

# THE CAUCASIAN.

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## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

We are witnessing again this year the battle of brandy-wine.

Probably Mr. Craig thought a little judgship was not worthy of consideration.

Mr. Bryan must be worth a great deal financially, if he can guarantee bank deposits.

The Democratic National Committee are offering premiums to every contributor to the campaign fund.

Those who haven't a choice for President are very fastidious. There are six candidates in the field—and one in the penitentiary.

If the Democratic National Committee would offer to give green trading stamps to every contributor to the campaign fund it might help some.

Dispatches state that visitors at the Bryan home, near Lincoln, Monday saw snakes run across the yard. We thought Lincoln was a "dry" town.

A dispatch announces that the wireless telephone is now a reality. If some one would now invent a plan for wireless politics he would be the greatest benefactor of the age.

Some one has asked as to the whereabouts of the old Simmons machine. The last we heard about the thing it was laying out in the back yard of a second hand junk shop.

There are only forty-five Democratic candidates for office in Union County. The Democratic politicians are very willing to serve their county when there is good pay attached to the job.

After voting some of their men two or three times Saturday, then the Democrats in Wake County failed to poll more than half their vote. It is easy to predict how the others will vote this fall.

Mr. Josephus Daniel has gone to Lincoln to tell the Bryan forces how to conduct the campaign, and incidentally to get that \$200 back which he and Governor Glenn contributed to the national campaign fund.

The Asheboro Courier says that the Democratic party is a white man's party. You may be right, but the evidence is against you. If the Democratic party wins this year it will only by aid of the negro vote in the North.

If you want to help along the cause for which we are fighting, get up a club of five campaign subscribers at twenty cents each and send us at once, and we will send them The Caucasian from now until November 15th.

Buncombe County has built a new jail and a new scaffold for hangings, as may in the future occur in that city, and has advertised the old scaffold for sale. This is a fine chance for some of the political Judases in this State to spend their thirty pieces of silver to good advantage.

If North Carolina can not be carried Republican this year, then it can never be carried. All that is needed is a good ticket and ordinary horse sense and honest management from State headquarters. The Caucasian will do its part. Send a club of five subscribers and we will send them the paper from now until the election for only one dollar—twenty cents apiece.

The first of the fall elections this year will be held in Vermont. The election for Congressmen, Governor, and other State officers will take place on the first day of September, and the politicians in both parties will look forward to the result with a great deal of interest, as the proportion of the Republican majority will be taken as something of an index to the sentiment throughout the country.

A great many of the Democratic papers of the South are amazed that the contributions to the Democratic national campaign fund should come in so slowly. When it was announced that the farmers all over the country would be permitted to contribute \$1.00, the leaders doubtless thought that the farmers would fall over each other trying to see which could be the first to contribute to the cause—but they haven't, and there's a reason.

## HON. MARION BUTLER WRITES.

Expresses His Appreciation for the Selection of Him as a Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, But Declines to Accept.

To the Editor of The Affron.  
My Dear Sir:—Have just received a marked copy of your valued paper containing a communication suggesting my nomination for Governor. I desire to take this means of expressing my high appreciation of the very kind references to me personally contained therein, but, at the same time, I wish to say that I could not accept the nomination at this time, even if it were tendered to me. I do not take this position, however, because of any feeling that the nomination this year would in any sense be an empty honor. It is because of business and other reasons, which it is not necessary here to enumerate.

On the other hand, I desire to say that there is now a better opportunity to carry the State this fall than there was in 1894 when we did carry it with a sweeping victory. The apathy and emoralization are greater and the divisions deeper in the Democratic ranks now than then. Also, there is now undoubtedly a much larger independent vote that looks to men and the issues rather than to the party label than there was then. Besides, Taft appeals strongly to the very elements of the Democratic party that distrust or fear Bryan most. Let us now nominate a candidate for Governor who will appeal to the same elements as against Kitchin, and we can not fail to carry the State if we do our duty.

In short, there could not be a more favorable opportunity for success than now lies before us, yet such an opportunity can be thrown away, and this is my only fear,—the one thing that stands in the way of a Republican Governor; a Republican Legislature, a United States Senator, a number of Congressmen, Judges, Solicitors, and other State officers, together with the electoral vote of North Carolina for Taft and Sherman.

In 1892 there was a fine opportunity to carry the State. There were then abundant elements of success lying before us, all that was necessary on our part was to intelligently take advantage of them, organize them, and make an honest effort to win. Did we do it? No. Why? Because the Republican organization was in the hands of the Eaves federal patronage machine, and they said "No." The trouble was, that they did not want the State to go Republican, and, besides, they were probably incompetent to appreciate the situation and effectively utilize it even if they did desire to carry the State.

In 1894, unfortunately for the country generally, but fortunately for us, there was a Democratic National administration, and hence the Eaves federal patronage machine had disbanded, and therefore it was possible to take advantage of another fine political situation. Those who organized the elements of success and conducted that campaign were allowed largely to have their own way, and the result was that the great victory was easily won.

I have heard it said a hundred times by prominent and observant men that we would not have won in 1904 if there had been a Republican national administration, and I must admit that there is force in the observation. If there is any cause in the way of victory this year, it will be the same obstacle. Is it possible that we must throw away this great opportunity and wait until the country suffers from another Democratic national administration before we can win another victory in North Carolina? It should not be so. We should be able to carry the State when we have all the powerful federal offices easier than when we are without them. The men who have not only the honor and prestige, but also the liberal emoluments of the many federal offices are in a much stronger position to give more of their time and means to help carry the State than they would be without these positions, and the party is in a much stronger position than it would be if these offices were held by the opposition. Surely, we can fight the Democratic party to better advantage when we have all these influential and well-paid positions, and they are without them, than we can when they have them, and we are empty handed. And if the head of the organization, who hands out these offices, sincerely wanted to elect the State ticket, this would be true.

But this whole situation, however, is still within the control of the party and can be adjusted at the next State Convention if we have a convention that wants to do it, and any convention that truly represents the rank and file of the party will do it. If we can have such a convention it will nominate a ticket from Governor down composed of men of the highest character and capacity,—men fit to be elected and who will make a vigorous fight for victory. We have an abundance of material for such a ticket, but such men would not accept the nomination if the patronage machine policy is to be followed. They would not serve on the ticket simply to run for a fall, with a view to being candidates later for federal jobs. Therefore, if the latter policy is to be followed, a different class of men will be on the ticket, and then no campaign

## TAFT POPULAR IN THE SOUTH

Dr. Ray a Well-Known Divine Says Mr. Taft Will Poll Heavy Vote Hereabouts.

### DUTIES CARRY HIM ALL THROUGH SOUTH

Dr. Gray, a Democrat, is Recording Secretary of the Home Mission Board of Southern Baptist Church, and Has Felt Southern Pulse.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15.—Predicting that William H. Taft will receive the largest vote in the South ever polled by a Republican candidate for President, the Rev. Dr. D. B. Gray, of Atlanta, Ga., corresponding secretary of the Southern Baptist Church, arrived in Baltimore recently after an extended trip through many of the Southern States. Dr. Gray registered at the Rennett, and will remain in the city for several days.

Politically, the Southern divine is a Democrat, but he is one of those Democrats who do not believe that Mr. Bryan has any chance of success at the polls in November. Sitting in his room at the Rennett Dr. Gray did not hesitate to say to reporters that Taft would win an easy victory and that more votes would be cast for him by the people south of Mason and Dixon's line than have ever gone to the support of a Republican candidate in the South since the party was organized.

The Republican candidate, Dr. Gray went on to explain, was considered a far safer man than Mr. Bryan. He stated that the conservative element much preferred to trust the large business affairs of the country to the sound judgment of Mr. Taft. He declared that the big men, that is, the men who are behind the large industries of the Southland, will not support the nominee of the Democratic party, and that it is among this large class of men who are creating the wealth of the South that Mr. Taft will be found particularly strong.

**Southerners Like Taft.**  
"I have always been a Democrat," asserted Dr. Gray, "but I must say that I do not believe Bryan has any chance whatsoever of being elected. Everywhere Judge Taft is looked upon as a big man, equipped in every way to govern the affairs of this country in a safe and sane way. In the South he is especially well liked, and you may say for me that he will poll a surprisingly large vote. My duties carry me all through the South, and I know pretty well the feelings and tendencies of the people. Among the men behind the large industries, which are doing so much to develop the resources of the Southland, Judge Taft has surprising strength, and his vote down our way will be large, exceedingly large."

worthy of the name would be run; and in such a campaign, so-called, no recruits would be won and our own people would be discouraged.

One of these two policies will be adopted by the next Republican State Convention. If the first policy is adopted, I will give as much of my time and effort to help elect the ticket and deliver the electoral vote for Taft as any one else in the State, and victory will then be within our grasp. Shall we seize the opportunity or shall we throw it away?

Yours very sincerely,  
MARION BUTLER.

### CONCORD HAS HALF-MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Mill No. 4 of Odell Manufacturing Company Entirely Destroyed.

Concord, N. C., Aug. 15.—Mill No. 4, the largest of the group of five owned by the Odell Manufacturing Company here, was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of half a million dollars.

The fire originated in the basement through a hot-box and the flames were communicated to the floors above the belting.

The burned mill contained 35,000 spindles and 1,300 looms.

### Balloon Explodes, Killing Two and Wounding Others.

London, August 14.—The huge balloon with which Capt. Thomas T. Lovelace, the New York aeronaut, once connected with the signal corps of the United States army, has been giving exhibitions at the Franco-British exposition, exploded while being inflated here today and killed two spectators, frightfully burned a dozen others and caused the injury of scores in a fearful panic.

Captain Lovelace himself was dangerously hurt.

Miss Hill, eighteen years old, secretary to Captain Lovelace, was one of the persons killed. She was burned to a crisp.

## MR. VAN CLEAVE ROASTS MR. BRYAN.

President of the National Association of Manufacturers Goes for the Peerless One—Declares Bryan's Platform is False—Characterizes the Guarantee Fund Banking Plan as Vicious.

St. Louis, August 16.—James W. Van Cleave, President of the National Association of Manufacturers' today issued an answer to a recent reply by William J. Bryan to an article by Mr. Van Cleave, a few weeks ago which pointed out certain special reasons why, according to Mr. Van Cleave, business men should vote against Mr. Bryan. Speaking today also, he says for business men, Mr. Van Cleave says that the injunction, tariff and banking planks of the Denver platform assail the interests of every man in the country who is engaged in any sort of trade.

### His Platform False.

He then asks: "Does not Mr. Bryan say that his platform is false?" He tells Mr. Bryan that the National Association of Manufacturers like the courts, has always recognized the rights of the unions to get any terms from employers which in amicable agreement, could be gained, but that the association always opposed the intimidation and violence which, he says, have sometimes been practiced by some of the unions.

### A Vicious Proposition.

Speaking of the guarantee fund which the Denver platform urges for the payment of depositors of insolvent national or State banks, Mr. Van Cleave asks: "Does not Mr. Bryan know that this vicious provision would penalize the honest and careful banker for the benefit of the banker who is dishonest and reckless? Can he not see that this scheme would remove all the safeguards which our present laws have raised up against such plungers and grafters as have worked their way into the control of many of our banks, that it would immediately and immensely increase the number of such bankers and that it would precipitate an era of extravagance, wild speculation and corruption which would wreck our whole financial system? Is not Mr. Bryan aware that his wildcat banking scheme of 1908 would bring chaos and ruin to the country even quicker and in larger measure than his silver debasement of the currency of 1896 and 1900 would have brought it?"

### Carried Minnie Ball in Thigh Forty-Four Years.

Wilson, N. C., August 15.—Our townsman, Mr. J. A. Privett, who was shot in the thigh during the Civil War, near the old shot tower, near Petersburg, Va., yesterday had a minnie ball removed that he has carried for forty-three years, eleven months and twenty-three days.

### Democratic Deputy Sheriff in Jail for Drunkenness and Assault.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 17.—A. G. James, who says that he is a deputy sheriff and his home at Pembroke, is in the city prison here awaiting a hearing before the mayor to-morrow on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon upon Dennis Murphy, colored, on whom he is alleged to have drawn a pistol. The prisoner came here this morning on the colored excursion run from Hamlet and immediately became intoxicated.

### High Point Negro in Jail Charged With Serious Crime.

High Point, N. C., August 15.—Jim Pool, a plumber, charged with assault on the person of Mrs. Will Smith a mill operative, was tried before Magistrate W. E. Johns, Sr., last night and sent to jail without bond to await court, which convenes in Greensboro September 21.

## TOWN UNDER LYNCH LAW

Fearful Work by Mob at Springfield Illinois.

### MANY HOMES DESTROYED

Enraged Citizens Killed Many Negroes and Burned Their Homes Because One of Their Race Had Assaulted a White Woman—The Militia Was Called Out, But Was Powerless for a Time.

Springfield, Ills., Aug. 15.—The city is under martial law today, following the reign of riot, arson and slaughter last night, which resulted in the death of three men, the wounding of fifty more and the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property by an infuriated mob. Charles Hunter, a negro porter, has been lynched.

Throughout the night five thousand men searched the negro quarters in an attempt to find the negro assailant of a white woman. The negro had been spirited out of town, and when they learned of this fact, the mob turned in fury upon the other blacks of the city. The negro quarters were fired and when the department responded to the alarm the rioters kept them from fighting the flames. Police and special deputies were overawed, and not until the arrival this morning of companies from Peoria, Pekin and Decatur to reinforce the local company, which had already been called out, was even the semblance of order restored.

Throughout the early hours today additional troops reached the city by special trains. It is believed the situation is now under control and that there will be no further outbreaks. The community, however, is still at fever heat. All the saloons are closed today.

Taking in a long rectangular section of the city the mob burned every home occupied by a negro. The mob was starting to fire the houses of the better class of negroes when the soldiers arrived and the first bloodshed followed. The troops ordered the mob back. Two volleys were fired overhead, but the maddened crowd came on. A third volley was then fired into the mass of rioters, the soldiers aiming low so that they would not kill. Immediately following came the lynching of Hunter. The negro was set upon by the crowd and badly beaten. He then drew a revolver and fired. The mob swept him down in a jiffy, a rope was secured, tossed over the limb of a dead tree and the miserable wretch swung into eternity.

One of those injured was Eugene W. Chaffin, prohibition candidate for the presidency, who was struck on the side of the head trying to protect an escaping negro.

Plans were made early today by Governor Deneen for carrying for negroes whose homes have been destroyed. The State arsenal will be thrown open and tents will be pitched for their accommodation. Guards will be placed about them.

### Negro's Brutal Crime.

The woman assaulted was Mrs. Hallam, whose husband works at night. She was dragged from the house at midnight and outraged. There had been a number of crimes in the city by blacks, and this last thoroughly aroused the people and they went on the warpath at once.

The lynching of Hunter was the most atrocious act of the night and a finale to the maddened and infuriated barbarity that grew greater as the mob became drunker with frenzy and liquor. Hunter was accused of shooting a white man named Jim Hayes. He escaped and it was shortly after two this morning when he was seen standing in the doorway of his home. A bystander described what followed:

"There was no one near while a man stood half a block away, lifted a gun to his shoulder and fired at the negro. Three shots rang out and the negro fell back into the house. The shooting attracted a crowd and they made a rush for the house. Hunter was carried into the yard still alive. A rope was then tied about his neck and he was dragged around the block, to a new brick two-story building in which a saloon occupied the ground floor. In front was an old dead tree. A man climbed the tree, carrying the rope, pulled the body up and fastened the rope and the mob tried to burn the body, but the flames would not catch. The feet dangled within the reach of men and boys, who played with the corpse by swinging it back and forth against the building to hear the dull thud it would make. The face of the negro was covered with blood."

W. H. Bove, a young clerk in the county treasurer's office is dying from shots fired by a gang of negroes who pursued him. After shooting down Bove, the negroes robbed him of a diamond ring, stud and his money. The Governor has ordered out the entire Fourth and Fifth regiments.

The Caucasian in clubs of five from now until November 15th for only twenty cents each.

## TAFT TO ADDRESS VIRGINIANS.

Over 5,000 Will be Present to Hear His Speech—On August 28th He Will Leave Hot Springs for a Fishing Trip and Will Then Go to Cincinnati for Remainder of Campaign.

Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 16.—Arrangements are nearing completion for the one political event in which Mr. Taft is to participate before leaving here, the rally of Virginia Republicans next Friday. John A. Noonan and H. T. Voorhees, of Staunton, Va., in charge of the arrangements, have informed Mr. Taft that the railroad excursions alone will bring 5,000 Virginians to the mountains to hear Mr. Taft speak.

The famous Stonewall brigade band, organized in 1857, will come from Staunton. Two of the charter members, Charles E. Haines and Robert A. Hamilton, are still with the band, and will be here Friday. The speech of Mr. Taft will be the feature of the program. He will be introduced by Col. S. Brown Allen, and a short speech may be made by Representative Slomp.

Candidate Taft and party will leave Virginia Hot Springs Friday, August 28th, for a week's fishing in Lake Erie, at the end of which he will go to Cincinnati September 5th or 6th to remain until election day. Mr. and Mrs. Taft will be guests of the Middle Bass Club, the headquarters of which are on middle Bass Island, a short distance out in Lake Erie from Put-in-Bay. The club claims distinction for having had as members Presidents Hayes, Garfield, and McKinley, and being the host on a number of occasions of President Cleveland. Mr. Taft is fond of fishing, and has been induced to believe that the change for a week from the mountains to the lake will put just the proper edge on his condition of fitness for the front porch work he is to do in his native city.

### UNCLE SAM PURCHASES AIRSHIP

Will be Used by the Signal Corps of the United States Army—The Ship Breaks All Records of Aerial Navigation in This Country.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Baldwin airship landed at Fort Myer to-night after making a flight which broke all records for aerial navigation in this country. For two hours and five minutes the big military dirigible, built for the United States Army, flew back and forth over a course nearly five miles in length in the official endurance trial.

The airship is now the property of the signal corps of the United States Army, a few formalities only remaining to be gone through with before Captain Baldwin turns his aerial craft over to General Allen, chief signal officer. The members of the board of signal officers, who have conducted the tests, were elated over today's showing. The airship has withstood every test required of it by the terms of the contract between the Government and Captain Thomas S. Baldwin.

The rate attained in the speed trial yesterday was surpassed on the third trip over the course to-day, when an average of nearly twenty-one miles an hour was attained. On the outward half of this trip the ship sailed across the sky at a rate of nearly forty-five miles an hour. This probably was due to the aeronaut's striking a swift current of air. The total distance covered in to-day's trial was between twenty-eight and thirty miles.

In to-day's test it was required that Captain Baldwin remain in continuous flight for two hours, at an average speed equaling 70 per cent that of that attained in the speed trial yesterday, 19.16 miles an hour. It was estimated that the average maintained in to-day's flight was about seventeen miles an hour.

Another condition imposed was that sufficient fuel be carried to run the motor for two hours, and that excessive heating of the engine should not occur. Both of these conditions were easily fulfilled, there being two gallons of gasoline of the five taken on the trip.

### Another Earthquake in California.

Eureka, Cal., Aug. 18.—Three sharp earthquake shocks which knocked down more than a hundred chimneys, shattered about forty plate-glass windows in the business portion of Eureka, broke much crockery in the houses and sent many people scurrying from their beds into the streets occurred here early to-day.

### Death of Judge Fred Moore.

Asheville, N. C., August 14.—Judge Fred E. Moore, of the Superior Court bench, died here this evening shortly after eight o'clock from typhoid fever. Judge Moore came to Asheville ten days ago from Bakersville, a very sick man. An operation was performed late this afternoon in the hope of saving his life, but without effect.

### Homicide Near Roper Sunday.

Roper, N. C., Aug. 17.—As a result of an all-day free fight yesterday at Woodley's Store and vicinity in Skippersville Township, Buck Whit, farmer and a man of family, fifty years old, is dead, and John Halsey, his slayer, is in jail. Woodley, the keeper of the store, and George Gray, a farmer, are badly bruised and will be arrested.

## BIG INDIAN LAW SUIT

Four Thousand Indians Bring Suit to Recover Large Sum.

### FRAUD AND BRIBERY OF JUDGES CHARGED

Spencer B. Adams named in Petition as One of the Judges Alleged to Have Been Bribed to Rob the Indians—The Rights of These Indians Had Already Been Conferred by the U. S. Supreme Court—Adams and His Indian Court Reversed the Decision of the Supreme Court in Favor of the Attorneys.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 17.—A petition in equity has been filed in the United States Circuit Court, Eighth Circuit Court, Eastern District of Oklahoma, by four thousand Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, to attempt to recover their property claimed in the funds and lands of these tribes, of which they were deprived by the Indian Citizenship Act.

The rights of these 4,000 Indians had already been judicially investigated and determined by the United States Courts and had been confirmed on an appeal by the Supreme Court of the United States. In the face of this final decision of the Supreme Court in favor of these Indian claims, a firm of attorneys known as Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, who represented the other faction of the Indian tribes, entered into a contract to go to Washington and try to get legislation from Congress to set aside a decision of the Supreme Court. They made a contract to receive, in addition to their regular \$10.00 annual fee, a certain per cent of the property of these 4,000 Indians, which had been confirmed to them by the decision of the Supreme Court. If they could succeed in depriving all or a part of them of such property.

The amount of property which would have been given to each Indian under the decision of the Supreme Court was \$4,800. So it will be seen that for every Indian who could be kept off the rolls and denied his property rights there was the large sum of \$4,800 for division between these attorneys and the other faction of Indians.

In some ways these attorneys succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law creating a new court known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Court, authorized to review the action of the Supreme Court in these cases, and, strange to say, no appeal was allowed from the decision of this legislative court.

The result is known to everybody. This specially created court proceeded to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and rendered a decision which took from each one of these 4,000 Indians his property, amounting to \$4,800 for each one. This, of course, resulted in giving the attorneys a very large fee.

The suit that is now brought up by these 4,000 Indians, is to ask the Federal Courts to review the decision of that Indian Citizenship Court on the following grounds:

1st. That these Indians had a vested right in their property which Congress did not have the right to take from them directly and, therefore did not have the power to create a special court to pass upon their rights, which had already been adjudicated by a regular and constitutional court.

2nd. On the ground that the whole proceedings was based on fraud.

3rd. On the ground that the court that deprived them of their rights was bribed by the attorneys. It is understood that the first question that the Federal Court will pass upon in considering this petition, is as to whether or not it has jurisdiction. If the court should decide that it did not have jurisdiction, then, of course, the case would be dismissed and the questions of fraud and bribery could not be taken up. But if the court should take jurisdiction, then, those questions would be thoroughly ventilated.

The twelfth specification of this petition now on file in the Federal Court is as follows:

**Specification XII.**  
That by the Act approved June 10, 1896, appeals were provided for from the decision of the said Commissioner in all "citizenship" cases coming from the said Commissioner under said Act, to the United States District Court in the then Indian Territory; that appeals were taken under the provisions of the said Act, in cases involving the rights of about five thousand persons to "citizenship" in the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; that said cases were heard and determined by the said United States District Court and judgments were rendered in favor of about four thousand claimants entitling them to have their names placed upon the "citizenship" rolls of the said Nations; that said judgments were reversed by the said U. S. Supreme Court, and the rights of these Indians were confirmed to them by the said U. S. Supreme Court; that the said attorneys, by their fraud and bribery, succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law creating a new court known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Court, authorized to review the action of the Supreme Court in these cases, and, strange to say, no appeal was allowed from the decision of this legislative court.

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