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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The Democratic Cabinet makers have not proved to be worth the union scale.

If this Legislature is composed of progressive Democrats, they have a very poor way of exhibiting their progressiveness.

Before the election the Democrats were awful busy talking about the tariff; now their sole topic is the revision of the pie counter.

The Hickory Mercury has a correspondent that sends it the news from Jugtown. If that is over a five gallon jug the mercury will have to cut it out.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature Saturday to regulate a certain foot-path in Rockingham County. That one goes the saw-dust bills one better.

This Legislature pretends to think a lot of the women of the State, yet they have refused to put them on the same footing with the men in causes for divorce.

The mourners' bench around the pie counter will be something awful to behold when Mr. Wilson begins turning down the applicants after the 4th of March.

Representative Plummer Stewart let it be known that he didn't like to be put in a class with mules, even if he is trying to hold up the banner of the donkey party.

The News and Observer says that no harm can ever be done by turning on the light. Then why not tell the public about that secret lease of the A. & N. C. Railroad?

The Wilmington Star says when the people become dissatisfied they begin to say what they think. Wonder if that is why nearly everybody is taking a shot at this Legislature?

Wonder if the Legislature thinks it necessary to sell its railroad stock in order to provide increased salaries and new offices they have created.

The "Visiting Statesman" has been in Raleigh again looking on at the Legislature. This time it was for the purpose of trying to persuade the State to sell one of its railroads for a mere song.

Probably the Legislature never thought of it when they were providing for those extra judges, but a more stringent divorce law in this State would materially reduce the work of the courts.

A bill has been introduced in the House to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain new churches in Columbus County. Will some one please explain why such a bill, or such a law is necessary in a prohibition State.

A bill providing for a big bond issue has been introduced in the Legislature, but pray tell when are the bonds ever to be paid? Have we any assurance that the State will ever be more prosperous than for the past few years?

The Durham Herald says the Democratic party cannot keep its promises to the people and take care of the protected interests at one and the same time. And it is known to all who will see, which one this Legislature is taking care of.

President Wilson has announced that the names of his Cabinet officials will not be made public until the names are sent to the Senate after the fourth of March. And this gave the office-seekers another chill, for it will not give them any time for a protest.

The commissioners of Onslow County have refused to longer contribute to the up-keep of the pauper dead in that county and are revising the list. This is probably the extra list they voted during the red-shirt campaign, but think they have no further use for the names now.

ECONOMY TO THE WINDS.

Democrats Split Over Their Economy Program — Public Building Bill Robs Uncle Sam's Pockets.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—After acrimonious debate, the House today passed the buildings bills authorizing erection of \$25,000,000 worth of public structures throughout the country.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, vigorously attacked the Democratic side for their support of the bill. "The sham economists who have been talking economy and advocating public buildings bills, which fasten obligations upon the treasury," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "should either quit talking economy or should attempt to stop the authorizations which make inevitable the appropriations of large sums of public money. I denounce as indefensible this method of passing a public building bill. It ties together everybody with an item in it and makes it impossible to give close scrutiny and attention of the bill. I understand this bill has been so scientifically prepared that it cannot be defeated."

Representative Hardwick was bitter in his denunciation of the bill. "I believe," he declared, "honestly and candidly that this is the worst bill of its kind ever reported to an American House of Representatives. I do not think that in the palmiest days of Cannonism, as rotten a proposition ever came to this House. There are things in this bill no one can defend."

CASH REGISTER MEN GUILTY.

President Patterson and Several Others Sentenced to Jail for One Year for Violating Sherman Anti-Trust Law—Defendants are Under Bond.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 13.—A verdict of guilty on three counts in the indictment was returned by the jury trying the case of the twenty-nine officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company here to-night.

The accused were charged by the Government with violating the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust act.

President Patterson and Others Sentenced to Jail.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 17.—President John H. Patterson, of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, to-day was sentenced to serve one year in the county jail at Troy, Ohio, and to pay a fine of \$5,000 for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Twenty-eight other officials and employers of the company were given jail sentences varying from three months to one year, and were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

The sentences were pronounced after United States Judge Hollister had scored the defendants bitterly for their business methods, methods which, he declared, were needless in a concern where millions of dollars could have been made legitimately and without violation of the law. Closing, he declared:

"The Government is strong enough to protect its people, whether this protection extends to the transportation of dynamite across the land for the purpose of blowing up bridges or the laying of the hands upon men who seek to stifle competition by illegal business methods."

SIX MONTHS SCHOOL BILL.

Passes the House After Several Hours' Discussion.

The House bill favoring a six months public school term in North Carolina has passed the House after lengthy discussion pro and con. All seemed to favor the six months school term provided the State had the money or even had any means of securing it without another tax assessment or the issuance of more bonds, while others seemed to want to go on record for a six months school term, whether it was possible or not to raise the money or not.

The Haywood Farmer Dissatisfied With the Legislature.

Waynesville Enterprise.]

Some legislators had better get their minds off of initiative and referendum and get down to what the home folks need and must have. Making fun of the labors and aspirations of fellow-citizens and neighbors may amuse Raleigh and please certain interests, but it does not tickle the sensibilities of the Haywood farmer.

Pittsboro, Feb. 18.—"Aunt" Julia Brooks, the oldest person in Chatham County, died at her humble cabin yesterday afternoon. She was 102 years old.

EXPENSIVE CONGRESS

The Present Congress is the Most Expensive and Extravagant on Record

A HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

The Situation in Mexico a Delicate One for Our Government—Should Uncle Sam Intervene it Would Probably Mean That the Northern Section of Mexico Would be Annexed to the United States—National Capital Making Preparations for the Inauguration of the New President.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1913.

The National Capital is taking on the physical appearance of the near approach of the inauguration of the new President. Every available space from the White House to the capitol is being covered with stands for spectators, and nearly every building facing the line of march of the inaugural parade has been rented, and most of them at a very high price.

The unusually warm weather has caused many to invest in seats on stands who would not otherwise have risked their money.

Yesterday morning the city was visited by what appeared for awhile to be a fierce snow storm, if not a blizzard, which made every one feel that we were in for another blizzard inauguration, similar to those of the past. The threatened snow blizzard soon passed and was followed by sunshine and higher temperature. Today the weather is almost as balmy as early spring.

At the same time news comes from across the ocean that the city of Rome was enveloped in the heaviest fall of snow seen in the Monumental City for fifty years, and that Mount Etna is covered with snow for the first time in nearly half a century.

The Most Extravagant Congress on Record.

A few days ago when the public buildings bill came up in the House, a sensation was sprung by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, calling attention to the enormous and reckless appropriations being made by the Democratic House. He declared that the Public Buildings mill was twice as large as was necessary and that the committee had padded it by putting in large appropriations for public buildings in the districts of the leading members of Congress of the House in order to elicit their support to secure its passage.

Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out that if the appropriations bills already passed and those framed and now pending should pass without reduction, that the amount of the appropriations by this Congress would exceed by over a hundred million dollars those of any other Congress in the history of the Government.

Mr. Mann, the minority Republican leader, commenting upon this condition of affairs, charged that the appropriations were not only the largest ever made, but that they were unnecessary. He pointed out the enormous increase of pensions made by the Democratic House for which there was no demand or necessity. In short, he showed that public money was being recklessly wasted without giving to the people of the country any adequate and just return therefore. He closed his speech by charging that the whole trouble came from the fact that the legislation of the House was in the hands of a disorganized mob.

The Critical Situation In Mexico.

The news from Mexico, giving an account of the frightful revolutionary struggle with such great loss of life and property, not only to the natives, but also to Americans and other foreigners, has for the past week grown worse each hour.

Already a fleet of American battleships have been sent to both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico, and besides arrangements have been made for sending on short notice at least 20,000 United States troops to that country. Orders were issued last night for 2,000 American marines to be shipped this morning.

The situation in Mexico is not only very serious, but it is at the same time a most difficult and critical condition with which to deal. The property and lives of Americans is not only being sacrificed every day, but it is almost impossible for this government to prevent the same without sending a very large army to that country, which might be forced to remain for many many years.

If Mexico was a flat country it would be easy for the United States

to intervene and restore order at an early date. Most of the country, however, is very mountainous or a thick jungle. Such a country makes it almost impossible to restore order because gorilla warfare by the natives could be carried on against us, as it has been carried on against the Mexican government almost indefinitely. If our government should, however, intervene, it would probably result in a strip of the northern part of Mexico, which could be more easily pacified on account of its geographical position in being annexed to this country.

Thus it will be seen that the new administration has not only a most serious problem to deal with in tackling economic conditions in this country, but that it will also have a most serious and delicate situation to deal with in our neighboring republic in the south.

IMPROVED FARM METHODS

Has Greatly Improved the Producing Power of Southern Farm Lands.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—An average yield of 46.6 bushels of corn per acre was secured by 498 farmers in Alabama and Mississippi who cultivated 6,352.5 acres in 1912, following the methods advocated by the field agents of the Department of Farm Improvement Work, maintained by the companies that make up the Southern Railway System. On neighboring farms where the ordinary methods were followed the average yield was 17.5 bushels per acre. In the same States 674 farmers who grew cotton under the methods advocated by this Department had an average production of 1,205.5 pounds of seed cotton per acre on 14,389 acres while on neighboring farms where ordinary methods were followed the average yield was 531.5 pounds of seed cotton per acre. C. A. Lawrence, of Plantersville, Ala., averaged 109.25 bushels of corn per acre on thirty-five acres; A. Henderson, of Greenwood, Miss., averaged one hundred bushels per acre on twenty-five acres; B. Kilian, of Collinsville, Ala., averaged 2,732 pounds of seed cotton per acre on six acres; Dr. C. N. Parnell, of Maplesville, Ala., averaged 2,313 pounds on twenty acres, and a long list of other farmers who made splendid yields of both corn and cotton by following the methods advocated by the Department could be given.

These figures from the annual report of Mr. T. O. Plunkett, Manager of the Department, show what is being accomplished by farmers living along the lines of the Southern Railway and affiliated lines, field agents having been placed in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee in September of 1912. They have been cordially received, and it is expected that their work will prove as successful as that of the agents in Alabama and Mississippi.

The Department of Farm Improvement Work grew out of the movement inaugurated by President Franklin to aid the farmers in the territory threatened by the Mexican boll weevil to learn how to grow cotton in spite of the weevil.

The field agents in the service of the Department are agricultural experts whose services are given without any cost to the farmers and who work in full co-operation with the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture and the various State Agricultural Colleges.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Education Committee of the House and Senate last night voted in favor of placing women on the school boards in this State.

Frank Wilson, who has sold his cafe and other interest in Raleigh, will return here in a few days to sue for a divorce from his wife.

Suffragettes at Cardiff, Wales, yesterday dynamited the unoccupied residence of Lloyd George, who had voted against woman suffrage when the question was before the English Parliament.

Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed president of Mexico, was shot and killed yesterday. Ex-President Madero will be exiled or shot. Rebels in the north and south of Mexico are not yet satisfied and may refuse to cease fighting.

The new anti-trust bill which passed the House a few days ago has been set as a special order in the Senate Monday. The six months school term bill which passed the House yesterday on its third reading, will be considered by the Senate tomorrow night. The child labor bill passed the House last night (Wednesday).

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Charles Stuart Depended Upon France to Make Him a Great Ruler

CROMWELL TOOK GOVERNMENT

The New Rules and the Parliament at Odds—Religious Factions Had a Warm Time—King Threw the Great Seal Away and Cut for Tall Timber—Too Many Poorly Paid and Scanty Fed Soldiers—Seizure of Spanish Territory Caused Trouble Between England and France.

(Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.)

Bilkinsville, N. C., Feb. 18, 1913.

After the death of King Charles the government of Great Britain, az England wuz now known, became less monarchical. This wuz in 1649. The commons voted that the House of Lords wuz "both useless and dangerous." The same body voted that it would be "high treason to acknowledge Charles Stuart," a son of the late King, az ruler. Charles spent most ov his time in Paris. He wuz tryin' to get the French government to back up his claims upon the throne ov Great Britain. The Scotch people seemed to be friendly to Charles Stuart. But the people ov old England and Ireland wer slow about givin' him a welcome. The Marquis of Montrose, a warm friend to the would-be King, wuz seized an' killed in a brutal manner about this time in Scotland. He went to Edinburgh an' wuz placed in prison, which wuz not a very encouragin' outlook for a man with a Kingly bee buzzin' in his bonnet. The people who had the pull told Charles Stuart that he'd be awl rite if he would come over on their side. But he would not. Cromwell had a large force ov soldiers in Ireland at this time, for civil war wuz goin' on. He had met with much success so far. But now the Scotch went on the warpath. This caused him to leave Ireland before getting the Irish completely whipped, but he had to obey parliament. Later, the Scotch ruler marched into England, reachin' Worcester. He soon learned that Cromwell wuz in pursuit an' that he had an army ov about 40,000 men. When the fight came on the Scotch forces were awl either killed or taken prisoners. Soon afterward the whole ov Scotland wuz annexed to Great Britain. But Cromwell's soldiers now wanted pay for services. Az the money did not show up Cromwell seized the government buildin', drove the members ov parliament out, locked the doors an' placed the keys in his pocket. The result wuz a change in the government. Soon therafter several countries proposed an alliance with Great Britain, France among the number. The alliance with France was looked upon favorably by many an' would hav gone through but for the massacre ov protestants which took place in France before the trade could be closed.

On account ov his great military success Cromwell virtually became ruler ov Great Britain, dictator at any rate. But the parliament didn't help his cause much. Indeed, Cromwell is said to hav been ashamed ov the policy pursued. The parliament finally dissolved an' the officers went to Cromwell and resigned. But while Cromwell was dictator an' seemed to be in the saddle, he wuz in a critical shape. But Cromwell held the reins an' did pretty well for a ruler who wuz at best only temporary. A military government wuz finally established. But this did not fill the bill—there were too many "leaders" and no one in real authority. It wuz in spite of this that the country became a curious situation in a great country. After much ceremony Charles II wuz made King by restoration. The country hardly had time to get in good shape again till a war against Holland began. This wuz followed by two calamities. The first wuz a visit from a great plague, which destroyed more than 100,000 lives an' the destruction ov London by a great fire. Charles, the new King, soon proved arbitrary an' cruel an' soon there wuz a disposition to get rid ov him. A plot to kill the King wuz frustrated by the fact that he started on a journey several days earlier than he wuz expected to start, thus defeatin' the plans laid to take his life. About this time there were rebellions in various sections. The Duke of Argyle an' Earl ov Monmouth were instrumental in raisin' forces to fight against the rulers an' both lost their lives on this account, az did others, some ov them without a formal trial.

In the meantime the Catholic authorities made another attempt to get a firm foothold throughout Great Britain. The Episcopallians were minority Leader Mann in the lower House of Commons yesterday called the Democrats to task for delaying legislation. He told them they could not run Congress like they would a town meeting. Even Floor Leader Underwood was forced to lecture his Democratic friends.

much opposed to that an' the other religious factions awso took a firm stand. The country had been through much war an' wuz constantly in danger ov more or hit. A fleet ov warships from Holland now threatened to attack, for at this early day Great Britain did not hav a great fleet. At this time the British had a way ov offerin' to form an alliance with any strong force on the water an' thas got rid ov some ov them, includin' Holland. Hit is true that questions may arise between nations which may lead to war. But religious wars are growin' more remote awl the time.

A short time later the King got another shock. He found that he had many powerful enemies, includin' Lord Colchester. Even the King's own daughter, Anne, who had married the Prince of Denmark, had turned against her parent. In November, 1658, the King sent three men to hav a talk with the Prince ov Orange. At first the Prince refused to discuss matters with them. Later he gave them a hearin' but would not say anything in reply. This alarmed the King greatly an' he fled to Calais, leavin' the British government to take care ov itself. He even threw the great seal ov State into the Thames so that no business could be transacted legally. The government had soldiers in Ireland. But they wer not disciplined an' but little was furnished to feed or pay them, so they did as they pleased and got a livin' az they could.

In 1692 McDonald and numerous followers havin' failed to take the oath of allegiance one day too late because no one could be found with authority to administer the oath. While they were guilty ov no crime the soldiers killed nearly forty ov them.

The next trouble wuz a fight betwenn the British navy an' that ov France. The two countries were not far apart an' whenever things got dull they went to war. The fight resulted in the defeat an' partial destruction ov the French navy.

Princess Anne next became ruler ov Great Britain. One might think that this would hav brought peace. But hit did not. France had taken charge ov a good deal ov Spanish territory which England wanted an' this hastened the trouble. But the British were not alone in the fight with France an' Spain for Holland an' Germany had decided to play a hand, though hit would be difficult to find how each stood in such a mixed war. Marlborough led the British forces. Boufflers commanded the French. Each army now had from fifty to sixty thousand men. They finally met at Blenheim an' after a fierce battle the French were defeated.

In 1704 England an' Scotland made another an' a more successful effort to unite, for former efforts had not been satisfactory. One King had ruled both countries for a time. But each had a separate