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THE SOUTH UP IN ARMS.

Protests From All Over the South Pouring in on Democratic Congressmen Against Free Trade Tariff Bill.

Washington Post.

"A day or two ago I read in The Post that the Republicans have about abandoned hope of defeating the Underwood tariff bill in the Senate or even of securing any substantial amendments to the bill," said H. A. Chadwick, a banker of Jackson, Miss., at the Raleigh. "But I think the developments of the last few days may change the situation within a short time, and I base my belief on the fact that on Saturday afternoon I was in the office of a prominent Southern Senator and saw upon his desk an enormous number of letters that had not been opened. Upon remarking to the Senator's secretary that he was careless in not looking after his correspondence, I was informed that he had exactly 1,272 letters which he had been unable even to open up to that time, and that he had in the preceding day or two opened and briefed more than 500, and in many cases answered them. The secretary further told me that practically every one of the 1,272 represented the protest of some constituent of the Senator against this or that item of the tariff bill. I learned, too, that this was not an isolated case, but that fully 75 per cent of the members of the Senate are receiving protests literally by the bushel every day.

"With such a storm of protest, I do not believe that it is possible for the finance committee to resist the demand for hearings, nor do I believe it will be possible to pass the Underwood bill in the Senate without very material and very radical amendments in nearly all schedules."

COTTON MANUFACTURERS PROTEST.

The North Carolina Association Seriously Objects to Tariff Bill.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Association of Cotton Manufacturers, held in Charlotte a few days ago, a resolution was adopted voicing strenuous opposition to the cotton schedule of the Underwood tariff bill now before the Senate and the text of the resolution wired to Washington. Sixty-five mills, with more than a million spindles, were represented.

Judge Carter Signs Judgment in the Million Dollar Tucker Estate.

Judge Carter, in Wake County Superior Court, has just signed a judgment in the Tucker estate case involving the validity of the will of the late Mrs. R. S. Tucker, and in which it is sought to break this will and establish as a fact in law that at the death of Mrs. Tucker, under the will of her husband, R. S. Tucker, the property passed immediately to the heirs instead of into the trust estate that Mrs. Tucker's will created and which has been in force up to this time with Carey K. Durfee as surviving executor and trustee. More than a million dollars of property is involved in the suit. Half the heirs have taken an appeal from the ruling and judgment of Judge Carter and the case will be fought out in the Supreme Court.

Judge Carter's judgment directs that Hon. Franklin McNeill be a referee in the case to review all the transactions of executor and Trustee Durfee make a complete inventory of the estate.

Gen. Carr and Maj. Hamilton Engage in a Scrap.

Durham, N. C., May 10.—A sensational incident featured Memorial Day exercises here when Gen. Julian S. Carr, millionaire tobaccoist, and Division Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, and Major Hamilton, commander of the Webb Camp of Confederate Veterans in Durham County, engaged in a fist fight in the court house. It seems that trouble between Gen. Carr and Maj. Hamilton grew out of differences of opinion concerning the line of march for the veterans.

Bladen Commissioners Fined \$10.00 Each and Given Severe Lecture.

The Commissioners of Bladen County, who turned a man out of jail without requiring him to give a peace bond, as ordered by Judge Ferguson, and who were cited to appear in Fayetteville for contempt in consequence, admitted their guilt and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. Judge Ferguson gave them a severe lecture and fined them \$10 each and cost.

Charge Officer With Malfeasance.

Sacramento, Cal., May 10.—Frank Jordan, Secretary of State of California, is charged with malfeasance in office by a joint legislative committee.

REPUBLICANS CONFER

Progressive Element Wants to Reorganize and Save Country From Ruin

DEMOCRATIC CURRENCY BILL

Country Surprised That President Wilson Should Strongly Insist on the Currency Bill Desired by the Bankers—Democrats Planning to Destroy the Civil Service—How They Propose to Make Appointments in the Future—Cheap Farm Loan Banks—Could Utilize Funds From Postal Banks or Government Could Loan From Banks Direct.

(Special to The Caucasian.)
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1913.

Never in the history of this government have there been so many vigorous protests against any piece of legislation as are now coming up to Washington, from every part of the country, against the proposed Democratic tariff bill. These protests are not coming simply from manufacturers and from northern and Republican States. Strange to say, they are coming in greater volume from the Southern States and from Democrats.

We learn from a number of sources that these protests that the proposed Democratic tariff bill will not only close most of the manufacturing enterprises in the South, and throw laborers out of employment, but that the value of farm products have been and will be most seriously affected. We understand that most of these letters contain threats that if the present tariff bill is enacted that the South will not vote the Democratic ticket any longer. A prominent Western Progressive Congressman today observed, that if the adoption of the present Democratic tariff bill, as bad as it was, would have the effect of curing the people of the South of voting for the party of "inaction and negation," that probably it would be well for the country to suffer the damage in order to redeem the South from such "political heresy and serfdom."

Indeed, the protests against the pending bill are so strong from Democratic quarters, that it is already predicted that the Senate will be forced to make, at least, some modifications to some of the most radical reductions in the House bill.

Republicans May Get Together?

A very significant conference of Republicans was held, a few days ago, in Chicago. Leaders of this conference, including Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and Borah, of Idaho, and Governor Hadley, of Missouri, declared that the condition facing the country makes it the patriotic duty of all Republicans to get together and relieve the country, as soon as possible, of Democratic rule and ruin.

These leaders, and the conference in which they were the dominant figures, declared that the Republican party must overthrow its standpat leadership, must reorganize its National Committee so that it would represent the people instead of being made up of machine men, like Duncan, of North Carolina, and besides must regulate the representation of States so that the number of delegates would be in proportion to the number of Republican voters. They pointed out that it was the frauds resulting from these evils that split the Republican party open at Chicago, last summer, and that with these evils removed there was every reason to believe that it would cause the Republican party to come together and make the organization truly Progressive, as it was under Abraham Lincoln.

Also, it was pointed out that the legislation that the Democratic party is threatening to put upon the country, is enough to make Republicans sink minor differences and get together to redeem the nation, as a patriotic duty.

The Democratic Currency Bill.

Many Democratic leaders, as well as the country generally, have been surprised that President Wilson should strongly insist that the currency bill, desired by the bankers, should be rushed through the present session of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the Democratic party did not point out to the country, in the last campaign, any specific measure of currency reform for which they stood.

Everybody is now wondering what kind of currency legislation President Wilson means to force through. One prominent Western Congressman observed today, that all he knew about the present currency

views was that he seemed to endorse the Aldrich currency bill in a speech, in the last campaign, and that recently the President had been quoted as saying that it was important to get up a currency bill that would meet the approval of the bankers.

Within the last few days there has been much general discussion about this proposed currency bill, and in connection with the discussion there has arisen a suggestion that the fact that the President is so strongly in favor of a currency bill, might, at once, throw some light about where the large Democratic campaign funds came from last summer.

One thing is certain, and that is that the country will watch, with the keenest interest, the kind of currency bill that the Democratic administration puts forward. The people, generally, are well enough informed about the currency question today, to understand the difference between the currency laws that Wall Street wants and the kind of laws that the people want.

A Big Pie Counter Scheme.

It has just been announced by the Postmaster General that the President will revoke the orders issued by President Taft, placing all of the fourth class postmasters under the civil service, and that a civil service examination will be held to select these postmasters. It has just developed, however, that the plan is not to appoint the postmasters that receive the best grades in this examination, but that the Postmaster General, after holding the examination, shall be allowed to select any one of the three highest that pass the examination.

That will mean that if a Republican should pass the examination and should secure a grade of 99 per cent or a possible 100 per cent, and if another Republican should pass the examination and secure, say a grade of 85 per cent, and that if one Democrat should squeeze over the dead line and get a grade of 79 or 71 per cent, that then the two Republicans who receive the high grades, showing greater efficiency, could be turned down and the Democratic mediocre politician, securing the grade of only 70 could be appointed. This is merit, under the civil service system, with a vengeance.

Farm Loan Banks.

This government has just appointed a commission, made up of men, of more or less prominence, from different parts of the country, to go to Europe and study agricultural conditions and methods there, and especially to study the system of cheap farm loan banks, which exist in most European countries.

Every farmer, as well as every patriotic American citizen, will hope that the trip of this commission will result in many reforms that will make farming more profitable and country life more attractive.

For half a century there has been an alarming drift of high class farmers to the cities, leaving negroes or low class tenants, mostly foreigners, to conduct the farms. This has meant, not only a falling off of the production of the farm, which has added to the high cost of living, but over and above it has meant that the farms would cease to furnish high class new blood from the country, which is all that prevents the cities from rotting. This is a question that calls for the highest statesmanship because if this tendency is not checked it will threaten the foundation of the republic.

However, it was really not necessary to send a commission to Europe to study these questions, because the kind of systems of cheap farm credits in Europe are well known to all reading and informed people. The only problem that any European country has had to face, in making these farm banks a success, has been the securing of a sufficient quantity of cheap capital to be loaned to the farmers at from three to four per cent interest.

This country is in a position today to solve this question, by using the enormous deposits in the Postal Savings Bank, on which the government pays only 2 1/4 per cent interest, for that purpose. This money could be loaned to the farmers at three or four per cent and then leave a profit large enough to cover all costs of the transaction, and besides leave a sinking fund.

This country has been lending enormous sums of money to the national banks without interest, and has only recently began to charge the banks two per cent interest on government money. If the postal savings banks should not furnish sufficient money to finance these farm loan banks, then this money that is being loaned to national banks at two per cent interest could be loaned to the farm banks at even a greater rate of interest, to supplement the funds from postal savings banks. Here is a great field for a little statesmanship and common sense.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of North Carolina will hold its 70th annual meeting in Greensboro, May 20, 21 and 22.

Reports from Mexico Tuesday indicate that the federal forces have been completely routed and are fleeing toward the gulf.

W. C. Griffin, who killed Cleveland Campbell in Chatham County some months ago, was acquitted in Chatham Superior Court last week.

There was a fall of snow in Somerset County, Maryland, Monday. Vegetation in that State was seriously damaged by the recent cold spell.

Several blue prints and minor documents have been stolen from the navy department at Washington. Detectives are trying to apprehend the persons guilty of the theft.

The dead body of an unknown white man was found in a river in the vicinity of Norwood, Stanly County, Wednesday night. The circumstances indicated foul play.

The International Peace delegates, who are planning for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, visited Washington Saturday, and were entertained by the government officials.

D. R. Martin, of Elizabeth City, a member of the Sophomore Class at the University at Chapel Hill, was arrested Friday charged with taking \$50 from the automobile of F. W. Booker.

Former Judge Armistead Burwell, for a number of years one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his home in Charlotte Tuesday morning. He was about 65 years of age.

The County Commissioners of Cumberland County have decided to have their meetings opened with prayer. Probably a good idea, especially since the judge had them up for disobeying his orders.

Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor since 1905, and recently made Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the new Department of Labor, resigned Tuesday to take a position outside the government service.

B. B. Evans, and attorney of Columbia, S. C., has been debarred from practice in that State. He is charged with misappropriating money and defaming character. Evans is from a very prominent family in Columbia.

The Henderson County school board, at its last meeting appointed two ladies as members of school committees to fill vacancies and announced its purpose to appoint women to at least half the vacancies at the next meeting.

Wilmot L. Harris, postmaster of Charleston, S. C., died on a steamer on his way there to consult a ship of the Clyde Line, en route from Charleston to New York. He was a specialist. He had been postmaster at Charleston for twelve years.

A bill to make it unlawful for any employer in any way attempt to influence the political activities of his employees, was introduced in Congress Monday by Representative Papper, of Iowa. The measure would impose a penalty of \$1,000 for violations.

Many of the militant suffragettes of England are now being tried on charges of conspiracy under the malicious damage to property act. Several more bombs have been found in public places. It is rumored that the suffragettes are planning to blow up Parliament.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, has signed a bill prohibiting the sale or gift of cigarettes or cigarette papers to persons less than 21 years of age. Such sale is made punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$300. A minor in possession of cigarettes is required to tell where they were obtained. Refusal to do so is made a misdemeanor.

"There are a few fairly intelligent and capable men in the Philippine Assembly," writes a New York Herald correspondent from Manila, "but there are also many others who literally do not know the use of a check book. As a consequence that body has done some remarkable things. For example, within the last forty-eight hours it has solemnly passed a bill forbidding the police officers of the country to make arrests at night or on legal holidays."

BILKINS IN WASHINGTON

The Major is Ready to Take Any Job Which Can't Out Run Him

WASHINGTON A PARADISE

Bilkins is Arrested for Riding in an Airship—He Argues the Policeman to a Standstill as to the So-called Law Said to Exist Concerning Trespassing on the White House Grounds—The Major Has an Eye Upon the Job of Naval Stump Puller—May Clean Out Chesapeake Bay—Gratters and Grafting.

(Continued from last week.)

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1913.
Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Well, D. C., still here a-hustlin' fer a gude job an' like most of us dynamakrats, I am ready ter take whatever gits in site in the way of a job, provided hit can't outrun me. But hit must not climb too high. A gude many of us dynamakrats hev a faint hope of goin' up purty high sometime. But az long az this dynamakrat administrashun lasts an' awl of us air expectin' ter be put on the pension list an' git about \$40 per month, though many of us never smelt gunpowder durin' the whole of the civil war, we air teetotally opposed ter goin' upward or forward.

When I writ you last I had just gotten back to my boardin' house after a visit to the White House, havin' bin forced to go up in an airship which I had hired for that special purpose, they bein' so many office-seekers in Washington a-tryin' ter git into the private offfis of the President that I could study out no way to reach the President face to face unless I should hev waited at least a year or more. Ov course I took desperate chances ov gettin' killed. An' I did git arrested. I had thought I'd keep that part ov hit sorter quiet. But the policeman who pulled me sed that under the civil servis, whatever that iz, I'd hev ter rayport everythin' to awl the people in my home county. That iz az unconstitutional az the search an' seizure law or the law that sez you must not hev more than a quart ov licker in your house at one time. If they keep this prohibition business up much longer, an' I don't think they will, a man will hev ter take out a special license every time he bites off a chaw ov gude home-made twist terbacker, an' will hev ter make affydwat that he hev never chewed the same chaw before. A day's terseedins ov the North Carolina legislature iz enuff ter give a man the delirious tremens.

Az I sed, President Wilson wuz powerful glad ter shake hands with me, fer I gave him one of these real old-fashioned handshakes an' I squeezed hiz hand real gude. But about gettin' arrested: The airship hadn't more than struck the ground when I cum down till a policeman trotted up an' told me ter consider myself under arrest. "What for," sez I. "For trespassin' on the White House grounds," sez he. "Let her flicker," sez I, fer I kin prove beyond doubt that I haint trespassed nary trespass. The man what took me ter in front of the White House door picked me up in Pennsylvania Avenue. They ain't no law real nor imaginary ergrinst ridin' or walkin' on Pennsylvania Avenue nor no other street in Washington City. Me an' the avyator sailed up a thousand feet or so an' then cum down rite at the White House door, an' I'll bet you a glass ov root beer, the same thing that Thomas Jefferson, the father of demockracy, used ter drink, that they ain't no law, present nor perspective, that forbids a man from ridin' on any sort of a vehicle on Pennsylvania avenue or that will punish a sitizen fer standin' or walkin' on the gravelled walks leadin' up to any of the doors of the White House. I could see that the policeman wuz a greeny, a new man on the force who probably used ter belong to the "red shirts" in North or South Carolina, an' from the looks ov hiz eyes he didn't hev less than a quart ov blockade mountain dew under hiz jacket at the moment. By this time he began to sober up a bit an' seemed ter be bumfuzzled. I told him I had just had a friendly talk with President Wilson an' if he doubted hit we'd waltz rite in an' I'd prove hit to him. Why, sez I, I am here lookin' fer a perlitical job, an' the President hev promised we somethin', probably some'hin' in the Navy Department, which iz overseered by Jodeseevus Daniels from my State. I don't know what hit will be yet. But I may be appinted ter blast the stumps out of the Caribbean Sea so that Jodeseevus

Daniels won't be afraid to sail in front of the feet ov warships the next time they go over to inspect the Philippine Islands an' see that the Japanese haint spilled no rice in the harbor in front of Mibilla, which iz the capitol of the Philippines. Or, if Jodeseevus haint too timid we may go on a trip ter Chesapeake Bay at Baltimore an' fish out the old corset ribs that hev been thrown into the Bay by the ladies ov Baltimore. Baltimore iz a dynamakrat city an' hev lots of big beer breweries a runnin' day an' nite, Sunday and week day an' I happen to know that some of the Baltimore ladies air quite fond of drinkin' beer an' that causes them ter git mity fleshy an' ter reduce the size of themselves around the waist they air said to wear mity tite corsets an' that causes the ribs ter break mity often an' so the trash carts haul the broken corset ribs an' other trash an' dump hit into the Bay every day in the year. Ov course the law sez such trash should be burned az they do in other cities. But Baltimore hev lots of gratters an' they hev great big pockets in their clothes. They save money for the tax payers of the city an' put most of that which iz saved in their own pockets, ov course that iz city style. Jist to show how the polly-tishuns whip the devil around the stump, I will say that in my home town, Bilkinsville, we had a pubelk well two or three years ago that some scientist or somethin' sent out by the State Board of Health claimed wuz contaminated with typhoid fever germs, animalcules, mad alligators an' several other fatal things. He awlso sed that to drink the water from this well we'd awl be likely to die with the toe itch, which wuz the only disease he could think of at the time, fer he had bin afflicted with hit himself in early youth. An' he looked terribly solemn about hit fer he wuz gittin' \$7 per day an' expenses to rescue us Bilkinsville people from the toe itch. He hauled the Board of Town Commissioners up an' give them gass in three or four different languages for their cruel neckleck in allowin' a well to git a bit muddy an' endangerin' the lives ov posterity. The mayor ov our town told the town commissioners that they ought to be impeached fer malfeasance in offis or somethin' an' sed he'd resign on the spot if they wuz not somethin' done at once. I expect the health inspector had givin' the mayor the "red shirt distress signal," or, at least, they had taken a drink or two together, fer the mayor an' some of the boys were always buyin' cloves at the drug store an' they had a gude many express packages a-floatin' in from Richmond, Chattanooga an' Jacksonville, Fla. Well, the town well had cost about \$60 dollars when hit wuz first dug an' walled up. The town commissioners claimed that hit cost the town furdred an' eighty dollars to fill the same well up. Now we air carryin' water from distant springs down on the branch west of the town limits ter git up ernuff sentiment in favor ov diggin' a new well on the same view ov water somethin' like thirty feet from the old well. The town commissioners intimate that hit will probably cost not less than \$800 to dig the new well, which, az I sed, cost but \$60 ten years ago. If I wuz not a small taxpayer I'd tell 'em rign. Az hit iz I may hev ter sell my town lots, includin' my little home, fer I expect the new well will cost az much az the Panama Canal before hit iz ready ter furnish water for our sitizens.

I wuz sorter mad at Jodeseevus Daniels when I writ last. He hev taken me out fer supper at a restaurant sence that an' fer a ride on the switchback in one of the parks, which set him back about 30 cents. An' he awlso hev told me awl about some of the big battleships in the government fleet. He sez the battleships hev guns on them that will shoot through a solid stone wall fifty feet thick at a distance ov forty miles an' that he iz goin' ter send Mrs. Bilkins ter yards ov purty cloth ter make her a nice dress when I go home.

Az ever, ZEKE BILKINS.

Breese and Dickerson Ordered Arrested and to Prison.

Asheville, N. C., May 13.—Joseph E. Dickerson, director in the defunct First National Bank of this city, who, in company with Major W. E. Breese, the president, was found guilty of conspiracy in connection with the failure of the bank seventeen years ago, and was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary, was formally sentenced today and placed in the custody of the marshal. He will be taken to Atlanta tomorrow.

Major Breese, who had also been ordered to report for sentence today, was not in court, his attorney declaring that it would be a physical impossibility for him to be present. His bond was forfeited and a capias issued for him.