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BRYAN AND THE CABINET

Some Think the Peerless One May Leave Cabinet Before End of Term

WILSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

It Sounded Well But Contained Nothing That Was Definite or Tangible—A Hope That He May Become a Real Progressive—Has at Least Shown a Disposition to Smash Some Precedents—Why Mr. Daniels Was Made Secretary of the Navy—It is Known That He Desired to be Secretary of Interior or Postmaster General.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 11, 1913.

As stated in this letter last week, Progressives generally, without regard to party, were disappointed in President Wilson's inaugural address. It sounded well enough, but in it there was nothing definite or tangible. It could mean much or it could mean nothing. In short, those who heard or read it, were in the same position they were left at the end of the campaign. They could not state concretely, a single reform for which the President could be said to have declared.

However, during the short time since the 4th of March, what President Wilson has done with reference to the various duties that have come before him, in his office, has created a hope that he may develop into a real substantial Progressive. He has, at least, shown a disposition to smash precedents, where they should seem to be foolish or useless, and to show a disposition to be himself President, instead of being controlled by what might be termed "a click of politicians and interests." Such a starting out is, at least, hopeful.

Mr. Bryan and the Cabinet.

President Wilson declared, in a statement issued just after the election, that in making up his cabinet, he would, as a rule, not attempt to place men in these positions as rewards for political service or as political expediency, but would look for men, especially qualified for the various important branches of the government. In the main, it is believed that he has tried to follow this course in making up his cabinet. There has been no little interest and curiosity however, in trying to determine which few members of the cabinet were picked out as a reward for political services, without making the special qualifications of the man, the chief consideration.

It is generally believed that President Wilson tendered the position of Secretary of State to Mr. Bryan for the double reason that he not only owed his nomination to him, but also that he was as well qualified for the place as any one else who could be selected. Yet, there are some who believe that President Wilson, while he felt that he must tender the position to Mr. Bryan, did not believe that he would accept it.

It is also known that a number of Mr. Bryan's friends advised him against accepting the place, feeling that he would be a bigger man out of the cabinet than in it. There were other friends of Mr. Bryan, however, who were in favor of him accepting the position on the ground that he could resign whenever any important issue arose, on which he and the President could not agree, and there are not a few who believe that this is what Mr. Bryan will do sooner or later.

Mr. Daniels and the Cabinet.

The selection of Mr. Daniels for a cabinet position is generally conceded to be one purely political. No one would contend Mr. Daniels contains any special capacity or qualification for such an important position. It is known that Mr. Daniels was anxious to be either, head of the Interior Department or Postmaster General. These are two of the greatest business departments of the government, and require for their heads, men of experience, capacity and great executive ability.

President Wilson seems to have clearly understood the kind of men needed at the heads of these departments, and also understood that Mr. Daniels was not qualified to be at the head of either one.

The Navy Department is the one department of the government which the Democratic party is trying to starve out, if not, to practically abolish, and it is noticeable that the President placed Mr. Daniels at the head of that department. If one can judge from the trend of sentiment expressed in Congress, about the Navy Department, the Democratic party would be delighted if Mr. Daniels

should make a complete failure and wreck of the whole business. In short, under this administration, the Navy Department is not expected to do anything in a Progressive way, but is simply expected to "mark time," if not to descend into a condition of "dry rot." Therefore, Mr. Daniels seems to be a fitting man for the head of that Department.

Mr. Bryan's Selections.

It is understood that Mr. Bryan wanted Mr. Henry, of Texas, placed in the cabinet as Attorney General, and Mr. Daniels as head of the Post-office Department. The President turned down Mr. Henry, and instead took Mr. Bursleson, of Texas, to go into his cabinet. He seems to have conceded, Daniel's appointment to Mr. Bryan, but to have shifted him to the Navy Department, for the reasons above given.

While every North Carolinian would be pleased to have the State represented in the cabinet of any President, yet, one cannot fail to remember that there were many other North Carolinians who could fill the cabinet position with so much more credit to the State and who would come nearer filling the seats formerly occupied by Badger and Graham.

It has been suggested that Mr. Bryan wanted Mr. Daniels, and others of his special friends in the cabinet, so as to, not only increase his influence in the cabinet, but also that he might have friends who would retire from the cabinet with him, if he should desire to retire. If this is true, then Mr. Bryan was not very fortunate in his selection of Mr. Daniels for a cabinet position.

The Crime of Ingratitude.

Those who have known Mr. Daniels from his cradle up, know that he is entirely wanting in gratitude. The first act of his life was base ingratitude to Major Stanton, who furnished the Wilson, N. C., postoffice to his widowed mother.

Mr. Daniel's ingratitude to Senator Vance is another striking illustration of his character or want of character in this respect. Therefore, if Mr. Bryan is relying upon Mr. Daniels to stand with him in the cabinet, and to stand with him to the extent of leaving the cabinet with him, if such an occasion should arise, he may prepare for a sore disappointment, for Mr. Daniels would turn his back upon Mr. Bryan as quickly as he did upon Major Stanton and Senator Vance, if it should appear to be to Mr. Daniel's advantage to do so, at any time.

ANNUAL DEBATE OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Guilford County and Durham Carry Off the Prizes in Contest at Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 10.—The first annual debate of "The High School Debating Union of North Carolina," which contest enlisted the membership of 360 high school pupils and the enthusiasm of thousands of hearty sympathizers of the State-wide movement, after a two weeks' sweeping debating-campaign, reached its dramatic culmination in Chapel Hill Friday night in the award of the Aycock Memorial Cup to the Pleasant Garden High School, of Guilford County. The final clash between the affirmative team from Pleasant Garden and the negative team from Durham High School, over the query of "Woman Suffrage," was a remarkable intellectual battle, and the scene of the contest, Gerrard Hall, brought together over several hundred interested listeners. Surrounding vicinities contributed to swell the immense audience of high school pupils, principals, and visitors from the eastern to the western borders of the State.

Preliminary debates by way of selecting the final teams to contest for the Aycock Cup began on Thursday night and ended with the semi-finals on Friday morning. In the semi-finals on the affirmative side of the query these schools were successful, Graham, Holly Springs, Durham, and Pleasant Garden; on the negative, these schools were the victors in the semi-finals, Haw Fields, Holly Springs, Morganton, and Durham. From these were chosen the schools of Durham and Pleasant Garden as champions of the champions. The two Durham debaters were Henry Greenberg and David Brady; the two orators to carry off the laurels for Pleasant Garden were S. C. Hodgkin and Grady Bowman.

More Debt, More Bonds, and More Taxes.

The Legislature at Raleigh is now considering a \$1,142,500 bond issue to meet the \$725,000 deficit and other things, with no provision for ever paying the same, or past indebtedness. At this rate it will soon take all the money received by taxation to pay bond interests. The longer the Democrats continue in power the bigger the debt.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Britain Finds a New Batch of Enemies

AN ENGLISH-FRENCH DEAL

Ireland Grows Restless Again—France Compelled to Abandon San Domingo—Napoleon Bonaparte Began to Pay Attention to Great Britain—The English Defeat France and Spain at the Same Time—Half of British Army Dead or on Sick List.

Bilksville, N. C., March 10, 1913.

(Correspondence of the Caucasian-Enterprise.)

About the beginnin' of the eighteenth century, the British had to resist a new batch of enemies—the Danes, and others on that side. A fleet wuz sent to Copenhagen an' the Danish fleet wuz destroyed. At the same time news reached Great Britain that her military force had been successful in Egypt. By agreement between the French ruler an' the British government, the English crown agreed to restore a territory lately acquired except Trinidad, Ceylon an' the Cape of Good Hope. The Island of Malta wuz to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem; Egypt wuz given back to the former ruler. The territory of Rome and Naples wuz to be evacuated by the French. By agreement a definite agreement a treaty wuz to be formed. The fisheries of New Foundland were to be restored to the former basis, which meant that both nations should hev certain privileges.

Durin' the same year the French subdued the people of Switzerland, though the British protested vigorously against it. In 1803 the people of Ireland caused a stir in England proper by makin' a new an' powerful effort to become an independent republic. An armed mob raised a good deal of a row in Dublin, killin' Lord Kilwarden and his nephew. The riot didn't last long. Robert Emmet an' other leaders were arrested, tried an' put to death.

The next step of the British wuz to compel the French to abandon the island of St. Domingo. The natives then declared their independence.

Early after the beginnin' of the eighteenth century Napoleon Bonaparte began to cast his eyes toward Great Britain. He needed naval help, however. After a time a deal wuz made with Spain an' her naval force agreed to act with that of France. But Lord Nelson, the British admiral, defeated both navies off Trafalgar. This battle resulted in a great loss to the British, Nelson bein' killed, he bein' the flower of her naval officers. But the French an' Spanish fleets were practically put out of business an' hit took a long time for the two nations to restore their navies—if they ever hev done so. But the naval loss to the French wuz only a part of her strength for Napoleon proved himself great as a commander of the land force an' soon conquered Austria's army, which, at the time wuz allied with the Russian army. He followed up his advantage by driving out the Russian army which had joined the Austrians against France.

The next row between Great Britain an' France came near resultin' badly for the English arms. Sir John Moore wuz in charge of the forces of Britain an' had a force of Spanish troops to look after, for Spain an' Britain had combined to whip Napoleon. The French commander knew that the British had gotten into a dangerous position, bein' divided. Napoleon felt so certain that he held the winnin' card that he announced to his army that the hour was at last arrived when the English leopard should fly before the French eagles. "Soul an' Junot were marching to intercept the British in one direction, while Napoleon wuz on the road to Madrid with the corps of Ney an' Bessieres. One of the French generals wuz not cautious an' soon found his force practically surrounded by a strong British force.

But Sir John Moore wuz retreatin' toward Villa Franca. The weather an' roads were fearfully bad. Baggage, ammunition an' guns were thrown away or destroyed, even horses bein' shot to keep them from fallin' into the hands of the French. But there wuz no rest for the soldier in that day. Napoleon hastened to Paris to prepare to fight the Germans, who were apparently gettin' ready to fight France. But the first attention had to be given to Spain, for his late friends had made war against him. The French force first attacked the Spanish city Saragossa an' before its capture twenty thousand of its defenders were killed. The war continued until the French cap-

itured the principle cities in the central part of Spain.

In 1809 about 40,000 men commanded by the Earl of Chatham, assisted by a strong naval force, captured the islands commanding the mouth of the river Scheldt an' the port of Flushing. The bombardment lasted for two days, resultin' in its surrender. The city of Antwerp, nearby, wuz not attacked as there wuz a fleet of warships nearby. But the results gained did not last long for it wuz found that Antwerp wuz a very sickly place an' the British had to move out when half the soldiers were either sick or had died.

Durin' the same year Lord Collingwood, who had succeeded Lord Nelson as commander of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, knowin' that the French were busy in Naples, captured the islands of Zante an' others in the same portion of that sea, the islands surrenderin', as they could not resist a strong fleet of warships.

Az ever,

ZEKE BILKINS.

EXPLOSION KILLS FIFTY

Nearly Three Hundred and Fifty Tons of Dynamite Explodes in Baltimore Harbor

The Explosives were being stored in the Vessels Hold from Scow When Both Were Destroyed—A New Vessel is Also Wrecked—Baltimore Shaken.

Baltimore, March 7.—With nearly 350 tons of dynamite which had been loaded into the hold of the British steamer Alum Chine at anchor in the Patapsco River, near Hawkins Point, exploded this morning and fifty lives were lost and one hundred were injured. Besides a heavy loss of life the damage will amount to fully \$500,000.

The explosive had been loaded into the vessel to be taken to Panama to be used in the construction of the canal. A fire of unknown origin broke with lightning rapidity to the dynamite and when the explosion occurred the vessel was blown into bits and sent hurtling in all directions through the air.

Bits of steel sides of the Alum Chine were blown with such force that they tore their way through the armored sides of the collier Jason, nearly a mile away. The tug Atlantic, of the Atlantic Transport Company, caught fire while rescuing some of those on the ill-fated ship and was sunk. Other damage was caused by the breaking of glass and wood work in dwellings as far as several miles from the scene.

The greatest damage aside from the absolute loss of the Alum Chine was to the collier Jason. This giant of its type had just been completed at the Maryland Steel Works and was at anchor ready to start tomorrow morning on its trial trip. Its sides were battered by flying steel and it appeared to have been in a battle. Its interior was demolished.

Of the crew of thirty-two men on the Alum Chine, fifteen are believed to have been killed. A scow was also destroyed by the explosion. Of the thirty-two stevedores who went with the scow this morning only fifteen were rescued.

Four men were killed on the United States collier Jason and ten injured. Some of the crew of the Atlantic are missing.

There were ten car loads of dynamite on the scow and quick work had reduced it to one and one-half car loads. They wanted to get the work done quicker. He jammed his bale hook into a box of dynamite to lift it into place. The death that hides in dynamite spit at him and blew him to pieces. There were about fifteen negroes working with him. As the explosion shook the ship they raced, tearing at each other's clothes, up out of the hold.

Lying alongside of the Alum Chine were the barge from which the dynamite was being taken and the tug Atlantic. The negroes, screaming out a warning to the crew of the steamer, scrambled over the side and jumped aboard the Atlantic. Part of the dynamite seemed to explode in midair.

The city of Baltimore and the country for many miles around was shaken by the terrific explosion.

Militant suffragettes of London have started another campaign of arson. They set afire Saudeurton castle of the Great Western Railway, burning it to the ground. Saudeurton is thirty miles from London. Two placards found in the vicinity bore these words:

"Burning to get the vote," and "Votes for women." Another station, Craxley Green, on the London and Northwestern, three miles from here, was burned down early to-day. The cause of this blaze is undetermined. Both were new stations.

WITH THE LAW-MAKERS

Revenue and Machinery Bill Causes Some Hot Debates in the Senate

ADJOURNMENT YESTERDAY

Many Bills Were on the Senate Calendar Final Day But Nearly All Were Sent to the Junk Heap—Took Several More Licks at the State's Treasury—Another New Office Created—A Bill for the Relief of the Thirsty Was Amended and Finally Tabled.

Notwithstanding Governor Craig sent a special message to the Legislature Thursday urging the passage of the reassessment bill, the House, after practically two hours' debate on the subject, killed the bill on second reading.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee the evening before a compromise measure was agreed upon by all members of the committee except by Chairman Williams of Buncombe. He refused to agree to the compromise bill and brought up the original measure and talked long in its favor. Many of the Democrats saw that this measure meant an early death of the Democratic party, while a bond issue to raise the money would prolong the fatal day.

Another special message from Governor Craig made a strong plea to the General Assembly for State representation at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

The Senate killed the State road bond bill which had passed the House several days previously. The bill provided for a semi-annual bond issue by the State of \$300,000, the proceeds of which to be loaned to the counties on their bonds for road building purposes.

Representative S. J. Bennett, of Forsyth, added another to the list of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State. He introduced a bill to provide for an amendment to the Constitution to change the time of holding elections. The amendment, if adopted, would eliminate biennial elections in this State, except of Congressmen. It provides that all elective officers from township constable up, shall be elected for terms of four years. This, like other amendments proposed, can only be adopted by a vote of the people or by a Constitutional Convention.

The Senate passed the Hobgood vital statistics bill, carrying an appropriation of \$10,000, and sent it to the House. The bill provides for the registration of all births and deaths in the State.

The State banking bill, which passed the House several days ago, was passed by the Senate and returned to the House for concurrence in some Senate amendments.

Senator Council, for committee, introduced the solicitors' salary bill providing for a minimum salary of \$1,800 and a maximum of \$2,200 per annum.

The Senate passed the child labor bill from the House with an amendment that allows women to work at night.

The Koonce bill for \$1,000,000 instead of the present \$500,000 appropriation for Confederate pensions, came from the Appropriation Committee to the House with unfavorable report.

Friday's Proceedings.

Among the new bills introduced in the Senate was one from the Appropriations Committee appropriating \$1,500 for expense of Governor and party to go to San Francisco to select the site for the North Carolina building, in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and a bill by Thorne for uniform examination and certification of public school teachers.

The tax on second-class clothiers was advanced from \$25 to \$40. The tax on mercantile agencies was reduced from \$350 to \$250. The tax on sewing machines dealers was restored to \$500, and the additional tax of 40 cents on each \$100 of sales was eliminated. Resort hotel tax was cut in half.

The report of the special committee of the Legislature to investigate and report as to failure of counties to return inheritance taxes reported, recommending severe penalties for failure on the part of officers to report and collect inheritance taxes, estimating that the State has lost \$100,000 a year the past two years through failure to collect the inheritance taxes.

The House voted down the Senate bill to create a Democratic road commission in the Progressive County of Cabarrus, the Progressive member, Mr. Williams, winning out against Democratic members who appealed

for a dose of "political medicine" to be administered to the "Republican" through passing the bill.

A Hot Time.

A bill to prevent water-power companies from condemning water-powers of other companies under certain conditions stirred up strife between Senators and Representatives early in the evening, but finally resulted in the concurrence of the House in a Senate amendment and enrollment of the bill for ratification. The bill had passed the House after several committee hearings, had been considered and approved by a Senate committee twice and was on the calendar for enactment when Representative Stewart in the House got through a motion to have the bill recalled from the Senate for further committee consideration.

The Senate passed the bill before returning it to the House, which riled Representative Stewart, and he wanted the Senate denounced for taking such action. Senator Council had charged that lobbyist working in the House was the cause of the request for the return of the bill. It seems that the opponents of the bill were favoring a corporation who wanted to condemn the waterpower company that is furnishing Hendersonville with water, which would have confiscated the property of the water company.

A bill for permitting women to vote in municipal elections was tabled. Williams, of Hertford, introduced a bill "for the equipment of North Carolina's first suffragette, Representative Clark of Pitt, by providing him with a calico dress, each member of the House to be taxed one cent to defray the cost."

Saturday's Proceedings.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the appropriations bill restoring the University's maintenance to \$95,000. The bond issue bill from the Senate passed the House and was enrolled for ratification. The vital statistics bill has passed both Houses.

The Houses presented a chest of silver to Speaker Connor, following the usual custom.

The Senate voted down pending legislation looking to North Carolina representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, both the bill for expenses of the Governor and party to visit San Francisco to select a site of the State's building and a substitute for \$40,000 appropriation for representation of resources without reference to any State building.

The Senate passed the solicitors' salary bill with minimum of \$1,500 and maximum \$2,000.

The Senate amended the State tax rate feature of the revenue bill, so as to make the poll tax \$1.43 and the ad valorem tax 47 2-3 cents. A bill was passed to have the State Department of Agriculture pay \$25,000 toward a \$50,000 building at the A. & M. College.

The bill for engineering aid to the counties in road building passed with an amendments making \$10,000, instead of \$20,000, available for the purpose.

Monday's Proceedings.

The House killed the solicitors' salary bill from the Senate by a reference to the Propositions and Grievances Committee, which will have no further meetings or reports. The House also defeated the Senate resolution for a special committee to investigate and report to the special session as to advisability of a State representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Senate killed the House bill for uniform bills-of-lading. The Senate passed a substitute bill to allow women to serve on school committees and as trustees of educational institutions, with an amendment that no elective office be included. The bill was sent to the House, where two similar bills have already been killed.

The Senate at the afternoon session passed the resolution for the investigation by the Corporation Commission with the Attorney-General of the dismemberment of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, after defeating an amendment that the State be indemnified by bond against the expense incurred.

A committee substitute for the anti-hazing bill of Senator Ivey was passed, after an explanation from Senator Council to the effect that the bill was a very mild one. It makes it indictable for the faculty of any college to fail to expel a student who has been convicted of hazing.

Senator Nimocks' legislative reference library bill went down in defeat.

The Senate passed the House bill allowing the inmates of the Soldiers' Home \$1.00 a month pocket money instead of 50 cents.

A joint resolution offered by Senator McLean was adopted calling upon the North Carolina Representative

(Continued on page 4.)