

# The Caucasian

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## THE STATE COMMITTEE MEETING AND THE MOREHEAD BANQUET.

The banquet given by Chairman Morehead in Raleigh last week, complimentary to the State Committee, was probably the largest and most significant banquet ever given in the State. The State Committee had been called to fix a time and place for the State Convention. Chairman Morehead invited five hundred Republicans from every county in the State, to attend the banquet to be given complimentary to the committee. Practically every man invited to the banquet from every quarter of the State accepted and was present.

It is a most significant fact that so many people who hold no office and who are not candidates for office should leave their homes and their daily vocations and go to the State capital, many of them traveling over three hundred miles, to be present at a conference on the occasion of the meeting of the State Republican Committee. It shows the great interest which these men have in the triumph of Republican principles in the State as well as the nation, and also their belief that there is a situation ripe for fruitful results.

This large concourse of representative men were much divided in sentiment as to the Presidential situation, but they were practically united in favor of upholding the hands of the State organization elected two years ago and completing at the next State Convention in the work of reorganization started at the last. This remarkable gathering of militant Republicans would have been entirely harmonious had not the mistake been made of attempting to put through the State Committee resolutions about matters which should have been left to the people and to the Convention.

This at once caused divisions in the committee as well as among the hundreds of Republicans who had been invited to be present. It soon became evident that the majority of the committee would never agree to pass such resolutions, and that the sentiment among the gathering of Republicans was overwhelmingly opposed to it.

The majority of those present were not only opposed to such resolutions, but there was an overwhelming sentiment expressed to the effect that it was not the province of the State Committee to attempt to suggest to the people what action they should take when the State Convention met as to the Presidential situation.

It was pointed out that the last State Convention represented a revolution of the rank and file of the party against the boss and machine methods which had been used by the old referee patronage close corporation. It was pointed out that resolutions attempting to bind or forestall the people had always in the past been passed by the committees appointed by the referee patronage machine; that when the people overthrew two years ago the referee machine they thought they had blazed the way for free thought and action by the people.

This sentiment was so strong in the committee and also among the invited and visiting Republicans that that part of the resolutions were greatly modified.

The Caucasian greatly regrets that friction was caused and an unfortunate issue raised by the attempt to pass such resolutions through the committee. We are gratified that such resolutions failed, for it shows that the will of the people is still to rule, and we are satisfied that the will of the people will be expressed without hindrance or reserve when the convention meets.

The speech made by Chairman Morehead at the banquet was along the right line and will appeal to every Republican in the State who wants to build up the party and see it succeed. If the State Committee

had been governed by the facts and arguments given by State Chairman Morehead in that speech, it would not have passed any resolutions of any kind.

The Caucasian hopes and believes that the State Convention will send its best and truest men to the National Convention, and send them free to do there and then what seems to be best to save the State and the country from the calamity of another Democratic national administration.

## OUR FIRST AND GREATEST DUTY.

We have received a number of letters protesting against this action of the State Committee. All of the writers of these letters give more than one reason why they oppose a sweeping endorsement of all of the acts of the Taft administration. Every one of them, in addition to other reasons, say that the President humiliated and insulted the Republicans of the State when he appointed a Democrat for judge, and that his action said to us and to the world that there was not a Republican lawyer in North Carolina fit to be Federal judge. They all ask how can the committee represent the party or maintain its self-respect by endorsing such action.

One of the most thoughtful letters says:

"If the committee had recited what acts of the administration should be endorsed and what acts should not be endorsed, and had then appealed to the people to send delegates to support the administration on the whole record their action would have been more consistent and dignified and less galling to the masses of the people who are not seeking favors from the White House but who have been working for success of Republican principles. The committee made a mistake to pass any resolutions. We elected this State Committee to serve the party as a committee, and not to tell us how to vote. The people at the last State Convention repudiated that kind of action which has been the habit under the old referee system."

We do not publish these letters, for it could not do any good now. The above letter is a mild statement of the sentiment of all of them.

We agree that it would have been better if the committee had passed no resolutions at all. While the resolution as it was drawn and presented to the committee did appear to attempt to dictate to the people as to how they should vote, yet, fortunately, it did not pass in that shape. The modified form in which it did pass might be looked upon as a sample recitation of some of the acts of the administration which are approved by all Republicans. We are satisfied that the committee did not mean to endorse all that the administration has done. No single member of the committee could have intentionally voted for such a resolution.

Now, as to the appointment of a Democrat for judge, we want to say that we have never felt that the President was entirely to blame. The referee ring that was then in full swing did not want any Republican appointed judge that did not have the machine brand upon him. Chairman Adams, of course, wanted the place for himself. National Committeeman Duncan was for Adams for judge, regardless of his notorious want of qualifications, because he wanted himself to be both State Chairman and National Committeeman so as to make himself the whole referee machine. While trying to carry out this reprehensible scheme they "fly-blown" all of the clean and able Republican lawyers of the East to such an extent as to disgust the President.

We do not say that this is sufficient excuse for the President doing what he did, but we do say that if the people had smashed the old Republican referee machine before that time, and if Mr. Morehead had then been State Chairman, that a Republican judge would have been appointed. Therefore, as we see it, Mr. Duncan and his referee machine are more responsible for that outrageous insult to the Republicans of the State than is the President.

Two years ago the patriotic Republicans of the State, whose chief desire is for the triumph of Republican principles and who want the offices given to high-class representative men to help the growth of the party, arose in their might to smash the referee machine which existed

only to give out offices to their agents to perpetuate their blighting rule. The people smashed the machine as far as they could then, but only half of the job has been done.

Now, before we divide and quarrel about whom we will support for President, let's stand together and let us have another convention like the last and finish the work of house-cleaning and re-organization. This is absolutely necessary if we ever expect to make North Carolina a Republican State. Then let us all join hands to take such action in our primaries and at the county conventions and at the State Convention as will make it possible for us to give the electoral vote of this State to the Republican candidate for President. We must finish the reorganization of the party so we can be in a position to help at the election to save the country from the calamity of another Democratic national administration. This is our first and greatest duty. Let us do this, and then the remainder will take care of itself.

## CUT-THROAT AND CARBOLIC-ACID TACTICS.

It must be that the Democrats are now using red-shirt methods on each other. Read the following from the Columbia State, the leading Democratic paper in South Carolina:

"Says the Springfield Republican: 'The Clark men in Kansas, alarmed by the swelling of the Wilson tide, made haste to get out a pamphlet at Topeka, made up largely of extracts from Wilson's 'History of the American People,' designed to show that he lacks sympathy for any suffering or protesting class.' These are the same old cut-throat, carbolic-acid tactics that Democrats invariably employ against one another in the brightest of election years; tactics that are enough to make even the most hope-spring-eternal sort of Democrat appreciate Grant's remark that the Democratic party is a — fool.'" — Columbia State.

## THE JUDICIARY AND RECALL.

A Thoughtful Editorial Reciting Important Historical Facts.

Washington (D. C.) Herald.] But, most of all, it is said that the proposition to recall judges is the most dangerous because it attacks the very foundations of our National existence. It is not necessary to argue here either for or against the recall of judges, a question too large to be discussed within narrow limits. It may not be unprofitable, however, to point out that the present relation of the judiciary to our Governmental system is as foreign to the original idea of the makers of the Constitution as day is to night.

In constructing a tripartite government, the judicial branch was mentioned last and its treatment in the Constitution was confined to three paragraphs. That this was not accidental is evident from the expressions of Alexander Hamilton when, in the Federalist letters, he explained the new charter to the people and urged its acceptance.

Hamilton, in discussing the judiciary, asserted that it "will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the Constitution because it will be least in a capacity to annoy or injure them." He asserted that "incontestably, the judiciary is beyond comparison the weakest of the three departments of power." He pointed out that the Executive dispensed the honors and held the sword, while the legislature commanded the purse. "The judiciary, on the contrary," he wrote, "has no influence over either the sword or the purse; no direction, either, of the strength or of the wealth of society; and can take no active resolution whatever."

These seem strange words nowadays. Hamilton, with all his greatness, never foresaw that the time would come when the Supreme Court of the United States would practically make a law for the land or that —speaking of the wealth of society—the distribution of immense corporate wealth would be dependent upon the approval of a judge. What Hamilton did not foresee—unless, indeed, he was willfully misleading the people—others plainly recognized, even before his life was extinguished on "the field of honor." It may not be generally known that when President John Adams was about to be succeeded by Thomas Jefferson, whose election was recognized as the first development of the desire for pure democracy, the less than three weeks of Adams' Federal Congress passed a law, when less than three weeks of Adams' term remained, creating a large number of Federal courts and judgeships, the latter being immediately appointed, while Adams himself placed John Marshall, an ardent Federalist, in the position of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court exactly thirty-three days before going out of office. "The Government of the country passed into Mr. Jefferson's hands as stoutly forti-

ned against change or misuse as a solidly Federalistic personnel in the courts could make it."

The people could change the law, and they did so in the next Congress; but they could not displace the Chief Justice; and so it has passed into a proverb, that one man on the bench did more to shape the destinies of the nation than all the people in legislative halls. From that day to this, the judiciary, which Hamilton characterized as the weakest of three departments of power, has grown stronger and stronger, until now the courts, as in California, give to a State constitution a meaning never intended by the people who framed it, and, as in Iowa, promulgate from the bench a law which the people have never enacted.

When, therefore, it is asserted that one of the issues of the approaching campaign is whether the people shall remain faithful to the Constitution, it is worth while to bear in mind that already we have gone far afield from the original ideas of the Constitution makers, and not the least radical departure is the assumption of power by the judiciary. The probability is, of course, that the people are, as a whole, still bound by the traditions which for nearly a century have attached to the courts, and that they will not, for a while at least, endeavor to exercise the power which rightly belongs to them. It is this fact, this conservatism, which prevented popular suffrage for nearly thirty years and which postponed the abolition of slavery from the time of the Missouri compromise in 1820 to the dark days of 1863, which will operate against immense adoption of the principles now so boldly proclaimed. If they are ever ingrafted upon our governmental system, however, either at the approaching election nor at any future period, there will be no necessity to cry anarchy. The whole history of this government is one of evolution, and with each change there has come progress toward a higher and better degree of self-government. The man who predicts that any step taken by the American people as the result of their deliberate convictions will wreck the nation has not read American history aright and lacks that confidence in the country's citizenship which is fully justified by past events.

## Mr. Roosevelt's Position on the Third Term.

Boston Dispatch, February 26.]

Colonel Roosevelt's position in regard to the "third term" was explained to a number of his callers to-day.

"My position is perfectly simple," he said. "I stated it as clearly as I could in 1904, and reiterated it in 1907. I said that I would not accept a nomination for a third term, under any circumstances, meaning, of course, a third consecutive term."

"I could not have said less at the time, nor could I have said more. Of course I could not then know whether or not there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And believing as I do that the selection of candidates for the Presidency rests entirely with the people, could not say at no time in my life would I accept another nomination."

"It must be clear to any reasonable man that the precedent which forbids a third term has reference only to a third consecutive term. It grew out of the fact that a President of the United States under the present convention system of electing delegates can, if he knows how to use the machinery at his disposal, renominate himself, even though the majority of his party is against him. But after he has been out of office for a term he has lost control of that machinery. He is in the position absolutely of any private citizen. The machinery is then in the hands of the man occupying the office of President."

## PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

(Amended and adopted at the State Convention, held in Greensboro, August 10, 1910.)

(1) County Organizations.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organizations. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct who shall also designate one of their number chairman. They shall convene at such time and place as the majority may elect.

There shall be elected biennially by the County Convention called by the County Executive Committee to nominate candidates for the General Assembly a county officers, a County Executive Committee to consist of five members unless the Convention shall designate a greater number; and said County Convention shall also elect at the same time a chairman of the County Executive Committee. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in the county committees by the county convention; provided, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the votes of the remaining members and in the event of the removal of the chairman by death or resignation or any other cause a chairman shall be elected by the committee.

(2) Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District Committees shall be composed of no less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, which shall also designate the chairman; provided, that a Senatorial Committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

(3) There shall be a State Executive Committee composed of one member from each Congressional District in the State to be designated by the district delegation at a State Convention assembled, ten members at large, to be selected by the State Chairman and shall also include the chairman of the convention at which election is held, and said committee are required to call a State Convention of the Republican party at least sixty days prior to every election for members of the General Assembly, and oftener if necessary in the interest of the party. Members of the State Executive Committee shall be biennially elected at the State Convention, and shall elect a Secretary, who is not a member, and the chairman of said committee shall be elected by the State Convention.

(4) The chairman of the respective County, District and State Executive Committee shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairman until a permanent organization is effected, with power only to appoint and receive the report of a committee on credentials.

(5) No Executive Committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether County, District, State or National.

(6) No member of any Executive Committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen, shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

(7) Representation in county conventions shall consist of one delegate for every twenty-five Republican votes, or fractional part thereof, cast in said precinct at the previous election for the Republican candidate for Governor. Provided, that each township shall be entitled to one vote, at least, in the county convention.

(8) The basis of representation in State Conventions shall be apportioned so as to consist of one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred votes or fractional part thereof cast for the candidate of the Republican party for Governor at the last general election in the

counties in the State. Provided, that each county shall be entitled to at least two delegates to the Republican State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions.

(9) Delegates and alternates to the County Conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct meeting assembled, and delegates and alternates to the District, State and National Conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose, after notice and publication of not less than fifteen days of the place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise, and the delegates so elected shall be citizens of the county from which they are elected and that in all primaries electing delegates, a poll of the voters present shall be taken in order to ascertain the strength of all officers to be voted for and said votes shall be pro-rated and cast in County, District or State Conventions on the first ballot according to the strength of each officer voted for, the said primaries and the delegates representing the minority shall be named by the minority.

(10) The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth the regularity of the primary meeting or convention and the election of delegates and alternates thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegates and alternates.

(11) The Chairman of the State Executive Committee shall, for sufficient cause, have power to remove any county chairman at his pleasure, and to appoint some suitable successor; provided, however, that the chairman thus removed shall have the right of appeal from the action of the State Chairman to the State Committee, whose duty it shall be to pass upon the question as to whether or not there was sufficient cause for such removal.

(12) It shall be the duty of the State Committee to prepare a temporary roll of the delegates elected to the State Convention, and such temporary roll shall be used for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization.

(13) There shall be a Campaign Committee appointed by the State Chairman to consist of five members and said committee shall assume management and control of the campaign in such sections of the State as may be designated by the chairman; said committee shall at all times be subject to the direction of the State Executive Committee.

(14) This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State Convention.

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