

## 'THOU SHALT NOT STEAL'--EDITORIAL BY ROOSEVELT

New York, July 13.—Theodore Roosevelt further discussed the stealing of contested delegations in the Republican national convention at Chicago in an editorial entitled "Thou Shalt Not Steal," which appears in the current issue of the Outlook. He says in part:

"The American people are entitled to know that the charge of stealing the Chicago convention of 1912 is more than a mere recrimination, and that the frauds complained of are more serious than the mere repetition of loose practices which might have found unfortunate precedents in some previous conventions of both parties."

"Seriously and literally, President Taft's renomination was stolen from him, from the American people, and the ratification or rejection of that nomination raises the critical issue whether votes or fraud shall determine the selection of American presidents."

"President Taft was nominated by a majority of barely twenty-one votes, and two of these were public opinion at the last moment from Massachusetts. If, therefore, more than nineteen or twenty-one of his votes were demonstrably fraudulent, all claim to an honest majority disappears. The demonstration can be made as to many more than this number without touching on a single honestly debatable case."

"This reckoning takes no account of the notorious fact that even the undisputed part of Mr. Taft's support was largely artificial and misrepresentative, made up of delegates from the outlying possessions, from hopelessly Democratic States, and from States where the people had been successfully denied the exercise of their will. It is sufficient to consider only the four confessedly indefensible cases of California, Arizona, Washington and Texas, who alone wipe out the margin. All that could be added from the other cases would only increase the Roosevelt majority of the honest convention. But I wish it distinctly understood that many of these other cases were clear as the California case itself."

"Three of these cases were a direct assault on the right of the people to elect their own delegates at primaries, since in them a few sore politicians decided that the voters as a whole had no right themselves to decide whom they wished to see nominated. In the California case the delegates to the national convention were elected by direct vote at State-wide preferential primaries. The national committee first, and then the national Republican convention, nullified the State law, and therefore, in inference, all State primary laws in Arizona and Washington. The control of the State conventions depended on which of two rival delegations were seated from certain counties, the one set elected by the Republican voters at primaries regularly called, and the other set arbitrarily appointed by bolting minorities of both committees. The SState committee, in each case, seated the appointed delegates, and the national committee approved that action."

"President Taft was nominated by twenty-one votes—or by nineteen, if the two from Massachusetts are omitted which were counted only by the extraordinary ruling of Chairman Taft—that when a delegate answers 'present and not voting' his alternate shall be called to vote, always provided that alternate is a Taft man and the delegate a Roosevelt man."

"Several of the district cases from Texas are involved in the same ruling as that which was made in the case of the delegates at large and are quite as flagrant."

"Numerous other cases—as clearly shown by the majority of the national committee and by the majority of the credentials committee of the convention—were just as bad. As I have said, one Louisiana case was worse. In one Indiana case the Taft delegates were elected only by first packing the credentials committee by

refusing to let in Roosevelt delegates in whose case pretended contests had been filed, and then by reversing this ruling and letting the contested Taft delegates vote on their own cases. There was no form of trick or fraud which did not find favor in the eyes of conspirators. I merely cited a few cases, so conspicuous that the facts cannot be truthfully disputed, and sufficient in number to show by figures that the nomination of Mr. Taft could not have been procured except by their inclusion. The men responsible for the theft of the delegates in question cared one rap for their rights or wrongs of any of the cases. They were concerned only with getting the requisite number of delegates. They did steal as many as were needed; they would have stolen as many more as might have been needed.

"No free people can afford to submit to government by theft. If the will of the people is defeated by fraud, then the people do not rule. If those who are thus foisted on them represent the special interests instead of the people, then the interests and not the people rule."

"When the people are denied their only thoroughly efficient weapon, the direct primary, against this usurpation, as was done by the ruling in the California case, then under the system thus established the people cannot rule. The only remedy is to break from the system. It is useless to counsel patience until the next convention, because the organization is already complete to nullify the action of the people as effectively then as it was done this time."

"The same arbitrary powers have been conferred on the national committee that were exercised this time, and that committee, which is to select the majority of whom, under the lead of one of their number, Mr. Barnes, have already shown by their votes in the convention that they are prepared to repeat in 1916 the usurpation of 1912. Every State might vote for the same candidate, but if that candidate were not satisfactory to the national committee in office, it could, and would, reverse the action of the people. On a square issue of power between the Republican national committee and the Republican voters the committee has won, and has demonstrated that it can win again. The organization has frankly abandoned the pretense of making effective the will of the people."

"If the American people are really fit for self-government, they will instantly take up the challenge which a brood of political conspirators have so insolently thrown down. Non-resistance to such treason against popular government would be almost as reprehensible as active participation therein. Both a great moral issue and a fundamental principle of self-government are involved in action of the so-called Republican convention at Chicago; we cannot submit to that action without being false to the basic principles of American democracy and to that spirit of righteousness and honesty which must underlie every form of successful government."

**Obituary.**

Died, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mezona Samuels, in Hankstown, Saturday, June 8, 1912, Raleigh William Samuel, aged 4 years, 2 weeks and 4 days. As he looked upon the sweet, placid little form in its white casket, surrounded by beautiful and fragrant flowers but not more beautiful or pure than the little face within, our hearts swelled in sympathy for the bereaved family.

Let us not think of little Raleigh as dead, but as living; not as a flower that has withered, but as one that has been transplanted; one that has been touched by a Divine hand and is blooming in richer color and sweeter fragrance than those of earth.

The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at this place Sunday, June 9.

A precious one from them is gone: A voice they love is still; A place is vacant in their home, That never can be filled.

A Friend.

### Hon. Josephus Abroad.

National Committeeman Josephus Daniels has been in Baltimore and was received there with open arms by newspaper fraternity; not only because the Hon. Josephus is probably well liked, but because he can furnish the reporters with fine, snappy copy when it comes to reeling off an interview. He more than measured up to the demand, and during upon this occasion, and while giving a dissertation on Republican frailty and "dog rottenness," especially in its application to Southern Republicans, who love their "pie," he took occasion to bat-out a few for Governor Woodrow Wilson. Truly, when the Hon. Josephus commences to "boost" he sticks to it with bulldog tenacity and charges about with the power and madness of an infuriated bull—and right here and now we say that, regardless of whether one agrees with the Hon. Josephus or not, it must be admitted that he is a high-power scrapper, and his paper the Raleigh News and Observer, does an immense amount of good for the Democratic party in North Carolina. There is no discounting that through disagreement over his deeds or dislike of the man. On specific occasions, he is often much of a plunger, and therefore frequently goes wrong and he or some of his lieutenants have a way of overlooking things when they don't, perhaps, please them, but the Hon. Josephus is an editorial fighter just the same. He is as powerful a fighter as he is not bashful, which we kinder "spect is saying quite a few. And the Hon. Josephus cuts quite a "figger" away from home and he manages to make 'em sit up and take notice. In fact, one of the most novel and really surprising expressions was applied to him by the Baltimore Evening Sun when it designated him as "the man whose paper is a tag to his own personality and who is a sort of Horace Greeley or Henry Watterson of his section." The Hon. Josephus fully repaid the reporter for "them kind words" by giving him a spiel of over a column, which was a red-hot cross between a stump speech for the Democratic party and an eulogy of Governor Wilson. "Down home," as the Evening Sun called the Old North State, Hon. Josephus says twenty of the twenty-four delegates to the National convention are for Wilson. This conclusively shows all Wilson is counting on from the Old North State are twenty-four votes.—Wilmington Star.

### Lorimer Ousted from the Senate.

Reversing its vote of March 1, 1911, the United States Senate on last Saturday took away from William Lorimer his seat as junior Senator from Illinois by a vote of 55 to 28. Mr. Lorimer has been a member of the Senate since Jun, 1909, but it is now declared that he was the recipient of votes secured by "corrupt methods and practices" and his election is held to be invalid.

Sensors Simmons and Overman both voted against Lorimer. At the former hearing Senator Simmons voted for him as he did not think the evidence was sufficient to show the election was corrupted by use of money; but the changed aspect of the case at the second investigation compelled him to vote against the validity of Senator Lorimer's election.

### Progressives Not to be Recognized In This State.

Col. Roosevelt's party will have no representation on the State or county boards of election this fall on account of the statute holding that a political party to be recognized must have received as many as 50,000 votes in the year 1900.

### Clark Confers With Wilson.

Speaker Champ Clark and Governor Wilson were in conference for two hours last Saturday on legislation pending before the House of Representatives. Charles A. Crane and President Van Hise, of Wisconsin, both of whom were prominent LaFollette supporters, also conferred with Gov. Wilson the same day. Mr. Crane said he was going back to Chicago to work for Wilson.

### The Appeal of Democracy to Young Men.

By Hon. Charles R. Thomas.

The Democratic party should appeal to young men because for more than one hundred years it has stood the test of time, and has been the party of the people and of popular rights.

The Democratic party has existed since Jefferson's time in 1800; it has stood at the cradle and the grave of every political party that has existed in the country and will live when the Republican party passes forever out of existence, because the principle of Democracy are immortal.

"Second, the Democratic party wrote the Declaration of Independence and breathed into the Constitution of our country the spirit of liberty and it stands now, and has always stood by the Constitution. The founders of the Democratic party laid broad and deep the foundations of government, added to the Union its largest and fairest territory and, before 1861, fought and won every war, in which the country was engaged. The Republican party was born in 1850 amidst sectional strife, and in the Nation it has lived since 1860 by an appeal to sectional issues.

Third, in the Nation the Democratic party stands for equal opportunity to all men and special privileges to none. In the language of Jefferson, it stands for the support of the state government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

For a further declaration of its principles I refer all young men to the fundamental principles of Democracy in the inspiring inaugural of Thomas Jefferson.

Fourth, in the State the administration of the Democratic party has been without stain and without reproach.

Fifth, with few exceptions, all the offices within the gift of the Congressmen, Judges and State offices—are held by young men or those born about the time of the Civil War.

Sixth, The success of Democracy is assured. The Republican party has failed to redeem its promise; it has disappointed the people; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting in the balance and found short; the stars in their courses are fighting for Democracy. All we have to do from now on is to act wisely; exercise a little conservatism; use ordinary political sagacity; adopt short, sensible up-to-date platforms; nominate loyal, able, honest and efficient candidates, and the Democratic party will sweep the country in the coming presidential election.

### Former Trinity President Fleeced with South's Progress.

A recent issue of the Charlotte Observer says:

Dr. J. F. Crowell, for seven years president of Trinity College of this State, dropped into Charlotte last night on his way through the South on a general tour of observation of financial, industrial and agricultural conditions. The visit is in his capacity as associate editor of The Wall Street Journal, New York. Dr. Crowell has made a point of keeping in touch with Southern developments, and nothing is more gratifying in these occasional visits than to notice the rapid advancement which has been made in practically every phase of economic and social life, in the different Southern States. It is four years since he has been in North Carolina.

A terrific storm at Mt. Airy last Friday blew down a large shed belonging to the Mt. Airy Granite Co., killing Robert Perkins, a stone cutter, and injuring several others.

Thirteen persons were killed and fifteen or twenty injured in a wreck on the Chicago and Quincy Railroad near Chicago last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. J. Blessecker, who died at Legation recently, at the age of 87, was a native of Gettysburg, Pa., but had lived in North Carolina since 1870.

Harvey Garrison, of Mecklenburg county, is past 99 years of age, but is hale and hearty.

### PROGRAMME

#### North Carolina Press Convention, Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, July 23-25, 1912.

Tuesday Evening, July 23, 8:30.

The convention will be called to order by the president, Mr. J. J. Farris, of the High Point Enterprise.

Prayer by Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D.

Address of welcome by the mayor of Morehead City.

Address of welcome on behalf of the Norfolk and Southern by Mr. B. L. Bugg, traffic manager.

Response by Mr. Jas. H. Cowan, of the Wilmington Dispatch.

Wednesday Morning, July 24.

Meeting called to order by president.

Report of executive committee on new members.

President's address.

Address by Mr. Don. C. Seitz, of the New York World.

Reminiscences by Maj. E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville Observer.

Appointment of committees and miscellaneous business.

Adjournment.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Memorials will be read as follows: J. P. Caldwell—R. R. Clark. H. C. Dockery—R. M. Phillips. Dr. P. R. Law—H. A. Banks.

Wednesday Evening.

Reading of Historical Paper by R. F. Beasley, of the Monroe Journal.

Annual poem read by Mr. William Laurie Hill, of Our Fatherless Ones.

Annual Oration by Mr. Josephus Daniels, of the Raleigh News and Observer.

Thursday Morning.

"North Carolina Journalism"—W. C. Hammer.

"The Cost of an Inch of Advertising"—W. H. Savory.

Question Box.

It is expected that there will be a general discussion on all topics presented in formal newspapers.

"Steps Necessary to Secure a Legitimate Rate for Legal Advertising."—H. A. London.

On Friday the editorial party will be taken to Cape Lookout and the proposed Harbor of Refuge. On Saturday morning they will be taken from Morehead to New Berne via of the Inland Waterways Canal, reaching New Berne in time to take the afternoon trains to all parts of the State.

A special car will be arranged from Charlotte through to Morehead City to leave Charlotte on train No. 44 at 6 a. m., leaving Salisbury at 7:45, Greensboro at 9:40, Raleigh at 12:30 and reaching Goldsboro at 2:30 p. m.

### State Farmers' Convention

The Tenth Annual State Farmers' Convention will be held at the A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 27-29-30, 1912. The program is almost complete and a series of National reports on have been secured. Dr. C. G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Experiment Station, will discuss the Use of Rock Phosphate as a Fertilizer. Other speakers for the first day are Prof. C. L. Goodrich, Washington, D. C., on Humus; E. G. Moe, of Granville Co., on the Quality as Compared with Yield of Tobacco; Prof. W. F. Massey, Apostle of the Cowpea, and Mr. Bradford Knapp, in Charge of the Demonstration Work in the South.

The second day is Live Stock Day. Mr. C. L. Opperman and Mr. Helmer Rabold, of Washington, D. C., Mr. E. B. Moore, of Charlotte, will talk on subjects related to the production of livestock. Also on this day the N. C. Berkshire Breeders Association will hold their Second Annual Sale of 50 pure bred Berkshire hogs.

The third day will be Economic Day. Dr. J. L. Culler, of the Census Bureau, will discuss Farmers' Co-operative Societies; Mr. J. G. Brown, of Raleigh, on the Relation of the Banking System to the Farmer; Mr. J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, on the Torrens System of Registering Land Titles.

A special program is being prepared for women and will be announced later. For complete program or information, address I. O. Schaub, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, who contributed largely to the LaFollette campaign, will support Wilson, it is said.

### Judge Cook's Charge to Grand Jury

Judge Cook's charge to the grand jury last Monday morning was an able and impressive address. He first called the attention of the jurors to the relation they sustain in the economy of the law, and endeavored to impress them with a sense of their duty in helping to execute the laws of the State impartially.

He called attention to the fact that the courts have to do with the enforcement of laws, but only with the enforcement of them. He said that it is the duty of court officers to do their part in helping to enforce the law, whether of recent enactment or those that have come down from ages ago. The judge maintained that no matter what a juror's personal opinion as to the wisdom and propriety of a law, he has no part in enforcing it, or to be true to his oath. He said that the jurors were not trying the law, but endeavoring to find out if it has been violated; and if it has, then their duty is to return a true bill against the offender.

The judge dwelt at length upon laws that are frequently violated, and the offenders not punished as they should be. Among these, is the law against selling cigarettes or the materials of which they are made to boys under age. He said that, aside from the moral wrong of violating the law, these dealers are doing the boys personal injury, as it has been demonstrated that cigarettes are a deadly enemy to health, and often cause the user to commit crime. Yet many leading merchants and even leading church members go on selling them to the youth of the land, and court officers fail to punish the offenders.

The importance of enforcing the child-labor law was also spoken of.

The judge said, without any disparagement to the Christian religion, he did not hesitate to say that the law is the best friend of man.

He made a strong plea for the young men of the State. He said that if any member of the grand jury sees a boy smoking a cigarette, it is his duty to summon the boy and inquire where he got it.

The proper enforcement of the state prohibition law came in for a share of the judge's attention. He said that, as in cigarette selling, there was as much moral wrong in violating the law as in the harm the whiskey does. No man can violate the law of his country and retain his innate moral character. To say that a man is a law-abiding citizen is a high testimonial as to his character.

The Judge urged the grand jury to use absolute and unqualified equality in their work. He referred to the failure in some places to punish gamblers high up in society, while ignorant negroes are punished to the full extent of the law, for playing a game of "crap."

He said that gambling has been considered a crime for ages, and that it should be punished in all its forms; but urged the jurors to punish the leading citizens for gambling just as readily as the average negro.

### An Increased Endowment For Trinity College

An effort is now being made to add one million dollars to the endowment of Trinity College. This movement took definite shape when about a year and a half ago, the General Education Board of New York offered to contribute one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this amount if the College would raise the balance. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been pledged on condition that the College obtain by December 31 of this year subscriptions for the remaining hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

District committees are being organized in the centers of population and the campaign is on throughout the State. It means much for the cause of Southern Education that it must of course succeed.

### Seagrove Points.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lawrence and children, of Elon College, are visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Graves, of High Point, are spending some time with Mr. Grave's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elkanah Graves, on Route 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Graves, of High Pt., spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Graves, of Why Not.