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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The State doesn't need any more Democratic lawyers that need jobs.

The people may not have their truest representatives in Raleigh, but the trusts have.

The Legislature is doing some business. During the past week they have put some more clerks on the pay-roll at \$4.00 a day.

Governor Miller, of Delaware, has appointed his son to be Secretary of State with a salary of \$4,000 a year. Nothing like keeping all the money in the family.

The State debt could be reduced considerably if the Legislature would only agree not to meet again in five or six years. The Legislature is one of the State's most expensive luxuries.

It is claimed that the new anti-trust bill which has passed the House gives the Attorney-General all sorts of power to enforce the law. Still no provision is made to force the Attorney-General to enforce the law.

Of course, if the Superior Court judges are going to adjourn court to attend all the Democratic conventions and baseball games, then we need more judges. That is to fill the places of some already on the bench.

When the new Democratic administration goes in the Charlotte Chronicle wants corn-bread established as the National diet. Are not you going to furnish a little soup to go with the bread? Even Cleveland did that well.

The Statesville Landmark thinks certain judges should be required to stay in their own districts just as a punishment to the districts responsible for their being on the bench. No doubt punishment should be meted out to them in some way.

The House Committee has reported favorably on Representative Kellum's bill to restore local self-government to New Hanover County. Why did Representative Kellum wish to appear so selfish with his bill; why didn't he have it apply to the whole State?

In trying to explain the large deficit in the State's treasury the Democrats claim a good amount has been spent for education. Well, if it was, it doesn't seem to have done much good as North Carolina is now next to the bottom of the State's in the Union in educational progress.

When the minstrel parade passed the capital building Monday legislative proceedings were practically suspended for the time. The Raleigh Times noting this fact, says that about 1870 the Legislature adjourned to see a circus parade and attended the performance practically in a body. However, this Legislature should never have to adjourn for any such cause, as they have a twirling circus of their own.

One paper states that when ex-Governor Glenn was asked a few days ago if he would be a candidate for the United States Senate he stated he had not yet made up his mind. He is probably waiting until the people will make up their minds to call him for this duty, and in the meantime Glenn is in Washington to see if he can find a vacant seat around the boards of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The Spectacle of Spoils, a drama now playing in the United States Senate, is likely to hold the boards for the remainder of the Senate's season engagement. This is a drama wherein pursuit of pie and success in securing it is considered the highest standard of excellence. The play is of Democratic authorship with the Democratic Bird in the leading role. The play goes well till the final act, when the Bird is made to unmask and is discovered by the audience to be not the stately and dignified American eagle, but rather the commoner and more ordinary vulture.

FEDERAL IMPEACHMENTS.

The Trial of Judge Archbald Make a Total of Nine in the History of the Nation—Only Two Convictions.

The recent conviction and impeachment of Judge Archbald calls to mind the murder of Federal impeachment trials in the history of this nation. There have been nine in all and only two convictions. Here are the persons and dates:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee, July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States, acquitted.

John Pickens, Judge of the District Court of New Hampshire, 1803, for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes. He was found guilty and removed from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1804, for misconduct of trials of persons charged with breach of the sedition law. He was acquitted.

James Heck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, 1830, for tyrannous treatment of consul. Acquitted.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, 1862, for supporting the secession move and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court. Guilty and removed from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, 1868 for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power; interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors. Acquitted.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, 1905, misconduct in office. Acquitted.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of the Commerce Court. Full particulars of this case have been appearing in the press the past few days. Convicted.—Union Republican.

Some Judges Could Render the State a Great Service by Resigning.

Statesville Landmark.] Judge Peebles held court in Greensboro last week and the Greensboro News says of his work:

"In no term of Guilford court in recent years has criticism been so pronounced, against a North Carolina judge as against Judge Peebles, this criticism finding its origin chiefly in the bar, and being caused by both the slow movement of the court and by the alleged discourteous treatment of the members of the bar by the judge."

Unpopularity with lawyers does not always mean that a judge has failed of his duty, but according to the News Judge Peebles was not only disagreeable to the lawyers but he got little work done.

As a matter of fact, there are about a half-dozen Superior Court judges in North Carolina who could render the State the greatest service of their lives by resigning. To paraphrase another, nothing they have ever done—on the bench at least—would so become them as quitting it. "We're naming o' no names," but if we were crowded to the wall we could call some. Would to heaven these judges could be kept in their own districts all the time as just and merited punishment to the people who foisted them on the State.

Australian Ballot.

Shelby Highlander.] The strong and forceful article from the pen of J. W. Bailey in the News and Observer, Sunday, named, among other progressive measures that this State Legislature should pass, the Australian ballot.

There is every reason to believe that this ballot will be adopted.

We are late in doing it—twenty-five years behind the times.

Every Northern and Western State has adopted that form of ballot, as have also the following Southern States:

Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland.

Even benighted New Mexico—the land of the Greasers, the ONLY State in the Union below North Carolina in illiteracy, according to Governmental statistics—has had the Australian ballot for its territorial elections for many years.

Parcel Post Loads Down Mountain Mail Carriers.

Boone Democrat.]

The R. F. D. carriers as well as the carriers of the mails on the star route in this mountain section, seem to be "up against it" since the parcel post came into effect. We are told that one mail up from Lenoir to Blowing Rock last week weighed 1,400 pounds.

WILSON CHANGES FRONT

His Radical Change of Position has Thrown Many Democrats Into a State of Political Panic

A PLAY TO THE GALLERIES

Colonel Roosevelt's Remarkable Vote Caused Mr. Wilson to Strike for the Middle of the Road—Monopoly Democrats, However, Are More Interested in Making Up Wilson's Cabinet for Him—Democrats Worried About the Facilities for Getting to the Pie Counter and Want Wilson to Rescind Taft's Civil Service Orders.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1913.

The Democratic leaders in both the House and Senate are in rather a nervous condition as to what position President-elect Wilson will take on great economic questions when he becomes President.

Worry About the Pie Counter.

They have for months been very much exercised and annoyed at the position that he might take on the distribution of Federal patronage. They have been so much exercised about this matter that they have actually appointed an Official Committee known as the "Committee on Patronage," the chief purpose behind this movement was to try to get President-elect Wilson to agree to rescind the civil service orders of his predecessors, which took more than 30,000 appointments from the public pie counter and placed them under the protection of the civil service.

Worry About Wilson's Present Position.

When Governor Wilson was a candidate for the nomination before the Baltimore Convention, he was very evasive and non-committal as to his position on the currency, trust and other great economic questions. After his unexpected and accidental nomination at Baltimore, he apparently attempted to allay the fears of the great capitalistic interests by "saying a vast deal of nothing." Every one will remember, and by reference to the files of the daily newspapers can verify, the fact that he said time and time again that he was not bound by the expressions of the Baltimore platform, which was a general statement of principles, but that he would formulate his own concrete program for legislation during his administration, if elected. He further declared in numerous speeches that he thought that too much legislation to control and interfere with private interests was undesirable, and that he believed in the old Democratic doctrine, that the best Government was that which governed the least. These kinds of expressions were, of course, most pleasing to the heads of the great trusts and money combines, and were played up in their subsidized newspapers in the front page, and strongly commented in leading editorials.

A Million Republican Votes for Wilson.

This attitude taken by Governor Wilson during the campaign brought to his support, some, if not all, the powerful monopoly interests in the country. It is well known in every community that a large number of the monopoly and standpat Republicans, who were really for Taft's election, but who, realizing he could not be re-elected, voted for Wilson. Indeed only a few days ago, in a speech in New York, in trying to explain the small vote which he received, President Taft stated that over a million Republicans who were for him and the standpat Republican policy had voted for Wilson, in order to defeat Roosevelt. It is known, that orders went from the Taft headquarters

during the last campaign, that in every doubtful State and district in the country, that the Taft Republicans should vote for Wilson.

Roosevelt's Remarkable Vote.

In view of these facts, the vote received by Colonel Roosevelt in the last election, as compared to the vote received by Wilson and Taft, is truly remarkable. If Governor Wilson had received the normal Democratic vote and had received none of the Taft Republican votes, he would, of course, have received a greater vote than that cast for Bryan, in any one of his three campaigns as a Democratic nominee for President. The fact, however, is that Wilson, though elected President on account of the Republican split, yet received a smaller vote than Bryan received in any one of his three campaigns, and indeed a smaller vote than any candidate for President has received in the last twenty years, and this is true in spite of the fact that he got, as President Taft says, over a million Taft Republican votes.

Wilson's Change of Front.

Governor Wilson has no doubt pondered seriously over these significant facts. At any rate, Governor Wilson's radical change of position since the election has necessarily attracted the attention of every thinking man and woman in the country. Every speech and utterance from the Governor during the last two months and more, has grown more and more progressive, not to say radical. He is now declaring that every trust and monopoly in the country should be robbed of its power and put under the control of the Government, and that the individual and independent enterprises should not be left to the mercy of competition with these all-powerful combinations. These after election declarations on the part of Governor Wilson have frightened the heads of the great trusts, including the money trust and has caused a demoralization of prices on the Wall Street Exchange.

Wilson's Play to the Galleries.

There is a growing feeling in Wall Street, that Governor Wilson, after studying the election returns, has decided to change front and play to the galleries. It is not uncommon to hear the expression from those who have been concerned and exercised at his latest expression, saying that he is trying to out Roosevelt and become the real Progressive leader of the country.

Of course, the assertion is frequently made in this connection, that he intends to repudiate the plank put in the Baltimore platform by Mr. Bryan in favor of a one-term President, and that he intends to be a candidate for a second term.

Democratic Leaders Puzzled and Worried.

All of this has, of course, kept the Democratic political leaders here puzzled and worried, and indeed some of them have been thrown into a state of political panic. The Democratic Congressmen who are here as special representatives of the special interests are of course excited, for fear that President Wilson will become a real Progressive. Also those who want to go in his Cabinet or those who have been grooming certain friends to go into his Cabinet, are also excited. Their nightmare is, that the last moment he may announce a Cabinet of sincere and intelligent Progressives from top to bottom. Of course, they take some comfort from the fact that after his nomination at Baltimore he was induced not to make any fight against the monopoly bosses of the Democratic party if any State except his own State of New Jersey. In that State he had been forced to fight the State boss—ex-Senator Jim Smith and his machine—in order to become Governor. During the campaign, however, he agreed to recognize, or at least not disturb, the plans of similar bosses (including the Sutherland machine in Illinois, and the Simmons machine in North Carolina) in any State. The result of this agreement is that Governor Wilson, even if

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT DEFINES PROGRESSIVE POSITION ON TARIFF: FOR PROTECTION, AGAINST EXTORTION

In the matter of the tariff, we stand for protection and against extortion. We believe it is as wrong to make the tariff improperly high as to make it improperly low. We hold that the only safe course to pursue is to find out the exact facts, through a permanent, non-partisan commission of experts, and with these facts before us to provide protection adequate to equalize conditions of competition between this people and foreign nations, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, in such fashion that we shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living. We hold, as our platform has said, that the Republican Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was unjust, and that the Democratic program of a tariff for revenue only, if honestly adhered to, would inevitably produce the most widespread industrial and commercial disaster.

WITH THE LEGISLATORS

Justice Anti-Trust Bill Passes the House and Sent to the Senate

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Several are Now Being Considered by the Legislature—Justice Loses Second Resolution to Invite Bryan, Wilson and LaFollette to Address the House on Initiative and Referendum—Some Stormy Scenes in the House—17th Amendment to Federal Constitution is Ratified by the Legislature—Anti-Tipping Bill Causes Debate.

The anti-trust bill, which its author claims has "teeth, handcuffs and warrant," passed the House Tuesday without much opposition, and was sent to the Senate. A resolution was introduced in the House to pay the expenses of Confederate veterans to Gettysburg. The second resolution by Mr. Justice to invite Bryan, Wilson and LaFollette to address the House failed to pass. The 17th amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified by the Senate and House. No measures of great importance have yet been enacted into law.

Thursday.

Justice, in discussing his joint resolution declaring the position of the North Carolina Legislature in denouncing and resisting discriminatory interstate freight rate put on North Carolina cities compared with lower rates to Virginia cities, warned railroad companies that if they persisted in these discriminations they may expect retaliatory legislation and predicted that it might come at this session.

He suggested that it is possible to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad and a number of other things might be done. His resolution which was reported favorably from the Committee on Public Service Corporations, has to go to the Committee on Appropriations, because it carries a \$50,000 appropriation for the Governor to begin suits concurrently with the Corporation Commission.

The Justice resolution for the House to invite W. J. Bryan, Woodrow Wilson and R. M. LaFollette to address the members of the House on initiative and referendum, in spite of the fact that the Senate voted down his joint resolution to that effect, went down in defeat Thursday in the House, after the stormiest debate of the session, opposition to the measure making it clear, as did the Senate, that it is the proposed theme of these men, and not the personality of those intended to be invited, that was voted against.

When the resolution came up as special order Williams, of Buncombe, offered a substitute that by joint resolution Bryan, Wilson and Underwood be invited to discuss any topics they desired, instead of featuring initiative and referendum.

He insisted that it would not do to invite LaFollette and pay him the high tribute of the Justice resolution along with Wilson and Bryan. It would be Republican campaign literature later.

Mr. Reavis, Republican, offered an amendment to the Justice resolution that Colonel Roosevelt be invited instead of LaFollette, and insisted that no politics should enter into the movements for proposing constitutional amendments.

Mr. Justice urged his House bill, insisting that he did not care to have this matter thrust on the Senate. He pleaded that to refuse to invite LaFollette would be to display narrowness.

Mr. Doughton criticised severely the unfairness of coupling an invitation for Bryan and Wilson to speak with that of contending the initiative and referendum. He wanted nothing of it.

Speaker Connor criticized Mr. Justice for attempting to force the House to vote its sentiment on initiative and referendum at this time with invitations to great Democratic leaders as a rider.

After much heated discussion the Legislature decided no one could inform them as to the initiative and referendum and the resolution was killed.

After hearing from railroad attorneys on one side and locomotive engineers on the other, the Senate Committee on Judiciary No. 2 and the House Committee on Judiciary No. 1, voting separately decided unanimously to report favorably the employers' liability bill, introduced in the Senate by Bryant, of Durham, and in the House by Kellum, of New Hanover.

There are penalties for fallibly the bill offered in the House by Williams, of Buncombe, for vital statistics. It requires the appointment of township

registrars to record births and deaths, and requires reports of these to county registers of deeds and the State Board of Health. There are penalties for failure of physicians to make reports to registrars and for registrars to fail in their duties.

Senator Thomas' bill to prohibit the keeping of liquor in or around tobacco warehouses for the purpose of giving away was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Friday.

The House Friday voted to adopt the joint resolution which had already passed the Senate to ratify the seventeenth amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The Justice joint resolution expressing the views of the General Assembly on the question of freight rates discriminatory to North Carolina was passed on its third reading and sent to the Senate. The resolution requests Congress to enact laws that will give relief to North Carolina in the matter of freight rates that discriminate against the State in favor of other State.

The House adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to pass the Webb-Kenyon-Shepherd liquor bill, which is now pending in Congress. The Williams resolution to invite Messrs. Wilson, Bryan and Underwood to address the General Assembly was not mentioned in the House.

Following the lengthy debate in the Senate, the bill by Senator Jones to repeal the law limiting the borrowing capacity of building and loan associations to 25 per cent of their assets was passed, after it had been amended to place the limit at 50 per cent.

In the Senate and the House a bill was introduced to provide a six months' term in all the public schools but no means were provided by which it could be done.

In the Senate other bills of general interest were introduced as follows: By Senator McLean, to consolidate the A. and M. College and the Department of Agriculture; by Senator Jones, to allow citizens to sue city and county commissioners for illegal allowance to officeholders; by Senator Daniel, to erect a new building for the Department of Agriculture, and by Senator Daniel, to provide uniform bills of lading.

Representative Page's bill to require county officers whose remuneration is derived from fees to file reports annually with the county commissioners passed the House after it had been so amended as to apply only to about twenty-five counties, which were included by action of their respective representatives.

Considerable time was consumed in the House in debating the bill by Representative Sikes to punish those who make false statements in order to obtain goods or credit. The bill passed its second reading and goes over until next Friday for final action by the House.

Saturday.

Mr. Stewart's bill against tipping passed second reading Saturday in the House providing that it shall be a misdemeanor punishable by \$50 fine and 30 days' imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, for any person to be guilty of either giving or receiving a tip or for an employer to be a party to any tipping, through agreement that employees shall be permitted to receive tips.

Some adverse sentiment was manifested along with levity over the measure and its scope, but Mr. Stewart insisted that the situation in this State is really very serious. That it has come to pass that five and ten cent tips are regarded as insulting by the average waiter and twenty-five and fifty cents are minimum tips that win favor. A waiter had recently thrown him back a five cent tip with distinct manifestation of indignation.

One Man Clogs the Legislative Wheels.

Among bills passed final reading were: To consolidate Winston and Salem; authorize the construction of Watauga Railroad through Watauga and Ashe counties as part of the Carolina Virginia Railroad.

Just before adjournment Saturday the House found itself confronted with the condition that there being no private or local public bills on the calendar, there was nothing that could be done further Saturday or Monday, owing to a motion by Justice, of Guilford, adopted that no public bills be considered during his absence Saturday and Monday. Members of the House insisted that they had not intended to vote any such motion Friday, their understanding being that merely none of the bills introduced by Justice or in which he was specially interested should be considered.

Mr. Doughton declared that it would be unprecedented for public business of the Legislature to stop for two days because of the absence of a particular member. The House then reconsidered the Justice motion

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