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## DAVIS' CENTENNIAL

One Hundredth Anniversary  
Fittingly Observed

### PRESIDENT OF CONFEDERACY

Exercises in Washington Simple But Impressive—Jefferson Davis Still Remembered By Many Statesmen of the Old School as a United States Senator Prior to the War.

Washington, Special.—Confederate veterans and sons and daughters of Confederate veterans in the national capital celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth of the South's great leader, Jefferson Davis. It was just 100 years ago Wednesday, on June 3, 1808, that the first and last President of the Southern Confederacy was born in Christian county, Kentucky, and his admirers throughout the re-unionated nation Wednesday paid homage to his memory. In Washington the exercises were simple but impressive, and were participated in by many men who wore the blue in the warfare between the North and the South.

Many statesmen of the old school remember Davis as a United States Senator and recall his career in the national capital prior to the war—a career that ended on January 21, 1861, when Davis announced the secession of his State, Mississippi, from the Union and his consequent withdrawal from the Senate. The speech is declared by those who heard it, one of the most noteworthy ever delivered in the Senate chamber, and after its close every member gathered about the Mississippi Senator and bade him an affecting and an affectionate farewell.

The leader of the Lost Cause was a son of Samuel Davis, a Welshman by descent, a Baptist in religion and a Democrat in politics. As most of the first families of Kentucky were Episcopalian and Federalists this showed that Sam Davis, like Abraham Lincoln's father, Tom Lincoln, was not bound by any rules of caste, and was not to be reckoned an aristocrat. The year after Jefferson's birth—June 3, 1808—Samuel Davis emigrated to Mississippi territory, where he settled on a plantation in Wilkinson county, about a mile from Woodville, where the boyhood of Jefferson Davis was passed.

His schooling appears to have been carefully looked after. When but 7 he was sent to the academy of the Dominican Friars in Kentucky, and remained there three years. Then returning to Mississippi he matriculated at Jefferson College, which he appears to have left at the close of the year for the purpose of going to the new Wilkinson County Academy, where he had for a teacher John A. Shaw, of Boston, under whose tutelage he made much progress. In 1821, when entering upon his 14th year he went to Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., then considered the best institution of learning west of the Alleghanies. In July, 1824, Samuel Davis died, and the following September Jefferson was appointed a cadet at West Point. Here he came into intimate relationship with Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnson and Joseph E. Johnson—three leaders of the Lost Cause whom he did much to recognize and promote while serving as President of the Confederacy.

In 1861 the war came, Senator Davis served notice on the country in January of that year that the South was in no mood to put up with injustice at the hands of the Republican party and this bore fruit in the secession of Mississippi, soon after followed by several States. The inauguration of Lincoln only embittered the controversy with the South and six weeks after this began hostilities. The rest is too familiar to need recounting, but the impartial historian must give credit to Davis for statesmanlike qualities, even though opposed to the Northern side of the contention.

**Davis Day in New Orleans.**  
New Orleans, Special.—Davis day, the centennial of the birthday of the President of the Southern Confederacy was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Confederate organizations of New Orleans.

**Celebrate in the Northwest.**  
Spokane, Wash., Special.—Several prominent Southerners now residing in the Northwest took part in the Jefferson Davis memorial exercises held under the auspices of the Mildred E. Lee chapter Daughters of the Confederacy.

**Memorial Day in Memphis.**  
Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Confederate memorial day was observed in Memphis and other cities of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, as a centennial birthday memorial to President Davis.

## BRYAN ENDS LONG TOUR

With His Speech at Columbus Mr. Bryan Ends Speech Making Tour of Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Special.—The week's speech-making tour of William J. Bryan through northern and western Nebraska ended with a rear platform speech at Columbus Wednesday afternoon and he arrived in Omaha later. Mr. Bryan made 42 speeches and nearly that many informal talks since he left home last Thursday. In nearly every speech he pointed out what he regarded as the weakness of the currency measure passed by Congress during its closing sessions. The meeting Wednesday was at Lexington where business was suspended during his stay. All the principal buildings were decorated in honor of his visit and school was dismissed at noon. He addressed an open air meeting at the high school grounds, where a large crowd, representing both city and country population, gathered on the common.

When Mr. Bryan arrived in Omaha he expressed himself as delighted with his trip and with the reception he had received everywhere. He remained in Omaha and will go home Thursday morning.

In his speech at Lexington Mr. Bryan eulogized Senator LaFollette for his opposition to the emergency currency bill and said:

"Senator LaFollette is in sympathy with the masses and has made a great fight against great odds. He put him out of the last Republican national convention and I can't predict what they will do to him in the next one.

"When the President picked up Mr. Taft for a candidate of his party for President, if he was looking for an honorable gentleman, he could not have done better; but, if he was looking for a reformer, he made a great mistake. Mr. Taft says to extinguish trusts means to extinguish industries. Every farmer and every man who labors knows better than that. Take, for instance, the harvester trust. It doesn't care whether the farmer buys or not. It doesn't have a corner on anything the farmer buys, but it soon will have, if left alone. If you were to extinguish that concern, would it destroy every other concern that manufactures farm implements?"

"Congress is vested with power over inter-state commerce and could control these trusts. If the business of the harvester trust was reduced fifty per cent. there would be competition which would result in cheaper implements for the farmer. Business would be increased by the sale of more implements and more men would be employed. Thus competition would help every element of society. When you exterminate trusts, you revive business instead of destroying it."

### President Has Narrow Escape.

Washington, Special.—It was learned that President Roosevelt Tuesday had a narrow escape from death. A young horse was trying for Sergeant McCormick, his orderly, and fell backwards with him from the top of the bank of Rock Creek. But for the fact that the President threw himself to one side as the animal fell he would have been crushed. He fell on the boulders in the stream and received a number of bruises. When he had waded out of the creek he helped catch the horse, remounted him and rode for an hour. Mrs. Roosevelt was with him at the time of the accident. The President says he is quite sure how he landed in the creek calls the whole incident trifling and not worth printing.

### Socialists Want Prohibition.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—Arkansas Socialists in convention here declared for State-wide prohibition and condemned lynching and anarchism.

### Labor in the Political Field.

Chicago, Special.—Chicago Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which will meet here June 13, will adopt a definite programme of political activity. President Gompers called the meeting in the West instead of in Washington, because he considers Chicago as the political "storm center" and expects to start labor's campaign there.

### Jackson Smith Resigns.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Jackson Smith, members of the Isthmian canal commission and manager of the department of labor, water and subsistence, with headquarters at Calvera, canal zone. Mr. Smith has been in the service three years and the President in accepting the resignation complimented him on his work. Mr. Smith will relinquish official duties July 15th, but his resignation becomes effective September 15th, thus giving him the benefit of the 60 days' leave of absence afforded by the law.

## CONGRESS IS OVER

Session Adjourned Saturday At Midnight

### TIRED MEMBERS GO HOME NOW

Last Day in Senate Proves to Be a Busy One, Many Important Bills Being Rushed Through—Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency Bill Passes by a Vote of 43 to 22.

Washington, Special.—Just ten minutes, officially, before the hands of the big round clock in the chamber of the two houses of Congress pointed to the hour of midnight the first session of the Sixtieth Congress came to a close. In the House the closing hours were characterized by singing of songs by Republicans in honor of Speaker Cannon, and by Democrats in the interest of William J. Bryan. The excitement which was great at times finally subsided, and the session closed with general good fellowship among the members. The Senate was extremely quiet during the closing hours, held together only by the necessity of remaining in session for the engrossing and signing of bills.

The last days of the Senate will be memorable on account of the filibuster of Messrs. LaFollette, Stone and Gore against the emergency currency bill, by the remarkable interpretations of the rules which go far to establish cloture in a body noteworthy for the freedom of debate, and by the final passage of the currency bill. President Roosevelt and several of his cabinet were at the Capitol during the evening.

The President shortly before 10 o'clock signed the compromise currency bill and presented the pen he used in affixing his signature to Representative Wilson, of Chicago.

At 9:55 p. m. committees from both houses waited upon the President and informed him that Congress was ready to adjourn. They reported that they had performed the duty and that the President said he had no further communication to make.

Previous to his signature to the currency bill the President had handed it to Secretary Cortelyou, who carefully read its provisions. Two other members of the Cabinet were present—Secretaries Root and Garfield. The President in conversing with several Senators told them that he was very well satisfied with the accomplishments of the congressional session.

An hour after his arrival at the Capitol, the President had signed all the bills placed before him, including the public buildings, the general deficiency and the government employees' liability bills.

The President applied a "pocket veto" to the bill to compensate inventors for inventions used by the government.

### Last Day in House.

Washington, Special.—Having concluded its labors for the session the House Saturday night shortly after 9 o'clock adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die at 10 minutes before midnight. The news that the emergency bill had passed the Senate quickly reached the House and evoked great applause. From that time on business moved with a rapidity that signified a speedy termination of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress. The conference report on the public buildings bill, which had been held up pending action on the currency question, was quickly brought out and agreed to. This action was immediately followed by the adoption of the conference report on the general deficiency bill, thus clearing the decks of all important pending legislation.

Just before adjourning Mr. Tawney gave a resume of the work of the session. Mr. Tawney stated the total appropriations for the session to be \$851,088,607. He said the total revenues of the government estimated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, are placed at \$778,123,011; that in addition to the authorized expenditures of \$851,088,607 for the operation of the government during the next fiscal year, appropriations are also made as follows: Deficiency acts, exclusive of \$12,486,750 for public buildings authorized at this session, \$44,529,223; for requirements of the sinking fund \$68,000,000; for redemption of national bank notes \$25,000,000; for construction of the Panama canal (bonds to be issued) \$29,187,000; for miscellaneous and special objects, \$1,000,000, including \$250,000 for the relief of storm and flood sufferers in Southern States, and \$403,000 for the payment of claims of the Roman Catholic church in the Philippine Islands; making a grand aggregation for the next fiscal year of \$1,008,804,504.

## JAS. K. JONES DEAD

Was Long a Prominent Figure in National Politics

### WAS BRYAN'S FIRST MANAGER

Former United States Senator James K. Jones Dies at His Home in Washington After a Brief Illness—Was Member of the Senate from 1885 to 1903 and Was Prominent in the Cotinalls of the Democratic Party.

Washington, Special.—Former United States Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, died at his residence here at 5:30 Monday afternoon after an illness of a few hours, aged 69. He was one of the leading Democrats in the Senate from 1885 to 1903 and was one of the strongest supporters of William J. Bryan, having, as chairman of the Democratic national committee, conducted the campaign of 1896 and 1900. Since leaving the Senate in 1903 he has conducted a law practice in this city and has not actively engaged in politics.

On Friday Senator Jones returned from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Leonora Carrigan, in Arkansas, and Sunday night was apparently enjoying good health. Complaining slightly Monday morning, he remained in bed and died that afternoon, the immediate cause of death being heart failure.

A native of Mississippi, where he was born in 1839, James Kimbrough Jones received a classical education and fought as a private soldier in the Confederate ranks throughout the Civil war. Becoming a resident of Dallas county, Arkansas, he lived on his plantation there until 1873, when he took up the practice of law. He was elected to the State Senate the same year and became president of that body in 1877. Afterward he was elected to the Forty-seventh and the two succeeding Congresses, and in 1885 succeeded to the seat of James D. Walker in the United States Senate, where he served three terms, retiring in 1903.

Senator Jones was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1896 which gave Mr. Bryan his first nomination and as chairman of the committee on resolutions he reported the 16 to 1 platform. He was made chairman of the Democratic national committee after the convention and as such conducted both of the Bryan campaigns for the presidency. In the Senate Jones came forward rapidly as one of the leaders of his party and was for several years chairman of the Democratic national committee. He was a member of the sub-committee on finance which reported the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill and was an earnest advocate of tariff revision. Although not an orator, Senator Jones was a forceful and logical speaker and was often in debate.

Senator Jones is survived by his wife and three children. Mrs. Carrigan of Arkansas; Miss Sue Jones and James K. Jones, Jr., of this city. Senator Jones will be buried in this city and many of his former colleagues in Congress who have not yet left the city will remain to attend the funeral.

### Coke-Ovens Resume Work.

Bristol, Va., Special.—One thousand and coke ovens of the Stonega Coal & Coke Company, in Wise county, Virginia, will be put into operation this week, after being suspended several weeks. Other industries in the coal fields are preparing to resume, most of them having been idle since December and January. Several thousand men will be put to work against within two weeks.

### Acreage of Cotton Planted.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—At a meeting of the State president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, who began their sessions here the total acreage of cotton planted May 30th was estimated at 25,832,000 acres as compared with 31,311,000 acres in 1907 (government estimate). This estimate is computed from reports from all sections.

### More Votes For Hearst.

New York, Special.—The contents of 26 ballot boxes had been recounted when the work of counting the ballots cast for W. R. Hearst and George B. McClellan, in the last mayoral election ended for the day. The net result was a gain of 89 votes for Mr. Hearst. In the presence of the court 19 boxes of ballots were counted, giving Mr. Hearst a gain of four votes for the day. More than 1,900 boxes remain to be counted.

## RETURN OF PROSPERITY

St. Louis Employers Take Back 17,500 Men—Times Declared Much Better—Orders Sent Out For \$5,000,000 Worth of Goods—Rapid Recovery Is Indicated.

St. Louis, Special.—In the last week of May the National Prosperity Association carried on a canvass among employers to have June 1 recognized as "employment day" or "re-employment day," by the restoration of employees who were laid off because of the recent business depression. Favorable answers have been received from several hundred employers, and it is estimated that 17,500 names have been added to payrolls in St. Louis and vicinity. A number of employers increased their working forces without waiting for "employment day."

Information gathered by officers of the National Prosperity Association, it is announced, justifies the estimate that orders for \$5,000,000 worth of goods have been sent from St. Louis, to manufacturers scattered throughout the country in the last two weeks.

E. C. Simmons, chairman of the executive committee, said that his firm mailed orders to reach manufacturers June 1, aggregating \$1,000,000. With each order went a brief letter saying:

"The inclosed order is one of a number aggregating more than \$1,000,000 which we are sending out to reach manufacturers on June 1. This is the date that has been suggested by the National Prosperity Association as 're-employment day,' and these orders are a contribution from us to give manufacturers a basis for the re-employment of as many workmen as possible."

The association has completed an inquiry into business conditions in May. Representatives of St. Louis houses were called on for statements comparing May business with that of April and with May, 1907, and 1908. The answers abounded in explicit information of an encouraging character, showing a rapid recovery in commercial circles which in April seemed impossible.

James E. Smith, president of the Business Men's League, said that the prosperity movement was not confined to St. Louis alone, as thousands of letters had been received showing that similar work is going on in many commercial centers throughout the country.

### Bench Warrants Issued.

Washington, Special.—Bench warrants were issued here for Theodore H. Price, of New York, a cotton operator; E. S. Holmes, Jr., former statistician of the Department of Agriculture; Moses Haas and Frederick A. Peckham, both of New York, charging them with conspiracy. The warrants are in the government cotton leak cases and were issued for the New York men for the purpose of causing their arrest and return to this jurisdiction for trial. All four men were indicted here Friday. Assistant District Attorney Adkins, who has the case in charge for the government, stated that the regular routine of getting a prisoner to this jurisdiction will be carried out, but it is thought probable that Mr. Price can qualify in bail in New York City to answer to the charge pending here when called upon.

### Beach Hargis Attempts Suicide.

Jackson, Ky., Special.—Beach Hargis, in jail here awaiting trial for the murder of his father, Judge James Hargis, attempted suicide Saturday night by morphine. He will recover. Allen Creech, now on trial for murder, drank a pint of whiskey containing strychnine and is in a precarious condition.

### The Cotton Crop Percentage.

Washington, Special.—The Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin saying that thirty-two million eight hundred and one thousand acres had been planted in cotton this year, an increase of a tenth of one per cent over last year. The condition of the crop on May 25th is seventy per cent of normal as compared with seventy per cent at the same date last year.

### Storage Room For New Currency.

Washington, Special.—One problem facing the Treasury Department as the result of the passage of the currency bill is to provide storage for the five hundred million dollars worth of new bills authorized. The law requires that the Department shall print the bills ready for issuance in the name of all national banks. There are seven thousand such banks and the printing will keep the engraving department busy all summer. There is no room for storage at the Treasury, and the only possible place for them is the sub-treasury in New York.

## PARIS COTTON MEET

World's Manufacturers Talk Over Their Troubles

### DESIRE CHEAPER RAW COTTON

Sentiment of Congress of International Cotton Spinners Is That Americans Will Not Sell Their Cotton at Fair Prices.

Paris, By Cable.—The reports to and the debates before the fifth international congress of cotton spinners and manufacturers which opened in this city Monday, all indicate that Europe stands in great fear of American monopoly and feels the urgent necessity of freeing this immense foreign industry from American domination of the price of raw material, especially when cotton is the subject of speculative movements. The official French report insists that foreign manufacturers have a right to fair prices in order to avoid a derangement of the industry abroad. Moritz Schany, a German expert, expressed the opinion that while there is a possibility of a largely increased American production, labor difficulties beyond the Atlantic make an increase in the supply of American raw material abroad unlikely, especially as the United States undoubtedly will greatly increase the consumption of its own cotton. Herr Schany joins with his colleagues in the cry against the Americans on the ground that they are not disposed to deliver their cotton at fair prices. To remedy this condition the European delegates advocate, first, some method to put a stop to improper speculation, and second, the fostering and the extension of the production of cotton in the colonies of Europe, especially in Africa and Egypt. It is claimed that in ten years' time these countries will be able to produce 10,000,000 bales of cotton a year.

The American delegation, on the contrary, contend that the Southern States are the natural field for cotton production, and say they will be capable ultimately of an output amounting to a hundred million bales a year. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., submitted a report in which he urged that the existence of a large new cotton area was problematical and it was therefore the duty of the European manufacturers, instead of pursuing illusory dreams, to turn their attention to aiding emigration to the Southern States, where, with adequate labor, sufficient cotton can be grown to supply the entire world.

A. S. Perrill, of Chicago, insisted that the only way to reduce the price of cotton was to increase its production. The European manufacturers who had so greatly lessened the cost of manufacture, he said, could best contribute to this end by co-operating with the American planters in finding methods to lessen the cost of production. At a secret session held Monday afternoon there came up for discussion a resolution in favor of organizing a systematic campaign of agitation to induce the governments of Europe to co-operate in the exploitation of colonial cotton production by furnishing seed and teaching colonists how to plant and cultivate. The American delegates, realizing that the practical results of such action are vague and distant, assumed a passive attitude. Mr. Perrill, however, argued that some of the European opposition would be dissipated if greater care was exercised in the South in the picking and preparing of cotton.

The committee of the congress finally proposed a compromise resolution to the effect that the best means of evading disaster in the trade, whether in the direction of lack of raw material or overproduction in mills, were to be found in the establishment of an international agreement to the restriction of production. The resolution, which probably will be voted, invites all federated organizations of the various countries to act in harmony for a short time when conditions demand a concerted curtailment.

### Wholesale Grocers.

Atlantic City, N. J., Special.—On the register of the Marlborough-Benjamin appear the names of leading food jobbers from all parts of the nation, here for the annual convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. A meeting of the executive committee and of the board of directors will precede the formal opening of the convention. The association represents 80 per cent of the wholesale grocers of the country and has members in 38 States.