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NEW ADMINISTRATION

The Reigns of Government Changes Hands From Top to Bottom

COMPARED WITH MEXICO

The Weather Was Good and Greatest Crowd on Hand That Ever Attended an Inauguration—Number of First Seekers Helped Swell the Attendance—President Wilson's Speech Shortest on Record—Deal Only in Generalities—A Great Woman's Suffrage Parade Was Impressive and Spectacular.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1913.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Today at noon the government of this great country changes hands from top to bottom. In its manner it was in striking contrast to the way that the Republic of Mexico has just changed hands, but it remains to be seen whether or not the results for this country will be any better. The weather is remarkably good and caused the greatest outpouring of people ever seen at an inauguration.

President Wilson's Inaugural Address

The address of President Wilson at the east front of the capitol today at 12:30 was listened to by a vast throng, but they were not kept waiting long. The speech was the shortest ever recorded. It was, however, noted for another thing, and that is that he said nothing but a few glittering generalities, such as he expressed many times in the last campaign. Many were heard to remark that they did not know now where he stood on any question any more than they knew before.

A Great Crowd of Democratic Office-Seekers.

The great crowd here from outside the city seems to be largely made up of Democratic office-seekers. They have that appearance. Nine men out of ten seen on the streets has just the look of one who wanted to be post-masters in his town and who came here expecting to take the office back in his pocket. Some of them were heard to cuss out President Taft's orders putting many thousand federal office-holders under the civil service; while others expressed gratification that fourteen hundred of the appointments sent to the Senate by President Taft had been defeated or confirmation by the filibuster of the Democrats in the U. S. Senate.

The Great Woman's Suffrage Parade.

On yesterday there occurred a parade on Pennsylvania Avenue here that was greater in every way than the Presidential parade of today. It was the parade of the American leaders for full woman suffrage. They got the permission of Congress to parade from the capitol to the white house. There were over 5,000 women of all stations of life in the parade. The crowds that thronged that famous avenue to see that parade were greater in number and enthusiasm than the crowds on the avenue today. Besides, it was one of the most impressive and spectacular parades ever seen in this or any other country. Even the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from all of the States which have woman suffrage left Congress and marched in the parade. This shows how strong and powerful are the women in those States. There are many things that we would like to write for The Caucasian, but time and space forbid. They will be in our next letter.

Where Will the Money Come From? Union Republican.]

Democrats boast of their school record in this State, but with all the school tax now being levied and collected the distribution of \$100,000 of State funds for school purposes in pauper counties and special district taxes levied we have at present only a four months' school. It would be interesting to know how much the State will have to contribute and where the money is to come from for a six months' term.

Hard on the Democrats.

We are told that Mr. Wilson will shake the plum tree very slightly at first. According to the friends of the President-elect he is not specially seeking the opportunity to bestow offices right and left. On the other hand, he is reported to be of opinion that the best thing for him to do as a Democratic President is to exercise animated moderation in bestowing gifts to Democrats who fill the want column to overflow. We believe the rule of service is going to apply largely with the new President even though it is hard on the party.—Salisbury Post.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Taft, as a Yale professor, will receive \$5,000 a year.

The sale of cigarettes in Vidalia, Ga., has been limited by law to fifteen minutes a day.

Dr. J. T. Haitt made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in Charlotte Sunday night.

The Charlotte Observer says that Mrs. Mary McClure, of Davidson, who died recently, left \$10,000 to Davidson College.

Fire destroyed seven dwelling houses on the outskirts of Salisbury Friday night with a loss of \$4,000. The houses belonged to W. H. Woodson.

Mr. Chas. D. Hilles, former Secretary to President Taft, will go to New York as resident manager of an insurance company at a salary of \$20,000 a year.

Harrison Conner shot and killed Walker Crow near Charlotte Sunday night. Conner objected to Crow walking with his girl. All parties were colored.

A site has been selected and plans outlined for the erection of a general dining hall at the University, to accommodate 600 to 900 students. The cost will be about \$40,000.

Mrs. Henrietta Settle Reid, widow of the late Governor David S. Reid, died Sunday night at her home in Reidsville. Mrs. Reid was a sister of the late Judge Thomas Settle.

Tony Costello was sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing prison, N. Y., for "stabbing" a man to death with a revolver. Costello pushed the revolver in his opponent's eye through to the brain.

An anti-trust suit filed at Detroit, Mich., Monday against the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, was followed immediately by an agreed decree terminating alleged unfair practices.

Secretary of State Knox a few days ago issued a formal announcement to the public that the income tax amendment is now a part of the constitution, having been ratified by more than three-fourths of the States.

A double tragedy occurred in the residence section of Roanoke, Va., Thursday afternoon, when David E. Linkenhoker shot and killed Mrs. Warren L. Painter and then turned the revolver on himself and ended his own life.

President Taft Tuesday night summarily dismissed from office Thaddeus S. Sharrett and Roy H. Chamberlain, members of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York, "because of malfeasance in office."

Carl Jennings, eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jennings, of Gibsonville, Guilford County, was accidentally killed by a playmate Friday. Young Jennings and his playmates were playing "Indian" when the "unloaded" gun got in its fatal work.

Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, an alleged starch, glucose and syrup "trust," is sought by the Federal Government in a civil anti-trust suit filed in New York Saturday charging the \$80,000,000 combination with entering conspiracies and contracts to destroy competition in violation of the Sherman law.

The "threat trust" was attacked by the Government in a civil anti-trust suit seeking dissolution of the alleged attempted monopoly by the "Coats interests" of Great Britain of the thread trade of the United States including that of the American thread company itself, a consolidation of fourteen American companies.

Seventeen Zapatistas, who carried their vocation of looting and murder to the edge of the federal district, eight miles from Mexico City, were captured a few days ago and executed. Juan Vargas, commander of the rurales sent a terse message to President Huerta, in which he said: "I have the honor to report the execution of seventeen bandits, taken in outlawry and rebellion."

One Democrat Cooled Off Before the Inauguration.

Greensboro News.]

Somehow since we have learned that negro women of Washington are to take a prominent part in it, our interest in the suffragette parade has cooled off considerably.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Revolutionary Troops Defeated the Government Troops and Displayed Great Cruelty

BRITAINS UNDERTAKE BIG JOB

Bank of England Had Hard Time—Britons Hired Troops From Several Countries—Meeting on Account of Lack of Wages—War With France and Spain at the Same Time—Russia and Germany Help the British Fight—Napoleon Appears. (Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.)

Bilksville, N. C., March 4, 1913.

While hit may seem strange, yet hit is stated as a historical fact that during the seventeenth century, during a prevalence or a civil war revolutionary troops defeated the government troops at Culloden. They displayed great cruelty, refusing to grant quarters to the wounded, the unarmed, and defenceless.

In 1756 the British undertook a big job, that of conquering the American colonies and to discourage the French in any attempt to take Canada or assist the American colonists. At the same time the British had a war going on in Germany, and more or less fighting in France. But France finally gave up the idea of Canadian territory, and the British delayed the main attempt to hold the colonists until hit wuz too late, though another effort wuz made some twenty years later when the revolutionary war wuz the outcome. France had a large population in Canada, especially at Quebec, and about Niagara Falls.

On the 23rd of October, 1763, George II. died. He had been King thirty-three years. George III. succeeded him.

In 1763 the charter of the bank of England wuz renewed. This great financial institution practically ruled the finances of Great Britain—does yet, for that matter. The promoters of this bank gave the Government about six millions of dollars at this time. The Government awso began to get up plans to tax the American colonies heavily. The colonies had more than two millions of people and were considered good subjects for taxation. They stood it for a time. But was a few years later led to relief from British dominion.

By this time the British had made much headway in controllin' the people of India. The financiers had great plans on foot to relieve the people of that country or awl they could make an' soon had about awl in site. A famine wuz the result and the Government wuz forced to return part of the funds taken from the people of India.

A little later the American colonists began to protest against the injustice of English rule and later sent a strong petition to the ruler of that country. The high tax placed upon tea wuz probably the main cause of complaint, though there were many things considered unsatisfactory, all of which added together caused the Revolutionary War which lasted nearly eight years. Of course, your readers are familiar with that stormy period.

Near the end of the seventeenth century the long drawn-out war between the British and French practically came to an end. Great Britain had placed a large number of German soldiers on her pay rolls to help carry on the war. Some Spanish soldiers were hired, too, for there wuz no international law against such practices at the time. The Duke of York had in addition to Spanish troops, Austrians and Hollanders. The French were quite successful in many battles, especially along the river Rhine. In 1794 Howe gained a victory over the French fleet which wuz conveyin' a fleet of sail ships carryin' grain from America. The British gained a victory, but the French got most of their ships through. This wuz one of the greatest naval battles ever fought up to that time, though the ships were the old-fashioned kind using sails.

A short time later the British navy mutined. The men claimed they did not get pay enough and that the provisions were short. This threatened to prove serious, but wuz finally settled in a satisfactory way. The King granted a general pardon to awl the sailors who would return to their posts and most of the officers were reinstated. But this peace wuz of short duration, the clamor for more pay an' prompt pay continued. The warships soon blocked up the river Thames and refused the right of ordinary ships to go up or down the river. An ordinary seaman, Richard Parker, wuz chosen as commander of the fleet. The red flags were displayed from the masts of the

ships for several weeks. Parker and others were tried and a number of them were convicted an' executed.

The fear of an invasion by foreign armies nearly wrecked the Bank of England. Much silver an' gold money wuz removed to regions far from the coast and this caused a shortage of funds in the bank and threatened the stability of the whole country, though matters were finally settled.

The British navy had a good deal of work for a time. Spain wuz persuaded to declare war against Great Britain by France. A joint fleet of Spanish and French ships attacked a portion of the British navy, the British winning the battle. The same year the French navy landed a large force in Egypt. Admiral Nelson, commanding one wing of the British navy followed an' hit wuz not long till the British formed a coalition with Russia an' Germany against the French. Austria wuz drawn into the row an' among them awl France could not do much. By this time Napoleon Bonaparte appeared as a maker of world history. He then had a high position in the French army in Egypt. He addressed a letter to the King of Great Britain on the subject of general peace. But the English ruler had an idea that the French could give no guarantee. Napoleon went ahead with his program and defeated the Austrians. The Danes, Swedes, an' Prussians were admirers of Napoleon an' were ready to join France against Great Britain.

In the years 1799 an' 1800 crops were almost a failure in Great Britain and this caused the rulers an' army officers to hev a new object to hold their close attention. The shipment of foodstuffs were prohibited for a time, and this saved the British, though hit must hev caused much want in India an' elsewhere.

Az ever,

ZEKE BILKINS.

THE 118TH COMMENCEMENT.

The Debating Union Will Have Their Final Contest To-morrow Night at Chapel Hill.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 3.—A program of the exercises of the 118th annual commencement of the University of North Carolina has been arranged. Contrary to the custom of previous years, the exercises will begin on Sunday and conclude with commencement day on Wednesday, Sunday, June 1, marks the opening day of commencement with the baccalaureate sermon, delivered by Dr. E. Y. Mullins, President of the Louisville, Ky., Baptist Theological Seminary. Monday, June 2, will be observed as class day exercises. On Monday afternoon, the Confederate monument, erected to those students who left college to take up arms, will be unveiled. Governor Locke Craig will be the speaker of this occasion. Tuesday, June 3, will be Alumni Day. Right Rev. Robert Strange, of Wilmington, is the alumni speaker. The commencement day proper will be Wednesday, June 4. Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall will be present and deliver an address.

Sixteen of the ninety school enlisted in the first preliminary contest instituted by the "Debating Union of North Carolina" were victorious in the triangular debates, thus entitling them to compete in the final contest for the Aycock Memorial Cup. The final contest is to be staged at Chapel Hill on the night of March 7. The following schools will clash in forensic fray on that date over the question of "Woman Suffrage": Durham, Stoneville, Philadelphia, Haw Fields, Concord, Morganton, Liberty, Harmony, Mt. Pleasant, Lumberton, Hendersonville, Oxford, Coolemeek, Holly Springs, Stem, and Pleasant Garden. To the credit of only two counties in the State can be attached the distinct honor of sending two schools for the final debate; namely, Granville and Cabarrus.

A site was selected and general plans outlined for the erection of a \$40,000.00 dining hall for the State University during the past week. The contract for the construction will be let in a few days and work on the structure will start at once, in order to complete the hall ready for occupancy at the opening of the next college year.

Believe Madero's Resignation a Forgery.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., Saturday says:

"The purported resignation of the late President Madero was to-day declared by R. V. Pasqueras, a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, to be a forgery by those who killed him to give color of legality to the Huerta administration. Mr. Pasqueras is now a refugee in San Antonio. He asserted that Madero Vice-President Suarez were killed because they refused to resign so they could not deny their resignation. Senor Pasqueras has wired this statement of his convictions to Washington."

WILSON AND MARSHALL

President and Vice-President Took Oath of Office in Washington Tuesday Noon

BIG PARADE FEATURE OF DAY

Representatives of Foreign Nations

Take Part in the Ceremonies—Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson Ride in Same Carriage to Capitol—Mr. Taft Was Occupied Until Noon Signing Measures Passed in the Closing Hours of Congress—Inaugural Program Covered a Period of Five Hours.

Woodrow Wilson and Thos. S. Marshall Tuesday took the oath of office as President and Vice-President respectively. An immense crowd was in Washington to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration and things passed off more smoothly than on the day previous when the suffragettes attempted their parade down Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Cabinet.

The following list is given as President Wilson's cabinet:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.
Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.
Attorney General—James McReynolds, of Tennessee.
Postmaster General—Albert S. Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

The position of Secretary of Labor was not created until Tuesday morning, when President Taft signed the measure which had been passed by Congress.

The Inaugural Ceremonies.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson was today inaugurated as President of the United States, with Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President amid scenes of stirring animation and with impressive ceremonies, marked in the main by simplicity, and yet retaining that degree of dignity, with some of the pomp and spectacular display which inevitably attaches to the induction of a new chief executive of the nation.

The elaborate ceremonies of the day followed a fixed program covering practically five hours. It began in the morning with the drive of the President, President-elect and Vice-President-elect from the white house to the capitol, where until noon Mr. Taft was occupied with the measures passed in the closing hours of the sixty-second Congress.

The inauguration of Vice-President Marshall was fixed to occur shortly after noon, along with the assembling of the new Senate and the swearing in of new Senators. Following this, toward 1 p. m., the chief ceremony of the day, the inauguration of President Wilson, occurred at the east front of the capitol. Then came the return of the Presidential party to the white house and the review of the inaugural parade, lasting well along into the afternoon.

Wilson's Inaugural Address.

Mr. Wilson first spoke of the Democratic victory in the House two years ago and of the complete change made by the returns of the last election. He admonished his friends that it meant more than the mere success of a party. That it is now up to their party to make good to the people. Following are some of the more important things to be done as summarized by Mr. Wilson:

"We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; and industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken di-

rectly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests unattended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals."

WANT MORE LIGHT.

Is the Six Months' School Bill a Square Deal?—Where is the Extra Money to Come From?

We are informed that the six months' school bill has the endorsement of the Teachers' Assembly, the Farmers' Union, and so on.

We pay State taxes for State purposes, and we respectfully submit that no State purpose is of more importance than the public schools. This new six months' school bill only increases the appropriation from the State Treasury to the schools of all the people to the extent of the little sum of twenty-five thousand dollars and the rest of the money for the six months school, if we have them, will have to be raised by the people themselves. In other words, this six months' school bill that has such high endorsement gives the people of North Carolina the glorious privilege of taxing themselves for a six months' school.

Our people ought to have four hundred thousand dollars to come direct to them from the treasury out of the State taxes they now pay and would have if the public money of North Carolina was spent as it should be and the children of this State given a square deal.

The new bill appropriates \$250,000 to be apportioned to all the counties on a per capita basis of school population. We now have \$225,000—one hundred thousand of which has been used to bring up to four months the schools in the smaller counties. So the real help we are to receive direct from the State Treasury will be less than it now is, as all the counties will share per capita in the \$250,000.

Then we are to have a uniform levy of five cents on all property in the State to bring the schools on towards the six months, but bear in mind, before Catawba County and more than half of the counties in the State that have received aid to run a four months' school, can share in the five cents tax, they will have to raise money enough at home for the four months' school.

Under this new bill more than half of the counties will be in a worse condition than they now are, if we are rightly informed. If we are not we want light on the subject. We have stood for a six months' school, but under this bill the children of this State's greatest interest are not given a square deal, as we see it.—Catawba County News.

Mr. McRae, of Harnett, Gives Up His Whiskers.

"Mr. Philip McRae, who lives near Broadway, in Harnett County, and who made a vow when William Jennings Bryan was a candidate for the Presidency in 1896, that he would not cut his hair or shave again until a Democrat was elected President, has kept that vow. He went to a barber shop at Lillington last week and had the hair and whiskers of nearly seventeen years' growth removed."

[The above item has been going the rounds of the press for the past week or more. If the writer has been correctly informed, Mr. McRae visited the barber just a little too soon.

The writer has been informed on several different occasions, by citizens of Harnett County, that Mr. McRae was to stay away from the barber shop until Bryan was elected President. Of course, it may be that Mr. McRae has decided that Mr. Bryan will really run the Wilson administration, and on the strength of that, thought he could afford to have his hair cut.]

Error in Judge Connor's Ruling in North Carolina Admiralty Case.

Richmond, Va., March 3.—Judge Connor erred in entering a decree in the District Court at New Bern, N. C., giving North Carolina claimants priority over the claimants from Pennsylvania in the admiralty case involving the steam dredge A, which was libeled for repairs, supplies and other necessities while engaged in the work of deepening the harbor at Beaufort, N. C., in August, 1911. So decided the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion to-day when the matter was remanded for another hearing.

Father a Mere Fraction.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The average size of the American family is 4 1-3. The fraction represents Father.