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NO. 7.

CHARLTON CAUGHT

Boyish Murderer May Go From Jail a Free Man.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION

Cannot be Tried Under the Laws of New Jersey—Up to United States—Italy May Not Grant Extradition. Family Declare Young Man Insane

New York, Special.—Porter Charlton will not be tried for murder in the courts of New Jersey. Whether he beat his wife on the head into insensibility with blows with a wooden mallet at Lake Como, Italy, and then stuffed her, still living, into a trunk and sank the trunk in the waters of the lake, is a matter outside the jurisdiction of the New Jersey courts.

On the other hand, he will not be released until the question of his sanity is determined. This is assured by the Charlton family, who announced through counsel that if the youth's mind proves dangerously unsound they would take the initiative in having him committed to some suitable institution.

The attitude of the New Jersey courts, as defined by Prosecutor Pierre Garçon of Hudson county, is this:

"The State of New Jersey now holds Charlton merely on the complaint of the Italian consul general as a fugitive from Italian justice, pending a request for his extradition from the Italian Department of State through the Italian minister to Secretary Knox of the American Department of State. If extradition is not demanded there is absolutely no action that the courts of this State can take. Whether the Federal courts can still step in is a matter outside my province and on which the Attorney General of the United States is more competent to pass opinion."

Thus there is a possibility that Charlton may walk from jail a free man without trial, for the general trend of the dispatches from Rome seem to indicate that the Italian government will act in the matter with reluctance, if at all, since the demand of extradition to Italy of an American subject who has committed a crime within Italian jurisdiction would imperil a cherished Italian precedent.

Nevada Governor Won't Stop Fight.

Ogden, Utah, Special.—Governor Dickerson, of Nevada, will not interfere with the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

When seen by a representative of the Associated Press the Governor said that the laws of Nevada license prize fighting and that, therefore, the Executive of the State was without authority to stop the fight.

"However, if there is any evidence of a fake fight," said Governor Dickerson, "I shall stop it, but I am convinced the contest is on its merits. Be certain to qualify that statement as to the fake fight."

Jack Johnson Goes Too Fast.

San Francisco, Special.—Jack Johnson was taken to the city prison Wednesday on a charge of violating the automobile speed laws. He was released on \$50 bail.

Johnson was arrested at his training camp where he had locked himself in. Three policemen broke in and with drawn revolvers took the negro from the room. Under advice of Chief of Police Martin, a charge of resisting an officer was changed to one of exceeding the speed limit.

Hoke Smith Enters Georgia Race.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Former Gov. Hoke Smith, who was defeated for re-election two years ago by Joseph M. Brown, has announced his candidacy for the governorship. Gov. Brown is a candidate for re-election.

Idaho Gets the Honor.

Washington, Special.—The battleship Idaho is to enjoy for a year the coveted official honor of being the best hit in the American navy. A comparison of the shooting performance of the battleships this year is made public at the Navy Department. The Idaho made a score of 46,121. The South Carolina gets second place with a score of 42,585, and the Wisconsin third with a score of 40,478.

First Cotton Bale.

Houston, Tex., Special.—Weighing 416 pounds, the first bale of the cotton crop 1910, reached here Thursday from Mercedes. The bale classed as good middling and at auction brought \$375.

"Golden Rule" Chief Vindicated.

Cleveland, Special.—Fred Kohler, the "Golden Rule" chief of police who was suspended from his position by Mayor Baer upon the filing of charges alleging drunkenness and immorality, was acquitted by the civil service commission. Kohler will be reinstated at once.

THE NEWS MINUTELY TOLD

The Heart of Happenings Carved From the Whole Country.

Richard A. Coleman, the "Peek's bad boy" of theatrical fame died at Boston.

Theodore Roosevelt has asked Governor Hughes to visit him at Sagamore Hill in the near future for a conference.

Mrs. Hattie Gorman, widow of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, died at Washington, at the age of 75, after a lingering illness.

One of the biggest jobs which Col. Roosevelt found himself confronted with when he reached the Outlook office was the looking over of nearly 5,000 letters.

By a vote of 255 to 20 the House passed a bill providing for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$20,000,000 to provide a fund for the completion of reclamation projects already begun.

Maharajah Sir Sayaji II, gaekwar of Baroda, who enjoys an annual income of \$12,000,000, and is one of the richest potentates in India, is visiting New York and Boston. His son, Prince Jasingar, is a student at Yale.

Practically every window in the town of Algiers, Ill., was destroyed. Hailstones which by actual measurement were five inches in circumference fell and hundreds of chickens were killed. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied the application of the Pullman Car Company to postpone the date when the commission's order requiring the company to lower its rates shall become effective. The rate goes into effect July 1.

The Cuban house of representatives passed a bill granting a 30 years' concession to an American company to operate bull fights, cock fights, horse racing and gambling generally on the reservation at Buena Vista, a suburb of Havana.

The spider beauty spot veil is the latest novelty offered to women. Of course, it originated in Paris. It is a copy of a spider in black chenille and is posed outside the veil. It is almost an inch and a half in diameter. The veil is worked in imitation of a spider's web.

At Dusseldorf, Germany, the first regular air ship passenger service was inaugurated when Count Zeppelin's great craft, the Deutschland, carrying 20 passengers, successfully made the first scheduled trip from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf, a distance of 300 miles, in nine hours.

A remarkable operation has just been performed at the New York post-graduate hospital by which a man has been provided with an artificial jaw of pure gold to replace a jawbone destroyed by disease. The operation is said to be the first of the kind ever performed in a New York hospital.

A document has been filed in the office of the County Clerk of Onondaga county, N. Y., by which Frederick H. Joss, a business man, transfers his wife to Harry W. Rogers, a bookkeeper, for the sum of \$1. The agreement contains many stipulations concerning payment of debts, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Joss have been married for 19 years. Rogers was a roomer in their home.

Old stories about hailstones falling from the clouds as large as hen eggs were eclipsed at York, Pa., by William Diffendaffer, who lives in West Babbitt. He says that a hailstone weighing 59 pounds or more, composed of a lot of smaller ones, during the storm of Saturday night fell in his back yard. It was 36 inches long and 14 inches wide at the time he called in several of the neighbors, who vouch for his statements. Some do not credit the story, and think that a quantity of hail was swept together and frozen.

The report of the local Internal Revenue Collector, at Wheeling, W. Va., shows that 10,000,000 stogies are made in Wheeling each month. More stogies are made there than in any other city in the world.

A recommendation has been made to Congress by Postmaster General Hitchcock that a law be enacted to indemnify the senders or owners of third and fourth class domestic matter lost in the mails.

When Henry Thompson Brown, employed at a saloon at Marysville, near Helena, Mont., found two nickels and a dime on the floor, he began laughing at his good fortune and continued to laugh violently until he fell over dead. It was found that his violent laughter had resulted in the breaking of a blood vessel. Brown was colored and 60 years old.

The factory of the B. J. Harrison Chair Company, Winstead, Conn., which is operated by water from Highland lake, has been running 24 hours a day for several days, so many eels having found their way into the gates in the wheel pit that it was impossible to close them.

SENATE SENSATION

Blind Senator Gore Exposes Bribery Attempt.

CONCERNING ATTORNEY FEES.

Senators and Representative and Other Ex-Officials and Prominent People Involved in Ugly Charges Affecting Congressional Legislation—Legislators Stirred—Lobby Maintained—Investigation Will be Ordered.

Washington, Special.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma disclosed in the Senate Friday what he interpreted as an effort to bribe him in connection with legislation affecting the fortune in attorneys' fees claimed by J. F. McMurray of Oklahoma for services rendered to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in land and town site cases.

The charge created a sensation in the Senate which later extended to the House. The latter body in consequence sent back to conference the general deficiency bill which carried an item relating to contracts between the Indians and their attorneys.

As a result of the denouement, Senator Gore finally involved a member of the Senate committee on Indian affairs, a member of the House committee on Indian affairs, two former Senators—one from Nebraska and the other from Kansas—but whose names were not made public in debate.

It is not improbable that an investigation will be ordered. Mr. Gore was compelled to address the Senate three times before that body was fully aroused to the seriousness of the charges which he made. His first effort was in connection with the adoption of the conference report on the deficiency bill, which had been presented by Senator Hale. As passed by the Senate, that measure contained an amendment which would render null and void contracts made by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and by individual members of these tribes with their attorneys, unless the contracts were approved by Congress.

This provision was in accordance with a resolution introduced by Mr. Gore on May 4 last. It was designed to prevent Mr. McMurray from obtaining fees which, it is said, would aggregate \$3,000,000 and which Mr. Gore complained had not been earned by the attorney.

Mr. Gore explained that on May 4 last he had offered a resolution similar in terms to the amendment he had placed in the deficiency bill in the Senate and that it had been referred to the committee on Indian affairs. On the following day Senator Hughes had been directed to make a favorable report on the resolution, he said.

"On May 6," exclaimed Mr. Gore, "a man came to me with an improper suggestion. He was a representative of Mr. McMurray, a resident of my home town, and had been my friend in time of need. He assured me it would be to my financial interest if I would call on the Senator from Colorado and advise him not to report the resolution. There was a suggestion that \$25,000 or \$50,000 would be available if the contracts were not prohibited. I am informed that a similar proposition was made Thursday to a member of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Gore also charged that an ex-Senator from Nebraska and an ex-Senator from Kansas are interested in these contracts and declared that a large lobby was maintained in Washington in that interest. He said that he felt in honor bound to continue these efforts "to prevent this steal from those defenseless Indians in Oklahoma."

Boost Taft Administration.

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—Indorsing the "Wise Conciliatory" administration of President Taft but laying on the table by an overwhelming vote a resolution "reaffirming our unalterable support of the policies promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt," the Minnesota State Republican Convention met Wednesday and nominated a full State ticket.

Twins Borne Joined Together.

Vienna, By Cable.—A curious pair of freak twins, on the "Siamese" plan, has been born to gypsy parents at the village of Havric, in the Austrian Tyrol. Both are boys, and they are joined together below the waist. While their upper parts are distinct, there is only one pair of legs. There is a marked difference in the constitution of the two twins, one being lusty and voracious, the other—fair-skinned in contrast to his brother—is rather languid and delicate. Both the parents are swarthy skinned gypsies of the true type.

WORK FOR CAROLINAS

Extracts From Address of Clarence Poe, Editor of The Progressive Farmer and Gazette, Raleigh, N. C., Before the South Carolina Press Association, Glenn Springs, S. C., June 14, 1910.

Both Carolinas need and must have a larger proportion of white people. The whole South, in fact, is still too sparsely settled. Our eleven Southern States, excluding Texas, support only 16,000,000 people of both races, and only 10,000,000 white people, while the same area in Europe supports over 160,000,000 white people. And it must be remembered that up to a certain point which we shall not reach for centuries yet, and other things being equal, prosperity depends upon density of population. Population makes wealth, provided that it is normally intelligent and efficient.

The Sort of Immigration We Need. Of course, we do not want the lower-class European immigration. If we can get immigration from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Sweden, etc.—the countries whose blood has gone to make up our vigorous American stock—it would be of great help to us. We are all of us such immigrants ourselves or descendants of such immigrants. From some countries of Southern and Eastern Europe, on the other hand, immigration is of a decidedly lower order and objectionable because of a low standard of intelligence and efficiency.

On the very same principle, however, immigration of a normal or high standard of intelligence and efficiency is desired. Such immigration can be had, and ought to be had—in some measure perhaps from our English, Scotch, Dutch, and Irish kinsfolk across the sea—but chiefly from our Northern and Western States. For years now hundreds of thousands of the most enterprising and progressive farmers in the Middle West have been going into Canada with its long hard winters and bitter climate, not only giving up American citizenship, but actually paying two to three times as much for land in that inhospitable region as land of the same fertility commands in the South. We ought to have brought these men to the South. They know our institutions, our language, they are industrious, thrifty, wide-awake, and many of them are of Southern ancestry who should naturally come back home. Let's bring them back.

Immigration to Solve the Race Problem.

If there were no other reason for advocating such immigration from the North and West, I should favor it as our surest deliverance from our race problem. The proportion of negroes to whites is too large in every Southern State, and my hope is that ultimately the tides of migration and immigration will equalize population until the proportion of negroes in no State will exceed 20 per cent. We must train the negro—the more ignorant he is the greater the burden on the South—but at best the process will be slow, and at present it would probably not be too much to say that in considering our whole population, including our great constructive leaders and captains of industry, the average negro in the Carolinas is only half as useful as the average white man. In other words, in rating general average of efficiency we should put the white man at 100 and the negro at 50, so that a county half white and half negro would have an average efficiency of 75, or a handicap of 25 per cent as compared with a county with an exclusive white population of a normal degree of efficiency.

Whether or not the difference is as much as I have indicated, certain it is that the larger the proportion of whites, the higher the average of efficiency, the more prosperous will be our every industry, and the better it will be for every individual citizen, including the negroes themselves.

Two Ways to Build Up the Carolinas.

There are just two great ways to build up the Carolinas. First and of paramount importance is Education of all our people; and I should only supplement this by putting more earnest emphasis upon practical education, education that trains for efficiency, not education suited to the great urban centers of Europe and the North, but education suited to the needs of a great, awakening agricultural citizenship such as ours is and must be.

And second only to Education, is Immigration.

3,000,000 Instead of 600,000 White South Carolinians.

Now let us start right—not by seeking immigrants from Southern Europe, but by advertising our resources to the thrifty, enterprising and Progressive farmers of the North and West—men of our own stock who now only need an invitation to make them come. Emerson was right when he said that "every man who comes

CANNONS SUMMARY

Distinguished Speaker Praises The Labor of Congress.

CHARACTER OF WORK COUNTS.

Change of Rules Have Amounted to Nothing—6,000 of 27,000 Bills Considered—300 Public Laws Enacted—Postal Savings Bank Bill a Law—Appropriations Not Near as Large as Demanded by the People.

Washington, Special.—Joseph G. Cannon summarized the work of Congress in a statement he gave to the press. The Speaker paid most attention to the legislative work accomplished, referring only incidentally to the fight which had been made on the rules of the House. The reform of the rules, he said, had resulted in little advantage.

The Speaker declared that the Congress just ended had done more and better work than any Congress of which he had been a member during his thirty-five years of service in the House. After recounting the legislation enacted, the Speaker said:

"This work of legislation has gone on quietly, but effectively, while those who view Congress from a distance have been assuming that the House was doing nothing but changing its rules. The changes of rules have contributed to the pleasure, and perhaps the power of some individuals in the House; but the current of legislation itself has moved on as usual with little disturbance on account of a few new methods and with little advantage therefrom.

"I do not think the work of a Congress should be measured by the volume of business but by the character of the legislation and the care taken in its consideration. Measured by that standard the sixty-first Congress will take a high place in the record of legislation. There have been, however, more than 6,000 of the 27,000 bills considered and reported from committees and about 300 public laws enacted in this session, as against 400 public laws for the entire Sixtieth Congress. I can commend the entire membership of the House for industry and intelligence in their legislative work of this session."

Victory for Printers.

Washington, Special.—The House passed the bill introduced by Representative Touvelle limiting Government printing on envelopes to the city, county and State to which each letter is to be returned. This prevents the Government from printing the name of the sender on envelopes and is a victory for the printers of America. The Senate is expected to pass the bill before the end of the session.

Sharper Robs Old Women.

Washington, Special.—A fraud order issued by the Postoffice Department withdraws the use of the mails from S. L. Hutchinson, of Birmingham, Ala., who is alleged to have mulcted women responding to a fake advertisement for traveling companion to an imaginary old lady, each candidate for the position, described as profitable and agreeable, being required to send Hutchinson a dollar and references. Officials allege that Hutchinson had no position to bestow. He was arrested on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

Nagel to Sit on "The Lid."

When President Taft goes to Beverly soon after Congress adjourns he will leave Secretary Charles Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds, to "sit on the lid."

Roosevelt Paid \$500 Duty.

New York, Special.—Although Collector Loeb declined to give out the exact amount paid by Col. Roosevelt as duty on his personal baggage, one of the customs officials said the amount was about \$500.

He never loved at all who feared to love too much, muses the Chicago Tribune.

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Old Woman Married Boy.

Hartford, Conn., Special.—The conservatory appointed over the estate of Mrs. Lucinda M. Cushman Treat-Goddard, 70 years old, in the Probate Court upon action brought by her son, Edwin A. Treat, following her marriage last September to Charles R. Goddard, 21 years of age and a member of the Yale Law School, is set aside by a decision of Judge Burpee handed down in the Superior Court.

She is said to have property valued in excess of \$20,000, and after her marriage her son, instituting the proceedings, alleged that she was not capable of managing her affairs.