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NO PRIMARY STATEWIDE

HOBGOOD BILL WITHDRAWN AS ITS DEFEAT WAS CERTAIN—NO INS. INVESTIGATION

NO ADJOURNMENT TODAY

Raleigh, N. C., March 6.—The Turlington-Bickett trust bill was the subject of consideration this morning by the Senate committee, beginning an hour before the Senate convened. While awaiting the report of the committee the Senate worked to expedite time on the calendar.

The House spent the morning hour and most of its time till noon passing bills of (middling) quality, among them being one to amend the present law and to better protect owners and sub-contractors against contractors. Wake, Durham, Rowan and Guilford members demanded the passage of the bill with enthusiasm, but the other 96 counties are exempted. The House, in its general slaughter today, killed one of the best bills on the calendar, that providing for two State auditors to examine the books of all the county officers of the one hundred counties and report to the Corporation Commission. The viva voce vote was very close, according to sound, but Speaker Dowd promptly declared the motion to table carried and there was a dull thud of the dime novel variety as its decapitated head fell into the guillotine basket.

One good bill that escaped the executioner was that making the penalty ten years in the penitentiary on conviction for seducing a blind or deaf and dumb woman.

At noon Chairman Graham, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, stated to this writer that no report would be made today on the Turlington or any other "trust-buster" bill, as the committee will not complete its consideration this evening or tomorrow. It looks squally for the measure, as it has been for the last three sessions.

The Senate passed the anti-club liquor bill introduced by Brown, of Columbus, and as amended by the committee. It differs slightly from the House bill, but an agreement will be reached and the bill ratified.

Raleigh, N. C., March 6.—Two hours were spent by the House in one of the most spirited arguments of the whole session Saturday night on the Hobgood primary bill from the Senate for a State-wide primary law to apply to all counties and all parties with primaries on the same day and voting places at the same place and then the bill went to the table.

A test vote was made on an amendment by Doughton to exempt any county or party by vote of the county executive committee. This was a roll call vote and stood 68 to 36 for the amendment.

Then Mr. Rose, in charge of the bill, moved that it be tabled on the ground that the amendment defeated the purpose for which the measure was desired.

Speakers against the bill were Herbert, Republican; Ray, Doughton, Turlington, Connor, Dillard, of Cherokee; Tucker, Roberts, of Buncombe; Williams, of Buncombe; Hageman. Representatives from the west appealed especially that they be not saddled with this primary law. Doughton, especially insisted that this was a time for rest from any such drastic political measures.

The House Saturday passed the Torrens land title bill similar to that the Senate recently defeated, and sent it by special messenger to the Senate for their action. The House vote was 67 to 11.

The House passed the Pethel bill to regulate crossings of railroads and electric lines with an amendment that

it do not apply to towns of less than 5,000.

The House defeated, 60 to 28, the Dillard bill to create a State game commission.

Senate Kills Koonce Bill.

The Senate had a sharp fight over the Koonce resolution from the House for investigation of the conduct of fire insurance companies in North Carolina. Senator Baggett insisted on immediate consideration. Others insisted that the resolution be referred to the insurance committee for report. Baggett declared this would mean the death of the bill. The Senate voted to refer to the insurance committee.

No Railroad Investigation.

The House resolution that passed Friday night to investigate the sale of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railroad to the Atlantic Coast Line and its dismemberment in division with the Southern, was voted down by the Senate over the strenuous protest of Senator Hobgood.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to increase the Governor's salary to \$5,000 instead of \$3,950.

Machinery Bill Passes.

The Senate passed on the second reading the machinery bill, making only a few slight changes in it as it came from the House. It took its place on the calendar.

It was announced by Senator Gardner that a reclassification of counties as to pauper status by the State Treasurer lifted 16 out of the pauper class and placed them in the surplus column.

The Hobgood bill to allow life insurance companies to withdraw securities from the State Commissioner of Insurance only with the consent of the policyholders affected, provide for an additional clerk in the Governor's office and increase the salaries of the others, and to provide a reformatory for negro youths passed and was sent to the House.

Late in the session the House passed the Senate club locker bill, the Senate having tabled the House bill which better guards against the formation of Pseudo clubs "by blind tigers, and it was enrolled for ratification so this at last settles the question: club members can continue to keep their "individual bottles" there and the non-club bibbers can continue to imbibe at home, unmolested by the new law.

The House this afternoon also passed the Kellum clam and shell fish bill with the time changed to extend from November first to March fifteenth.

An exciting scene occurred at one-thirty in the House when Williams, of Buncombe, moved to reconsider the vote by which the State primary bill failed to pass. Dillard, of Cherokee, promptly moved to table Williams' motion, and amidst much confusion and excitement the motion was adopted and the State primary was buried for the present time.

Fight In State Capitol.

Raleigh, N. C., March 6.—Following the announcement in the Senate Saturday night of the vote which passed the bill to elect the Board of Aldermen of Raleigh at large instead of by wards, there occurred in the rotunda of the Capitol an incident not on the program, a fist-cuff between Alderman J. Sherwood Upchurch and City Attorney Walter Clark. A bitter fight had been made by advocates for and against the bill, which its opponents contended was framed with a view of defeating Alderman Upchurch. It seems that he and City Clerk W. W. Wilson were having some words over the result, when Clark joined in and in a jiffy he and Alderman Upchurch were pummeling each other, but they were separated before either was injured.

Lexington, Ky., March 6.—Three children and a man were killed and six other persons injured when a boiler at the Blackburn-Gambill distillery, on Howard's Creek, Breathitt county, exploded Saturday. The children were playing about the distillery when the explosion occurred. The other victims were employes.

CARMON LAYS DOWN GAVEL

MAKES VALEDICTORY ADDRESS AFTER SERVICE AS SPEAKER FOR EIGHT YEARS

DEFENDS HIS COURSE

Washington, March 6.—The valedictory of Speaker Cannon in laying down the gavel after his eventful term in the Speakership referred to his selection eight years ago, after nearly thirty years' service in the House. Four times, he said, he had received the vote of a majority of the House and became Speaker. He recalled when he first marched down the aisle to become Speaker when the present Senator, John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, introduced him. "From that time to this," said Mr. Cannon, "I have never forgotten that my duty to the House was to obey its will and enforce its rules and preside with courtesy and impartiality." Suggesting that all legislative bodies are controlled by a majority, he spoke woe to that man or to that minority that refuses to abide by and conform to the will of the majority.

"Because," he said, "until a new majority is made, the present majority voices the will of all the people—subject, yes, to criticism, but such criticism leaves with me no heart burnings and in life, whether it be in church or state, or in legislative bodies, the seeming troubles of those clothed with power and responsibility come not from the majority, but from the minority."

"I have served in this body for almost a generation," said Mr. Cannon, "and to me it is the greatest body clothed with power on earth, and with its co-ordinate branch, the Senate, supreme in matters of legislation, save alone as limited by the constitution, the fixed law, and by the veto of the executive. I have abiding faith that whatever political body is in power the privileges of the House will be maintained as defined in the constitution against all comers. In their maintenance rests the freedom, the security and the liberty of 90,000,000 of people."

"I leave this place not with regret. I have performed the duties of this office according to my best judgment under the rules of the House. I do not leave the House with malice in my heart toward any colleague, toward any member with whom I have served."

"My friend, the Speaker-to-be, the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Clark, believes that my departure is my final departure as Speaker of the House. I agree with him. At the age of almost 75, in the course of nature, I could not hope to occupy this great place again, and would not if I could; but I am so fond of my friend from Missouri, the Speaker-to-be, that I mean to serve under his gentle rule as a member of the House and look on."

COTTON MARKET

The New York cotton market opened this morning a few points higher. March, 14.17; May, 14.37; July, 14.21; August, 13.71; October, 12.57; December, 12.42.

At twelve o'clock the market was much lower: March, 14.04; May, 14.25; July, 14.18; August, 13.62; October, 12.46; December, 12.33.

The market closed much lower: March, 13.96; May, 14.14; July, 13.99; August, 13.47; October, 12.37; December, 12.26.

Spots in Wilson, 14.25 for good grades.

Mrs. George W. Morgan, of Bailey, went yesterday in Wilson visiting Mr. and Mrs. George L. Morgan.

NIGHT RIDERS TRIAL BEGINS

THOSE CHARGED WITH FAMOUS HOPKINSVILLE RAID TO ANSWER CHARGES

SOLDIERS GUARD WITNESS

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 6.—With Judge J. T. Hanbery presiding, the Christian Circuit Court has begun a six weeks' term which promises to be notable by reason of the important so-called "night rider" cases which will begin today. Dr. David A. Amos, reputed leader of the secret clan which terrorized this region during the tobacco war, Guy Dunning, ex-chief inspector of the Planters' Tobacco Association; John Robinson, Newton Nichols, Irving Glass and J. B. Malone will face juries on the charge of participation in the sensational raid on Hopkinsville the night of December 6, 1907, when the tobacco houses and other property valued at a quarter of a million dollars were destroyed, two persons shot, a tobacco buyer dragged from his home and whipped, and residences where lights burned riddled with bullets.

The cases have twice been postponed. When first called, Milton Oliver, chief witness for the prosecution, was unable to appear, as he was suffering from a buckshot wound to his hip, an attempt having been made to assassinate him shortly after his confession before the grand jury. Illness of attorneys for the defense caused a continuance of the trials at the last term of court. Both sides now profess eagerness for the cases to be heard.

Oliver, a Lyon county farmer, who turned State's evidence, is expected here tomorrow, guarded by the soldiers who have been constantly at his side, day and night, for nearly a year. Armed troops were stationed about his farm when his crops were planted and a detachment of militia accompanied him to Eddyville when he marked his tobacco. Recently he sold his farm for \$4,000 to a Trigg county man, and after testifying here expects to remove with his family to a distant State.

Oliver admits that he was formerly a member of the night rider band, but says he proposes now to tell the whole truth in the Hopkinsville trials whatever the consequences may be.

Train Service Began To-Day.

Wadesboro, N. C., March 6.—Regular train service on the Winston-Salem Southbound railroad began this morning. The schedule as announced provides for one train each way for the present. The trains will leave Wadesboro at 7:10 a. m. and reach Winston-Salem at 4:00 p. m. Southbound trains leave Winston-Salem at 7:00 a. m. and will reach Wadesboro at 3:15 p. m. The distance between the two terminal points is 88 miles. This service is temporary in arrangement and a better schedule will be announced when the roadbed becomes a little more safe.

APPROPRIATELY NAMED

Smith has a lovely baby girl. The stork left her with a flutter, Smith named her Oleomargarine. For he hadn't any but her. —Judge.

THE WEATHER

Unsettled Weather Still. Washington, D. C., March 6.—For North Carolina: Unsettled tonight and Tuesday with not much change in temperature and moderate west winds.

IV. GERMAN UNIVERSITY LIFE. (Continued.)

(By Karl R. Moench, Ph. D.)

"Gaudemus igitur, Juvencus dum sumus; Post jucundam juventutem, Post molestam senectutem, Nos habebit lumus."

"Let us rejoice whilst we are young; After a pleasant youth, After troublesome old age, The earth will claim us."

In order to continue in the proper spirit our last article concerning German University Life, the words of the oldest student Latin song are running in my mind, and after humming all the verses of this immortal melody, I feel in the right spirit to continue my article from last week, and to tell the readers of the Times something of the unique influences so different from America, which surround the German University student.

It must be felt in order to be fully appreciated, for in my estimation after much travel and school experience in different countries, nowhere on the globe does University life so appeal to me as that in my native land. So often has our University life, been misunderstood and misrepresented that I not only feel it is my sacred duty to defend and to explain some of the old customs maintaining at our universities, but the joy of recounting the reminiscences, whenever the opportunity affords, so fills me with joy that I feel this seeming egotism will be pardoned by the reader.

The last article found the German student finishing his college career after nine years of hard labor under the strictest rules of discipline. With his testimonius maturitatis in his pocket, which means that he is prepared to enter any university in the Empire, for example let us say that, by the advice of father and teachers, he enters Leipsic University. Almost instantly the college boy finds the bonds of discipline which held him so closely to home and college, unloosed, and he is as free as a bird, for his life in the University will soon determine the metal of which the young man is composed. Therefore, he does not stand under ironclad rules and regulations, for it is presumed that the rigid discipline of college life has trained his mind and fixed his habits, and that now the time has arrived for evolution and development and these cannot expand in all their beauty and glory unless there is freedom of thought and action.

With the blessings of parents and friends, and the largest sum of money ever before in his pocket, however a quite insignificant sum compared with the amount given the American boy when he leaves home for the university, the German student begins his university career. The first thing after arrival in the University city, he rents a room according to his means, registers his name on the university roll, pays his matriculation fee, and receives his card, the most important document for the next three or four years as we will see later. Let us suppose that he has decided to make philology his life's work. He will, of course, map out his plane of study for the first semester (half year) with the assistance of some professor to whom he has been specially recommended. He then visits in turn every professor whose lecture he wishes to hear, and pays to him a certain stipulated sum which he receives due receipt, or makes such arrangements with the professor as are acceptable to both.

He is now ready to begin work. Text-books are no longer required since the entire course of study consists of lectures. The students keeps for each professor a separate notebook, in which he makes memoranda from which he is supposed to work out carefully at home the various themes discussed in the lectures. Necessary reference books are recommended and these must be provided by the student. A

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY FAILS TO PASS AND TAFT CALLS SPECIAL SESSION

CLOSING SCENES STORMY

Washington, March 6.—The Sixty-first Congress, heedless of one of the most important legislative tasks set before it, came to an end shortly after noon Saturday. Within the hour following, President Taft had issued a proclamation calling the new Congress to meet in extraordinary session at noon Tuesday, April 4. At that time he will submit for ratification to a House overwhelmingly Democratic and to a Senate barely Republican, the reciprocity agreement with Canada. The McCall bill carrying that agreement into effect and passed by the House met at the hands of the old Senate the death that had been freely predicted for it.

The President, well warned if not entirely reconciled, to the fate in store for the measure, was at the Capitol to witness the obsequies. The bill was not allowed at any time to come up in the Senate for a moment's consideration.

The permanent tariff board bill, forced to its passage through a reluctant Senate at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, was hurried over to the House, there to be strangled by a Democratic filibuster. The President, in the room reserved for him in the Senate lobby, heard the news with resignation. Congress provided funds to continue the work of the temporary tariff board for another year.

At Democrat's Request.

It was at the request of the Democrats of the House and Senate that President Taft fixed the date of the extra session on April 4th. The new Democratic Ways and Means Committee of the House, which is also to serve as the new committee on committees, will meet to take up its later duties. A full caucus of all the Democratic members of the new House will not be held until April 3. In the meantime the plans for the extra session will have developed.

There is little doubt now that the Democrats of the House will undertake to revise at least two or three of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, and there is every reason also to believe that these bills will be favorably received in the new Senate—the increased Democratic and insurgent strength in that body giving a majority to the principle of a further revision of the tariff downward. It is supposed also that so long as the new schedules do not flagrantly violate the policy of protection, President Taft will not withhold his approval of them. He has announced, however, that if a general revision, in violation of the protective policy, should be inaugurated, he would not hesitate to use the power of the veto.

How Long Will It Last?

How long the extra session will last is problematical. While the new Congress may promptly ratify the reciprocity agreement—some Democrats are in favor of withholding confirmation until two or three new tariff schedules are ready—if the differences should arise between the new House and the Senate the session unquestionably would be a long one.

In this connection, however, the interesting fact is developed that the President has a constitutional right to bring the session to an end in case the two Houses of Congress can not agree upon a time for adjournment. Such a action, it is admitted would be revolutionary, and there is thought to be little likelihood that any President would care to invoke the power vested in him by Section 3, Article 2 of the Constitution.