the conditions which obtain in the world as we stand on the threshold of our middle age as a nation."

Many important suggestions were made to Congress in the President's Message. Chief among these was his espousal of a more elastic tariff measure for use in dealing with foreign countries showing discrimination against the products of American manufacturers.

President Taft stated that the adjustment of trade relations with foreign governments under Section 2 of the tariff law of 1909 had conclusively shown that their scope should be widened so as to enable the Executive to apply, as the case may require, to all commodities, whether or not on the free list from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties up to the maximum of 25 per cent ad valorem provided by the president law.

The President stated that "tariffs were out of date" and "could not too strongly recommend" this proposed amendment to the consideration of Congress. In this recommendation the President said:

"Nations no longer accord equal tariff treatment to all other nations irrespective of the treatment from them received, and such a flexible power as a graduated scale of duties in the hands of the executive would serve to moderate any unfavorable tendencies on the part of those countries from which the importations into the United States are substantially confined to articles on the free lists as well as of the countries which find a lucrative market in the United States for their products under existing relations between the United States and her sister Republics of North and South America. In this connection the President dwelt upon his pet theme of dollar diplomacy, reiterating his oft-repeated statement, that this means of invading the smaller authorities of the Americans, not only worked great benefit to both the American bankers interested and the Republics receiving the loan, but strengthened the position of the United States through the elimination of foreign loans, which might cause an international discussion of the Monroe doctrine.

As a direct slap at the enemies of the loan convention in the United States Senate, the President stated that it was his opinion that he terrible loss of life in Nicaragua could have been prevented had the Department of State been permitted through the approval of a loan convention by the Senate, to carry out its policy of encouraging financial aid to weaken Central American States.

Special mention was made of the necessity of strengthening the present neutrality laws, the President suggesting an amendment to this effect. Such an amendment, he replied, should be wide enough to cover the possible necessity of dealing with special cases by the application of special laws. In this connection the Chief Executive expressed the utmost good will of this nation for her sister Republic, stating that the present policy of the United States to promote prosperity and good feeling among the smaller independencies would be adhered to.

abroad. In commenting on this subject, he stated that it was "indeed high time that the dignity and power of this great nation be fittingly signalled by proper buildings for the occupancy of the nation's representatives everywhere abroad."

The President touched upon the policy followed by the United States in the recent difficulties which the continued state of unrest in that nation engendered. He characterized the action of the United States in these crises as "one of patient non-intervention and steadfast recognition and steadfast recognition of constituted authority," ending his reference to Mexico with the hope that the Mexican "nation would soon resume the path of order, prosperity, and progress."

Among the other matters referred to in the message was the investigation of agricultural credits by the State Department. This he termed as one of the most important works undertaken by the Government.

He also referred to the fur seal treaty and the need for an amendment to the present statute; the peace treaties with England and France which were lost through the refusal of Senate ratifications and the dispatch of American air-ships of Constantinople. The English and French peace treaties President Taft dismissed with a remark expressing his regret over the action of the Senate, and the Balkan situation he regarded as one which was well in the hands of the powers as far as the protection of citizens of other Republics were concerned.

A PEACE PROTOCOL

Armistice in the Turkish-Balkan War Signed by Turkey and Balkan States

Greece Has Not Signed, However, But it is Thought that Final Terms Will Be Arranged—Her Relations With Bulgaria Greatly Strained—A Turkish Dispatch Reports Fighting Sunday Between Turkey and Greece.

London, Dec. 3.—The protocol arranging an armistice in the Turkish-Balkan War was signed late this evening by the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates, the latter representing also Serbia and Montenegro. Prior to this there had been a long sitting of the Turkish Council of Ministers to consider fresh proposals submitted by the allies.

Apparently the Greek delegates did not sign the protocol. At present nothing is definitely known on this point nor of the terms of the armistice as revised to-day.

The refusal of Greece to sign the armistice is susceptible of different interpretations. In the first place, as a tacit armistice has been in existence for more than a week already, it is not impossible that the negotiations may have served to bring about an agreement on the general principles of peace terms, such as would promise the speedy arrangement of a peace treaty when the conference meets, as is now expected, in London. In this case the fact that Greece is standing out from the armistice protocol would not be of great importance.

In the second place the Greek abstention may mean a serious split among the Allies, arising from jealousies concerning the possession of Saloniki and the insistence of the Greeks on the capitulation of Adrianople, Soutari and Janina.

Other points which may influence the situation are to be found in the fact that Turkey recently sought to conclude a separate treaty of peace with Greece, that Bulgaria apparently is not unwilling to enter into an alliance with Turkey and that the Allies are desirous that Turkey shall enter the Balkan Customs League.

Refusal of Greece to Sign May Continue War With Turkey.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from a Turkish official says fighting continued on Sunday and Monday at Chios between the Turks and the Greeks.

The fact that Greece is not among the signatories is interpreted as meaning that hostilities will be continued between that State and Turkey and there is considerable speculation as to what will become of the alliance agreement between the Balkan States.

It has not been determined when and where the peace negotiations will begin.

The Georgia Legislature abolished the fees of the officers of Fulton County, in which Atlanta is situated, and substituted salaries. The saving is estimated at \$75,000 per annum, but the officers threaten to test the change in the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional.