

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXX.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1912.

No. 11.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

There are some Democrats who hope to see Underwood come from under.

If Simmons isn't a Democrat must be a plutocrat, for certainly he isn't a Republican.

The State doesn't need any more judges, but some now on the circuits need to get a move on them.

Speaking of respectability, no party that is respectable will uphold vote-stealing and ballot-box stuffing.

The Democratic voters should either repudiate their representatives in Congress, or change their platforms.

According to reports, the Lumber Trust is backing one of the Democratic Senatorial candidates. Wonder which one?

The Bladen Journal announced last Thursday that the ground hog days were over. But evidently the weather didn't know it.

Judge Clark may not take the stump, but there is a report to the effect that he is still sawing wood close to the stump.

The Democratic politicians claim they are for free sugar, but it will take more than that to make the voters get sweet on them.

The Democrats will not be able to settle on the candidate for President until ex-Governor Glenn finds time to express an opinion on the subject.

The Maxton Scottish Chief thinks Senator Simmons has betrayed his party. Yet, that is no reason they should try to poke him off on the Republicans.

It is announced that ex-Governor Aycock will fire his first gun in Raleigh next month. The mockingbirds are fearing the worst and are moving on.

Last week's murder record in North Carolina was one for every day in the week, which is not a very good record for Democratic "good government."

The Indianapolis News says when a man feels like making a fool of himself it's a sign he is in love. How do you know that it isn't a sign that he is going to vote the Democratic ticket?

There is a report to the effect that Simmons was really opposed to the Senatorial primary. Simmons thinks he can manage the machine politicians, but evidently he is afraid for the voters to get a whack at him.

Oscar Underwood's managers are spending a lot of money in North Carolina advertising his candidacy for President. The Durham Herald and Webster's Weekly are wondering where all this campaign money is coming from.

Collier's Weekly, in an article discussing the records of a number of United States Senators, whose terms expire with the next election, closes its discussion of the record of these Senators with this statement: "One of these Senators who ought clearly to be defeated is Senator Simmons, of North Carolina."

When a witness or a juror is sick he must send a doctor's certificate to be excused from court duty, why shouldn't the same be required of a judge when he fails to show up at court? The absence of one witness or one juror doesn't necessarily tie up the court, but when the judge fails to put in his appearance that blocks the whole game.

Champ Clark has slapped the South in the face with his vote for the Federal pension steal. Still he expects the Southern Democrats to walk up and vote for him for the Democratic nomination for President, and worst of all, a lot of them will walk up and vote it straight without blinking their eyes.

BEEF TRUST NOT GUILTY.

Chicago Meat Packers Indicted for Violating Sherman Anti-Trust Law Are Freed by Jury—Were Given Benefit of the Doubt.

After being on trial in Chicago for more than three months the meat packers Tuesday were set free by the verdict of the jury. A dispatch from Chicago Tuesday afternoon says:

"The jury's verdict of 'not guilty' was the verdict the jury reached in the trial of the ten Chicago meat packers, accused by the Government of violation of the criminal sections of the Sherman anti-trust act.

"The ten defendants accused by the Government and acquitted are Louis F. Swift, president; Edward F. Swift, vice-president; Chas. H. Swift, director, and Francis A. Fowler, manager of the dressed meat department of Swift & Company; J. Odgen Armour, president; Arthur Meeker, director and general manager; Thomas J. Sonner, director and general superintendent of Armour & Company; Edward Morris, president and Louis H. Heian, manager of the beef department of Morris & Company; and Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company.

"All the defendants were in the court when the verdict was read. The court-room was crowded. The verdict surprised many who feared the long wait meant a long drawn-out battle in the jury room. District Attorney Wilkerson, deeply affected by the verdict, refused to comment on the results.

"J. H. Edwards, one of the jurors, said: 'We gave the defendants the benefit of the doubt. We did not believe the Government made out a strong case.'

HONOR THE MAINE DEAD

President Taft and Other Officials Attended the Burial at Arlington

The Last of the Sixty-Four of the Maine Dead Laid to Rest in Arlington Cemetery Near Washington Saturday—High Tribute Paid to the Heroes of the Spanish-American War.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of Saturday says:

"With all the pomp and solemnity a mighty nation can pay its heroes of war the last of the battleship Maine's dead were laid away to-day in Arlington Cemetery. Side by side with the bodies of the men brought back from Havana after the war they were buried, while the nation paid its last measure of honor to the 'unidentified' of that great catastrophe.

"Seldom in the country's history has there been paid a higher tribute to the memory of any man or men than was paid to-day to sixty-four dead of the Maine. Government business here was suspended by executive order. President Taft, members of the Cabinet, the highest officers of the army, navy, marine corps, department officials, and members of the diplomatic corps, participated in the exercises. Over Government buildings flags hung at half-mast. Congress adjourned for the day. The booming of minute guns and the tramp of soldiery added touch of military pomp. An elaborate program was followed in the ceremonies of burial. Beginning with the removal of the dead from U. S. S. Birmingham which brought the bodies from Havana, and ending with firing three volleys over graves in Arlington, the exercises showed all honor and respect to the martyrs of the doomed battleship."

We Need Few Laws and More Rigorously Enforced.

Why not "pass a law" prohibiting the chewing of tobacco? Why is it the various health and civic leagues do not jump on it and put the habit out of commission? The court-room of the county court-house is being overhauled, renovated and refurnished. So much tobacco "juice" was found behind the radiators that they had to be removed so the stuff could be shoveled out. There was no other way to do the job, which being the case, is it not high time to "pass a law?"—Greensboro Record.

Tobacco may come next. We have passed laws for almost everything else. Cigarettes have already received attention in some municipalities and the plug and pipe may be lugged in next. The truth is, there is a super-abundance of laws. Fewer laws, carefully drawn, better observed and more rigidly enforced would be the best policy. Simplicity in both laws and medicine is what the wayfaring man, though a fool, needs and should have.—Union Republican.

THAT PENSION STEAL

Has Scared the Democrats and They Are Revising Political Program

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

The National Capital is Much Interested Over the Contest for the Nomination for President in the Republican Ranks—Governor of Illinois Has Called Special Session of the Legislature to Pass a Primary Law Before Delegates Are Elected to Chicago Convention—Reports of the Tariff Board—A False Economy Slogan.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1912.

The National capital is stirred to-day as it has not been before in many years over the contest for the nomination for President in the Republican ranks. President Taft has a long lead in instructed delegates, but the fight waging to-day in Indiana and in New York has aroused the greatest interest not only among Republicans but also among Democratic leaders and the people generally.

In the Republican State Convention in Indiana held to-day the fight was very close, with the odds in favor of the President. The last news is that there were 167 contested delegates, and that when the convention had passed upon these contests that the Taft forces had 105 majority.

It is further reported that upon the decisive vote on these contests that the Roosevelt delegates withdrew from the convention and held a separate convention. Therefore, there will go from that State two sets of delegates to the National Convention. Of course, the Taft delegates will claim to be the regulars; on the other hand, the Roosevelt delegates will claim that they would have had a majority if the contests had been properly decided.

The Contest in New York State. The news from the primaries being held in the State of New York is also being watched very closely. It is conceded that President Taft will have a majority of the delegates from that State, but there is the greatest interest in the number of delegates that will be secured by Colonel Roosevelt.

On the heels of these contests there comes the report that the Governor of Illinois has called a special session of the Legislature to pass a primary law to go into effect at once, under which the delegates from that State to the National Convention will be elected. The Roosevelt supporters have been appealing for the calling of a special session of the Legislature to pass such a law, and the Taft supporters have expressed their willingness to meet the issue squarely before the people. The result of the primary election in Illinois, together with the pregnant results of to-day's contests in New York and Indiana, will largely determine the contest. It is apparent that there will be more contests at the next National Convention than ever before. In the past most of these contests have been from the South. This year most of them will be from the North and West.

The next most important State is Pennsylvania. It is conceded, however, that in that State President Taft will get a majority of the delegates. Again, in that State, it is a question, as it is in New York, as to how many delegates Colonel Roosevelt will secure. There will be contesting delegations in that State also.

Again, to-day, a suggestion has been heard from more than one level-headed politician, who is more concerned in Republican success than who is nominated for President, that if the fight continues to wax as warm and bitter as it now promises to be, that it will be the duty of every Republican, who wants to save the country from the calamity of another Democratic National administration, to look for a third candidate at the Chicago Convention who can unite the party.

The Cotton Report of the Tariff Board.

The Tariff Board has made a report to the President on the difference in the cost of production of cotton goods under the various tariff schedules in this country and abroad. The President sent to Congress to-day the report of the Tariff Board, together with a message, urging Congress to pass a bill making such reductions in the cotton schedule as the facts contained in the report of the Tariff Board would warrant. The Democratic House now has before it

not only reliable facts but a recommendation of a Republican President favoring certain substantial reductions in the cotton tariff schedule, and if that body will only prepare a bill in accordance with these facts such a bill will pass and be signed by the President, and such substantial reductions will at once be secured.

Also the Report on the Wool Schedule.

In this connection, however, it will be remembered that at the beginning of this Congress the President sent a report of the Tariff Board, giving the facts as to the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, on the woolen schedule and a message urging Congress to pass a bill making such reductions. Up to this good hour the Democratic House has refused to pay any attention to the message of the President, when they know they could secure a substantial reduction in the woolen schedule by passing such a bill.

The Democratic House, instead of securing such substantial reductions in the tariff, which they and everybody knows could at once be secured, has, on the other hand, been preparing and passing pop-gun tariff bills on a free trade basis which they knew could not pass. Everybody knows that these bills have been prepared and passed by the Democratic House simply to be used as campaign thunder. This kind of campaign claptrap has worked in the past, but it is believed that the American people are to-day so well informed and so alert to the tariff situation that the Democratic House is destroying its last chance of winning a victory in November by thus trifling with the American people.

The False and Fraud Economy Slogan.

Ever since the election of the present Democratic House they have kept up, as a standing party slogan, the cry of "reform and economy." One of their first moves was to refuse to vote a single dollar for keeping up the naval program of adding two battleships to our naval strength each year.

The Democratic House claimed that they did this in the interest of "economy," and yet the next move was by the Democratic Congress was to offer and pass a bill increasing the pensions of the Northern soldiers \$75,000,000 a year. This was done in the face of the fact that the Democrats have for forty years charged the Republican party with wasting the people's money by extravagantly pensioning the Northern soldiers. This year the Democratic House not only re-enacts the old \$75,000,000, but they add to it \$75,000,000 more, giving pensions to Northern men who were never in a battle, being just that much more than has ever been proposed to be voted in pensions by a Republican Congress.

The protests which have come up from the people in every State in the Union against such hypocrisy and extravagance have been so strong as to frighten the Democratic House. They have called a caucus of the Democratic members to meet to-night to consider revising their political program. As General Grant said, the Democrats can always be depended upon to do the wrong thing at the right time.

LEAVES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Thousands of Democrats in North Carolina Will Stop Voting for Amusement—Will Support Either Taft or Roosevelt.

While there is no excitement in politics, I wish to make an assignment of all that I am worth as a Democrat, to the four winds of the earth, and fully sever myself from the party. . . . I am satisfied that there will be thousands of Democrats who will quit voting for amusement and vote for themselves, their families and their country.

I feel sure that if Colonel Roosevelt is nominated to lead the Republican party that they had as well postpone their convention indefinitely. In the last election what did our leaders say? Let's elect our Congressman, and help to get a majority in Congress, then we will work miracles. What have they done? In my mind when we sum up what they have done for the country's best interest, and for the salvation of the Democratic party as representative giants, they represent no more than the body of death.

So I am looking forward to better things, and expect to vote in the coming election for all the Republican nominees, from either President Taft or Colonel Roosevelt, down to the township officers. And as I leave my Democratic brethren behind, I must say to you, that I expect to vote the Republican ticket and you can paddle your own canoes.—C. H. Warren, in Wilkes Patriot, Hays, N. C.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Something About Marriage Customs in the Seventeenth Century

KING SENT HIS WIFE HOME

Minister Fleury Was For Peace—

French King Tried Again to Whip England—The French Rendered Material Aid to America During the Revolutionary War—Catholics Again Played Foolish—A Great Religious War Over "Tweedie-Dee and Tweedie-Dum"—Bilkins, About to Supplant the "Peerless One"; Makes a Free Coinage Argument—Bryan's Real Jonah Named—Wait for the Big Change Now Due.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Bilkinsville, N. C., March 25, 1912.

In 1719 the King of France married the infant of Spain. In reality, the marriage had been started some time previous. But, according to the customs among royalty in that day, the marriage was not considered complete up to that time, when certain formalities were observed. What he wanted with a Spanish wife was more than I know. She came to France for some time wuz treated as queen to-be. The King wuz quite young, a mere boy, an', as he grew into manhood, it wuz easy to notice that he had learned to hate the young queen. The chief minister of France finally sent the girl back to Spain. This made the queen of Spain very angry, for she wuz anxious for her daughter to become the wife of the young French King. In fact, war between the two countries wuz regarded as certain for some months. The dissolution of the marriage wuz the last act of the Comde administration; an' the procuring of a new match, wuz the first act of the new administration; Cardinal Fleury attending to this. The princess selected wuz the daughter of Stanislaus Lesczinski, King of Poland, who had been deposed by Charles 12th, of Sweden. The new queen wuz not pretty, but iz said to have had many excellent qualities.

Cardinal Fleury continued to pursue a peaceful course in conducting government affairs, with a slight interruption when Russia an' Poland engaged in a war. Poland lost out in his war, being too weak for the big, but awkward Russian braves. Spain an' England had some words in 1737, but France again kept hands off. Minister Fleury not only kept France out of war, but sought to act as peace-maker when some other countries were about to break the peace. He brought a peaceful settlement to a war goin' on between the Genoese an' the Corsicans. He also caused the Turkish ruler to kiss and make up with the German empire. The Turks were always hard fighters an' they were about to whip Germany at that time, though Germany hez become too stout for the Turks at this writing.

The King of France still nursed a desire to get even with England on account of the whippings that country had given him. He wished for time to recruit his navy for one thing for England persisted in owning the best an' largest fleet on the seas even at that early date, an' the same iz true to-day, though the United States is a close competitor now, not in numbers, but in efficiency, in up-to-dateness, an' I believe that England would now hesitate a long time before she would start a moral or other form of warfare with the United States. We whipped her in the latter part of the seventeenth century when we were nothing but weak colonists, an' what we'd do to her now would make her old bones rattle. Our navy awlso knocked the English navy out again in 1812. But England had to bring her old-fashioned sail ships across the ocean both times to fight us and naval vessels were so inferior then in comparison to what they are to-day, that the English ships were about ready to go to the scrap-heap when they ended their two or three months' voyage across the sea. Our navy put the finishing touches on most of them. The French army an' navy aided us some, too, during the revolutionary war for England an' France were taken bitter enemies an' continued so up to recent years.

About the year 1800 the French Catholics, still quite strong, an' as foolish as in the old days, made another effort to get everything their own way an' choke off the Protestants throughout France. What wuz known as the Jansenists an' the Je-

suits got up a violent dispute over obscure points of theology. In this the King stood by the Jansenists. The dispute wuz mainly in regard to "free will," an' the feeling wuz nearly as bitter as the row over "free an' unlimited coinage of silver" wuz in American politics twenty or thirty years ago. I know but little about the merits of the French controversy an' care less; but as to the coinage question, I know that the free coinage boys were not far from right, though some men may have taken extreme positions. John C. Calhoun, President Lincoln, Senator Vest of Missouri, Congressman Bland of the same State, Senator Vance of our State, Wade Hampton of South Carolina, an' thousands of other great men, the greatest in our land in many cases, were unyielding advocates of silver coin an' of silver currency; an' the advocates did not an' do not now belong to any one of the two leading political parties, but were, an' are, to be found in both parties. If Mr. W. J. Bryan had belonged to a substantial party, an' if he had continued to make the coinage question a real "paramount" instead of crawling in at a critical period, he mite hev landed, or he mite yet occupy the Presidential chair at Washington. But Mr. Bryan iz too-heavy with a party that is never rite an' which doesn't wish to be rite. Worse still, Mr. Bryan permitted a political barnacle like Josephus Daniels to attack himself to his person an' that mistake within itself wuz enough to sink any political ship. I am unwilling to believe that the great an' wise Ruler of this universe would permit Mr. Bryan or any other man to occupy the Presidential chair of this country, the greatest an' most highly favored portion of awl this world, (Continued on page 5.)

THE COTTON SCHEDULE

President Taft Transmits to Congress the Report of the Tariff Board

President Also Asks for a Deficiency Appropriation to Continue the Work of the Board on Steel, Sugar and Chemical Schedule.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—President Taft to-day transmitted to Congress the Tariff Board's report on the cotton schedule with the recommendation that that section of the tariff law be taken up for revision and reductions in the rates of duty.

The President advises Congress that the Board's investigations have shown that the duties on some cotton yarns is two and three times in excess of the difference of the cost of production in the United States and abroad. The duties imposed because of finishing processes are in excess of the difference in the extra cost due to finishing and are often in excess of the total domestic cost of finishing.

Prices paid by consumers in the United States are higher than abroad even when prices received by manufacturers in both places are the same. This is said to be due to the higher cost of distribution here. Plain clothes are as cheap here as anywhere, but on fancy fabrics the duties are in excess of the differences in cost and in many cases the duties are greater than the conversion costs in the mills of the United States.

President Taft asks a deficiency appropriation of \$60,000 for the Board to continue its work during April, May and June, and urges Congress to further continue the life of the Board that it may prosecute investigations of the metal, leather, chemical and sugar schedules which the President has directed.

The President's message is a comprehensive summary of the Board's findings. As in its report on the woolen schedule and the pulp and paper schedule, the Board makes no recommendations, and suggests no duties in its review of a very complex subject. The President says he bases his recommendations on the declaration of the platform on which he was elected—"that a reasonable protective tariff should be adjusted to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

Took Fourteen Rooms for Colorado Man and His Sons.

Denver, Col., March 22.—Two by two, fourteen youths, ranging in age from six to sixteen years, filed into the lobby of a local hotel to-day. A stout man following them approached the desk.

"All mine," he said to the clerk, "and thsre are thirteen more back in Goodland, Kansas."

He wrote "Nathan Alexander" on the register.

"Single rooms, and 15 of them," said Alexander. "I never doubted them up yet, and I don't purpose to do it now."