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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Donna Diaz was glad to find some one who would pay him respect.

The House Democrats have decided to put their wool in the middle.

Wonder if the Democratic row in the State is effecting the weather?

Democratic "harmony" works in mysterious ways, but performs no wonders.

Wonder if North Carolina's anti-trust law is yet able to sit up and take notice?

Aycock's mocking-bird has been very busy in Wake County for the past week.

After severely criticising others for voting for protection, Congressman Kitchin himself has flopped.

Since about all the Senatorial candidates claim to be poor, who is going to put up the money?

The Statesville Landmark says that Senator Simmons is kept busy denying rumors. "Rumors," did you say?

If Congressman Kitchin takes another fall as he did on the woolen schedule he may receive fatal injuries.

Senator Simmons writes the Landmark that he is not largely interested in timber lands. But, oh! you swamp lands.

The Progressive Democrats in the Northwest are favoring John Burke for President. But who is John Burke?

The Statesville Landmark says that the self-assumed dictatorship of Mr. Bryan is galling. That must be very trying this hot weather.

The Asheville drug-stores that sell liquor must pay a municipal license of \$1,000. Probably they will now sell a better brand in Asheville.

The position of the Democrats on the woolen schedule shows that the Democrats have thrown principle aside in a chase for the flesh-pots.

The "visiting statesman" was in Raleigh again Monday, but laid aside his statesmanship long enough to dabble in the Senatorial situation.

If the State debt and high taxes don't cause the voters to relegate the Democrats, then the people are "more long-suffering" than we think.

Judging from his Raleigh speech, Woodrow Wilson would not be against protection if those who favored protection were impractical enough to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is true that the sugar trust is a very rich corporation, but don't believe they can put up enough money to elect a Democratic President next time.

If Mr. Simmons is poorer than when he first went to the Senate it would seem that the people would be doing him a kindness by voting for him to stay at home next time. And, indeed, they would be doing the State a kindness.

Woodrow Wilson said that when people or corporations put large sums of money into campaigns they expected to get it back. Which reminds us that two or three of the Democratic candidates for Governor three years ago spent \$40,000 just to get the nomination.

A thoughtful wag, after reading the Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil case and the American Tobacco Company's case, remarked: "The Supreme Court has now amended the eighth Commandment to read as follows: 'Thou shall not steal un-fully or unreasonably.'"

Undoubtedly, many people in Raleigh voted against the commission form of government without knowing much about it, but because the Raleigh News and Observer supported it. We trust that the support of that paper for the country-life school will not result in defeating that measure.

TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Over Fifteen Thousand People Attend the Celebration in Baltimore in His Honor—President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt Pay Tribute to the Cardinal.

Baltimore, Md., June 6.—James Cardinal Gibbons missed his afternoon walk to-day. For the first time in years, one of the very few in the twenty-five years that he has been the only prince of the Catholic Church in the United States, he missed that afternoon stroll over the streets of Baltimore where he listened to banker and beggar and took to heart the troubles of "his people." Instead of the walk that had become a feature of that part of the city in which he lived, the Cardinal sat this afternoon on the temporary stage in the Fifth Regiment armory and listened to the great men of the nation speak in eulogy of his life.

The Great Men Present.

President Taft, Vice President Sherman, Chief Justice White, former President Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Speaker Clark, Senator Root of New York, Governor Crothers of Maryland, former Speaker Cannon and Mayor Preston of Baltimore sat with the Cardinal and all of them except the Chief Justice spoke in praise of him.

Among the six hundred guests seated on the platform behind the President, the Cardinal and other speakers, were members of the House of Representatives. Probably a more distinguished gathering was never held in this country, outside of Washington, and the wheels of Government came pretty near a stop while those who sit in charge over them paid honor to the Cardinal.

The armory holds 15,000 people, its builders say, and it was crowded to the doors.

The Cardinal sat in a red plush chair in the center of the stage. To his right was President Taft; then came former President Roosevelt and Chief Justice White and on the Cardinal's left were Governor Crothers, of Maryland, Ambassador Bryce, Speaker Clark and Representative Cannon.

The ovation that greeted Mr. Roosevelt as he came up the steps with Chief Justice White was remarkable, but that which greeted the Cardinal as he climbed the stairs with President Taft was far more remarkable.

The Cardinal wore the red robe, the skull-cap of red and the deep green ring of office. Through all the speeches he sat, smiling, every changing expression of his wrinkled and kindly face and his bright eyes attesting to the pleasure that this tribute afforded him.

He smiled like a boy when President Taft introduced him to Mr. Roosevelt. He laughed with glee when the Chief Justice shook his hand, and the ghost of a grin flickered over his face when Speaker Clark, mixing for a moment politics with religion, declared that he had been a potent force for good "among both Catholics and Republican."

The President's Speech.

Following Governor Crothers, who presided, President Taft made the first speech. He said, in part:

"This assembly, I venture to say, can find few counterparts in history. We are met as American citizens to congratulate the American primate of one of the great Churches of the world upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the highest office in his Church, but one and upon the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the Church as one of its priests. We are not here as members of any denomination. We are not here in any official capacity. But we are here to recognize and honor in him his high virtues as a patriotic member of our political community, and one who through his long and useful life has spared no efforts in the cause of good citizenship and the uplifting of his fellow-men.

"As American citizens we are proud that his prominent part in the church brought him twenty-five years ago the rank of cardinal. The rarity with which this rank is conferred in his Church upon bishops and priests so far from Rome is an indication of the position which he had won among his fellow churchmen. But what we are especially delighted to see confirmed in him and his life is the entire consistency which he has demonstrated between earnest and single-minded patriotism and love of country, on the one hand, and sincere devotion to his Church upon the other. One of the tenets of his Church is respect for constituted authority and always have we found him on the side of law and order, always in favor of peace and good will to all men, always in favor of religious tolerance, and always strong in the conviction that complete freedom in the matter of religion is the best condition under which churches may thrive.

"Nothing could more clearly show the character of the man whose Ju-

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE SPLIT ON WOOL

In Fact the Democrats are not United on any Political Principle.

BRYAN SCORES LEADERS

He admonishes Them Not to Add Hypocrisy to the Sin They Are Committing Against the Party—Practically Accuses Them of Stealing and Then Trying to Hide the Theft—"Aldrich Democrats" Are Favoring Tariff on Wool—Congressman Kitchin Flops on the Wool Question.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1911.—The fact that the Democratic party is not united on any political principle is so notorious that Democratic partisans have frequently pointed to their position on the tariff as being one on which Democrats were generally united. This has been made possible on account of the broad and vague slogan called a "tariff for revenue," under which forty-seven different varieties of Democrats can shelter, each one having varied views, and often diametrically opposing views as to how to raise revenue by giving protection to some pet industry.

The Split on Wool.

The want of unity in the Democratic party on the tariff question—in fact, the radical split in the party on that question,—was brought concretely and emphatically to the attention of the country a few days ago when the tariff on wool was under consideration. It was well known that the Democrats in the House were very nearly evenly divided on the wool question, about one-half standing squarely for free raw wool, while the other half claimed that they were for a duty on wool "for the purpose of revenue," and still others announced boldly that they were in favor of a moderate protective duty on wool for the protection of the wool growers.

This deep and wide split in the party caused Mr. Bryan to rush to the front in defense of the Democratic doctrine of free wool. In a leading editorial in his paper (The Commoner), he drew the issue squarely and denounced all who are opposed to free wool as being not only traitors to the Democratic party, but also "guilty of the crime of hypocrisy" in addition when they claim that they were for a duty not because they were protectionists, but because they were in favor of raising revenue from a duty on wool. Mr. Bryan, in his editorial, said:

Mr. Bryan's Bold Charge.

"The Democratic voters have a right to insist that the protectionist Democrats shall be as honest as the protectionist Republicans.

"Let no Democratic advocate of a tax on wool masquerade behind the pretense that he is voting for a revenue tariff; let him not add hypocrisy to the sin he commits against his party.

"If the Democratic party is to be Aldrichized, let the change of policy be made with audacity at least. The man who does wrong boldly may mislead a few, but the man who does wrong by stealth and then tries to conceal it by equivocation confesses his consciousness of guilt and cannot hope for a following."

Leader Underwood Replies to Bryan.

This bold declaration on the part of Mr. Bryan caused Democratic Leader Underwood to come out in a caustic interview, replying to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Underwood took the position that a duty on wool was justified for the purposes of raising revenue, and that he was a Democrat standing squarely on the Democratic platform for a tariff for revenue, and that Mr. Bryan did not have any authority to criticize him and other Democrats who held that position.

Mr. Underwood, in his defense, went further and tried to show that a duty of 20 per cent on raw wool would not increase the cost of clothing in woolen goods.

The Action of the Democratic House Caucus.

When the Democratic House caucus met a few days ago to pass on this troublesome and tangled wool question, it was clear that the two wings of the Democratic party were as wide apart as the Poles, and much feeling existed. The House caucus, however, finally voted unanimously for a 20 per cent duty on raw wool, and it was given out by the Associated Press that the House Democratic caucus had unanimously repudiated Mr. Bryan. This is not the exact truth of the matter, however. Grad-

ually the facts have leaked out, and they seem to be as follows:

The Democratic Straddle.

Mr. Underwood and those Democrats who were stigmatized by Mr. Bryan as "Aldrich Democrats" tried to put through their proposition of a protective tariff duty of 20 per cent on wool and failed. Then Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, rushed to the rescue with a compromise proposition. He offered a resolution declaring that the Democratic party stood by its time-honored principle of "free raw materials," but that Republican extravagance had made it necessary for the Democrats for the present to sacrifice their principle by voting for a duty on wool in order "to raise revenue to run the Government," but that the party stood pledged and committed to reduce this protective tariff duty as fast as possible. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the bill revising schedule K, as presented to this caucus by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, is not to be construed as an abandonment of any Democratic policy, but in view of the Democratic platform demand for a gradual reduction of the tariff and of the depleted and depleting condition of the public treasury as a result of Republican extravagance, a tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool is now proposed as a revenue necessity."

Under cover of this straddle and dodge they all hugged and made up and voted unanimously. Thus the "protection Democrats" again declared that they were for "free trade," and thus the "free trade Democrats" again gave up their principles for the "flesh-pots of Egypt."

Mr. Kitchin's Awkward Position.

Mr. Kitchin's flop on the wool question has called sharp attention to the position which he took when the last tariff bill was up in favor of free lumber. It will be remembered that Mr. Kitchin then squarely criticised Senator Simmons and other Democrats who tried to justify themselves in voting for a dollar duty on lumber, on the ground that they voted for it not as a protective tariff duty but as a Democratic revenue tariff duty.

Mr. Kitchin at that time called attention to the fact that this explanation of Mr. Simmons was very thin, because he and Senator Aldrich agreed entirely about the one dollar duty. Now we find Mr. Kitchin voting for a duty on wool and giving exactly the same lame excuse for doing so that Senator Simmons did in voting for a duty on lumber.

Where Speaker Clark Stands.

During all this heated controversy and final straddling compromise, Speaker Champ Clark, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, looked much worried but never opened his mouth. Some of his friends, however, called attention to the fact that it was not only necessary to vote for a duty on wool to raise revenue, but it was also necessary to hold the wool States in line for Clark for President, and to get the electoral vote of those States for a Democratic President.

It was pointed out that no matter whom the Democrats nominated, they would have no chance to elect a President unless they could hold the wool States for the Democratic candidate. And here seems to be the "cat in the meal-tub."

Two Men Seriously Burned in Forest Fires in Pender County.

Wilmington, N. C., June 5.—William Hufham, a young man of Pender County, was severely burned yesterday while fighting a forest fire and was brought to Wilmington this afternoon on the steamer Alice and carried to the city hospital. He was fearfully burned about the body and it is feared that the burns will prove fatal. Beth Pridgen, another young man of Pender, was also hemmed in by the flames and seriously burned. The territory in Pender burned is about three miles in length and two miles wide.

New Republican Congressman Elected in Iowa.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 5.—Judge W. R. Green, Republican, was elected to Congress to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Walter I. Smith by an estimated plurality of 1,200. His opponent was W. S. Cleveland of Harlan. The Canadian reciprocity agreement was the issue, Judge Green declaring against the pact.

The Fish-Hook Twenty Centuries Old.

New York Evening Telegram.] The fish-hooks used to-day are of precisely the same shape as those employed twenty centuries ago. The only difference is in the material of which they are made. Then they were of bronze; now they are of steel.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

Col. Roosevelt Will Support the President For Renomination.

MEETING IN BALTIMORE

President and ex-President Extend Cordial Greeting to Each Other—Were in Attendance at Cardinal Gibbons' Jubilee—Mr. Roosevelt Invited to Attend the President's Silver Wedding on June 19th.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—President Taft in his candidacy for the Presidential nomination in 1912 will receive the unqualified endorsement of former President Roosevelt, which will be uttered just as cordially as it was prior to the campaign of 1908.

This is the best political news Mr. Taft has received in many months, and it comes to him in a manner that leaves no doubt as to its authenticity.

The information that Colonel Roosevelt under no circumstances will allow his own name to be presented to the Republican National Convention was conveyed to the White House several days ago, but it did not become known until to-night. That Colonel Roosevelt feels that the Taft administration should be continued was brought out partly as the result of a cordial greeting between the two men at the Cardinal Gibbons jubilee in Baltimore to-day.

Whether the Roosevelt approval of Mr. Taft's candidacy will go far enough to take the former President into the campaign as an active stump speaker is problematical, but that the force of his personality will be with the President is assured. This fact is not expected to prove pleasing to Republicans favorable to Roosevelt as a candidate. Many of these Republicans, no doubt, will refuse to abandon hope until Colonel Roosevelt himself, in quoted statement, announces his position and thus breaks the silence concerning the administration which he has maintained since landing in New York on his return from his African hunt.

The information that Colonel Roosevelt would be found aligned with the President rather than against him was brought directly to Mr. Taft from Mr. Roosevelt by a mutual friend high in official life who was connected with both the Roosevelt and Taft administrations in a capacity that enabled him to gain and retain the confidence; in fact, the warm personal friendship of both men. The meeting at Baltimore between the President and Mr. Roosevelt was only incidental to the celebration of Cardinal Gibbons' jubilee, but it was an incident that awakened the political interest of the Senators and Congressmen and others in official life who saw the two men together. They met first in the reception room in the Fifth Regiment armory, where the jubilee celebration was held. They talked together there for ten minutes. They shook hands with old friends; they chatted, laughed, and behaved just as they used to do when Mr. Roosevelt was in the White House and Mr. Taft was Secretary of War. They carried the spirit of friendliness up to the platform, and, sitting side by side, they conversed in undertones through much of the afternoon.

Mr. Roosevelt reached Baltimore before the President and was waiting for him at the armory.

"Hello, Mr. President!" said he, in the high-pitched voice that Washington used to know so well. "I'm so glad to see you. I want to inquire about Mrs. Taft."

"Hello, Theodore!" replied the President. "How are you?"

Shortly after Mr. Mr. Roosevelt was taken aside by the President.

The two men were together about ten minutes beyond ear range of any other person. Afterwards it was said that they "talked about Mrs. Taft's health." The President invited the Colonel to Washington on June 19th to be his guest in the White House at his silver wedding anniversary.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would try to manage it.

When the score of more Senators and Congressmen entered the reception room the conference was over. Although some of the men in the crowd were never classed as his friends in the old days, he was ready for them all.

"If I go forward to greet them," said he to one of the party, "they'll say I'm forward and if I don't they'll say I'm sulky."

So he went forward and he wasn't sulky by any means.

As he had to return immediately to New York from Baltimore, Mr. Roosevelt declined an invitation to be the President's guest here to-night. The President arrived in Washington at 7 o'clock. After the meeting broke up both men walked over to congratulate Cardinal Gib-

(Continued on Page 5.)

SECRETARY WON'T SUBMIT PAPERS.

Will First Make Report to the President.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—A lively controversy over the Executive's right to withhold confidential papers from a Congressional probing committee was precipitated at the Capitol to-day by a refusal of Secretary of State Knox, on the instruction of President Taft, to lay before the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department book showing the record of the payment for the portrait of ex-Secretary of State Day. The committee is seeking to discover what became of the \$1,600 balance on the \$2,450 voucher drawn for the payment of the portrait. Artist Roosevelt received only \$850 for his work and the \$1,600 is yet unaccounted for.

The President's Stand.

The President held that the \$2,450 was paid out of the emergency fund for unforeseen emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service and for extending diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, which Congress had provided need not be accounted for if the President certifies that an item should be paid from this fund. President Roosevelt had made a certification and President Taft hesitated to go back to that certification. Furthermore, Secretary Knox explained to the committee that it was improper to produce the books because thereby other undisclosed items of expenditures would be revealed. Secretary Knox said he was directed to complete his investigation into what became of the money and to report the facts to the President.

Chairman Hamill, of Missouri took issue with the Secretary's asserted right, to refuse to produce the record of the expenditure.

The President added that when Secretary Knox concluded his investigation of the particular expenditure and submitted the matter to him, he, the President, would determine dishonestly and improperly misappropriated.

"If I have reason to believe that the latter alternative is the true one," the President added, "then I shall direct you to submit the result of your investigation with respect to the item to the committee. In the meantime I do not deem it proper that you should submit to the committee the telegrams and other steps, or partial details of your investigation."

OHIO SENATOR CONFESSES.

Tells the Court That He Accepted a Bribe and Promises to Tell All.

Columbus, Ohio, June 5.—What Prosecuting Attorney Turner and Attorney-General Hogan have been hoping for during the several weeks came about to-night, when a member of the Legislature, Owen J. Evans, confessed in open court that he had accepted bribe and declared his willingness to go before the grand jury and make a clean breast of all his knowledge concerning illegal legislative corruption.

Evans after he had been fined \$500 went before the grand jury and will be a witness to-morrow.

A new and large list of indictments is predicted as a result of Evans' action. He was indicted three weeks ago for soliciting a bribe, and was indicted twice to-day for soliciting and accepting bribes. To one indictment he pleaded guilty, and at the suggestion of Prosecutor Turner, the court imposed only a fine, instead of a prison sentence. The other two indictments were laid away temporarily.

REGISTRARS ARE IN HIDING.

Afraid to Register Negroes and Afraid Not to Do So.

Annapolis, Md., June 5.—A unique situation exists here with regard to the registration of negro voters for a municipal election next month. The last Legislature passed an election law for this city containing the so-called "grandfather" and property qualification clauses, designed to disfranchise negroes in elections for local officials, and the heavy negro vote was practically eliminated at the last election. The negroes appealed to the United States District Court, which decided that the law is unconstitutional and the registrars are liable for damages.

The case was taken to a higher court, where it is pending.

To-day was the first of three days for registration, and the registrars, who faced an infraction of the State law if they registered more than half a dozen negroes who could comply with the law, or a possible violation of the Federal Constitution if they refused to do so, neither qualified nor put in an appearance at the places of registration.

What Did She Mean?

On bended knee I begged her for a kiss. And what did she say? Told me to get up and be practical. —Louisville Courier-Journal.