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Mr. A. McDowell was
Aulander Monday.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE VICINITY OF RALEIGH

By W. T. Bost)
Raleigh, June 11.—One hundred thousand, one hundred and thirty-eight ballots were cast in the state-wide primary June 3, the successful candidates, with perhaps one exception, are pleased with its workings and the institution is here to stay.

This is the overwhelming sentiment of those interviewed while the votes were being slowly counted last week, the splendid party results of the primary having changed many opponents of the act to advocacy of it provided the short ballot can be constitutionally incorporated and the convention stamped of the past be made possible again.

It was during the latter weeks of the long campaign that a great deal of Democratic opposition to the law made by a Democratic legislature expressed itself in opinion that the law must either be repealed or so modified as to change completely the working of the instrument by which the majority party now selects its men. The dodging of all its provisions by the republicans and the substitution of the old convention method gave a great many Democrats concern. The republicans clamored more incessantly for a primary law two years ago than the Democrats did, spoke more ardently in the stump for it. Nevertheless the republicans opposed every principle of the primary in the legislature and lived to enjoy the discomfiture of the Democracy when it applied its own law for the last time.

In the politics of the State a great many of the old timers who were wont to carry congressional districts about in their pockets and to know absolutely how every county in North Carolina would "go," were still prominent as late as June 3. These were without exception against the act of 1915 and were in thorough discord with it this spring. When the executive committee met here in February and a presidential primary was being discussed, Col. A. D. Watts, who is a pretty good disciple of the convention, said that it would be lucky for the primary advocates if they were able to overcome the sentiment for repealing the primary act. But Watts was not alone. He is a type, an aggressive one, of the anti-primary man who believes that any intelligent party organization can beat any electorate in selecting a ticket.

Don't Like Cost.
And anti-primary men urged the cost of a candidacy now as the strongest argument against the new way of choosing men.

"It is impossible for a poor man to run for office and yet as good a man as Aycock once said he is in favor of a primary so that it is possible for a poor man to hold office if he aspires," a noted Raleigh lawyer said a few days ago.

The view isn't generally shared. The poor man ran better in this primary than the rich. They ran on the same basis. Neither can spend more than a limited amount. It is much to be doubted if the entire state ticket candidates on both sides spent the money in the late primary that Colonel Ashley Horne did in the 1908 contest for the governorship, and it is certain that the Craig-Kitchin contest for the governorship cost three times what the Bickett-Daughtridge race did. The Simmons-Kitchin-Clark senatorial contest of 1912 must have cost five times what any state contest of 1916 cost.

The primary utterly wrecked the "machine." It left the Republicans without semblance of excuse for charging the Democracy with control from without the ranks. Every day or two splendid stories came to your correspondent of "conferences" between Daughtridge men and the Simmons organization which would have resulted in the whole Simmons' machinery's operation to the Daughtridge advantage and the final "putting him over." Yet the simple facts are that Simmons voted for Bickett, Tom Warren voted for Bickett, Wilton McLean for Bickett, Bailey for Bickett, pretty near all of them for the successful nominee.

Three weeks ago Bailey, Watts, Hartness and Frank Hampton met in Raleigh hotel. Frank Linney and A. B. Freeman, the first Republican candidate for governor and the second member of the election board for the republicans, got a "tip" from some very reliable source that Hampton had gone before the big three and convinced them that Daughtridge had a chance as things were and could easily win. "I have been telling you Bickett would win 5 to 3," said Mr. Freeman. "And I have been telling you that Bickett would win easily," said Mr. Linney. "My opponent will be Daughtridge. Just see."

It was the finest thing on the outside that ever happened. The meeting had been held. Hampton had tried to convince his hearers that Daughtridge was in the running, and there had been evidence enough of Daughtridge's sporadic gains over the state though not enough to justify taking such a long chance.

Bailey an Unbeliever.

It is not written what Bailey or Watts said then. It is certain, however, that Bailey totally disbelieves in the power of any "machine" to elect any man. Bailey has been a sort of primary idolater, but at intervals of the campaign he suffered slightly from necrosis of the knee-joints. He wanted some kinks taken out, about 40 seven excrescences removed and the short ballot, apparent impossibilities, but otherwise his adoration of the primary was unchanged.

So Bailey joined no enterprise which began by beseeching the machine. The machine did not want deliverance from Bryan Grimes and Ben Lacy. Craven, Iredell, and—well, that's a pretty good start, would have rotated the incumbents to the prosaic immortality of Roothodgedom, but the primary declined. Had the primary not been an institution fixed and to be fixed still more, Bickett would not now be the candidate for governor with the election just a formality; Lacy would be at Millbrook; Grimes would be squat upon his thousands of acres, and Max Gardner would be dead. He was run over by a Southern locomotive but the machine would have flattened him out. These none were organization men. And as for Major Graham, where would he have been? What would Manning's historian have written of his nerve in asking a nomination from a machine controlled convention?

Some mighty interesting phases of this voting show themselves upon a slight analysis of the returns. Considering the fact that Bickett, Gardner, Lacy, Grimes, Manning, and Jernier, the six big men of the ticket, voted for Kitchin and Major Graham for Judge Clark, and the further fact that Hartness was as devoted a Simmons man as Watts and that Jule Mann was as true as the stars to their appointed course, the acquiescence of the organization in the choices made is the most remarkable tribute to the primary's workings. Daughtridge was a great Simmons man and as the candidate for lieutenant governor four years ago openly disheartened the Kitchin forces by repeated statements that Kitchin would carry nothing of consequence west of Greensboro.

The analysis of the primary will show that the personally aggressive candidates did not help himself. Hartness made a wonderful personal fight, yet he received fewer votes than Dave Boyd, the Haywood county kicker who impersonated the weakness of Tom Lee. And Tom Lee was the goat of the corporation commission which re-assembled the property of the state and was abused from alpha to omega. Grimes sat in his office working on his job and won over two very active candidates. Judge Manning buried himself in the law and against the three opponents, two of whom were personally active, polled almost enough votes to win in the first race, though no second will be run. Trenholm McClenaghan visited many places, wrote thousands of letters and advertised in great lots of space to no avail. Major W. A. Graham had two good campaigners out against him and by spending about \$300 to repel the suggestion of some opponents that he was dead, managed to cross the line with 7,983.

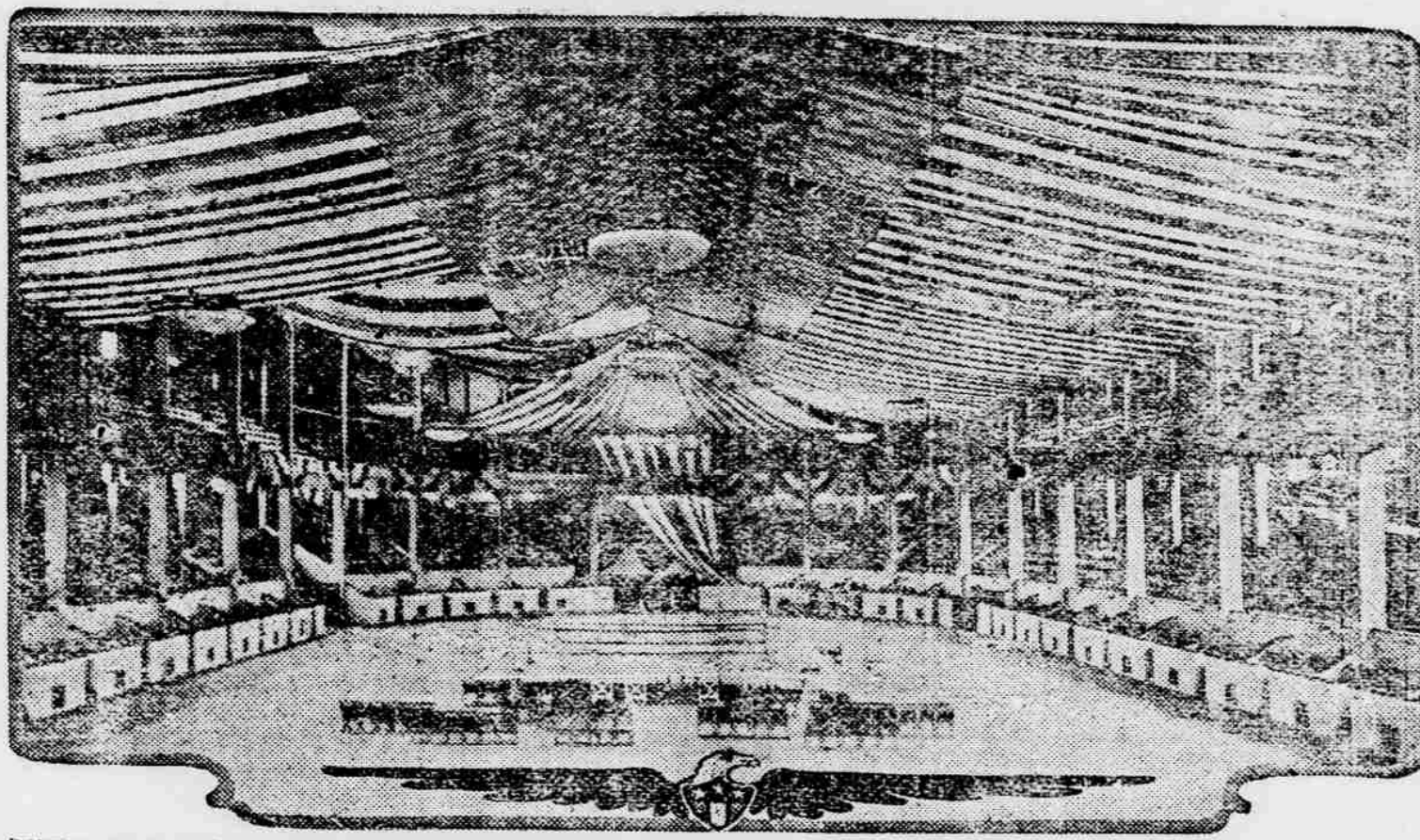
That these figures may speak for themselves they are reproduced:
Secretary of State: Bryan Grimes, 55,839; J. A. Hartness, 27,186; Haywood Clark, 16,193. The Grimes majority 10,460.
Treasurer: B. R. Lacy, 59,908; Mann, 34,458.
Commissioner of labor and printing: Shipman, 62,208; Dellinger, 25,589.
Attorney general: Manning, 43,332; Jones, 18,902; Sinclair, 18,936; and Calvert, 12,487.
Commissioner of agriculture: Graham 50,250; McKinnon, 33,596; Hobbs, 8,971.
Insurance Commissioner Young, 69,998; McClenaghan, 22,247.
Bickett received 63,121 and Daughtridge 37,017 for governor, making the Bickett majority 26,104. Both candidates did a reasonable amount of speaking but nearly all the addresses made by Bickett were not political until the last few weeks. The primary is in more repute.—Greensboro News.

NEW CATALOGUE ISSUED.
The annual catalogue of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh has just been issued. The new number shows an enrollment, including the Short Courses, of 800. Year by year this vigorous young technical college is going forward in numbers, in buildings, and particularly in equipment to do the special work which is its mission.

Six persons of near Snow Hill, Greene county, are recovering from ptomaine poisoning. It is reported they were made ill by eating chicken.

LOST—Heavy gold ring with large garnet set with initials "W. T. W." inside ring. Reward for return to this office.

INTERIOR OF COLISEUM AT ST. LOUIS



Board of Trade Petitions the City Fathers for Bond Issue for Water, Sewerage, Paving

An enthusiastic meeting of the Scotland Neck Board of Trade was held last evening in the mayor's suite of the municipal building, at which resolutions were drawn up and signed by some thirty members of the organization urging the mayor and board of aldermen of Scotland Neck to provide for the issuance of bonds in such sum as will be necessary to install an adequate system of waterworks and sewerage, and for paving the principal streets of the city.

Mr. H. F. Clark, president of the Board of Trade called the meeting to order. He stated that the object of this meeting was to consider the matter of calling on the city fathers to issue bonds for waterworks, sewerage and paved streets. Mr. Ashley W. Dunn, chairman of the committee of civic and public improvement read a petition which had been drafted by the board of directors of the board of trade, which with several amendments, and after some discussion was unanimously accepted.

The Mayor Talks.
His honor, Mayor J. E. Shields was recognized by the chair for a few remarks and among other things said: "It is not a question gentlemen, whether we can afford to have waterworks and sewerage, but a question as to whether we can afford not to have them." The mayor was applauded. He explained how the citizens would be benefitted by the improvement and the saving that waterworks system would

accomplish in insurance rates.

Open Discussion.
Every member present was called upon to discuss the matter briefly and every one made the unequivocal statement that he was heartily in favor of it. Enthusiasm permeated the atmosphere at this juncture, while the entire assemblage put his "official list" to the resolution. At the next meeting of the town officials the resolutions will be acted upon. Member S. A. Riddick moved that another meeting be called if it is found that the bonds for the public improvements should exceed \$85,000. His motion was carried.

Nothing more to come before the meeting, the president adjourned the body after motion to that effect.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF SCOTLAND NECK.
We the undersigned residents and voters of the town of Scotland Neck respectfully petition your honorable body: First, To issue bonds sufficient in amount for the construction of an adequate system of waterworks and sewerage, and for paving Main street and the sidewalks on same from Ninth to Twelfth street, and Tenth street and sidewalks from Main to Greenwood, and Eleventh street from Main to Greenwood.

Second, To appoint J. E. Bowers, H. T. Clark and T. B. Wheeler a committee whose duty it shall be to negotiate the sale of the bonds, to receive bids and let out the contracts both for the

water works and sewerage systems and for paving the streets and sidewalks, to take charge of the undertaking and to have full and complete control of the work from its inception to its completion and acceptance by the committee including any and every thing necessary to be done in the premises with the express understanding that the treasurer of the town shall deposit one half of the proceeds from the sale of the said bonds in the Farmers & Commercial bank and the other one half in the Scotland Neck Bank, and that the amounts in each bank shall be kept as nearly equal as possible and with the further understanding that the treasurer shall make no disbursements whatsoever out of said fund except upon written order of said committee.

It is respectfully requested that this petition shall be considered and acted upon as a whole, and it is made and submitted with the understanding that if the bonds shall be issued a committee composed of those named shall be appointed with powers as hereinbefore set out—R. L. Hardy, J. E. Shields, E. J. Proctor, Bernard Allbrook, H. M. Bellard, W. H. White, J. H. Alexander, Jr., Ralph A. Phillips, T. B. Wheeler, G. Hoffman, R. C. Joyce, L. M. Pittman, G. W. Bryan, J. E. Bowers, C. B. Sparks, N. A. Riddick, J. G. Masley, Hugh Johnson, S. A. Dunn, R. O. Byrd, E. E. Josey, Chas. J. Shields, W. O. Lawrence, Ashley W. Dunn, B. G. Nollette, W. C. Dickinson, Jr., and Henry T. Clark.

HUGHES G. O. P. NOMINEE; ROOSEVELT PROGRESSIVE

RALEIGH POLITICAL LETTER.

(Special Correspondence)
Raleigh, N. C., June 13.—The investigation ordered by Gov. Craig into conditions at the Central Hospital for the insane at Raleigh, will be resumed on Tuesday, June 20, and unless the numerous and varied charges already filed specifically (with others to be added, it is reported) are disproved or fail of substantiation, the directors will be forced to wield the sanitary broom at a lively clip in the near future. Indeed, it should have been in action long ago (antedating the present superintendent's term of office) if even a small portion of the voluminous charges are even partly true.

Taking the Lid Off.
The inquiry lasted only one day when the adjournment to June 20th was taken. Postponement became necessary because of the informality of "inviting" scores of witnesses (named in the complaint) to come and testify at their own expense. At best this looked like only a half-hearted (if that much) desire to get them here from a distance and few were present. The Attorney General promptly ruled that the witnesses should be summoned in the usual legal manner. This course will insure their presence here when the inquiry is resumed next week.

Didn't Know Nawthin.
An attempt to prove something by one of the employees of the institution resulted in a miserable failure to get anything out of him in the way of "constructive evidence". The necessity of securing disinterested witnesses became so apparent that steps were then taken to get them here at the next hearing and Gov. Elect Bickett is expected to develop the truth of the situation at that time.

Isn't it Perfectly Lovely Now.
Nobody is nursing a grievance over the result of the State Primary that I know of. The defeated aspirants and all their friends have no kick to make about anything, for there was no cheating and no "political assassins" on duty to do anybody's "dirty work." The political "ward-healers" had less to do than usual, and even the "party workers" did not rub their activities in overtime, in other words it was a fair and square contest from beginning to end, conducted decently and in order.

Have an Eye There Mate!
Now all this looks like "easy sailing" for the party craft this year. There lies the danger, and if the crew goes to sleep there will be a wreck. So, it becomes necessary to keep awake and so avoid both the shoals and snags of ordinary navigation and the mines and torpedoes and submarines of the enemy. For the enemy is busy this year and getting busier; forced to play a desperate game because of the difficulties he will encounter.

Every friend of the primary law, as well as its critics, owes it to himself and the party to be vigilant—more vigilant than usual in this campaign. There were approximately 50,000 Democratic voters who did not participate in the State Primary. The normal republican vote is greater than the combined vote for all the candidates for each office cast by the Democrats in the recent primary. It requires no field glass to see, therefore that there is work to be done, and the Democratic State Committee is now charged with the bulk of it. Chairman Warren will have a task worthy of his activities and there will be no lack of purpose and effort on his part. But he must have active and hearty co-operation, and this should be gladly given by all concerned.

On to St. Louis.
The Tarheel delegates and visitors to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis this week are on the ground by this time and the formal nomination of Mr. Wilson and the adoption of a hang-up, patriotic, non-jingo platform will be the news due to trickle along the wires about the time you are digesting this letter. "Four more years of Woodrow", let us hope and believe.

risk, and an extra charge is made to the insured.

In reality, the railway employee receives a less hourly rate of compensation than almost any other trade. A hod-carrier receives \$4.50 for eight hours—or about 56 cents an hour. The highest paid train conductor receives 55 cents an hour. If the hod-carrier worked as many hours as the railway conductor he would draw a larger salary and could then be named by the railways as the "aristocrat of the labor world."

If the railways complain that "time-and-a-half" means in some instances an increase, let them avoid the increase by avoiding the overtime, for that is the desire and purpose of the employees.

The railways claim there was an increase in wages to the men, of between

The Republican National Convention nominated Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for President, and Charles Warren Fairbanks for Vice-President.

At the same time the Progressives named Theodore Roosevelt for President, John M. Parker of Louisiana, was nominated for Vice-President at a later session.

Justice Hughes promptly sent a telegram of acceptance to Chicago. As promptly he resigned from the Supreme Court bench. A few minutes after his resignation had been received at the White House President Wilson accepted it.

Hughes telegram to the convention scored Wilson and his Administration for its Mexican and other foreign policies and was written as campaign material. The Republicans made short work of the days' session. The favorite sons got out of the way quickly, and it was soon apparent that Hughes would win during the day. On the third ballot Hughes received 949½ votes, Roosevelt only 18½, Dupont 5, Weeks 3 and Lodge 7. Maryland voted 15 for Hughes and 1 for Roosevelt.

The Hughes nomination was made unanimous.

Fairbanks got 863 votes for vice-president, Burkett 108 and the others scattering. Fairbanks' nomination was then made unanimous. Theodore Roosevelt capped the climax of the exciting political day by announcing that he could not accept the progressive nomination "at this time." He suggested that if Justice Hughes' statements were unsatisfactory to the Progressives that the national committee of that party confer with him at a later time.

Justice Hughes declined to comment on the Roosevelt statement that he would not run "at this time."—Baltimore Sun, Sunday.

Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes, former Governor of New York and until today Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was nominated today for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, elected Vice-President with Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, again was "shot on" for second place on the Republican ticket.

Both nominations, made by overwhelming majorities on the first ballot of the day—the third ballot of the convention—were by acclamation made unanimous.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, presented by Colonel Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, received seven votes. Colonel Roosevelt himself received 18½ votes, scattered over 12 States.

The nomination ballot showed this count: Hughes, 949½; Roosevelt, 18½; Lodge, 7; Dupont, 5; Weeks, 3; absent, 1. Despite the fact that Frank H. Hitchcock, leader of the Hughes supporters, let it be known while the Presidential balloting was in progress that the Hughes men wanted Burton for second place, Ohio withdrew Burton's name, leaving the field to Mr. Fairbanks and former Senator Burkett of Nebraska. The ballot for vice-president showed this count: Fairbanks, 863; Burkett, 108; Borah, 8; Burton, 1; absent, scattering and not voting, 6. Total, 987.

Mr. Hughes will be notified of his nomination officially at a date to be fixed later by a committee headed by Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, chairman of the convention.

Mr. Fairbanks will be notified by a committee headed by Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho. At 2:01 P. M. the convention adjourned. There were expressions of harmony from all the leaders and among the delegates. The delegations which on the final ballot had cast votes other than Mr. Hughes made statements declaring their loyalty to the nominees.

"Six months ago," said Chairman Charles D. Hilles, of the Republican National Committee, "I said the nominee would be born in the convention and he was."

"I am very much pleased, of course," said Mr. Hitchcock. "It means a reunited Republican party and victory in November."

"The nomination of Mr. Hughes was made possible so soon by an overnight break up of the allied favorite sons' combinations, which early this morning released its delegates, practically all of whom were known to favor Mr. Hughes when freed from their instructions.

When the convention began business shortly before noon the withdrawal of the favorite sons was announced from the platform one after another and the votes began flopping into the Hughes nomination plainly was assured he

ENTRANCE OF ST. LOUIS COLISEUM



"wearing out" the employees and prompts many employers to set their employees' age limit at 21 to 25. In other vocations a man can work at least 30 years—note the difference in railway work. Considered in this way the railway employees could, in exact justice, ask for twice their present rate of pay, but the employees are not asking the "enormous increase," but de-

termining to set a definite limit on the amount of the physical and mental strain on train service employees, compelled to work long hours, is beyond comprehension by the average mind. Virtually all the accident and old-line insurance companies classify railroading as extra hazardous, many of them refusing to insure railway employees on account of the great risk of loss, and when these employees are injured, there is

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