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## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

That proposed Constitutional Convention will bear watching.

Those towns that want the commission form of government will have to first get rid of their political bosses.

The "Visiting Statesman" is in Raleigh again this week. Probably in the interest of another Constitutional Convention.

The North Carolina Senate has also appointed a patronage committee. Patronage seems to be the long suit with the Democrats.

The anti-tipping bill introduced in the House Monday should become a law. The tipping evil has actually reached the graft stage.

The Durham Herald doesn't like it because the Hillsboro people will throw things in Eno River. Why not have the Legislature pass a law.

The Legislature thus far has been merely beating time, but even that is probably better than beating the public.

The Legislature is a little slow getting down to business, and there are about one thousand Democratic justices of the peace yet to be appointed.

The Charlotte aldermen have voted against the commission form of government. Evidently they do not want to give up any of their political power.

Mr. Wilson has already placed several of the newspaper men in the Ananias Club. Mr. Wilson reiterates that he has not framed any slate for his Cabinet.

One member of the Legislature has introduced a bill to prohibit public drunkenness in his county. And this, too, after the State has been "dry" for four years.

The State debt was first reported as \$725,000, but now it is said to be over \$800,000. Won't it be awful if it continues to grow at that rate; in fact, isn't it awful as it is?

Wouldn't it be a good plan to let those who think that "Democratic good government" is worth the price pay that \$800,000 debt the Democrats have heaped upon the State?

The Wilmington Star thinks the Democratic party in several Southern States needs overhauling. We hear no dissenting opinion, so let the overhauling proceed.

William Allen White, a noted magazine writer says that Woodrow Wilson will put the Democratic party "down and out." And, so Wilson may serve a good purpose after all.

If North Carolina is making wonderful strides along educational lines the educational progress in the other States must be simply marvelous, as we don't seem to be able to get away from the foot.

In his message to the Legislature Governor Kitchin recommends the creation of a Board of Pardons. Wonder if that was out of kindness to Mr. Craig or to take away some of his power as Governor?

A Durham dispatch states that Gen. J. S. Carr favors woman suffrage and a dog law. The suffragettes are usually glad of any aid, but will hardly appreciate having the two recommendations linked together.

Woodrow Wilson may like "13," but it is a safe wager that Judge Archbald does not. There were 13 counts against Archbald, and in the year '13 and on the 13th day the Senate voted that Archbald was guilty.

President-elect Wilson says the task ahead of him of making appointments to office is "wholly hateful." Don't you know that sounds ungrateful to the million or more office-seekers who feel that they helped Mr. Wilson get his job.

## STATE OPERATES INSURANCE COMPANY.

Wisconsin Now Insures the Lives of Her Citizens.

People in Wisconsin may now buy life insurance from the State. This was brought about through the enactment by the Legislature of 1911 of a law establishing a "Life Fund" to be administered by the State without liability on the part of the State beyond the amount of the fund, for the purpose of granting life insurance and annuities to persons who at the time of the granting of such insurance and annuities are within the State or residents thereof.

The Commissioner of Insurance was given two years in which to prepare forms, tables, and other data necessary to carry out the act. Such data have been prepared, and the first application was formally received on October 24, 1912.

Insurance may be granted to persons between the ages of twenty and fifty in amounts of \$500 or multiples thereof. Until one thousand policies have been issued, no more than \$1,000 shall be granted on any one life, and not more than \$3,000 at any time. At present five plans of insurance are offered:

(1) Ordinary Life; (2) Twenty-Payment Life; (3) Endowment at Age Sixty-five; (4) Ten-Year Endowment; (5) Term of Age Sixty-five. Other plans, including annuities, will be issued later.

On the Ordinary Life plan a level annual premium is charged until death and at death \$1,000 is paid; on the Twenty-Payment Life Plan a level annual premium is charged for twenty years or until prior death, and at death \$1,000 is paid; on the Ten-Year Endowment a level premium is charged for ten years, or until prior death, and at death or at the end of ten years, \$1,000 is paid; on the Endowment at Age Sixty-five a level annual premium is charged until age sixty-five is reached or until prior death, and at death or at age sixty-five \$1,000 is paid; and on the Term of Age Sixty-five a level annual premium is charged until prior death and \$1,000 is paid if death occurs before age sixty-five.

These policies represent standard forms issued by legal reserve companies. In fact, the State life insurance is nothing more than the taking over of the best insurance practice of the day reduced to its simplest terms and offering it to the people at cost, with a large part of the cost eliminated through the fact that no agents are employed and that there is no "over-head" charge to maintain offices and highly salaried officials. From "State Insurance in Wisconsin," by Benjamin S. Beecher, in the American Review of Reviews for January.

## SPRINGS SENSATION AT KINSTON

Judge Intimates That Officials Have Been Derelict and Orders Investigation.

A Kinston, N. C., dispatch says: The feature of the present session of Lenoir Superior Court came when Judge Carter ordered the grand jury before him for a special charge with regard to moral conditions in Kinston. He stated that it had been reported to him that indecent resorts were maintained here in violation of the State law. Before charging the grand jury his honor sent for the mayor and chief of police, and cited the statute bearing upon their duties in the matter. After asking the mayor if such places had been reported to him by the chief of police once every thirty days as required by law, and the chief of police if he had made such reports to the mayor, and receiving a reply in the negative from both, he directed the grand jury to investigate, saying that if it found such houses existed in Kinston it was their duty to present both officials for failure to do their duty. The grand jury immediately went into an investigation.

Just Suppose Republicans or Progressives Had Run State in Debt! Clinton News-Dispatch.]

But if the Republicans had been in power and had run the State government exactly like the Democrats have been running it, gee, wouldn't Josephus and his band of "me-too's" raise a breeze over it. They would have thrown forty fits and would have sworn that the State was going to the bow-wow's in a gallop.

Fear of Insanity Caused Danville Man to Suicide.

Dickens Jones, thirty-five, member of a prominent family of Danville, Va., and brother of Mrs. James White, of Statesville, N. C., committed suicide at his place of business in Danville Saturday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Fear of insanity, with which he was threatened, prompted him to do the deed, it is understood.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

Widespread Sentiment for Recall of Judges had its Influence in the Conviction of Archbald

### GROWTH OF PARCELS POST

Friends of the Measure Are Much Gratified at the Wonderful Popularity of the System—However There Are Many Imperfections Yet to be Remedied—The Express Companies Were the Cause of an Imperfect Bill—Much Country Produce Sent by Parcels Post—A Good Money Trust and a Bad Money Trust—Morgan Says Trusts Composed of Good Men!

(Special to The Caucasian.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1913.

On yesterday the Senate of the United States voted to convict Judge Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, on the impeachment charges filed against him by the House of Representatives. While it was generally believed that he would be convicted, nearly every one was surprised at the overwhelming vote of 68 to 5. The Washington Times commenting upon the conviction and upon the overwhelming vote, says that it is believed that some, who would not have voted for conviction ordinarily, did so because they feared the proposition made by Colonel Roosevelt for the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions, had made such a deep impression on the country. The statement by the Times is so signified and important that we give the following extract:

"Recall a Factor.

"It is impossible to know accurately the motives of the different Senators who voted on the case. But it is much talked about the Senate that the widespread sentiment the country over for the recall of the judiciary was a large factor.

"Many conservative Senators felt that to acquit Judge Archbald would mean the spread of the recall movement at a rapid rate.

"It is said that when they first entered on the trial of the case, the respondent and his counsel did not believe he would be convicted. But as the end of the trial came near, they realized the strength of the tide of feeling that had set in in the Senate. Even at that, they were not prepared for the overwhelming vote, 68 to 5, by which Judge Archbald was adjudged guilty on the first count of the thirteen articles."

There is much to the fact that there is force in this statement. In this connection it should be remembered that in the whole history of the country there has heretofore been only nine impeachment trials, including this one, and that of the former eight trials there were only two convictions, this making the third. It has been suggested by persons who have investigated the other trials, that Judge Archbald, who has just been convicted, was not guilty of any more offenses of an impeachable character, than have been some other parties who have been acquitted. This has been pointed to by some of the Progressives as a proof of the wholesome influence of the position taken by Colonel Roosevelt. Besides it is believed that there would have been many more impeachment trials, had there not been a feeling that it was practically impossible to convict a person under impeachment proceedings, no matter how grave their offenses might be.

Already there are a number of suggestions being made by the law-makers on Capitol Hill to the effect that it is necessary to not only simplify the methods of trying a judge under impeachment charges, but also the grounds on which a judge could be removed from office, should he be made broader.

To-day more than one Congressman has announced that he intends to prepare and introduce, at an early date, a bill for a Constitutional amendment providing for such needed reforms.

### The Growth of the Parcels Post.

The Postoffice Department is not only surprised but greatly gratified at the wonderful popularity of the parcels post system. The number of packages of almost every kind which have been sent by parcels post since the inauguration of the system has exceeded all expectations.

The friends of the parcel post measure in Congress, are also surprised at the great popularity of the system, because those who most earnestly advocated the establishment of the sys-

tem were very much dissatisfied at the form in which the bill providing for the system, was finally passed.

The Opposition of the Express Companies.

In order to allay the intense opposition of the Express Companies it was necessary for the friends of the parcels post, in Congress, to agree to modify the bill providing for such a system, in many important respects. The most serious concession, to get the bill through, was to raise the rates so high on parcels, sent by the parcels post, as to nearly equal the charges made by the express companies for the same weight and distances.

The fact is that our parcels post system, as now established, is the poorest in the world. In every other country the rates are lower and the weight and kind of packages permitted to be carried through the post-office are larger. In some countries of Europe the rate is less than half of that now charged in this country and the weight of a single package permitted to be carried is over a hundred pounds, while under our system no package can be carried that weighs more than eleven pounds. This gives a complete monopoly to the Express Companies for all packages over eleven pounds, and besides as the law now stands in some cases enables the express companies, at their present rates to carry packages cheaper than the post office can carry.

The friends of parcels post, however, agreed to these unjust provisions in the parcels post law, believing that if once the system could be established that then the people would demand of their Congressmen, many amendments that would make the system more just and efficient.

In spite of the above stated imperfections in the parcels post system, this writer knows of more than one housekeeper in this city who has already arranged with farmers at a distance of fifty miles or less from this city, to send to them on certain days by the parcels post, one or more dressed chickens; a dozen or more fresh eggs; a pound or more of lamb chops, etc. Such arrangements are being made where the parcels post rate on such articles would be only a few cents less than the express rates.

We learn from the Postoffice Department that housewives, hotel-keepers and people in nearly every city of the country are making similar arrangements with the farmers and wealth producers. This explains the enormous growth of the business of the parcels post in spite of its many imperfections.

A Good Money Trust and a Bad Money Trust.

A Mr. Baker, of New York, one of the close and confidential advisers of John Pierpont Morgan in his gigantic banking and industrial operations has just testified before the House Committee appointed to investigate the money trust.

He admitted that he and Mr. Morgan and a number of other leading financiers in New York were directors in many different banks and corporations, having largely the same directors. He further admitted that the power held by these Board of Directors of these various powerful banks and industrial corporations, which also control most of the leading railroad lines in America, had it in their power to concentrate a large part of the money and capital of the country and create a squeeze or a panic when they saw fit; but he declared that he and his associates were "patriotic" and would not abuse their power, but that they would use it for the public good. In answer to a question, on cross examination, he admitted that if the power which he and his associates had were in the hands of bad and reckless men, that they could create a bad and frightful condition.

A prominent politician from the West who had just read this testimony remarked that the people of the United States should get to-night on their knees and thank the "Heavenly Father" that our business salvation and the perpetuity of our government were so firmly held in the hands of "such angel patriots" as Mr. Morgan and their associates.

### Governor Kitchin's Pardons.

Raleigh Times.

Governor Kitchin during his term granted about 1,200 pardons, a slight increase over the number of his predecessors, but the percentage is practically the same. There have been more prisoners and consequently more petitions. Governor Kitchin has never given out the names of the convicts refused clemency, but there have been thousands of them.

### Pin-Cushion Stuffing.

Finely ground dry coffee grounds make a good filling for pin cushions. —"Home Department," National Magazine for January.

## WITH THE LEGISLATORS

Senator Stubbs Introduces Bill Calling for a Constitutional Convention

### FOR STATE WIDE PRIMARY

Dellinger of Gaston Introduces Bill for Compulsory Attendance in Public Schools From Seven to Twelve Years Old—Another Bill for a Six Months' School Term—Justice Introduces Resolution Asking the General Assembly to Urge Congressmen to Work for Legislation Remedying Freight Rates in Reference to Long and Short Haul.

The most of the committees have been appointed, the inauguration of the new Governor is over and it has been intimated that the Legislature may soon get down to business. Several bills have been introduced, but none of State importance have yet been enacted into law.

### For Compulsory Education.

Mr. Dellinger, of Gaston County, has introduced in the House a bill for compulsory attendance on the public schools throughout the State. The age limits are 7 to 12 years. Parents willfully failing or refusing to comply will be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined fifty dollars or imprisoned thirty days. The County Superintendent is constituted educational inspector for the enforcement of the act. He shall receive reports from local school authorities as to children out of school and can demand pay rolls of factories to verify any reports made to him. He can prosecute in magistrates' court any parents, teacher, committeemen, officer of factory or other person willfully violating the act. The same punishment is prescribed for County Superintendents failing to perform their duties.

### Would Investigate Sale of Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road.

Representative Kellum, of New Hanover, introduced in the House a joint resolution to-day calling for an investigation by the Corporation Commission into the sale of the old Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, Mount Airy to Wilmington, under the act of 1889 through receiver's sale, and its subsequent division between the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line. The Coast Line operates Wilmington to Sanford and the Southern Sanford to Mount Airy. The resolution alleges that the division of the road is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The Corporation Commission is to report findings to the Attorney-General, who is directed to institute suit to break up the combination if grounds for such proceedings develop. The division of the road is alleged to greatly hamper service in that it used to be, with through service freight Wilmington to Mount Airy required only thirty-six hours, but now five days and longer are required to get shipments through either way. The allegation is that the Atlantic and Yadkin Railroad Company that bought the road had no right to sell to the two roads and break the chain of freight between Mount Airy and Wilmington.

### Juries From Other Counties.

Senator Bryant has introduced a bill in regard to certain sections of the Revisal of 1905 regarding jurors in criminal cases. His bill provides for summoning juries from other counties instead of having to move cases from one county to another.

A communication was read in the Senate from Secretary of State Graves, of Ohio, transmitting a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State urging Congress to define the law against polygamy as clearly as that against bigamy, and calling upon North Carolina's General Assembly for a similar resolution, with the reminder that when two-thirds of the States so act, Congress will take action. Resolution referred to Judiciary No. 1.

### Resolution by Mr. Justice.

A joint resolution of Representative E. J. Justice, of Guilford, introduced in the House would have the General Assembly express its views on freight transportation inequalities and urge the State's delegation in Congress to work for such laws as will improve conditions. In the view of the General Assembly, the resolution declares, Congress should declare illegal a greater charge of transportation of either freight or passengers for a short haul than for a long haul.

The resolution would have abolished all discriminations and in addition empower the Governor to employ counsel to institute and prosecute suits in this State to insure better and more equitable freight rates.

The sum of \$5,000 is asked to be set aside for this purpose. The resolution was referred to the committee on public service.

### The Primary Bill.

The primary bill introduced by Mr. Justice provides that a State-wide primary for the nomination of all State officers, representatives in Congress and in the General Assembly and county and township officers shall be held for all political parties on the same day, the first Tuesday in September in each election year, except the years of Presidential elections, when the primary is to be held on the first Tuesday in June. United States Senators also are to be nominated in such primary.

It further provides that each voter shall vote in the primary for both a first and a second choice as to President and Vice-President and Governor, and that the electors are bound by the results of the primary; that all acts made criminal if committed in connection with the general election shall be criminal if committed in connection with the primary, and that the same punishment shall prevail.

The bill requires that each voter who participates in the primary shall state under oath with what political party he affiliates.

A "corrupt practices" bill introduced by Mr. Justice in connection with the primary bill makes it a misdemeanor to bet or wager anything of value on an election; "to directly or indirectly discharge or threaten to discharge from employment or otherwise intimidate or oppress any legally qualified voter on account of any vote such voter may cast, or consider casting, or intend to cast or not to cast, or which he may have failed to cast"; to directly or indirectly spend or contribute any money or other thing of value to aid in the campaign for any office in a primary or in a general election unless the same be reported immediately to such candidate, that it may be included in his reports of receipts and expenses as required by law, which report must be made under oath; for a candidate to spend or assent to the expenditure of more than 50 per cent of what the annual salary would be in the office to which he aspires, except that candidates for Governor and United States Senator may not spend or allow to be spent an amount greater than the annual salary of the office to which they aspire.

### Electoral College Meets in the Senate

The electoral college of North Carolina met in the hall of the Senate Monday and declared that the twelve votes of this State were cast for Woodrow Wilson for President and Thos. R. Marshall for Vice-President. A messenger will be sent to Washington on the second Wednesday in February and present the vote to the President of the United States Senate.

The formality of ratifying the election of the State officers was gone through with by the General Assembly in joint session Tuesday at noon, the Senators moving over to the house. The vote for governor was: Lock Craig, 149,925; Thomas Settle, 43,624; Iredell Meares, 49,430.

### To Pull Mileage On Trains.

Representative Stewart, of Mecklenburg, introduced three bills of general interest: One to prevent hazing, one to prevent tipping, and one to compel the railroads to accept mileage on trains instead of requiring passengers to exchange their mileage for tickets.

Mr. Plummer's anti-tipping bill makes it a misdemeanor to give or receive a tip and makes the employer of porters, waiters, etc., guilty of a misdemeanor if they allow their help to receive tips; and the receiving of a tip by an employee in a hotel or other place of this kind is made prima facie evidence that it is done with the proprietor's knowledge.

### For Constitutional Convention.

Senator Stubbs, of Martin, has introduced a bill to submit to the voters of the State, at the general election in 1914, the proposition of "convention" or "no convention," to revise or amend the State constitution, and providing machinery for electing delegates and holding the convention.

Senator Lovingood, of Haywood, has introduced a bill to authorize the State Corporation Commission to make power, light and such corporations furnishing light, heat, or power, for pay, under the control of the State Corporation Commission.

In the House Tuesday, Ray of Macon, presented a resolution from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments asking the House to empower the committee to investigate the need of amending the constitution and the methods that should be employed in regard to amending the tax laws; and also to determine whether or not a constitutional convention or a special session of the Legislature should be called.

Mr. Kellum asked if the committee desired authority to examine in-

(Continued on page 5.)