

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Yes, there are many things for which we are thankful.

A Democrat convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.

Just suppose the election law should be enforced in Halifax County.

South Carolina Democracy and dispensary grafts seem to go hand in hand.

It is about time for them to turn that penitentiary "surplus" into the State treasury.

Better buy your wash early. Another Democratic Legislature will meet in January.

The Democrats will not have time to run Republican politics when their next Congress opens up.

It will soon be time for the Democrats to show their hands—but it is to be hoped that they will wash them first.

The only time the Democrats are able to buy an election is when they have enjoyed an era of Republican prosperity.

If South Carolina's State Treasury had all the money it has lost by dispensary grafters, it would be a very rich State.

It is noticed that the Governor has the pardoning mill running again. They must have gotten some more Democrats in jail by mistake.

Even if the next Legislature should pass an anti-trust law that had any teeth, they would immediately pass another law to have it muzzled.

They are using chemicals to purify Democratic politics in Baltimore. It would certainly take a strong solution to purify the Democracy down here.

Those fellows who voted the Democratic ticket this time, but hoping that the Republicans would win, will know the next time to vote the way they pray.

All who think there is Democratic harmony in North Carolina will only have to wait until the politicians begin talking of a successor to Simmons in the Senate.

Just to show how much damage a Democratic politician can do, National Chairman Mack voted the Republican ticket on November 8th and it queered the whole election.

The National Democratic chairman made a mistake and voted the Republican ticket, but that was offset by the mistake many others made in voting the Democratic ticket.

The Democrats are now trying to unload Dr. Cook on the Republicans. The Democrats had as well understand right here and now that there are some things we will not stand for.

A Democratic exchange says there has been a decline in food products. That will hardly be welcome news to the farmer who has food products to sell.

An exchange says New York is trying to break up the traffic in bad eggs. From this distance New York politics smells just as bad and should be given attention along with the stale eggs.

The Greensboro Telegram says the Democrats are divided on the wisdom of the proposed conference of leaders in Baltimore. As a matter of fact, are there any subjects on which the Democrats are not divided.

Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, who stumped the State of New York in behalf of the Democratic ticket, is now suffering from a nervous breakdown, and the rest of the country will be suffering from the same complaint before that Democratic Congress gets through with its job.

MR. ROOSEVELT GETS

A Genuine Ovation When He Appears at the National Capital.

MAKES A GREAT SCIENTIFIC ADDRESS

Is Cheered by Great Crowd at Union Depot—First Trip to Washington Since He Was President—Visits the National Museum and Sees the Many Fine Specimens He Secured in Africa for United States—Has a Great Reception at the Residence of His Daughter, Mrs. Longworth—The Reception Continued Last Night and This Morning.

(The Washington Times.)

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was given a great reception Friday afternoon at the Union depot when he made his first trip here since he was President. Not only many distinguished people but also a large popular gathering greeted him and he was hearty and enthusiastic in his greeting to every one.

He was given a great ovation at Convention Hall on Thursday night when he delivered his lecture on Africa.

The great hall holds over 5,000 people and there were thousands outside who could not get in.

He had a most strenuous twelve hours to-day.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt lived over again to-day his experiences in the heart of Africa and on the African game trails.

About 11 o'clock this morning he went to the United States National Museum and there spent an hour or more inspecting the collections made by the Smithsonian African expedition of 1909 and 1910. He was accompanied by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, head of the Biological Survey, the man who first suggested to Colonel Roosevelt that he make the African trip. With him in making the rounds of the museum, and seeing the features of the collection, too, was Edmund Heller, one of the naturalists who was along with the expedition, and who is a warm personal friend of the Colonel, and also Col. E. A. Mearns, who, like Mr. Heller, was a member of the scientific staff of the expedition.

Like a Reunion.

Forgetting for the time the toil and moil of the late campaign and all the attacks that have been made upon him by his enemies, the Colonel entered into his visit to the National Museum with the ardor of a boy.

It was with him like unto a reunion with old friends. He saw there such old colleagues of the Dark Continent as the bongo, the gnu, the gazelle, the giraffe, the ibex, the hippo, and the rhino, the gemsbok, and the waterbuck, and what not among the members of the African fauna tribe.

Likewise, he saw the magnificent ornithological collection which the expedition secured in Africa, and with the enthusiasm of one trained in bird lore he told stories of the weaver birds, the ibises, the storks, the ostriches, and countless species that have been secured for the Government exhibit.

Many His Own.

Many of the specimens, especially of big game, the Colonel had himself shot, or Kermit had shot, or he was able to recall under what circumstances they had been shot by other members of the party. He recounted numberless anecdotes with relation to these. In going through the collection of African birds, which is said to be the finest in the world, he told of having shot several of the specimens on the wing.

In the collection of big game animals, he was especially interested in seeing the heads and skins of the bongo, the giraffes, the hippos, the rhinos, the elephants, and the antelope. With Dr. Merriam and the scientists he talked about the various animals, their characteristics, and their habits with the eagerness of a born hunter, and with the accuracy of a man trained in scientific knowledge of such matters.

Lectured From Ladder.

On arriving at the National Museum, the Colonel, before he had hardly set foot into the building, got into an animated but good-natured argument with Dr. Merriam on the subject of protective coloration in animals. Recently Abbott H. Thayer has been here and has been giving voice to his views on protective coloration in which he is a great believer.

Colonel Roosevelt doesn't think much of the business of protective coloration. He doubts if Nature has been embarking in the protective coloring scheme to any great extent. He

said so, and in his energy stood on top of a ladder from which he was surveying the exhibition of African animals, and gave an animated lecture on the subject.

Flag Presentation.

A pleasing incident of the visit to the National Museum was the presentation to the museum of the United States flag that accompanied the expedition. During the entire trip in Africa the flag, carried by a native, preceded the column when the expedition was on the move, and when at rest, it was planted in front of the Colonel's tent.

The depositing of this interesting relic was due to Colonel Mearns.

One of the most satisfying features of Colonel Roosevelt's visit to the museum was the assurance he received from officials that the collection from Africa was certain to prove of great scientific value.

"By George!" said the Colonel. "I'm glad to hear you say that. I'm glad to hear the trip did good."

Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to say on politics.

He is a guest at the Longworth home while here. This morning he received a number of old friends at the Longworth house.

Met General Wood.

Among them was General Leonard Wood and a number of the Government scientists. After that, as soon as he could break away, he headed for the Museum, where Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian and other officials, received him warmly.

After the visit to the Museum, Col. Roosevelt went to lunch at the home of Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of the Graphic Magazine.

This afternoon at 4:30 Mrs. Longworth opened her home to a number of officials and their wives, including Cabinet members and their wives. Colonel Roosevelt wanted to call on a large number of old official friends while here, but he found it impossible to do so. Hence Mrs. Longworth arranged to have this informal reception at her home.

To-night the Colonel will be the guest at a dinner at Rausher's, given by Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian. Any number of old friends were insistent on seeing the former President to-day. He saw all he could find time to, but it was impossible to meet all of them. He will go to Oyster Bay to-morrow morning. His visit to Washington is the first he has made since he left the White House.

Met Genuine Welcome.

The Colonel had a typical Rooseveltian time after his arrival in Washington at 4:20 yesterday afternoon. At the Press Club he met a hundred or so Washington newspaper men, many of whom had been intimately associated with him during the seven years Mr. Roosevelt spent in the White House. At night he told the most distinguished audience ever assembled in Convention Hall about "Wild Man and Wild Beast in Africa."

At both receptions the Colonel was enthusiastically greeted; the welcome was genuine and the Colonel expressed his appreciation that it was so. There was hardly breathing room at the Press Club and the guest privileges had to be curtailed. There was not a seat left at Convention Hall, which was not filled with diplomats, jurists, Cabinet officers, and men and women prominent in the official, social, and commercial life of the Capital.

Careful on Politics.

Those who expected the Colonel to break his silence while in Washington concerning the recent elections were disappointed. At the Press Club and at the National Geographical Society address the contributing editor and faunal naturalist let slip just a sentence or so, clothed with ambiguity, which possibly might be construed as a reference to politics. Every one pricked up ears, only to have the Colonel dart off upon another subject without explaining what he meant.

These Be Full of Meaning.

"I do not want to make any comments," he said at the Press Club. "I was thinking of one, however, that would be sufficiently inclusive. I wish to say that every dog has his day, but the nights belong to the cats."

What did the Colonel mean? Must one infer that the Colonel already has had his day, or that it is yet to come? And who are the cats? The old guard—the reactionaries? Everybody is entitled to a guess.

Again, at Convention Hall, the Colonel, discussing an African judge:

"I don't think the most sensitive could object to me calling that judge 'fossilized.'" And, once more:

"A titled bureaucrat will keep the rules, though the heavens fall."

That is about the sum total and the substance of everything the former President of the United States has had to say since his arrival in Washington relating to politics and kindred subjects. The soft pedal that

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THE PRESIDENTS TRIP

Believed That Panama Canal Will be Completed Inside Schedule Time.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS

National Association Will Meet in Washington To-day and Will be Addressed by President Taft Upon His Arrival From Panama—Interest in Republican Plank for Drainage of Swamp Lands in This State—Colonel Roosevelt's Great Reception in Washington.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1910.—The news which has reached here from Panama as a result of the President's trip respecting the Canal has been of unusual interest. In official circles it is now definitely believed that the Canal can be completed inside of the estimate made for this gigantic work, within the next three years.

Congressmen and Senators from every quarter of the country are arriving here daily, and all are looking forward with more than usual interest to the return of the President from his trip to Panama. No little interest was shown to-day in the wireless telegraphic reports of the severe storm which the President's party experienced on yesterday and their safe arrival at Hampton Roads later.

The Good Roads Congress.

For the last two days the delegates from every part of the country to the Good Roads National Congress have been pouring into Washington. The meeting of this Congress was scheduled to occur immediately upon the return of the President from Panama, and while most of the delegates are here ahead of the President's return, there will be nothing done by the Congress in an official way until the President arrives here on to-morrow and officially greets the delegates.

In this connection, a prominent Republican from North Carolina to-day said: "It is noticeable that a plank was placed in the Republican State platform of North Carolina this year in favor of good roads, while no reference to this great progressive movement was made in the Democratic State platform."

The Drainage of Swamp Lands.

There has been, within the last few days, more or less comment here among Republicans, not only from North Carolina but from other parts of the country, as to the fact that the Republican State platform of North Carolina contains a plank in favor of the drainage of Southern swamp lands, while there is no reference to this constructive development policy in the Democratic State platform, and also as to the fact that a meeting of delegates from all of the Southern States is now being held in Wilmington, N. C., to discuss the necessity of the drainage of Southern swamp lands, a project which it is admitted by every one is as commendable of National support as the irrigation of arid and semi-arid lands in the West.

Roosevelt's Great Reception Here.

It is also a matter of comment, and has been for several days by the people of Washington, which has been supplemented by the arrival of Congressmen and Senators from every quarter of the country, that former President Roosevelt's reception here was remarkable. His reception at the Union Depot was nothing less than an ovation. His lecture at Convention Hall was also an ovation. That great hall was not only packed, but there were hundreds outside clamoring for admission. Indeed, his whole stay here was a continuous ovation, and even those who do not like President Roosevelt have been forced to speculate upon the meaning of this reception at the National Capital where everybody is supposed to be more or less of a political chameleon.

Northern Methodists Buy Tract of Land at Black Mt. for Chataqua.

Three hundred of four hundred acres of land near Black Mountain has been selected by the Methodist Episcopal Church, commonly known as the Northern Methodist Church in contradistinction to the Southern Church, and will be used for Chataqua purposes. This decision was made Monday by the Conference committee appointed by the General Conference, with Bishop Andrews, of New York, chairman. Plans for the building of homes and the laying off of a community similar to Montreat will be begun soon.

There are 3,500,000 persons represented by the Northern Church. The Southern organization recently selected property near Waynesville for similar purposes.

DR. CRIPPEN HANGED IN LONDON.

Wife Murderer Paid Death Penalty Yesterday Morning Without Having Made a Confession.

London, Nov. 23.—9:20 a. m.—Crippen hanged.

The morning of the day set for Dr. Crippen's execution afforded the gloomiest possible setting. A dense fog overhung the city and traffic was at a standstill.

The announcement of the execution from the prison was accompanied by the informal statement that Dr. Crippen made no statement or confession whatsoever before being hanged.

Dr. Crippen and His Crime.

The execution of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen in London to-day completed the criminal records of one of the most sensational of recent murder cases. The brutality of the crime, committed by a man who had been known as a gentle and kindly nature, the murderer's spectacular flight to his native land, and the fact that the case against the doctor was purely circumstantial, combined to make the tragedy of absorbing interest, not only in England, where the murder was done, but as well in America, where both Crippen and his wife were born.

Crippen, slight in figure, was just past fifty years of age. He was born in Michigan, and after studying medicine, practiced in the United States and Canada. In 1906 he married Cora Mackamotski, of Brooklyn, a vaudeville actress, whose stage name was Belle Elmore. They removed to London, where the doctor engaged in dental manufacture. Soon there was domestic infelicity, due, Crippen alleged, to the attentions his wife received from other men. Then Ethel Clara Leneve, a prepossessing woman, now about twenty-seven years of age, entered Crippen's employ as a typist. She sympathized with the doctor and the two fell in love. Meantime Crippen and his wife were estranged.

Nearly a year ago Miss Leneve, feeling her position keenly, became impatient with the situation. About the same time the doctor was in need of money. Mrs. Crippen disappeared suddenly last February. Her husband inserted a death notice in the papers, saying that she had succumbed to an illness while visiting in California. Actress friends of Mrs. Crippen persuaded Scotland Yard to make an investigation, and the police officials interviewed Crippen on July 12th. He threw the police off the scent, but on the following day fled from London in company with Miss Leneve, who was disguised as a boy. Subsequently their presence on board the steamer Montrose was made known to Scotland Yard through wireless messages, and as the Montrose was approaching the harbor of Quebec, Crippen and Miss Leneve were arrested. This was on July 31st.

In the meantime the police had visited the Crippen home in Hilldrop Crescent, and in the cellar unearthed parts of a woman's body. The medical experts who examined these parts were never able anatomically to prove that they were from the body of Belle Elmore. Nevertheless the jury that heard the Crippen case were satisfied that they were.

Crippen was indicted and convicted of the murder of his wife, the evidence including testimony that he had bought and administered poison, after which he dismembered the body. He was sentenced to be hanged on November 8th, but secured a stay of execution until to-day. An appeal on his behalf was denied by the Criminal Court of Appeals, and a petition for a reprieve was rejected by Home Secretary Churchill.

Miss Leneve was indicted and charged as an accessory after the fact, but was acquitted.

Ethel Leneve to Sail for America.

London, Nov. 22.—Ethel Leneve has booked passage on the steamship Majestic which sails from Southampton for New York to-morrow.

Durham County Will Ask the State to Build a Canal to Neuse.

Durham, N. C., Nov. 23.—The special meeting of the county commissioners, called for Wednesday of next week, is to further a project in which there will be some general State interest.

It was not known until to-day what would be the purpose of that meeting, but it turns out that the farmers living along Eilerbe Creek, which empties into Neuse River, will petition the commissioners to ask the State to dig a canal for six miles, changing the course of the stream and widening it. The city's disposal plant continually overflows and floods the lowlands with a sediment that is believed to be the producer of the worst sort of health. There have been suits against the county, and others are pending. It is said to make the land more and more sterile. The cost of this project will be something like \$75,000.

SOME ANCIENT HISTORY

The Early History of Austria Is Very Interesting, But Mixed.

HONORS BY PURCHASE

When the King of England Was Arrested—A System of Royal Land-Owners, and the Trouble They Caused—When People Objected to This or That the Politicians Killed Them—Civil War Regular and Foreign War Frequent.

(Correspondence of The Caucasian Enterprise.)

Bilksville, N. C., Nov. 21.—The best authorities admit that the ancient history of Austria is a little mixed. Hit is said that the Romans vanquished the Norricoms in the year 33, and got possession of their country and the Danube river. They held out till about the 5th century. In 791 Charlemagne conquered the Avars and united the territory with Germany. In the year 900 the Hungarians invaded Germany and they held Austria (then called Avaxia), for fifty-odd years. In 1043 Austria was united with Germany. In 1193 the Austrian ruler must have his feet in a purty gude fer he caused the arrest an' imprisonment of the King of England, who, if I understand, was passen' through the country on his way home from a visit to the "Holy Land." But times air different now. Most rulers would think twice before they would arrest the King of England.

In Austria there existed a rule by which certain honors could be enjoyed by purchase. In 1229 Leopold VII purchased a part of Carniola for 1650 marks and left hit to his three sons. We hev in America pollytishuns who air said to be willin' to purchase offices. But in Austria there was more to hit. The buyer or a position not only got the honor but he got a gude deal of money out of the taxes, rents, etc., which came from the citizens who happened to live in his territory. This was goin' into politics some when a man could land such bargains as that. Hit wuz just like pullin' money off trees. An' I judge that some of the politicians had plenty of labor to gather the money crop—labor paid for by the public—the taxpayers. The old-time politicians certainly had everything their way. If any body objected to the record made by the politicians, the politicians, simply killed them—killed them at the expense of the government—an' that ended hit. There wuz no newspapers to take care of the people in the old times, consequently graft wuz not exposed.

Late in the 12th century Albert elected himself ruler of Austria. He didn't wait for the Diet (Congress) to say yas, but took the bull by the horns an' loudly proclaimed that he wuz elected. But the people declared that another citizen must be emperor. Adolphus, or Nassau, wuz chosen. Albert soon saw his finish an' turned over the job to Adolphus, an' took the oath of allegiance. Adolphus lost out at the end of five or six years and Albert, by appearin' more humble, regained the throne, which is further proof that the people do not always know what they want in politics, and do not always get the best a-goin' when they change administrations. The people of these United States might tell some interestin' stories along this line.

But while Albert had regained a claim to the throne, he had not got his seat. Adolphus would not resign. The armies controlled by the two men met, but there wuz no general battle. The leaders met in a hand to hand struggle. Adolphus said to his adversary: "Thou shalt at once lose thy crown and thy life." "Heaven will decide," said Albert, and he succeeded in knocking Adolphus from his horse with his lance and the soldiers finished Adolphus.

In the general mix-up which followed there were many changes. In some cases officials and would-be officials were killed before the ink with which their announcements were written had time to dry.

Another fact looms up very prominent in the history of Austria. Hit is made plain that the rulers bled the country at every opportunity. But this wuz always done legally; in other words, if they didn't hev a law that would justify a certain crime, a political crime, they passed the law, or rather, made a law that would hit the case, for hit did not always suit to wait the slow process of the law-makin' power. An' hit might happen that the law-makers would want to make a few inquiries, though they probably knew better than to investigate legislation desired by the

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