

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXIX.

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No. 32

10,000 EXTRA VOTES IN THE CAUCASIAN'S CONTEST

Bonus Ballot for Each Contestant Securing One Subscription Before Wednesday August Twenty-Third at 9 P. M.

List of Candidates Published To-day—Now—It Will Get Her 10,000 Extra Votes and Help Her Win One of the Valuable Prizes—Clip the Free Coupon in This Issue.

Every candidate who brings or sends to this office before 9 p. m. Wednesday, August 23rd, a yearly subscription to The Caucasian, will be entitled to the special ballot which counts 10,000 votes in addition to the regular scale of votes. Candidates residing outside of Raleigh may mail their subscriptions to The Caucasian office any time before 9 a. m. Wednesday, August 23rd. Only one of these 10,000 votes will be given to each candidate. The list of candidates nominated to date in The Caucasian's Great Popularity Contest is published to-day. If you have a friend in the race, clip out the 100 vote coupon and send it into her credit. Then call her up and pledge her your future support. A little encouragement right at the start would "boost" her campaign now more than any other time.

The Way to Get Votes.

There are only two ways of getting votes in this contest—by saving the free vote coupons, which are printed in every issue of The Caucasian and by securing paid in advance subscriptions to The Caucasian (or by securing settlements on outstanding subscription accounts). Votes cannot be bought. The only money which will be accepted in connection with the contest will be that sent to pay for subscriptions, or in settlement of arrearages.

Never Approached.

There are scores of people in the Old North State who do not regularly subscribe to The Caucasian simply because they have never been approached on the subject. We want these people to become better acquainted with The Caucasian; we want them to join the circle—to get on our subscription list. Everybody concerned will benefit by the renewed acquaintance.

You can help by introducing us. Tell your friends about The Caucasian. If it were not such shockingly bad form we would print some of the good things you might say. Call around, and we will talk it over. We will risk the "exaggerated ego" and tell you of the excellence of our wares.

Rules and Conditions.

While it is not absolutely necessary before being voted for, a nomination blank which can be secured from The Caucasian office or cut from the paper, should be sent in for each candidate. A candidate may be nominated by any one, provided each candidate be in good standing in the community. All questions as to eligibility will be finally determined by the Contest Manager. A ballot will be printed in The Caucasian each week during the contest. All ballots must be neatly trimmed and include the border or they will be rejected as informal. These coupons will be good for the number of votes printed thereon.

With every subscription to The Caucasian is given when asked for a coupon good for a certain number of votes, according to the length of the subscriptions. Special ballots are provided to carry with them additional voting value, according to amount paid and length of subscription.

Any protest as to eligibility of any candidate will not be considered if votes have been cast for said candidate for a period of thirty days or longer.

No employe of The Caucasian or member of employe's family can participate in this contest. Votes cannot be bought; they must be clipped from the paper or secured on subscriptions.

Votes secured by one contestant cannot be transferred to another. Any question that may arise will be determined by the Contest Manager and his decision will be final.

The Voting Rules.

During the first two weeks of the contest, ending August 24th, no candidate will be permitted to vote more than 10,000 votes a week more than the highest candidate had in the previous week's publication.

After August 24th the limit will be raised 5,000 each week until one week before the end, at which time the restriction will be removed altogether and candidates may vote as they choose during the last week.

Four Districts.

The piano will be given to the young lady securing the largest vote in the entire territory, but in order to equalize the chances of the several candidates for the eight remaining prizes, the territory has been divided into four districts. A diamond ring and a gold watch will be given in each of these districts.

District No. 1 will comprise Wake County, including the city of Raleigh.

District No. 2 will comprise Harnett, Sampson, Johnston, Wilson and Wayne Counties.

District No. 3 will comprise Chatham, Durham, Granville, Franklin and Nash Counties.

District No. 4 will comprise all that territory in which The Caucasian circulates which is not included in the three other districts.

Who May Enter.

This contest is open to all young ladies, either single or married, who live in the territory in which The Caucasian circulates. It is not even necessary that you be a subscriber to The Caucasian.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Raleigh.	Votes.
Miss Daisy Stevens, R. 3	1,000
Miss Alice Banks, R. 3	1,000
Miss Rebecca Stephenson, R. 4	1,000
Miss Nannie Banks, R. 3	1,000
Miss Allie Sorrell, R. 6	1,000
Miss Ethel Sorrell, R. 6	1,000
Miss Annie Cummings	1,000
Miss Mary A. Reddish, R. 1	1,000
Miss Erma Deaton	1,000
Wake Forest.	
Miss Levina Elsie Mangum, R. 1	1,000
Miss Hattie Watkins, R. 3	1,000
Miss Pearl Scarborough, R. 1	1,000
Miss Mamie Duke, R. 3	1,000
Miss Rebecca Patterson, R. 1	1,000
Wendell.	
Miss Katie Christman	1,000
Miss Mattie Rhodes	1,000
Walthal.	
Miss Margie Stevens	1,000
Miss Eva Wilburn	1,000
Rogers' Store.	
Miss Macie Ray	1,000
Miss Esther Bailey	1,000
Miss Callie Nipper	1,000
Miss Iva Thompson	1,000
Miss Lottie Arnold	1,000
McCullers.	
Miss Sallie Gill	1,000
Miss Clyde Overby	1,000
Miss Mary Taylor, R. 1	1,000
Holly Springs.	
Miss Mary Adams, R. 1	1,000
Fuquay Springs.	
Miss Ellen Jones	1,000
Miss Anna Lee Ragsdale	1,000
Miss Lunary Myatt	1,000
Miss Ruth Jones	1,000
Cary.	
Miss Ruby Sorrell, R. 1	1,000
Miss Mary Woodward, R. 2	1,000

(Continued on Page 6.)

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ROW.

Leader Underwood and Ollie James Quite Personal in Their Remarks—James Accused Underwood of Favoring Bill in Interest of a Trust.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Democratic harmony in the House was momentarily ruffled to-day when Democratic Leader Underwood and Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, who have been close friends, became involved in a heated exchange of words in the discussion of a bill providing for the improvement of Black Warrior River in Mr. Underwood's district. Both men withdrew their remarks and the incident was amicably closed.

The bill provided for the building of a dam to improve navigation on the river. The construction of the dam would create a large amount of water power, the rights to which, under the bill, would be leased for fifty years to the Birmingham (Alabama) Light and Power Company.

Mr. James and others opposed this provision, asserting the term of the lease was too long. Mr. Underwood, declaring that he cared nothing about the water power feature of the bill, but was much interested in the navigation feature, said that if the bill were held up work on the Black Warrior would go ahead as originally contemplated at an expense of nearly \$250,000 more than the proposed dam would cost.

Mr. James asked if it was fair to argue that unless the House passed the bill, giving a half century lease to a corporation without limitation of its charges to consumers, certain work would be done, costing the government \$200,000 more than if the right were given away.

"My friend from Kentucky," replied Mr. Underwood, "has just come out of a successful campaign for Senator, where a play to the gallery has purchased votes, but I will say to him that to claim that one company controlling one water power is a monopoly, to answer me with the proposition that I am pleading for a monopoly"

Mr. James responded that he would have expected "a statement more considerate of the people of Kentucky, among whom the gentleman (Mr. Underwood) was born."

Then Mr. Underwood, explaining that he spoke under provocation, withdrew his remarks. Mr. James withdrew his, too.

The House adjourned without acting on the bill.

STANDARD OIL FINED FOR REBATING.

Pennsylvania and New York Central Also Found Guilty—Fine Against Standard Oil May Be Increased.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 11.—An important decision under the Elkins rebate law by which fines aggregating \$75,000 imposed upon the Standard Oil Company, the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads, may be increased to \$4,000,000 against the first-named corporation, was handed down by Judge Hazel in the United States Court here to-day. The fines already imposed were for giving and receiving rebates on shipments of oil from Olean and Bellevue Falls, Vt. The Standard Oil Company was convicted and fined \$20,000, the conviction being gaffered upon appeal. The railroads pleaded guilty and were fined \$55,000, finally disposing of the case so far as they were concerned.

When United States Attorney O'Brien and S. Wallace Dempsey, special attorney, moved the trial of another indictment against the Standard Oil Company, based upon the same series of alleged rebates, a "plea at bar" was entered. It was argued that the act of paying the rebate was the essential part of the offense and as the alleged offense in the pending indictment was covered by a payment for which the company already had been fined, it should not again be placed in jeopardy.

The Government took the position that each shipment constituted a separate offense.

Judge Hazel's decision to-day upheld this contention, the "plea at bar" is dismissed and the defendant company at the next regular term of court. There are two untried indictments against the Standard containing about 200 counts, each of which is punishable by a fine of \$20,000.

Settle Sharpe Meets a Tragic Death.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 9.—A telegram from Rural Hall this afternoon brought the distressing news of the death of Settle Sharpe, of Greensboro, aged 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Sharpe. He was in the railroad service, and while walking on top of freight cars fell between two, and was instantly killed, both legs and an arm being severed. Young Sharpe was universally esteemed here, and was one among the city's most promising young men. He had but recently entered into railroad, having previously held a responsible position in one of the banks.

POP-GUN TARIFF BILLS

Little Tariff Bills Introduced in Congress for Campaign Purposes Only

THEIR PLANS EXPOSED

President Will Probably Veto Wool Tariff Bill and Wait for Report of the Tariff Board—Vetoes Bill Admitting Arizona and New Mexico—Action Based on Provisions in Their Constitution—What Will Happen Next Session—Ridiculous Position Taken by Senator Simmons on the Cotton Schedule—Has "Cold Feet."

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1911.—Congress may or may not adjourn soon. When Congress, which was called into special session by the President for the purpose of passing upon the reciprocity measure with Canada, had performed that duty, it was known to every one that all had then been done that could be accomplished at this session of Congress. Congress would then have adjourned had it not been for the desire of the Democrats, who had secured the House, to try to make campaign capital for the Presidential election next year. At once the Democratic leaders in Congress began to prepare pop-gun tariff bills, which they did not expect to become laws, and no doubt which they hoped would not become laws, so that in the next campaign they could draw pictures of what great benefits would have resulted if their pop-gun bills had been adopted.

Their Plans Exposed.

This Democratic program worked beautifully and to the satisfaction of the Democratic leaders until it became known that the Republican insurgents in the Senate had decided to offer to stand with the Democrats in the Senate to pass these bills if the Democrats were in earnest. This attitude on the part of the Republicans caused more or less consternation among the Democratic leaders.

It is generally talked here, and indeed has been commented upon by the leading papers of the country that Mr. Underwood and his committee had hoped to be permitted to offer their tariff reduction bills with an assurance to the cotton mill men of the South that they were doing it for political capital, and that they did not mean to pass such measures. The New York Tribune, in a column editorial, squarely makes this charge and expresses a kind of pleasure that the Democrats were caught in their own trap.

The President's Attitude.

But no matter if the wool and other tariff reduction bills prepared by the Democratic party, should pass Congress, it is certain that the President would veto them on the ground that he had asked Congress not to undertake a revision of the important schedules of the tariff until the tariff-board authorized by Congress to gather the facts as to the difference in the cost of production here and abroad could officially be laid before Congress.

The President's position is that the reductions in the Democratic bills may be too high or too low; that it is simply a plunge in the dark, and that a party that is charged with legislating for the welfare of the whole country should not rife with important matters entirely without a knowledge of the facts. It is safe to say that the President's position will meet with the approval of the people of the whole country.

What Will Happen Next Session.

When the next session of Congress rolls around, and the President sends to Congress the facts as to the difference in the cost of production here and abroad on cotton, wool, steel and other important schedules, then our Democratic friends will face a real and serious situation. They will be forced to declare that they do not care anything about facts and would prefer to make reduction regardless of the facts or the consequences.

The position of the two parties at the next session will determine the attitude of the parties in the next campaign, and upon the position that they then take the people will pass a verdict in the Presidential election.

Arizona and New Mexico.

To-day the President sent to Congress a veto message vetoing the bills providing for Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. The veto is based upon the provision of the Constitution of Arizona providing for a recall of judges.

The President's position is that giving the people a chance to recall the election of a judge before the end of his term will destroy the inde-

pendence of the judiciary and result in men of lower tone being elected to the bench. No one questions the sincerity of the President in taking this view, but there are many among the President's friends who will disagree with his view and his reason on this point.

The President does not take issue with the right of the people to recall any other officer except judges, and as a wise statesman said to-day, who himself favors the recall of judges, it might be well to adopt the President's views and try the recall on other elective officers before applying it to the judiciary.

The Election of Senators by the People.

Every person who honestly favors an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people will be greatly disappointed at the failure of the adoption of that measure for submission to the Legislatures of the States by this Congress, which is due to the differences between the two Houses over retaining the supervision by the Federal Government over the election of Senators as now provided for in the Constitution for supervision over the election of members of the House of Representatives.

There will no doubt be much heard in the next campaign as to which side is responsible for the failure of this important reform. It seems clear, however, that the position of the Democrats, who have long pretended to favor this reform, is by far the weakest, because their position is in essence this, that unless they can change the Constitution in other respects at the same time they do not want the election of Senators by the people.

Mr. Simmons Takes "Cold Feet" Again.

Senator Simmons has not helped his campaign in North Carolina for re-election to the Senate, nor has he helped his prestige here in Washington by the ridiculous position which he took recently in begging to be excused from voting on the cotton schedule of the tariff.

Mr. Simmons ought to be able to know his own mind. If he is in favor of protecting properly the cotton industry of the South, he should have the courage to vote for what he thinks is best for his people. If he is not in favor of protecting the cotton industry of the South, but in favor of throwing it open to the competition of the world by free trade, then he should have the courage to vote that way; but for him to play the baby act and beg to be excused from voting either way is not a position that will commend itself to fair, brave people, no matter whether they favor protection or free trade.

North Carolina owes it to itself to send a man to Congress who knows or thinks he knows what is best, and who has the courage to vote for his convictions.

TWO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

One Negro, Bed and All, Burned and Another is Shot Down and Then Buried.

Coatesville, Pa., Aug. 13.—Zachariah Walker, a negro, who was charged with shooting and killing Edgar Rice, a special policeman, on Saturday night, was dragged from a cot in a local hospital by a mob of citizens to-night and burned at the stake.

Mob Takes Swift Vengeance for Attack on Woman.

Durant, Okla., Aug. 13.—A mob of five hundred whites to-day captured and shot to death an unidentified negro, who yesterday attacked and shot Mrs. Redden Campbell near here. They afterward burned the negro's body.

The negro was killed after a running fight lasting more than an hour, in which he exhausted his ammunition returning the fire of his pursuers. When he fell volley after volley was poured into his body by the advancing mob.

It was then taken to the home of his victim. Nearly dead from his injuries, Mrs. Campbell identified it as that of her assailant.

The mob then burned the corpse.

TAFT TALKS FOR PEACE

Addressed the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association in New Jersey

WANT TREATIES ADOPTED

Reviewed in Comprehensive Fashion the Terms and Meanings of the Peace Pacts—Urged the People to Use Their Influence to Press the Treaties and Declared He Did Not Fear the Effect of the Delay by Congress—Will Preach the Gospel of Peace and Arbitration.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 15.—President Taft continued his campaign before the people in behalf of the British and French General Arbitration Treaties here to-night.

Speaking before the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, the President reviewed in comprehensive fashion the terms and meanings of the pacts; urged the people to use their influence to press the treaties and declared that he did not fear the effect of delay.

The longer the Senate holds these treaties—and he does not expect action upon them at the special session—the President argued, the greater will be the opportunity for him to preach the gospel of peace and arbitration and the greater will grow the sentiment for the agreements. "If the Senate," said the President, "or any members of it, should think that its powers are greater or less than they are, and the limitation they insist upon interfering with progress toward peace, or any other great national or international policy, the question whether they are right or not must ultimately be referred back to the people whose representatives the members of the Senate are; for we all, as I say, have derived our power from the people as the ultimate source of power, and in such case of disagreement the proper place for a discussion of such an issue is before the people. The cause is sufficiently great to warrant the straining of efforts to secure treaties like these.

"If I am wrong, in my judgment, and I do not claim infallibility, and know that the enthusiasm of the cause may sometimes warp judgment, I am quite willing to abide the ultimate judgment of the people, but I deem it my duty, until I shall receive an adverse decision, to urge my views upon the Senate and to invoke the attention of the people to these questions and such expressions of opinion from them as shall influence a ratification of the treaties as they were signed."

THE COTTON CROP SUFFERS.

Excessive Heat Causes Crop in Texas to Shed—An Excess of Moisture Causes Trouble in Alabama and Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The Commercial-Appeal to-morrow will say:

Deterioration of a more or less serious nature in the cotton crop is reported from Texas and parts of Mississippi and Alabama. Elsewhere the crop has done well with local exceptions.

The decline in Texas, which has occurred in central, northern and western counties, is the result of excessive heat and two weeks without rain following a wet period during which the plant grew rapidly. Shedding and worms form the basis of the complaints. The heat has reduced the activities of worms but increased the shedding which has in places been severe. There are some reports from this State which say the crop is still holding up and that the alarm is over-stated.

The trouble in Alabama and Mississippi arises from an excess of moisture which has made a rank stalk growth and caused some shedding of the stalk and from worms which are numerous in some fields. The disappointment resulting from this turn in affairs has produced a feeling that perhaps the crop prospect had been over-estimated.

CUT THIS OUT.

The Caucasian Prize Voting Contest 100 VOTES

Candidate
Address
District No.

This coupon, when neatly trimmed out, name and address, properly filled in brought or sent to the Contest Department of The Caucasian, will count for 100 votes. The first one of these coupons received for any young lady will place her in nomination, and will count for 1,000 votes. This coupon not good after September 19th.

Nominate a Candidate.

NOMINATION BLANK—Good for 1,000 Votes.

THE CAUCASIAN PRIZE AND POPULAR CONTEST.

I nominate
Address
District No.
Signed
Address

Only the FIRST nomination blank cast for each candidate will count as 1,000 votes.