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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Look, listen; but don't stop until you see that your name is on the registration books.

North Carolina Democrats are going to some when they hold indignation meetings to condemn each other.

If Thomas Fortune Ryan continues to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund he may lose his middle name.

But didn't Thomas Fortune Ryan show great Democratic patriotism when he contributed four hundred and fifty thousand dollars just to save the name of the Democratic party?

An exchange says that South Carolina retains Cole Blease as Governor because of prejudice and ignorance. But, that is what the Democratic party in the South has lived on for the past fifty years.

Thos. Fortune Ryan, who gave nearly half a million to Judge Parker's campaign in 1904, says he considered Bryan a black cloud on the horizon, and this same Bryan is now the lining to Wilson's campaign.

When Locke Craig was trying to get the Democratic nomination for Governor four years ago, Governor Kitchen charged that Craig was a tool of the trusts. Craig is the same implement now that he was four years ago.

The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet in Raleigh again to-night and fix it so that the record of some Democrats may be whitewashed on election day in order that they may vote in the Senatorial primary.

If the Democrats are not going to stand on their platform, the next time they write one they should couple with it an announcement stating: "This is the platform we have adopted, but we don't believe in it and do not propose to stand on it."

The Durham Herald doesn't think that Mr. Craig will put a single trust out of business, if elected Governor. And just think, the News and Observer, which claims that it wants all the trust burst wide open, is supporting Craig for Governor!

The Democratic papers would have the public believe that Colonel Roosevelt is losing strength in his fight. But if you will notice those same Democratic papers are using columns abusing Roosevelt, which shows they are very much afraid of his strength.

At a meeting of Y. M. C. A. members at Goldsboro, Pa., a few days ago, a poll of those present showed that all were for Roosevelt except one man, who intended to vote for Wilson. Which is further proof that nearly all the good ones are for Roosevelt.

Democrats and Republicans held a joint meeting in Baltimore a few days ago and formed a Roosevelt Club. The meeting was presided over by a former Democrat. The league will take an active part in a "red hot" campaign for Roosevelt and Johnson.

The Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says "Craig preaches straight gospel of equal right to all." Still the Democratic party denies the people the right of local self-government and their justices of the peace and school boards are appointed from Raleigh.

Democratic State Chairman Webb says he can't get State speakers as most of them are mixed up in the Senatorial fight. Just to think that almost the entire Democratic party is fighting over one office and haven't time to save the party or the State, how the mighty have fallen!

The Democratic leaders mortgaged the State to the corporations twelve years ago, and the mortgage, even if it had not been fully paid, should have run out by limitation two years ago; that is, unless the mortgage has been renewed. Still the mortgage has not been marked cancelled.

COLLIER'S FOR ROOSEVELT.

Will Support Colonel Roosevelt Because He is a Man—Collier Says No Man Could Have Used His Power With a Larger Moral Usefulness to His Whole People.

A special from New York to Sunday's Philadelphia North American says: "Robert J. Collier, owner of Collier's Weekly, gave out to-night the text of his editorial, which is to appear in the issue of October 26th, in support of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency.

"Collier's has been favorable to Woodrow Wilson, and its change in policy is marked by the resignation of Norman Hapgood, who has been its chief editor for several years. Mr. Collier told to-night about the break, and then read the editorial, which, he said, was written by himself when the news was received that an assassin had shot down Theodore Roosevelt. The editorial follows:

T. R. Stainless in His Struggles.

"Theodore Roosevelt is a fairly close presentment of what this nation likes to call a man. Such faults as fault-finders like ourselves have been able to descry in him are faults of the highly tempered, hasty and not always reasonable nation which selected him to govern it.

"No man probably could have risen so high in American politics and emerged as stainless from his early struggles. No man could have used his power with a larger moral usefulness to his whole people. And we doubt whether any man in history has undertaken late in life as high and unselfish a venture in the field of politics as the Bull Moose.

"It is fortunate that those who value lightly the important things of life—courage, personal honor and the well-being of those about them—and who guard closely safety, comfort and their pocketbook are almost the only Americans cynical enough to disbelieve in the honesty of Theodore Roosevelt's words within five minutes of an attempt upon his life:

"Friends, I want to say this about myself: I have too many important things to think about to pay heed or to feel any concern over my own death."

"Collier's is not so hypercritical that it cannot recognize a man."

MR. WILSON SIDE-STEPS.

Would Not Tell Woman Whether He Favored Woman Suffrage—Woman Ejected From Hall.

During course of his speech in New York Saturday night a suffragette in the audience arose and asked Mr. Wilson about woman suffrage. Mr. Wilson side-stepped and declined to answer the question. Ushers ejected the lady from the hall.

A press dispatch, giving an account of the affair, says:

"The first interruption came when Governor Wilson was speaking of the control of legislative forces of a few. The Democratic party, he said, is trying to break up this vicious monopoly.

"At that instance Miss Malone stood up in the balcony and shouted: 'Mr. Wilson, what about women voting?'

"The great audience turned as one man to learn whence the interruption came. Then followed cries of 'Put her out,' and 'Make her be still.'

"But Mr. Wilson raised his hand for silence and said:

"My friends, we have no right to be rude to a woman."

"But Mr. Wilson," again cried the feminine orator: 'You said you are endeavoring to break up a monopoly. The men have a monopoly on voting.'

"Again a great volun of hisses broke out. Mr. Wilson calmed the uproar and said:

"Woman suffrage is a question that is not dealt with by the national government at all. I am here as a representative of a national party."

"This was vigorously applauded.

"But I am speaking to you as an American citizen," persisted Miss Malone, her voice rising almost to a scream above the shouts from the audience demanding her ejection.

"I hope you will not consider it a discourtesy if I decline to answer that question," said Mr. Wilson.

"Men were standing up in all parts of the auditorium. Finally Miss Malone was surrounded and was taken by one man by the arm. She turned on him angrily and fought him off. Ushers finally took hold of Miss Malone and took her through a fire escape exit."

The South Has Been Voting Wrong.

"If protection is a good thing for the South, then the South has been voting wrong all these years."—Durham Herald.

Sure Mike, that's what we have been trying to hammer into the Democratic noggin all the while, but it seems that they can't understand.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

COLONEL NOW HOME

Left Chicago Monday Morning Accompanied by Physicians and Special Party

HIS TRIP WAS TIRESOME

But He Stood it Well and Was Able to Walk to His Automobile on Reaching New York City—Silent

Crowds Met the Train at Nearly Every Station En Route—Bullet Has Not Been Removed, But the Colonel is Thought to Be Out of Danger—Wants to Speak at Madison Square Garden October 30.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is now at his home at Oyster Bay, New York, and while he is apparently recovering from the bullet wound received in Milwaukee on the night of October 14th, still the doctors say their patient must remain quiet for several days. The Colonel, accompanied by his physicians, his wife, and a special party left Chicago Monday morning on a special car, arriving at Oyster Bay Tuesday forenoon. No one was allowed to see Mr. Roosevelt during the trip. A great crowd was at the station in Chicago on Monday morning. At many stations along the route silent crowds were on hand to watch the train pass and to try to get news of the Colonel's condition. They brought flowers and fruit to the wounded man and sent him messages of greeting. There was no cheering, of course, and the large crowds talked in subdued tones.

Colonel Roosevelt was well cared for while at the Mercy Hospital in Chicago, but he was anxious to get home, and went at the earliest hour the physicians would permit. The bullet has been located lodged against the fourth rib, and the physicians say it can be removed by a slight incision any time the Colonel may desire it removed. Mr. Roosevelt's room at the hospital was banked with flowers, and he requested that some of them be put in the rooms of other patients at the hospital. Thousands of telegrams wishing him a speedy recovery have been received by Colonel Roosevelt, some of the telegrams coming from the crown heads of Europe.

Mr. Roosevelt is anxious to make a half-hour speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, on October 30th, and the doctors say he may make that speech if he remains quiet in the meantime and continues to improve.

AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Physicians Say Mr. Roosevelt is Not Yet Out of Danger.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The quiet routine of life at Sagamore Hill was picked up again by Colonel Roosevelt and his family today as though it had not been interrupted by the firing of a shot meant to kill the master of the house. For the first time since he was wounded in Milwaukee, eight days ago, Colonel Roosevelt was unattended to-night by a physician. There was no one in the house except members of the family and servants, and the Colonel spoke very hopefully of being able, after one day more of rest, gradually to resume his work.

Four physicians were with the Colonel on his arrival at Oyster Bay this morning, and after they had dressed his wound they told him that the one essential was complete rest. If their directions are obeyed it is believed the ex-President's recovery is probable, although it cannot be said that he is entirely out of danger. Dr. Alexander Lambert and Dr. Scully Terrell, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt from Chicago, were joined in New York by Dr. Jos. A. Blake and Dr. George E. Brewer. After examining the patient they said the wound was still wide open, spoke of the possibility of infection and added they were unable to say whether it would be possible for him to take up the work of the campaign again.

Colonel Roosevelt said when his wound had been dressed that there was no longer the need of constant supervision of physicians, because he was "all right." The physicians were doubtful at first whether he should be left alone, and it was suggested that one of their number remain at Sagamore Hill. But the Colonel insisted that it was unnecessary, and the doctors concluded it would be wisest to accede to his wishes. They all went to New York this evening, and said they would not return until to-morrow afternoon. Their action was regarded by Colonel Roosevelt's friends as an indication of his improved condition.

The parting injunction of the physicians was that Colonel Roosevelt must have absolute rest and must see no one to-day or to-morrow. Mrs. Roosevelt agreed with them and took hold of the situation as she did in

Chicago. Her first move was to place men at the gate with strict orders that no one, whoever he might be, was to be admitted. Then she saw to it that perfect quiet was maintained in the house.

Friends, political workers, newspaper reporters and photographers flocked to the foot of Sagamore Hill during the day, but did not succeed in passing the guards. To-night after the rush was over the watch was withdrawn.

Some of Col. Roosevelt's friends were solicitous for his safety at Sagamore Hill and insisted that he should be protected against the possibility of another attack, but he would not hear of a personal guard and had only his family and the servants about him to-night.

Had a Good Night.

Colonel Roosevelt had a good rest Tuesday night and was resting easy yesterday afternoon.

MCCORMICK CREATES SENSATION

Calls Chairman Hilles a Character Assassin—Neither Harvester Trust Nor Steel Trust Contributed to Roosevelt's Campaign.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Medill McCormick, of Chicago, created a sensation before the Clapp committee today, when he read a prepared statement touching upon the attempted assassination of Roosevelt, declaring it was incited by the "falsehoods of character assassins and liars, like Charles D. Hilles."

McCormick argued heatedly with the committee's members when they declared such statements were inadmissible. "It is difficult for an ordinary man in the compass of ordinary language to compete with the testimony of character assassination and liars like Hilles—men who by their falsehoods incite weak minded men to actual assassination," shouted McCormick. This brought out a storm of protest from Chairman Clapp and other members. They declined to allow McCormick to read further along this line, but admitted the statement into the record.

McCormick's statement was incidental to his general statement of the progressive party's campaign expenses in Illinois. During the whole campaign," McCormick said, "the Taft people assiduously circulated the lie that I am connected with the harvester trust. I have never owned and do not own a share of harvester stock and do not expect to own a share. McCormicks testified that Cyrus McCormick contributed to the Wilson campaign fund. Cyrus and Harold McCormick and the two Deering brothers represent overwhelmingly the largest stock in the harvester company. Both McCormicks are for Wilson. The Deerings are against Roosevelt. And yet Hilles and his associates persistently circulate the lie that the harvester trust spent large sums in the Roosevelt campaign."

McCormick demanded that harvester trust directors be summoned before the committee and demanded that Hilles be recalled to appraise the money value of the North Carolina postmasterhips held up by Taft.

Elmer Dover, secretary of the republican committee in 1904, placed in evidence a list of contributions of that year, given to him by Cornelius Bliss. It itemized contributions by E. H. Harriman, one hundred thousand; J. P. Morgan and Company, one hundred and fifty thousand; George Gould, one hundred thousand, and many others.

TO HOLD CANAL CONFERENCE.

Plans Perfected to Discuss Advantages of Panama Canal in Atlanta November 26-27.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20.—Plans have been perfected for a Panama Canal conference to be held here November 26 and 27 and to be participated in by commercial bodies and railroads of the South. The conference will be held under the auspices of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and is expected to have an important bearing on commercial interests in this section in connection with the opening of the Canal to traffic.

Members of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Professor Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, who has made a study of the effect of the Canal upon trade, are expected to be among the speakers.

The Battle Cry: "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The Lincoln Times.]

The Democratic powers by way of belittling the Progressives, are calling us Christian soldiers. We accept the badge as one of highest honor. May every man and every woman enlisted in the Progressive cause be conscientious, earnest, loyal Christian soldiers indeed and in fact. This is a moral as well as a political fight we are in, and may we prove true to the cause. Our battle hymn is "Onward, Christian Soldiers." May we be such soldiers and victory will be ours.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Catholics Once Made the Mistake of Going Into German Politics

A KING'S UNFEELING SON

The American People Will Get Even

—Bold Act of Two Church Prelates—Old World and New—World Affairs Compared—German Politics and Others About the Same—Martin Luther.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Bilksville, N. C., Oct. 22, 1912.

In "the good old days," nearly a thousand years ago, Germany, like other countries, suffered much on account of the Catholics in politics. During the reign of Henry IV. much trouble arose. The Emperor was opposed by Pascal III., who excommunicated the Emperor, alleging that the Emperor had introduced Schisms into the church, once a favorite game of the Catholic clergy. His son Henry, who must have been an unnatural son, took up arms against his father, then imprisoned him, backed by the unfeeling church, of course. The son then sent for the archbishops of Mentz and Cologne. The two big licks demanded that the Emperor or Germany give up the crown and step down and out. Now, what would you think if two archbishops or two clergymen should demand that a President of the United States must get out of his office in the midst of his term just because he didn't jump every time they snapped their fingers? No matter what branch of the church they happened to belong to, Protestant or Catholic, I venture to say that at least nine American citizens out of ten would emphatically say hands off, and they would mean it, too. Of course we sometimes hear things just as bad as that in politics, some things which have happened this year, for instance. But the American people have a way of getting even if hit takes a life-time or longer. Good people seldom act hastily, there is a day comin'. I have an idea that when the American people get through with the oil trust and the tobacco trust and the seventy-two dishonest delegates who did a dirty job recently, there will be no oil trust, no tobacco trust. The acme had to be reached, the capstone placed in position in order that the American people might see whether they are drifting. The fight may or may not be a long one. When an' how hit will start, no one can tell. But the die is cast, and the American people are to be congratulated. The newspapers, many of them great ones in both circulation and influence, are getting into training. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Roosevelt, you will find such men as Thomas A. Edison and other brainy men of the country, to measure lances with the powerful but small handful of trust magnates and their shrewd but hired gang of political bunco-stealers. But, you say, what hezawl this to do with the ancient history of Germany? A good deal. If two church prelates could an' did snatch the crown of Germany from the head of her Emperor an' tear the royal robes from his body, a handful of trust magnates who could not rule Theodore Roosevelt, snatched a political nomination from Mr. Roosevelt only a few weeks ago at Chicago. They put Mr. Roosevelt in an awkward position forced him to attempt to vindicate himself, not because he has been guilty of anything, but because he is not guilty of anything. They hired a small minority, practically all of them illegal, irregularly elected delegates, to change the result of the convention, to thwart the will of a majority of the delegates of a great party. The trusts were born in iniquity, they lived hidden (as they thought) in a bed of roses, hidden behind the piles of ill-gotten gains. But at last they exposed their hand, they given the goose that laid the golden egg a mortal blow. Some well-intentioned people argue that with three candidates in the field Wilson is sure to be elected an' look with apprehension on that, which they fear will be little short of a calamity. Well, vote for Roosevelt, then. As hit looks to me, there is but little difference between a Taft misfortune and a Wilson calamity. With three leading candidates in the field the American voters can pick the best one as easily as if there was but two leading candidates. Hush whining an' whimpering. With three candidates to choose from you hev one third better chance to pick a good one than if but two were in the race. In 1860 there were five strong candidates representing as many factions of the two parties. A majority voted for Mr. Lincoln. His record as President was made, an' now after nearly fifty years has passed probably forty-nine out of every fifty well-in-

formed men will commend his administration, notwithstanding the Civil War began shortly after his inauguration an' he was forced to oppose dominant Southern sentiment. Then, again, we kinder got use to 5-cent cotton in the days of Cleveland; Wilson can't beat that! Risk low-priced cotton, a panic—anything rather than show the white feather by voting for what you do not want. If Taft should be elected no tellin' what will happen. If Wilson is elected a panic is sure, so you can't worst matters. Better clean up the gang now; the longer you put hit off the worse hit will be. If Wilson is elected hit means that Simmons an' Daniels will rule the roost in North Carolina. If Taft is elected Duncan an' Daniels will befool the nest in North Carolina. Between two evils—choose neither.

Between 1138 an' 1254 the German Government was merely a series of contests between the several Emperors an' the Catholic authorities, the church getting the best of hit. The head of the Catholic Church not only claimed the absolute right to run things in Germany, but tried to leave the impression that he was sole boss, spiritual and temporal, or nearly everything in the world, especially in Germany an' Italy. In the two countries two factions grew up, those who stood by the rulers an' those who stood by the church prelates. After some time hit wuz plain that the church wuz dominant. For quite awhile the people of Germany had a hand in selecting their ruler, but got so bad that five men could actually an' did the name the Emperor. But a change came—the number of electors wuz changed to seven men! Later they were reduced to four in number, an' for many years four men held the destiny of Germany in their hands. But in 1580 the professors in three colleges an' the Emperor were given absolute power, that simply bein' a case of "twiddle-dee and twiddle-dum."

Away back in the dim an' musty early days—in 791—somethin' happened in Austria which later affected Germany. Charlemagne conquered the Avars in Austria in 791 an' united Germany with Austria, the ruler bein' an Austrian. The Archbishop of Salzburg soon became very powerful in the two countries, he bein' another Catholic boss—one of the early ones. In 900 the Hungarians invaded Germany. They conquered one district—Avaria—an' held hit till 955, when Otho I. won some kind of a battle an' reunited that district to Germany. An' awh that had a bearing upon German history many years later.

About the year 1618 a thirty year war began in Germany, ending in 1648. Another war, for the succession of Spain, began in Germany in 1700 an' ended in 1713. Another war, lasting two years, wuz concernin' Poland. Still another, regarding Austria, started in 1740 an' ended in 1748; so Germany learned much of the terror of war durin' the first half of the seventeenth century.

Early in the fifteenth century a new star arose in Germany, an' that star is still shinin', an' will shine. Other stars had arisen in time past only to be for a time obscured. Martin Luther, a professor or divinity at Wittenberg, wuz this new star. Luther had some bright, though not original, ideas on the subject of religion, a sort that wuz perfectly scarce in Germany. Luther spread pamphlets over Germany which caused a commotion. They were eagerly read an' approved by awl classes, or a portion awl. Pretty soon the head of the Catholic Church had Luther arrested. This wuz at Augsburg in 1518. He wuz before the cardinal to answer to a charge of heresy. Luther declared he would not renounce opinions founded on reason, an' derived from the Scriptures. The Cardinal said to Luther: "When the just punishment an' the thunder of the Pope's indignation break in upon you, where do you think to remain?" Luther replied: "Either in Heaven or under Heaven."

Failing to frighten Luther, he wuz later summoned to appear before the diet at a city called Worms. The Emperor granted him safe conduct. Some of his friends, religious people, fearing that Luther might be killed on account of his religious beliefs, tried to keep him from going, if possible to avoid the trip. Luther replied: "I am lawfully called to appear in that city; an' thither I will go in the name of the Lord, though as many devils as there are tiles on the houses there have combined against me." An' go he did. Great crowds of people assembled to catch a sight of Martin Luther. The diet asked him to recant. He replied: "Except I be convinced by clear reasoning or by proofs taken from the Scriptures, I neither can nor will recant, because it is neither safe nor advisable to do anything which is against my conscience. Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise; so help me God! Amen!" Luther wuz not punished, and, contrary to expectation, the German Emperor directed that Luther be escorted.

(Continued on page 5.)