

# The Polk County News.

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NO. 3.

## TILLMAN'S CHANGED VIEWS

### Tillman Brings Out His Evidence

### THE PRESIDENT HAS CHANGED

Massachusetts Ex-Senator's Written Statement as Intermediary Between President and the Senator.

Washington, Special.—Senator Tillman made a statement in the Senate Saturday covering the details of the bill, made public a portion of the statement to him by Mr. Chandler. The last named's various conversations with the President on this subject were given out by Mr. Tillman. The portion given out by Mr. Tillman is largely a repetition of what he said in his written statement. It covers, however, that portion of Mr. Tillman's statement which Mr. Chandler had quoted in his statement. Mr. Tillman stated that he had come to the President's attention through the agency of the lawyers who were trying to defeat the bill, naming Messrs. Spooner and Foraker, regarding which statement Senator Lodge recently said he was authorized to give from the White House that it was a magnified falsehood. On this Mr. Chandler, referring to the statement said in his written statement, "He said that he had been troubled by the advocacy of an independent court review by some of the members of the Senate, naming Senators, Spooner and Foraker as to injure or defeat the bill by constitutional arguments, but he had come to a complete disagreement with them. He made this emphatic by repetition." The statement given out by Mr. Tillman Senator Tillman said that on Saturday, May 5, he insisted on having an ex-Senator Chandler a written statement of the various conferences held later in connection with the bill of the President to control the rate legislation by alliance of Democrats of the Senate, and Chandler gave him such a statement as made prior to Saturday, May 5, signed by Mr. Chandler. Mr. Tillman said that he would give out that statement relating to the interview of Mr. Chandler with the President on March 31, which became a subject matter of dispute but would retain the remainder in case of any of his statements in the Senate Saturday should be published.

### Shot and Killed Son.

Wilkesboro, Special.—In Mulberry township, seven miles from here, Hiram Higgins shot and mortally wounded his son, Silas Higgins. It seems that some feeling and family trouble led up to the tragedy. The father and son were both bound over by a justice of the peace to the next term of the Superior Court for an affray. Dr. J. M. Turner was called to dress the unfortunate man's arm, but he had bled so much that he soon died after the doctor arrived. The dead son was 50 years old, and leaves a wife and large family of children and the old man is 70 years old and is now in jail.

### 185 Solid Cars.

Wilmington, Special.—Strawberry shipments through South Rocky Mount Friday were 185 solid refrigerator cars of an average of 400 crates each, making a total movement of 565 cars during the past three days, the heaviest of that period perhaps on record, requiring a freight train nearly a mile in length. These do not include heavy shipments by Southern Expre. The shipments were to the following points: 70 cars to New York; 1 car to Philadelphia; 12 cars to Newark, N. J.; nine cars to Boston; nine to Baltimore; four each to Washington, Worcester, and Buffalo, with one and two to other Northern markets, including Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

### Jacksonville Rosin Waste Plant Has \$150,000 Fire.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Fire in the storage yards of the Wernicke-Mariner Chemical Company, in the western suburb of this city, destroyed 15,000 tons of batting draught, a rosin waste used by the company in making oil, valued at \$150,000. The reports and buildings of the company were in great danger, but were saved by hard work. It was first reported that the fire was in the yards of the Standard Naval Store Company and the local officials hastened there to direct operations.

### Few Failed to Pay Up.

Oxford, Special.—The books of Sheriff E. K. Howard, of Granville county, show that only about seventy-five white men in the entire county failed to pay their poll tax for 1905 before May 1st, 1906, and disqualify themselves from voting in the next election.

### Damask Mills Resold.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The mill site, water power, factory building and contents, formerly owned by the Damask Manufacturing Company, located at Roaring River, Wilkes county, was resold by the trustees in bankruptcy. The purchaser was N. E. Mills, of Statesville, the price being \$7,700. At the former sale a few weeks ago J. S. Paterson, of Spray, bid the property off for \$7,000.

## FIRST PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE CZAR

### New Era For Russia Begun in Perfect Order.

### ST. PETERSBURG'S GALA DAY

Nicholas II. Promises That He Will Uphold the Institutions and Tells the Representatives That They Must Assist Him.

### TAR HEEL CROP BULLETIN

#### Condition of Crops For the Week As Seen By the Department.

The North Carolina Section of the Weather and Crop Service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following Bulletin of conditions for the past week:

The droughty condition extending approximately from April 16th to April 30th was broken by good showers during the past week. The rain for the week was above normal in the extreme southeast, the west-central counties, and in the extreme west; and below normal in the central and in the northwest counties. While these showers were local in character, every portion of the State was benefited, as it rained somewhere very nearly every day of the week. The mean temperature for the week was much above normal, the greatest departure being 9 degrees above the normal at Hatteras, and the least, 1 degree above the normal at Charlotte. The highest temperature reported was 95 degrees at Lumberton on the 2nd, and the lowest was 44 degrees at Asheville on the 7th. Some damage by hail and heavy winds was reported in Stanly and Anson counties.—A. H. Theissin, Section Director.

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## WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

### What is Being Done Day by Day By the National House and Senate.

### Senator Daniel Concludes.

In the Senate Senator Daniel concluded his speech on the railroad rate bill. Taking up the question of the extent of the review to be had by the courts in rate cases and repeating briefly his objections to Mr. Bailey's proviso for the non-suspension by the courts of the orders of the inter-State commerce commission, he said he did not agree with those who contended that there was no other way of protecting the interests of the shipper.

### Second Section Completed.

The Senate completed the consideration of the second section of the railroad rate bill and just before the adjournment listened to reading of sections 3 and 4 without considering any amendments offered to them. The purpose of this reading was to bring the consideration of the bill up to the point of taking up the Allison compromise amendments. A number of very important changes were made in the second section, including a provision restoring the imprisonment penalty of the act of 1897, and an amendment suggested by Senator McCumber imposing a penalty of fine and imprisonment against the shippers who secure rebates from transportation companies. The latter amendment was incorporated for the avowed purpose of hitting the trusts. Another amendment adopted was offered by Senator Warren. It gives the government business a preference over all other traffic in time of war. A long series of changes also were made at the instance of the inter-State commerce commission. Many of these were verbal, and all were intended to improve the administrative features of the law.

### Six Propositions Agreed On.

Conferences in the Senate which resulted in positive agreements on six propositions to be incorporated in the Allison amendment to the railroad bill were ratified by additional conferences of Senate leaders representing Republican factions. That there could be no further misunderstanding this data for the basis of the agreement was prepared and exchanged: "The Allison amendment is to comprise six propositions: "First—The words 'fairly remunerative' in section 4 of the bill are to be stricken out; "Second—The words 'in its judgement' in the same section to be retained; "Third—Jurisdiction is vested in the United States circuit court to hear and determine suits against the commission; "Fourth—No preliminary injunction or interlocutory order is to be granted without a hearing and notice; "Fifth—The application for preliminary injunction or interlocutory decree is to be heard by three judges; "Sixth—A direct appeal from the interlocutory order or decree to lie only to the supreme courts of the United States."

### Buyin of Shells Made Open.

Shells and projectiles for the Navy Department will, after June 30, 1906, be purchased by the Bureau of Ordnance in the open market instead of, as is now the practice, in secret markets from firms engaged in the manufacture of the articles. This change in existing conditions was brought about through the efforts of the chairman of the appropriation committee, Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, who offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, which the House had under consideration, directing that the Secretary of the Navy should advertise for proposals for shells and projectiles so that all firms engaged in the business of their manufacture may have an opportunity to compete.

### Automobile Manufacturers Refuse.

A special cable dispatch from Paris, France, states that the employers in the automobile industry have unanimously decided to reject the demands of the men. Railways Not Dealers. Railroads must not deal in coal or other commodities carried by them, under a provision inserted in the rate bill by the Senate at Washington, D. C.

## STANDARD OIL SECRETS REVEALED IN COURT

### Witnesses at Chicago Investigation Tell Startling Stories.

### CHEATING AND FRAUDS EXPOSED

Sweeping Inquiry Into the Business of the Company Begun by the Interstate Commerce Commission--Former Employees Testify

Chicago.—Revelations of the intrigue and trickery by which the Standard Oil Company is alleged to maintain its supremacy were laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The charges included corruption of railroad employes and agents of independent companies, giving short measure, selling supposed different kinds of oil out of the same tank, obtaining trade through fake companies apparently working in opposition to Standard Oil, driving independent dealers to the wall through systematic price cutting on the part of retail dealers backed by the Standard. It was also alleged that through special secret freight rebates, one-half the open rate, the trust was able to control most of the trade without price cutting.

E. M. Wilhoit, who is now an independent oil operator, testified that while in the employ of the Standard Oil Company as an agent at Topeka, Kan., he had in following-out instructions of his superior officers bribed clerks in the offices of railroads and employes of independent oil concerns to obtain information of the details of the business done by the rivals of the Standard Oil Company.

"Cylinder oil is the most profitable sold," said the witness, "and the Standard Oil Company dislikes to have any independent sell any of this grade. Our instructions were that if we found a competitor selling this oil in our territory to cut the price so as to get the orders, and then substitute an inferior grade of oil, and guarantee it to be of superior quality."

Mr. Wilhoit declared that agents of the Standard Oil Company are held personally responsible for all oil sold in their territory by independent companies, and that drivers of tank wagons are expected to keep up their stock by selling 200 to 208 gallons from a wagon load of 205 gallons.

Continuing his testimony, Mr. Wilhoit said: "At Paris, Ill., the Standard agent left the service because an independent got the majority of the dealers. Under the orders of Charles T. Collins, Second Vice-President of the Kentucky Company, I started out to get that trade back. I sent a man to Paris, Ill., to arrange to get a deal to sell oil for five cents a gallon to the consumer. This was arranged. The current price was then ten and one-half cents to the retail trade, but we made the price to this one dealer five cents, and he sold it at cost."

"How could he make a living at that rate?" the witness was asked. "Well," he replied, "once a month we sent a man around who gave the dealer a rebate of one cent a gallon on all the oil he bought. We paid for his advertising, also."

"What happened to the independent you were fighting?" "I finally bought his plant, dismantled it, and had it shipped to another point."

"How long did it take you to wreck him?" "One year."

"Then what happened to the price of oil?" "It went back from five cents to the price it was before the independent cut in."

Mr. Mason said that the same thing took place at Urbana and Vandalia. It was shown that the Standard for years got freight rates about fifty per cent lower than those given the general shipper, and that its employes were given annual passes over all lines in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The Commission heard also of the connection of the Santa Fe Railroad with the trust. President Ripley admitted that H. H. Rogers is one of the directors of the Santa Fe Company. He confessed that the Santa Fe advanced freight rates from the Kansas oil fields to Kansas City and St. Louis as soon as the pipe line along the Santa Fe's right of way to Kansas City had been completed.

The Commission saw a map of the "System's" pipe lines through the Northeastern States, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. The route of those lines had been one of the company's most closely guarded secrets. The map was made by W. V. Tarbell, a brother of Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

M. Maxon, of Decatur, Ill., the last witness, for twenty-five years in the employ of Standard Oil, swore that no competitors were permitted to operate long at a time in his district (Illinois), but "as there was a certain class of dealers who would not buy from the Standard on principle, the Republic Oil Company was permitted to come in and sell to them as an independent concern."

## NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

### Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

### MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

### Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices paid to wagons: Good middling..... 11 3-4 Strict middling..... 11 3-4 Middling..... 11 5-8 Good Middling, tinged..... 11 5-8 Stains..... 9 1-2 to 10 1-4

### General Cotton Market.

Galveston, firm..... 11 1-2 New Orleans quiet and steady 11 7-16 Mobile, firm..... 11 5-16 Savannah, steady..... 11 1-8 Charleston, quiet..... 11 3-16 Wilmington, steady..... 11 1-8 Norfolk, steady..... 11 5-8 Baltimore, nominal..... 11 3-4 New York, steady..... 11.95 Boston, quiet..... 11.95 Philadelphia, steady..... 12.20 Houston, steady..... 11 1-2 Augusta, firm..... 11 1-2 Memphis, steady..... 11 3-8 St. Louis, steady..... 11 3-8 Louisville, firm..... 11 1-2

### State Board of Health.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Health will be held on the evening of Tuesday, May 29th, at Charlotte, both law and custom requiring this body to meet at the same time and place as the State Medical Society, from which it originated. On Wednesday at 12 m. the conjoint session of the Board with the Society will be held. This is a unique feature,—this formal assembling together. It is a time when the views of the profession generally can be obtained, and it is extremely desirable that as many, as possible, especially country superintendents of health and municipal health officers, should be present that all may confer together.

### Insurance Laws.

The State Insurance Department has issued a pamphlet edition of the insurance laws of North Carolina, for the information and convenience of the public. The insurance laws are in the shape in which they appear in the Revised Act of 1905, and taken from the Insurance Act of 1899, with all amendments, and other acts passed by the Legislatures of 1901, 1903, and 1905. There are also included the laws governing building and loan associations in North Carolina, as the Legislature of 1905 placed these associations under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner.

### Tar Heel Brevities.

After assaulting a colored girl and beating her unmercifully at the home of A. W. Hicks, in Spencer, Joe Miller, colored, was chased for several miles through woods near town by several hundred citizens bent on capturing the assailant of the negress. Miller was sighted a number of times and was once held at bay by Capt. B. C. Bell, who fired upon him twice as he finally ran to escape capture. Miller is also wanted for a number of offences, having made a murderous assault upon Engineer Stokes Butler at Spencer some time ago whom he cut dangerously with a knife.

Memorial day was fittingly observed in all the important towns of the State on the 10th. At Statesville Governor Glenn made the address and a splendid monument was unveiled.

Chairman U. L. Spence, of Troy, has called the Democratic convention of the seventh Congressional district to be held in Lexington, Monday, July 2, 1906, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.

Thursday on the farm of Mr. John Bailey, about seven miles from Wilkeson, John King, a negro, shot Charles Foster, another negro, over the division of some whiskey.

Mr. H. H. Powell, of Aberdeen, has purchased the Sanford Inn from Mr. W. T. Buchanan for \$6,000. Mr. Powell will build an addition of twenty rooms to the present structure.

Rev. R. T. N. Stevenson, one of the oldest ministers of the Western North Carolina Conference, died at his home in Polkton and the remains were buried at Morvan.

At the closing exercises of the Mt. Airy graded schools May 29-30, Rev. Thomas Newlin, of Guilford College, will preach the annual sermon. Dr. R. T. Vann, of Raleigh, will deliver the annual literary address at 2 o'clock on the 20th.