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DAVE YOUNG IS ARRESTED

LOCATED IN ROCKY MOUNT AND TAKEN THERE—MAY HAVE KILLED MUMFORD

WILL ASK SPECIAL COURT

Dave Young, another of the Louis West gang, was arrested in Rocky Mount yesterday and placed in jail by Sheriff Sharpe. Young is not only accused of being in Mary Young's house when Deputy Sheriff George Mumford was killed and Chief of Police O. A. Glover wounded, but there is evidence that he took part in the shooting of these officers. Sheriff Sharpe received a telephone message Saturday night stating that Young could be found in Rocky Mount and he went there and was soon located.

Messrs. Lee Perry, Tyler Pace and Sheriff Sharpe went to Rocky Mount to get Young, who was arrested by the police force at Rocky Mount. The officers there have been active in their co-operation with the Wilson authorities in search for the West gang of criminals.

This morning true bills were brought into court by the grand jury, Mr. E. A. Darden, foreman, against Louis West, Dave Young and Wade Williams. A similar bill against the negro Stetson will doubtless be found by the next grand jury.

The county commissioners were in special session today and petitioned Governor Kitchin to call an extra term of Superior Court here to try Louis West and his accomplices.

The capture of Louis West at Maxton by the Chief of Police there is a most interesting chapter in the history of the crime, and will be read with great interest.

Details of West's Capture.

Chief Dunlap, of Maxton, gave the following interesting account of the capture at Maxton Friday, at Raleigh on Saturday:

"I arrested Lewis West about nine o'clock Friday night in the store and restaurant of Charles Brewington, at Maxton. A few minutes before that a little negro boy, Ernest Kilkinson, had come to me and told me that a big negro was trying to pawn a pistol for a dollar, and as pistols had been stolen on February first in Maxton when Officer Wrenn was shot I thought at first that this might be the man: I hurried to Brewington's store, the negro boy following me.

"As I entered the store I saw a tall, heavy built negro at the counter, his back partly toward me. I had out my Colt's automatic and before he could move I had him by the left arm swinging him around to me, my pistol pressed close to his heart. 'Move a muscle and I'll shoot your heart out. Up with your hands.' I called out. His right arm moved as if he was going to reach for his hip pocket. 'Up with your hands or I'll shoot,' I called, and his hands flew up. I had my pistol jammed against his body, and just then there came in Mr. A. C. McKinnon. While I kept my pistol on the big negro I asked Mr. McKinnon and a negro boy, Ernest Wilkenson, to go through his clothes. They did so, the negro keeping his hands up as I kept pressing my pistol to him and telling him that if he moved he was a dead man.

"Mr. McKinnon and the boy relieved him of his weapons, finding nine pistols, Colt's automatics, Smith & Wesson's and others, two knives and about a quart of cartridges. In the meantime others had come into the store and a crowd was collecting.

"His appearance, from the description I had of West, made me think I had that negro just as soon as I got a look at him. He denied he was West and said his name was Frank McCoy. He said he had come into

the store to buy some cheese. With my hand on him and pistol ready accompanied by others, I took him to the guardhouse. A big crowd had collected and thinking that Officer Wrenn, who had been shot by a negro on the night of February first when pistols were stolen from a Maxton store, I sent word to him. He had been shot through the body above the hip, but was able to come. He examined the negro and said he was not the one that had shot him. Outside the guardhouse a crowd of nearly 500 had gathered and if the negro had been recognized by Officer Wrenn there might have been some trouble.

"The first man to identify the negro as Lewis West was Mr. Murdock Smith, who lives near Maxton. He came in that night and as he knew West he saw the negro and said he believed it was West. The negro still denied it, saying his name was Frank McCoy.

"Telephone messages had been sent to Fayetteville and Wilson for men to identify West. We felt certain we had him, but wanted to make sure. Dr. A. B. Croom and Dr. M. R. Gibson, and a colored man, Dr. Perry, examined West. Dr. Croom found the wound on his throat. There was also found a wound across his breast, a bullet hole in his left arm and a wound in his back. These confirmed the description of West, who is 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. I believe he is of Croatan blood, his mother a Croatan, his father white and Croatan. At two o'clock the train came with Sheriff McGeachy, Deputy Sheriff J. McD. Monaghan, police officer and deputy sheriff E. B. Hall, Deputies W. H. Smith and W. D. P. Sharp and Mr. A. L. Mansfield, of Wilson. They were taken to see the negro.

"As soon as they entered the guardhouse Sheriff Monaghan said, 'That is Lewis West.' At that the negro said, 'It's all up, Sheriff; you know me; I'm Lewis West. It's no use holding out.' He was also identified by Mr. Mansfield, of Wilson, and Deputy Hall, of Fayetteville. Being questioned he said he had been in the woods between Wilson and Maxton since the time of the shooting, that he was so hungry and worn out that he had to come in to try to get something to eat.

"Lewis West admits that he was in the house at Wilson, and that he shot from inside the house. He denied having shot Deputy Sheriff Mumford as he left the house. He says he was shot by Chief of Police Glover, of Wilson. He gave the names of a number of his gang.

"I stayed with him till the time to leave, and it was thought best to bring him to Raleigh. I had surrendered him to the sheriff of Wilson who had come after he had been arrested by me. We came on the Seaboard to Hamlet, and then to Raleigh, getting here after twelve o'clock. With me from Maxton came Mayor J. C. Parish, the officers from Cumberland and Wilson being along. There was much curiosity on the train to see West, but no demonstration against him. He was handcuffed. I had left the hand-cuff keys at home and sent a message for them. My little girl brought the keys to me. At the penitentiary Lewis West was turned over to the authorities. Here are the two knives taken from him. One is a large knife, horse handle, the other a small knife, white handle. The large knife had blood on it. West says he killed a bird in the woods and cleaned it with the knife, that this accounted for the blood.

"On the train coming to Raleigh from Maxton Lewis West made no outbreak, and to several of the officers who had him in charge, making a partial confession. From statements in his conversation on the train the following is taken:

"When Deputy Sheriff Monaghan walked into the guardhouse at Maxton, I saw that I was known and said, 'My God, men, it is all over.' Sheriff Monaghan and Deputy Pate had told me time and again that I would kill some one some day, and now I am arrested for it. When you were hunting me you were hunting for me. (Continued on Page Two.)

PRES. TAFT ON RECIPROACITY

SAYS AMERICA MUST HAVE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

WREATH FOR LINCOLN

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—President Taft Saturday took his most advanced position with regard to Canadian reciprocity. In an address before a joint session of the Illinois Legislature he warned the leaders of his party that if they should defeat the concessions contained in the reciprocal agreement now pending in Congress and should persist in retaining, in these times of high prices and gradually exhausting food supply, a tariff not based solely upon the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit to the American producer, an opposition will be aroused that will know no moderation and will wipe from the statute books the last trace of a protective tariff.

This announcement came on the heels of news from Washington that the reciprocity agreement had met with a favorable report in the House Committee on Ways and Means only through the help of Democratic votes. President Taft feels keenly the opposition to reciprocity agreement by members of his party, but he is sanguine in the hope that they will see the "light" before it is too late.

Gratified By Reception.

He was immensely gratified by the manner in which his reciprocity speeches were received, especially by the Legislature audience at the State Capitol. His first announcement there that his theme was to be reciprocity called out a burst of applause. Proceeding then to outline some of the schedules of the Canadian pact, the President was listened to with the greatest attention. As he reached a summing up of the situation the interpretations of applause became more frequent and when he had concluded the plaudits were fairly deafening and this despite the fact that Speaker Cannon had sent a message from Washington to the Legislature strongly opposing any sort of reciprocity.

The President came to Springfield for a dual purpose. The first of these was to place a wreath on the tomb of Abraham Lincoln and to pay a tribute to the memory of "the great emancipator."

Tribute To Lincoln.

"He was the greatest citizen of your State," the President said, "and with Washington the greatest citizen of the United States."

His second purpose was to speak in favor of the reciprocity agreement. The crowds which greeted Mr. Taft were the largest of any of his tours as President. The streets of Springfield were thronged as the presidential special arrived over the Illinois Traction system.

Arriving here the President went direct to the Capitol. He is the first President who ever addressed the Illinois Legislature. State Senators and Representatives were in many cases accompanied by their wives or other members of their families.

Speaker Adkins introduced the President. The President launched at once into his prepared address. He reviewed the tariff provisions of the Chicago platform of 1908 and said that the conditions of production in Canada and the United States are so nearly similar that a tariff based on a difference of cost as between this and other countries would amount, in the case of Canada to substantial free trade.

After the conclusion of his address he was driven in an automobile to the old Lincoln home, where he spent nearly an hour going over the

WANT ELAM REMOVED

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS SAY HE IS OPPRESSIVE--INVESTIGATION PROMISED

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The railway postal clerks running between Norfolk and Wilmington have filed with Senator Simmons, of North Carolina a signed statement asking for the removal of Chief Clerk Elam, of that Division, upon the ground that he is autocratic and oppressive, in other words, that he exacted of the employees of the government under him physical impossibilities in the way of hours and labor and service and treated the men under him as machines rather than human beings.

Senator Simmons filed his protest with Mr. Vickery, chief of the railway mail service, but, having heard nothing from him for a week or ten days, Saturday demanded of Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart that there should be a thorough-going investigation of these charges. He made it clear that nothing short of such an investigation would meet what he regarded as the right of these faithful employees of the government, some of whom had been in the service twenty-five years or more.

Mr. Stewart assured Senator Simmons that there would be a thorough and searching investigation made into the matter.

May Get Fish Hatchery.

It is very probable that North Carolina will soon have a first-class government fish hatchery. Sometime ago a bill was introduced by Representative Cowles authorizing the establishment of such an institution in the territory embraced in the counties of Caldwell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany and Wilkes, including the purchase of a site, the construction of all necessary buildings and ponds to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Senate has passed a number of such bills and it is no improbable that the one referring to North Carolina will be enacted at an early date.

Simmons On Tariff Board.

Senator Money, in behalf of himself and his Democratic associates on the Finance Committee, has offered an amendment to the bill creating a tariff board, providing that members of that board should be composed of five Senators and five members of the House. This amendment, it is supposed, will have the solid Democratic support and may get considerable support from Republicans. If it should pass, it is understood that Senator Simmons will be a member of the board.

The promoters of the Pan-American conference to be held in Washington this week have announced the following delegates from North Carolina Manufacturing Association: C. D. Tuller, W. A. Irwin, C. B. Bryant, Andrew E. Moore, Z. F. Wright, LeRoy Springs.

THE WEATHER

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—For North Carolina: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday. Rising temperature; moderate variable winds, mostly southeast or south.

historical collection maintained by the government. Next the President proceeded to the Lincoln tomb, where with head bared, he reverently placed a wreath on the sarcophagus. From 4 to 5 p. m. the President held a reception at the Governor's Mansion. The banquet of the Lincoln Centennial Association was the largest ever held in the State. It was held at the home of Mrs. J. T. Cheatham.

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE HAPPENING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The United States Senate laid aside its routine business and stopped the grinding of legislative machinery Saturday afternoon to pay tribute to the life, character, and public services of two of its late members, Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Chas. J. Hughes, of Colorado.

Tarboro, N. C., Feb. 13.—The county commissioners have decided to have the court house remodeled, the amount to be expended not to exceed \$20,000. A bill will be prepared allowing a bond issue for this work.

Washington, Feb. 13.—For failure in studies at their recent semi-annual examinations, thirty-seven midshipmen have been dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 11.—Permanent headquarters have been opened here from which will be directed the work of organizing throughout the country for the nomination of Governor Jason Harmon for President on the Democratic ticket in 1912.

New York, Feb. 13.—William Vernon Cole, Christian Scientist, who was arrested on the complaint that he practiced medicine without a license, was held for trial in special sessions by Magistrate Freshch. Cole was arrested after he had treated a woman. She alleged Cole prayed over her and told her she would soon get well.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 13.—The Forsyth County Good Roads Association has endorsed the new road bill to be presented to the Legislature for the enactment into law. A bill which provides for a \$750,000 bond election to be held at a date to be fixed next Tuesday.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Without debate or amendment, the joint resolution locating the Panama Canal Exposition at San Francisco passed the Senate Saturday.

SALOON KEEPERS TABOOED.

Declared to Be Ineligible to Citizenship in Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Saloon-keepers, bar-tenders and all others whose business is to sell intoxicants in Tennessee, were declared ineligible to citizenship in the United States in a ruling announced by Federal Judge John E. McCall.

Summarizing, Judge McCall said: "No man can support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee and uphold the laws of both, as they are required to do under oath in securing naturalization papers, and at the same time engage in the unlawful vocation of selling liquor in a State where its sale is prohibited by law."

For this reason Judge McCall refused the petitions of Filippi Vanni, an Italian, and George Congois, a Greek. The former, it was shown, was engaged as a bar-tender, and the latter in the general sale of liquor. Others whose means of livelihood were said to be similar, immediately withdrew their petitions.

Mrs. Thee Cheatham and daughter, Miss Olivia, of Oxford, are visiting at the home of Mrs. J. T. Cheatham.

COTTON MARKET

The New York Cotton Exchange is closed today being Lincoln's birthday.

U. S. POLICY CRITICIZED

JOHN COLLINS SAYS IT IS WINNING HATRED OF SOUTH AMERICANS

NO COURAGE IS SHOWN

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Judge Lorin C. Collins, for more than five years an assistant justice of the Canal Zone Supreme Court before the Commercial Club Saturday, criticized the State Department of the United States, saying it was pursuing a policy in connection with Central American republics which was winning for itself the hatred of all Spanish-speaking nations, was being made the victim of a malign influence and was gaining the reputation of a country that "raises its arm to strike, but has not the courage to give the blow."

Judge Collins, after relating a series of incidents within his own observation which, he said, were specific instances that this government's representatives were being insulted and affronted in the tropics, without apology or reparation, declared the American hopes of increased trade from that territory would not materialize. He also said the common explanation in Spanish circles of America's overlooking insults from Honduras was that J. P. Morgan & Co., who were arranging to refund the national debt of Honduras, protested. Continuing Judge Collins said: "How was the secession of Panama, and its recognition as a republic by America received in Colombia? That nation asked Mexico to intercede with the United States for her, and asked us to allow her to send troops to Panama to suppress the rebellion. These requests were denied by John Hay, Secretary of State. This was followed by a long letter from Colombia calling America's attention to the treaty of 1846 and the violation of that treaty by the United States in recognizing Panama as an independent republic. Colombia offered to submit it to the Hague. The United States declined to discuss it further."

"The most deplorable action of the United States, in that it gave color to gossip and criticism against us, occurred last summer in Panama. On the death of President Obaldia Dr. Mendoza became acting President of the Republic. The United States informed Dr. Mendoza that he was ineligible and that should he be elected they would not permit him to hold the office, for the reason that the constitution of Panama prohibited any person from succeeding himself in that office.

"The next move of Washington was to inform the Panama Congress that they should elect Samuel Lewis president. The pressure from Washington was so strong that one day at 1:30 o'clock in the morning it was agreed that at that day's session, Lewis should be elected. At 10 o'clock a cable came from Beverly, Mass., disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to annex Panama or to dictate to the Congress whom the members should choose. The Lewis campaign ended then and there, and Dr. Pablo Arosemena was elected president. All of this was unwise and meddlesome interference which gave us the same reputation we bear in Nicaragua—of raising our arm to strike and not having the courage to do so. It was a disgraceful episode."

"Still we are building a canal and pluming ourselves on our wonderful undertaking. Are we building for peace or for war? For the world's development or for future aggression? 'If for peace, or for the development of the Central and South American, the trade will not be ours, but will go to our competitors, unless we change our methods.'"

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