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THE MONEY MESSAGE

PRESIDENT TAFT RECOMMENDS TO CONGRESS FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

U. S. EXPENDITURES

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—President Taft sent to Congress a "money message," treating principally of the finances of the various departments of the government, but embodying recommendations for important legislation as well. This is the President's third message of this session.

The report, which was designed to treat of the financial conditions of the treasury, needed banking and currency reforms and departmental questions, is one of the most important yet sent in the present session of Congress.

A significant feature of it is President Taft's emphatic indorsement of the National Reserve plan of financial reform as opposed to the Central Bank as a means of preventing panics in the future. The President also demands legislation to prevent the merger of banks into a great national money trust, after the establishment of the National Reserve association, if this reform should be inaugurated.

Another striking recommendation is for the extension of civil service to take from political parties the weapon of Federal patronage. Mr. Taft asks that all local government offices throughout the country including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all four classes, immigration commissioners and marshals be filled under civil service instead of by appointment upon recommendations to the President.

It is impossible, says Mr. Taft to expect that, while in office, the appointees will not regard their tenure as more or less dependent upon continued political service to their patrons.

The President also asks that a council of national defense be authorized by Congress in order to promote the security of the nation from foreign invasion.

The report calls the financial condition of the government at the end of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1911 (the period covered in the message) "very satisfactory." The following important fiscal statistics are set forth:

Government revenue (except from postal service)	\$701,372,374.99
Government expenditures (except for postal service and the construction of the Panama Canal)	\$654,137,907.89
Surplus	47,234,467.10
Post Office receipts	237,879,823.50
Post Office expenses	237,660,705.48
Post Office surplus (the first in 27 years)	219,118.12

The decrease in running the government in the fiscal year of 1911 over 1910 was over five and one-half millions of dollars. The aggregate national debt on June 30, 1911 was \$1,303,984,937.69; the estimated government receipts for the fiscal year of 1912 (exclusive of postal receipts) \$666,000,000; estimated revenues, \$645,842,799.34; the estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, exclusive of postal revenue, \$667,000,000; appropriations estimated for same period, exclusive of the Panama Canal, \$637,920,803.30.

"Economy" is a watchword running through out the message. Mr. Taft praises the various departments for reductions of expenses, especially by the Post Office Department, which probably will be self-sustaining next year and the Treasury Department, which will eliminate 137 offices next year.

The report shows the postal savings banks to be growing rapidly. In eleven months these institutions have accumulated \$11,000,000 in deposits, or averaging \$1,000,000 per month.

In writing of the Central Bank plan, which was first advocated by the National Monetary Commission headed by ex-Senator N. W. Aldrich, Mr. Taft says it is exceedingly fortunate that this proposed plan was changed, because it would surely have met with disapproval. He says that he hopes that currency and banking reform will not become a political party issue.

On the subject of the Panama Canal, the executive urges that Congress authorize the President to name the schedule of tolls, but he hopes that tolls may be lessened or entirely eliminated for American ships as a subsidy to foster United States merchant marine. The message says that the canal will be completed by July 1, 1913 and the President hopes Congress will make laws for the government of the canal.

GOMPERS REPLIES TO BURNS

DEFENDS ORGANIZED LABOR AND EXONERATES OFFICERS OF FEDERATION OF GUILTY KNOWLEDGE OF DYNAMITE PLOTS — OFFERS TO TURN BOOKS AND PAPERS OF FEDERATION OPEN TO INSPECTION

Washington, Dec. 21.—A complete defense of organized labor and the exoneration of the officers of the Federation from dynamite plots is made in a vigorous editorial by Samuel Gompers in the January number of the Federationist. He ridicules the charges of Detective Burns against the "men higher up" and says he is willing to throw open all their books and letters for inspection in order to prove they know nothing of the plots of the McNamaras.

Farm Co-Operative Demonstration Work.

Mr. T. E. Brown, of Hertford county district agent representing the United States government in the development of its Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration work was here today in attendance upon a meeting of the Wilson County Farmers' union.

Under the plan of the government for placing these farms, it requires an appropriation of \$300 from the county and will duplicate this amount.

A competent farmer is then employed, whose business it is to place from 30 to 40 farms in different and convenient points in the county where the object lesson may be valuable to the farmers plots of from one to five acres which are used for experimental and demonstrative purposes.

The value of this work is beyond computation and Wilson county should by all means make the appropriation and begin the work the value of which, is shown in the results of young Charlie Parker of Hertford county who has been receiving instruction from Mr. Brown.

Though a mere boy Parker took the sweepstakes at Savannah, won a trip to Washington, D. C., for making 235 bushels on one acre. Charlie broke his land eighteen inches deep and followed the directions laid down by the department of agriculture.

Not Fit for an Officer.

During court this week while Plummer Williams was being tried for shooting another negro in the leg at a card game in the woods he was asked who was there and pointed out one of the jury who is also a constable in the township where the shooting and the gambling game occurred.

The officer certainly knew it was wrong to gamble, and because of the same and in retaliation for being shot by his victim last summer was the cause of the incident.

Surely such a man should not administer the law.

COURT HAS ADJOURNED

IN THE MIDST OF THE TRIAL OF WALTER WIGGINS FOR BURGLARY — SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE FERGUSON'S WIFE THE CAUSE.

In the midst of the trial of Walter Wiggins, for burglary and attempt to assault, a capital punishment, after all the evidence was in, and the pleadings and charge and the verdict were necessary to complete the case Judge Ferguson found it necessary to adjourn court last night and hurriedly depart for Atlanta where his wife, who is in a sanatorium in that city for treatment is not expected to live.

Every one, will, if course, sympathize with His Honor, who left on the midnight train with a heavy heart, fearing the worst, since the phone message was very urgent.

If the court had continued its work it would most likely have finished the Wiggins case today and this week the other murder case on the docket, which was at the first of the week also set for trial.

While it is not the fault of anyone yet the courts of Wilson county seem to "catch it in the neck" and the dockets remain filled with both civil and criminal cases awaiting trial.

There are 50 or 60 criminal cases on the docket and this court convicted two negroes who are in jail unsentenced and must there remain until the February term of court. In the meantime, Jim Watson, also convicted but unsentenced remains out on bond, and will probably have a good time during the holidays supplying his friends with blind tiger booze.

zone to be administered through the Department of War before that time. Of the Army and Navy, Mr. Taft says both are in excellent condition although more army officers are needed. He also recommends that an office grade higher than Rear Admiral be created.

The following other demands and recommendations, some of which were previously made in past messages, are set forth:

NORFOLK TO BEAUFORT

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS RECOMMEND PURCHASE CHESAPEAKE AND ALBERMARLE CANAL

MAY EXPEND MILLIONS

Washington, Dec. 21.—The United States board of engineers has made a report on the inland waterways from Norfolk to Beaufort.

The board recommends the purchase by the Government of the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, connecting the North Carolina sounds with the Chesapeake Bay. This recommendation is under the authority of the last river and harbor bill by a provision inserted by Senator Simmons directing the Secretary of War to contract for the purchase of the canal selected by this board.

The board further recommends that this canal be at once reconstructed to give a depth of 12 feet and a bottom width of 90, the total cost to be \$2,733,000 and that the depth of the canal recently cut from the North Carolina sounds to Beaufort be increased from ten to twelve feet at a cost of \$397,500.

It is also recommended by the board that the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds be connected by a canal through Hyde county by the Alligator river and Rose Bay route at a cost of \$2,216,000.

This will give a depth of 12 feet at low water or 14 feet at high water from Norfolk to Beaufort at a cost of \$5,401,580 which added to the \$550,000 cost of the canal already cut at Beaufort will total \$6,000,000.

"I am, confident," said Senator Simmons last night, "that the present session of Congress will appropriate the money not only to pay for the old Albemarle and Chesapeake canal but for all the work recommended by the board and when the work is finished it releases from its landlocked condition about 3,000 miles of navigable North Carolina inland water and makes it available for interstate and international transportation and commerce instead of as now, useful for only local and neighborhood transportation and commerce."

"The unobtaining of these 3,000 miles of navigable water is of tremendous importance not only from a commercial standpoint but from the standpoint of railway rate regulation as it will bring these navigable waterways into active and effective competition with the railways. It will, also, surely lead to making every river emptying into these sounds and they embrace practically every navigable river in the State except the Cape Fear, navigable far into the interior of the State.

THE DYNAMITE CASES. DRAGS HIM INTO COURT WHERE JUDGE IS HOLDING TRIAL — JUDGE TELLS HIM THAT THE PROCEEDING ARE NOT REGULAR

Indianapolis, Dec. 21.—Asserting that Robert J. Foster, a detective engaged by the National Erectors' Association was interfering with him, county prosecutor Frank P. Baker, yesterday afternoon forcibly took Foster before Judge Joseph Markey of the criminal court and asked for protection.

Judge Markey, who was conducting a murder trial, reprimanded the prosecutor for interrupting, but Mr. Baker persisted and snatching a club from a policeman, threatened Foster.

Court officers drew Baker away and Judge Markey ordered him to appear in court today to show cause why he should not be held in contempt. The judge took no cognizance of the charge against Foster. Immediately after the incident Mr. Baker was subpoenaed to appear today before the Federal grand jury to testify in the Government's inquiry into the dynamiting case.

The encounter between Baker and Foster was the result of friction between the prosecutor and Foster's superior Walter Drew, counsel for the Erectors' Association. Drew had said, Baker had been negligent in pressing the investigation locally and Baker resisted successfully in the county court the effort of Drew and the county prosecutor of Los Angeles, Cal., to remove the Los Angeles books and papers of the Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, now in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Indianapolis, Dec. 21.—Prosecutor Baker was today fined fifty dollars for contempt of court by Judge Markey. Baker pleaded guilty of attacking R. J. Foster at the National Erectors' Association on Wednesday because he said that Foster was "shadowing" him. He blames the detectives in the dynamite investigation. One of the jurors was overcome temporarily today. He imagined he was John McNamara.

THE ORDER OF OWLS

DOING INSURANCE BUSINESS IN THE STATE WITHOUT A LICENSE

THE PARDON OF BYNUM

(By W. J. Martin.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21.—Sentences of thirty and twenty years, respectively, for second degree murder in Columbus county are affirmed by the Supreme court in State vs Granger, and Marlow. Granger was on a spree and shot up the town of Grists, Columbus county and rounded up his rampage with killing Bud Nobles. Marlow was "the woman in the case."

The North Carolina Supreme court affirms the sentence of \$100 fine against J. J. Arlington for representing the Order of Owls, at Charlotte unlicensed in this state. The court declares that the state department of insurance is doing a great work in the protection of the people from unreliable and fraudulent insurance concerns and wherever the insurance laws are to be construed that interpretation of the law should be adopted which is best promotive of that public policy and beneficence of the law.

The Supreme court holds in State vs Doster from Union county, that section of the act creating the Monroe Register's court is invalid that would give the recorder exclusive jurisdiction beyond the corporate limits of the town. Doster was fined for carrying a shotgun on Sunday against a special statute.

Under the ruling of the Supreme court in Chas. Buckner vs South & Western Railroad Company and others there is a new trial ordered as a sequel to erroneous non suit allowed on motion of the defendants in the trial below in Buncombe county. Buckner claims to have been terribly mistreated and held in practical slavery by the defendant company's superintendent of railroad construction work and been badly beaten. The court holds that the trial judge should have allowed the case to go to the jury.

A pardon was granted today by Governor Kitchin, for Bynum, of Raleigh, who has served six years of a twelve year sentence for the murder of J. H. Alford, who was his business associate in the printing business in Raleigh. Bynum has an exceptionally good record as a prisoner and the prison authorities believe him to be a thoroughly reformed man. The judge, the solicitor, the officials of Raleigh and Wake county join many citizens in urging the pardon. Bynum had been drinking heavily when the killing occurred and Mr. Alford, who was an aged and most highly esteemed man was remonstrating with him about his conduct when the fatal quarrel occurred.

There was also a pardon today by Governor Kitchin for John H. Rader who has served one year of a two years sentence for arson in Catawba county. This pardon is on recommendation of the trial judge and the state commissioner of insurance. Sufficient punishment and weak mentality are the grounds on which the pardon was urged upon the governor.

Judge Refuses to Interfere.

In the matter of the appointment of a permanent receiver for the textile mills, at Spray, Judge Boyd, at Greensboro, refused to appoint a permanent receiver or examine into the books of the defunct concern until the matter is heard before him on the return day, Dec. 27th.

Messrs. A. M. Scales and J. T. Shaw, representing the creditors bringing the bankruptcy proceedings, set out the imperative necessity of having the operatives paid off at once, so that they would not scatter to other mills and also wanted Mr. James McAllister named as receiver. Judge Boyd again declined to interfere with the State court's action or with its receiver, but said Judge Bynum's suggestion, if agreed to by Mr. Fuller, would get around the difficulty.

There are a great many lawyers in the case and much warring among the stockholders. The principal creditors are Marshal Field & Co., of Chicago.

It looks like a fight just now as to who will be the bankruptcy receiver. It is said that the minority and majority stockholders have made peace long enough to combine on J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, for receiver and if so, he will no doubt be named by the court, as the best man for the place.

Fair and Colder Tomorrow.

Rain tonight and colder near the coast in the extreme western portion. Friday generally fair with brisk and shifting winds.

RUSSIANS CONSIDERING ATTITUDE OF AMERICA

DELICATE DIPLOMACY REQUIRED ON AMERICAN SIDE — RUSSIA'S HANDS TIED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS WHICH MUST BE CHANGED BY DOUMA — RUSSIA'S ISSUE FOR 1913 IS NATIONALISM — NOT DISPOSED TO GRANT CONCESSIONS TO JEWS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—Having accepted in an equitable spirit the notification of the American ambassador that the treaty of commerce and navigation entered into by the United States and Russia in 1832, would be abrogated on January 1, 1913, officials of the Russian government are now directing their attention to the question of a new treaty. It is recognized that diplomacy of the most experienced kind will be required especially on the American side, if negotiations for a new treaty are to proceed satisfactorily. Agitation in the United States over the passport question and the brief term available for diplomatic action, present difficulties to the full and free discussion of the subject.

It is pointed out by Russian officials that the government's hands are tied by statutes which cannot be changed outside of the legislative machinery of the Douma and the council of the Empire as instituted in 1906. The whole question, in their opinion, seems to be dominated by a misunderstanding of the treaty of 1832 which makes no reference to passports. Article 1 of this treaty provides for the free entry of all American citizens on the sole condition that they observe the internal laws of the Empire. This stipulation is reproduced in all treaties with other powers. Therefore, there has been no question of infringement of the treaty, but actually one of modification of the internal statutes, which can be done only by legislative means.

Further, it is argued, if a passport statute had been originally enacted or if the question of passports were merely one of relations between the United States and Russia this question might be a matter for diplomatic negotiations. But the Russian statutes having reference to the Jews do not concern American Jews alone, but all foreign Jews. A concession to the United States would mean a concession to all other countries having Jewish subjects. Russia, say the officials has no wish for a bargain and they ask "what can America concede to Russia for the abolition of Jewish legislation?"

In responsible quarters the opinion is expressed that the political situation in Russia proper is not favorable to the realization of Jewish hopes. It is likely that Premier Kokovos personally sees no harm in concessions to foreign Jews and a milder policy at home with respect to the race, but other elements in the Russian government are differently disposed.

This is true in particular of the Douma and the Council of the Empire, which have solid majorities against any weakening of Russia's attitude. Indeed, Russia, herself faces legislative elections which will be held in 1913 and the dominant battle cry is one of nationalism.

In parliamentary circles here the prevailing comment is characterized by astonishment that the American government has responded so readily to the Jewish outcry. The opinion is expressed by members of the Douma that in all probability the Jews will not attempt to force matters further.

American business men in St. Petersburg and Moscow have been following the situation with great interest and depression prevails among them at the prospect of the loss of the market at a time when it was opening most favorably.

Testifies to Corruption.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Senate committee which is investigating the election of Senator Lorimer adjourned to meet again on January 8 when Mr. Lorimer will take the witness chair and testify in his own defense for the first time under oath. It is possible that no other witnesses will be called.

Leslie J. Taylor of Taylorsville, Ill., told the committee today of an alleged conversation he had in 1909 with D. D. Brownback, a Republican member of the Illinois Legislature, who voted for Lorimer. Brownback has told the committee that he did not know Taylor and had never spoken to him. Taylor the committee that Brownback told him he was ashamed to say how much money he had spent to be elected to the Legislature "and that he intended to get it back."

"He told me that I would see that when a Senator was elected he (Brownback) had voted for the right man and that he would get his."

Brownback is now in business in East St. Louis, Ill., and swore before the committee last week that he would not know Taylor if he saw him.

The committee will recall Brownback to confront Taylor, whose testimony caused something of a sensation.

SHUSTER WILL GO

RUSSIA NOTIFIES PERSIA THAT HER TROOPS WILL ENTER TEHEREN UNLESS

AMERICAN IS EXPELLED

Teheran, Dec. 21.—The first fighting over Shuster is reported from Tabriz. The Persian constitutionalist are engaged in a battle with the Russian Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—Notice has been served on the Persian government that the advance of the Russian army on Teheran will begin tomorrow unless Persia accepts Russian ultimatum. It is understood that the National Council will agree to let Shuster go.

W. Morgan Shuster, the American who is a cause for war between Russia and Persia, went to Teheran last April on the recommendation of President Taft as a regenerator of Persian finances. Mr. Shuster is 34 years old and a dozen years of experience in similar work under the United States government in Cuba and the Philippines.

His chief trouble in Persia appears to have arisen from his conviction that Persia is an independent nation, irrespective of the convention of 1907 between England and Russia, whereby each recognized that the other had a sphere of influence in Persia.

QUICK WORK FOR TREATY.

Congress Adjourns for the Holidays. Washington, Dec. 21.—Congress ratified the President's notification of the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832 and sent the measure to the President for his signature. The House disposed of it according to program within 75 minutes.

Speaker Clark signed it at 2:56 p. m. Vice President Sherman signed it at 3:51 yesterday after the Senate had remained in session purposely to permit him under the rules, to affix his signature while it was in session.

Congress adjourned today for the holidays.

TENNESSEE'S GOVERNOR

WILL SPEND A DAY AND NIGHT IN PRISON AND IN THE GARB OF A CONVICT IN ORDER TO GET INFORMATION UPON WHICH TO BASE CHRISTMAS PARDONS.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21.—Governor Ben W. Hooper, goes to the penitentiary today to get "local color" on which to base the usual pardons for Christmas. He will observe all the prison regulations as though a convict and be "released" tomorrow night, staying as a convict within the walls a day and night.

BIG RAILROAD WRECK.

50 Mile an Hour Train Jumps Track on a Curve — Fireman Killed and Engineer Hurt. Somerset, Dec. 21.—Running fifty miles an hour a passenger train No. 1, for Cincinnati on the New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad jumped the track at a curve here. Fireman Henry Angel, was killed and Engineer McEwin was seriously hurt. No passengers were injured.

Planning a New Treaty. Washington, Dec. 21.—President Taft returned early today. At 10:11 a. m. today signed a joint resolution to congress abrogating the treaty with Russia. Sec. Knox was present. This final executive act swept away a crisis. An effort to form a new treaty is now in order.

STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 21.—The demand for Anaconda copper sent that stock up 1-2 point at the opening of the market. The others are quiet. Lehigh Valley is off 1-2. Steel common gained 1-8. The curb is irregular and Americans in London are firm.

PROVISIONS. Chicago, Dec. 21.—Wheat opened Dec. 94 1-2. Corn, Dec. 64. At 2 o'clock Dec. wheat closed at 94 3-8, Dec. corn was 63 1-4.

COTTON TODAY.

New York, Dec. 21.—Jan. opened 8.95, March 9.11, May 9.22, July 9.27, Oct. 9.38, Dec. 9.42. At 11:45, Jan. was 8.93, March 9.07, July 9.24, Oct. 9.34, Dec. 9.39. Liverpool closed a half point up from the opening with Jan.-Feb. 4.94 March-April 4.96 1-2, July-Aug. 5.05 1-2, Dec.-Jan. 4.94. Jan. 85.87, Mar. 9.02, May 9.12, July 9.20, Oct. 9.29, Dec. 9.31. Spots Wilson market 9c.