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MR. TILLMAN'S REPLY

Gives President Few a Prods of the Pitchfork.

HE DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Wanted to Buy Land—Land Held Unlawfully Exposed the Wrong and the Fraud—Is Not Guilty of Crime.

In addressing the Senate Monday Mr. Tillman arose to a question of personal privilege, declaring that for the first time in the history of this government...

The Senator limited his scathing of the President being warned by his physician against overexertion. He said:

"One of the truest and best sentiments in English literature is this from Tennyson: 'Soiling another will never make one's self clean.'"

"Later on in this session it is my purpose to devote some time to bringing Theodore Roosevelt face to face with his true self and let the people of the United States see what character of man they have been so bowed down to. For the present I content myself with applying to him this quotation from Spencer's 'Fair Queen':"

"He rages throughout the whole world, neither is there any that can restrain him. Of late he has grown especially presumptuous and pestilent, barking at and biting all alike whether they be blameworthy or innocent. None are free from his attacks. He spares neither the learned wit nor the little post, but rends and tears with regard of person, reason or time."

"In my public work here," said Senator Tillman, "I have not hesitated to criticize and comment on the official actions and utterances of President Roosevelt and I have doubtless given him good cause to seek revenge. I was not aware that those darts of mine had quivered in the Executive hide and stung him so, but the eagerness and intensity with which he has presented his case against me, his making a precedent, when none has existed before, his talking from the committee to which he has forwarded them the papers and giving them to the press before that committee had considered them, indicates that Theodore Roosevelt enjoys to the limit the feeling of getting even with Ben Tillman and lays on the 'Big Stick' with the keenest relish, doubtless believing that the 'Pitchfork' has gone out of business."

He declared that the President was an adept at advertising and had used the press with more skill than any man in American politics.

"Another probable reason for his great haste," said the South Carolina Senator, "was that he sought to distract attention from the action of the House of Representatives on Friday in laying part of his message on the table, by the sensational accusation against a man who has had long service in the Senate."

"First, he promotes me to membership in the Ananias Club, and charges in effect that I have deliberately lied to the Senate."

"Second, he charges that I have exerted my official influence and work as a Senator for my personal benefit alone to secure the passage of a resolution and to press the Department of Justice to bring suit against the corporation which holds so much of the public domain in the West and will not sell it to settlers under the terms of their grants from the government."

He has prepared his indictment with consummate ability and skill. He is even cunning in the apparently innocent pretense that in making a search through the secret service for one kind of malefactor he has run down another and the ease of that one, of such serious importance, that his sense of official obligation compelled him to prompt action. Mark you, he has been in the possession of all the facts in this case since July last, and men will be curious to know why, if his seal was honest, he did not make them known then."

As to the Oregon land affair the Senator says: "It will be noted that I accused Dorr in the Senate of being a swindler, and asked the Postoffice Department to issue a fraud order against him. Dorr declared in his circular: 'So sure is Senator Tillman of our success that he has subscribed and paid the necessary fees for a quarter section for himself and ten other quarter sections for ten of his nearest relatives.' Dorr's declaration that I had paid the fees is an absolute falsehood and the postoffice in-

spectors, while they searched the records for entries at Coquille and noted that Reeder & Watkins had filed 'several hundred applications' no where mentioned that any had been filed in my name or for me. Therefore, the falsehood is proven on Dorr, and yet the President declared 'the assault which Senator Tillman made upon Mr. Dorr was, according to the report of the inspector, a wanton assault made to cover up Senator Tillman's own transactions.'"

"Now about the lying: My letter of February 15th, of which the President secured a photographic copy, antedates by four days my statement in the Senate that I had not bought any land or undertaken to buy any, and the President considers this positive proof of falsehood. I did not say I had not considered the purchase of land; I did not say I had not contemplated the purchase of land, because I had done both. In my conversation with the Attorney General in regard to the resolution which I introduced, and which he himself prepared after we had talked over the whole situation, I distinctly remember telling him that my interest in the matter had been first aroused by my desire to purchase some of the timber land and that my coming to him was due to the fact that I discovered, upon investigation, that I could not buy it, through any agency whatsoever; that I could not buy it even by law suit, because I was advised by very able lawyers in the West, among them the Hon. George Turner, of Washington, that in attacking the holders of those land grants no one would have any standing in court except the grantor, the government itself. I was perhaps disingenuous, but a moment's thought will convince any honest minded man that as I had not signed any papers, had not paid any money, had taken nobody's receipt, the usual processes by which one undertakes to buy land; I was speaking accurately and not falsely. Everything hinges on the meaning of the word 'undertaken' and my use of it. Did I mean to conceal the fact that I was anxious to buy some of the land? Not at all. Did I mean to attack Dorr as a swindler when I myself was engaged in a dishonest and dishonorable transaction? That is what the President would have people believe. Can I be justly charged with falsehood when if I had told the Senate of the entire transaction it would have made no difference whatever while I would have been charged with intruding my private affairs into a public discussion? Just what law did I break? What wrong did I do or contemplate? I never expected, and could not under the terms of the law, as I construed it, get more than seven quarter sections for myself and family, one for my private secretary and one for Mr. Lee, making nine in all. This, in the aggregate, would mean that I would obtain through my activity here, as the President's charge is, nine quarter sections, of 1,440 acres at a cost of \$4,500. Will the President undertake to say that I have lost my right to buy land because I am a Senator? Can the President deny that my activity secured the passage of the resolution instructing the Attorney General to bring suit for the recovery of this land for the use of actual settlers? If Harriman and others like him are made to disgorge by reason of these suits shall the fact that I was endeavoring to buy a little pittance of the land be used as the basis of a charge of being a liar and a corrupt Senator to be disgraced?"

After relating a long drawn out consideration of certain men connected with the situation through which he abandoned the hope of obtaining the land he said:

"Dorr, of whom I had never heard before," he said, "was evidently pushing his scheme of getting suckers to invest and using my name, as I have indicated, without authority; because I had not paid any fees to him or written to him or filed any applications. I, therefore, felt it incumbent on me to expose the swindle in the Senate, which I did on February 19th, and asked the postoffice authorities to issue a fraud order. I pressed the passage of the joint resolution in the Senate and on April 30th it became a law. March 18th I was taken ill and on May 16th, after a partial recuperation, I sailed for Europe, returning October 21st."

"I have not attempted to deceive anybody; I have not told any falsehoods; I have not broken any law; I have not been guilty of any immoral conduct. I had the right to purchase the land if I could, but my judgment told me it was unwise as an investment. I would like to get some of it yet."

"In conclusion, Mr. President, I court the most searching investigation. Nay, I demand it. I declare most emphatically I have never sought to conceal my efforts to buy land."

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

To bring this whole matter before the public eye at once let it be noted that Senator Tillman some time ago urged that certain land grants in Oregon had been forfeited by lack of compliance with terms of the grant and urge that they be sold. Before looking into the matter he concluded to make an investment himself. When certain investigations were being made by the secret service men this was discovered. In the late troubles between the President and Congress about the secret service appropriations which the President wanted restored to former sufficiency and the charges by Congress that the secret service department was becoming offensively active, the President used strong language which Congress looked upon as reflections on that body and demanded of the President instances to justify his language. While disavowing any intention of discourtesy he complied so far as to give names that furnished the basis of his language. Thus the cast of Senator Tillman became a part of the justification of the President. It seems that the Senator's case was stumbled upon while making certain other investigations. It is also stated that certain parties who were offended with Senator Tillman's urging the sale of this Oregon land resorted to this method of revenge to put the President in possession of the facts of Senator Tillman's purpose to acquire some of this land. To add to the complication Postmaster Barns has sent Senator Tillman a bill of \$16.00 for postage for a typewriter that the Senator had franked from Trenton, S. C. to Washington, it being claimed that he had no right to send it under the franking privilege. The Senator refuses to pay the bill on the ground that it is the government's typewriter, that he was using in the interest of the public and that it was the custom so to do, he having never heard of any rule promulgated against it. Had it been his own private affair he would have expressed or freighted it. Senator Tillman has been accredited with rigid honesty as is President Roosevelt, the former fiery to the term of "pitchfork" and the latter impulsive to an unusual degree. Withal the public will most probably pass no judgment until further developments.

LEGISLATURE MEETS

North Carolina Lawmakers Now in Session

JUDGE GRAHAM MADE SPEAKER

Legislators Assemble and Organize—Gov. Glenn's Message Read in Person.

Raleigh, Special.—The General Assembly met on Wednesday noon, when the nominations made in caucus Tuesday night were confirmed by election. Francis D. Winston presided in the principal clerk, presided in the House. Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office.

With the completion of the organization Governor Glenn was notified of the readiness of the Assembly to receive his message and on Thursday morning when he appeared before the joint session of the assembly and read the message in person.

On the third ballot and by a vote of 43 to 36 the Democratic caucus of the House Tuesday night selected Judge Augustus W. Graham, of Granville, Speaker of the House, over Mr. W. C. Dowd, of Mecklenburg. On motion Judge Graham's nomination was also made unanimous.

Just forty-nine years ago Judge Graham's father was elected Speaker of the House by the first caucus held in the new hall of the new Capitol.

The nomination of other officers for the House resulted as follows: Principal clerk, T. G. Cobb, of Morganton; reading clerk, R. M. Phillips, of Lee county; engrossing clerk, M. D. Kinsland, of Wayneville; sergeant-at-arms, George L. Kilpatrick, of Lenoir.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate resulted in the selection of Whitehead Kluttz, of Salisbury, for president pro tem. He had no opposition. Other officers chosen were: Principal clerk, A. J. Maxwell, of Craven county; reading clerk, Mark Squires, of Lenoir; engrossing clerk, W. E. Hooks, of Greenville; sergeant-at-arms, R. E. Staley, of Wilkesboro; assistant, Nick Doherty, of Raleigh; Senator J. A. Long, of Person, was made chairman of the Senate caucus and J. L. Barham, of Wayne county, secretary.

A joint resolution was offered in the House by Perry, of Vance, extending profound sympathy to the King and Queen of Italy and their subjects and appropriating \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers of the earthquake. This was referred to the committee on finance to be approved.

The Senate on Friday passed two separate bills increasing the salary of the governor from \$4,000 to \$6,000 and the Commissioner of Labor and Printing to \$2,500. There was no opposition to the bills along party lines. Senator Empe of New Hanover, favored \$7,500 for the Governor's salary.

Representative Morton of New Hanover, had his protest filed on the journal in opposition to the Governor's reading his message in person.

Speaker Graham is remarkable for the number of old Confederate, chiefly from the Home, that he employs as laborers about the Senate chamber. He is himself a veteran.

The Legislative committee fixed up on 1 p. m. next Tuesday for inaugurating Governor Kitchin. The Woodmen of the World band, of Concord, has been selected for the occasion. The cadets of the A. and M. College are named to participate.

The day was largely consumed in committee work, after a short session in which committees were named.

No Increase in Governor's Salary. In the Senate a bill was introduced relating to superannuated judges, providing one who shall be available for special terms and to supply for any Superior Court judge who is sick.

The bill that passed the Senate increasing the Governor's salary from \$4,000 to \$6,000 came over on Saturday and in the regular order of procedure was referred by the Speaker to the committee on salaries and fees.

Both the Speaker and the chairman of the committee on rules, Mr. Dowd, seemed inclined to look with disfavor upon the practice of suspending rules and considering bills before they have been to committees.

In the Senate Monday morning Mr. Whitehead Kluttz, of Rowan, introduced a bill providing for the creation of a State highway commission the object and purpose of which shall be "to instruct, assist and co-operate in the building and improvement of the public roads of the State." The plan followed and outlined in the bill is that which has been so successfully carried out in various States, thus drafting the measure having investigated the situation at great length. Copies of the bill have been sent to practically all of the heads of the country road-building forces and en-

gineers throughout the State and others and nothing but approval and commendation has been expressed with regard to it. The sentiment of those members of the Assembly who have investigated its provisions is altogether favorable, the only issue problematical as to its ratification in full is that relating to the amount to be appropriated by the State.

Section 22 reads as follows: "The sum of \$150,000 annually is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act."

A session Monday of fifteen minutes for the Senate and less than an hour for the House was characterized mostly by the merest routine. In the House Representatives "sat up and took notice" when Representative Underwood moved the withdrawal of the Senate bill for the increasing the Governor's salary from the committee on salaries and fees, where it was tied up, in order that it might be put upon its readings without waiting for final committee action. The vote on recalling the bill was taken and the Speaker declared that "the notes seemed to have it." Thereupon a division was called and straightway fifty-nine members stood up as against recall to thirty-nine for recall. Later the committee reported unfavorably upon the bill. The force of the argument was that even if it passed now it could not be available for this term of office, being after the first of January, which seems to be implied by the constitution as the Governor's legitimate beginning of official term.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the complete list of pardons and commutations granted by him during the past two years.

Among various bills in the house were: Harshaw (by request)—Prevent persons from hiring horses on false representations. Green—Amend Sec. 2040 Revisal, making tugboats and other vessels liable for supplies furnished them in home ports. A resolution by Mr. Underwood to send two delegates from the House to the meeting of the North Carolina Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at Charlotte January 12th and 13th was adopted. It was requested that Dr. Gordon be one.

Two Run Over by Train. Spencer, Special.—Being run over by a freight train on the Southern Railway yards at Spencer Saturday afternoon, Oscar Eart and Wade Worley, each aged 22 years, employes of a section force from Princeton, Johnston county, were carried to a hospital in Salisbury in a serious condition. At an unguarded moment they were caught under the rear of a shifting train.

REVENUE RAIDERS

Six Thousand Gallons of Beer Destroyed Near Hickory.

Hickory, Special.—Six illicit distilleries and 6,000 gallons of beer were captured and destroyed in a remote section of South Mountains, thirty miles south of here, by a party of raiders organized by Special Government Agent C. F. Blalock, of Hickory. The officers report the blockaders comfortably housed in the yards of their homes. Although taken unawares, no arrests were made. One man was engaged in raising hogs, fattening them on still slop. He had several hands in the act of killing a hog weighing 500 pounds. The settlement in which the seizures were made is known as York settlement, and at one time was dangerous for officers of the law; but the younger generation seem to prefer showing their heels rather than standing their ground and fighting. Mr. Blalock said: "We have warrants for eight or nine and their arrests will follow. All are old residents of that community, so you see the revenue officers are not out of commission and have plenty of work to do."

Financial Plans of Proposed Orphanage Making Good Headway.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The building committee of the Methodist orphanage, which is to be built this spring on the Dwire farm to the west of this city was in session here last week. The committee is composed of Rev. Dr. George H. Detwiler, of Charlotte; Walter Thompson, of Concord; C. H. Ireland, of Greensboro; P. H. Hanes, O. B. Eaton and James K. Norfleet, of Winston-Salem. The report of Rev. J. P. Rodgers, field agent, showed in gratifying degree that this phase of the project was going well. In Leaksville and Spray alone Mr. Rogers secured \$1,000 for the orphanage.

Electric Suburban Railway.

Salisbury, Special.—The Piedmont Carolina Railway company has enlisted the good wishes of the Salisbury Merchants' Association and at a late meeting the association passed resolutions asking the county commissioners to meet in special session and grant franchises to the railway company. The first link of the car line will be built from Main street to the fair grounds, and rails and ties are now being distributed along that road. The company proposes as soon as franchises are secured and the work can be inaugurated to extend its lines to the Piedmont toll bridge by way of East Spencer, to South River, to Granite Quarry and Faith and through Chinc Grove to Kannapolis on the Cabarrus county line. Power for the car line will be furnished by the Southern Power company.

Lee's Birthday.

The birthday of General Robert E. Lee will be appropriately celebrated by the University of North Carolina on the 19th of January. President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, will deliver the address. President Wilson is one of the foremost thinkers of the world today, and a scholar who appreciates the virtues, the services and the life of Lee. It is probable that many State officers as well as other distinguished citizens from all parts of the State will attend the celebration. President Venable has extended an invitation to the General Assembly. That, however is the day set apart for the election of a United States Senator, which will be Hon. Lee Overman.

Lawyers Want Twenty Districts.

Clinton, Special.—The several bar associations composing the Fifth district have asked the other bar associations of the State to join in asking the Legislature to form twenty judicial districts in the State instead of sixteen as now exist.

Judge Linney Seriously Sick.

Taylorsville, Special.—The many friends of Hon. R. Z. Linney in this county will be sorry to learn that he is seriously ill at his home in Taylorsville. He suffered a collapse while making a speech in Mitchell court about a month ago. He rallied from the attack, but he is now quite feeble and his condition is considered serious.

South Dakota Regrets It.

Raleigh, Special.—South Dakota now regrets that she sued North Carolina on bonds made (in reconstruction days and repudiated since) and collected \$10,000. She is seeking an honorable way to return the money. These bonds were given to South Dakota by holders of large blocks of the bonds, who could not themselves sue and collect from the State. They hoped to get the State to compromise on the whole. An intimation comes that if the Governor of North Carolina will ask for it he can get it.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Governor Warner is filling his third term as executive of Michigan. William H. Taft, at Augusta, Ga., has accepted several invitations to speak in the South.

New York's celebration on New Year's Eve was severely criticized by Rabbi Silverman in a sermon in Temple Emanu-El.

Governor Hughes in his inaugural address at Albany, N. Y., urged no division of responsibility in the appointment of public officials.

Champ Clark, who succeeds John Sharp Williams as leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, is fifty-eight years old and was born in Kentucky.

Yuan-Shi-Kai, Grand Councillor and commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, was deposed by an edict issued at Peking, Na-tung being appointed to succeed him.

Senator Raines announced in Albany, N. Y., that he would introduce at the coming session of the Legislature his State Police bill, which was defeated eight years ago.

Count de Rubio, who in 1858 was one of the men who threw bombs at the carriage of Emperor Napoleon III. in Paris, was tendered a dinner by 100 prominent Italians at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, whose Cleveland congregation included John D. Rockefeller, preached his first sermon as pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City.

Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy, master of the rolls in England, recently said that in his belief classical teaching did more to cultivate true gentlemanly manners and to improve the whole condition of the man than any other branch of study.

RUSTY SHEARS.

A good pair of shears, carelessly left out of doors for some time, seemed hopeless rusty until at the suggestion of a friend they were scourged with salt, moistened in boiling vinegar, soaked for a day in kerosene oil, then dried, sharpened and vigorously rubbed with a flannel cloth dipped in sweet oil. The result was they were restored to their original use and brightness.—Boston Post.