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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Wonder what has become of Mr. Bryan's cocked-hat?

When the people rule the bosses mourn. But, let them mourn.

The suffragettes will have to discard the hobble-skirt before they can make much of a run.

Yes, the Democrats have raised more revenue, but now watch the voters lower the Democrats.

If the party is run by referees it will naturally go into bankruptcy. However, the referees will not be in control.

In Maryland the Democrats are praying for local option. In North Carolina they claim they don't want it. What is a Democrat?

Peary has discovered the North Pole and Amundsen says he has discovered the South Pole. Now, wonder if they can make both ends meet?

The Champ Clark boosters announce that they want every vote they can get for Clark without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

A dispatch from Alabama announces that a man in that State drank enough water to kill him. It is time to start a crusade in Alabama against the use of water.

Champ Clark declares that the Democrats have kept every promise. If that seventy-five million dollar pension steal was one of their promises—then they promised too much!

Even if the Democrats nominate a Southern man for President it will probably be the one who voted for a large Federal pension bill and at the same time ignored the Confederate soldier.

An exchange says that three of the Democratic candidates have a Presidential trust. But that doesn't make an difference, as the people will not trust them, therefore they can do no harm.

A lot of the Democratic spellbinders down here have been insisting on a solid South, and yet when one of their number is proposed for their Presidential nominee the majority of them trot off after the Yankees.

Speaker Clark says the Republicans will run from the trust question. Not in this State, Mr. Clark, but just watch the Democratic leaders squirm when you ask them how many trusts their party have prosecuted in this State.

The Columbia (S. C.) State in referring to a Democratic attack on Woodrow Wilson says "these are the same old cut-throat, carbolic-acid tactics that Democrats invariably employ against one another," etc. That's an awful death to die, isn't it?

And now some of the Democrats say Oscar Underwood should not be nominated because he is a Southern man. Oscar seems to be in close touch with some of the Northern financiers, so possibly he isn't too much Southern to debar him after all.

The Governor of Florida says that one Democratic Congressman from that State has damaged Florida a million dollars. Now, if one Democratic Congressman can do that much damage to the South, just figure how much damage all the Democratic Congressmen combined can do to the South!

One writer who is trying very hard, from some cause, to be a Democrat, says if he was a Protectionist he would be a Republican. If all the voters in North Carolina who favor protection were to vote the Republican ticket there would not be enough Democrats left in this State to stuff the ballot boxes at the next election.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH POLE.

The Event of the First Magnitude is Yet Only One of the Important Things Now Demanding the Attention of This Busy, Rushing World of Ours.

(Washington (D. C.) Star.)

Seldom has the world been so productive of interesting news. On every hand stirring events are in progress, or the possibilities of great happenings are at hand. Look to the East, or West, or North, or South, and there is something doing all the time. From day to day the situation in Mexico holds the attention of the American people, with its menace of a development requiring intervention by this country. Over in China there are constantly present the elements of a tremendous international complication, perhaps a great disaster. Down in Tripoli a war between two of the powers is in progress, and yet so overshadowed by greater events that it has fallen in the allotment of news space to paragraphic proportions. In England a coal strike has thrown between two and three million men out of work and precipitated a crisis of extreme difficulty and danger. In the British capital the women demanding the

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CLASSED PROGRESSIVE

Taft Defines the Term in Politics and Says He is Qualified Under It

BANQUET SPEECH IN CHICAGO

The Movement Began With the Present Century, He Declares, and Gives Roosevelt Credit for Arousing Public Interest.

Chicago, Ill., March 9.—President Taft gave a new definition of a "political progressive" in a speech at the banquet given here to-night by the Swedish American Republican League of Chicago in honor of John Ericson, inventor of the monitor, today being the fiftieth anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. He eliminated from consideration as real progressives those who looked to Socialism for relief from present-day evils in government declared that his "distinguished predecessor" deserved most of the credit for awakening the public to the need for action and argued that "progressive is that progressive does," pointing to some of the achievement of his administration as proof that it has qualified under that definition.

"The term 'progressives' includes all of those," he said, "who have been moved to efforts of reform by the necessity for legislative and governmental action to deprive corporate capital and undue vested privilege of its political power and to bring about proper, popular and governmental control and regulation of the use of capital in legitimate avenues and for the legitimate purposes.

The Approval of the People.

"An administration which has been successfully progressive in deeds is entitled to approval of the people. The present Republican administration in what it has accomplished in legislative and executive action is able to point to many real steps both in the way of avoiding any disturbances of business as well as in ameliorating the legal status of certain classes of the people, and in increasing the functions of the Government for the benefit of the whole people."

Mr. Taft pointed out that the progressive movement practically began with the present century. It was in this connection that he brought a reference to Colonel Roosevelt.

"During the administration of my distinguished predecessor and by his appeals to Congress and to the public, the people and especially the business communities were roused to the necessity for action," he said. "The great public benefit arising from this movement cannot be overestimated. It put the people on guard in every State and in every community."

The anti-trust law and the interstate commerce acts to control law-breaking corporations, both had been passed some time before, said Mr. Taft. "But," he continued, "the first step and the most important, was the stirring of the people to the nature of the crisis that they had to meet and the obstacles they had to overcome."

The President reviewed some of the acts of his administration, including the tariff, the enforcement of the anti-trust and interstate commerce acts, as proving its progressiveness.

ARE PLAYING POLITICS

Democratic House has Stopped all Efforts to Formulate Legislation That Might Pass Senate

POLITICAL POT IS BOILING

Amid All the Political Excitement the National Capital is Taking Sometime to Consider and Comment Upon the Discovery of the South Pole by Capt. Amundsen—New Revolution in Mexico Assuming Alarming Proportions—The Situation in China is Chaotic, But Such Condition Will Not Probably Last Long.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1912.

Amid all of the tense political excitement at the National capital over the political situation, in both the Democratic and Republican camps, everybody has taken time to consider and comment upon the discovery of the South Pole by Capt. Roald Amundsen, the famous Norwegian explorer.

The first news from his expedition, which was fitted out nearly two years ago to try to reach the South Pole, was received by the world only a few days ago in a short cablegram sent by the Captain himself at the first telegraph station reached on his return trip. The short announcement was: "South Pole reached December 14th."

Since then quite a lengthy report called by the explorer has been published, which shows that he pushed as far last season toward the South Pole as practicable and established winter quarters on the main-land on the continent surrounding the South Pole, and that early in October, which is the beginning of spring in the southern hemisphere, he started in his dash for the South Pole. He describes the country as being an elevated plateau, rising in height as he approached the Pole to eleven thousand feet, with a high mountain range running north and south in the same general direction as the Rockies in North America and the Andes in South America. He says that some of the rocks on the mountains were not covered with ice and snow, while all the plateau and level land was covered. With ice and snow but he could not tell how deep as it was not possible to dig through the earth.

The dash to the South Pole was over country less difficult than that covered by Peary and Cook in their dash to the North Pole. At the north they traveled over water covered with ice, with snow and then an open lead of water which for days would impede and prevent their progress; then next they were faced with high walls of broken ice thrown up by storms which it was almost impossible to pass. On the other hand, Capt Amundsen went over land that was covered by ice that was fairly smooth.

He describes the climate as being much better than that near the North Pole; while the temperature was very low, running from forty to sixty degrees below zero, yet there was little wind, the climate was dry, and therefore they suffered but little from cold.

The range of mountains across this great continent surrounding the South Pole, which seems to be larger than the United States, would appear to be a part of the Andes range in South America, and would indicate that that continent was at one time connected with the continents of North and South America.

The world will look with much interest to the detailed reports of the scientific observations made by Capt. Amundsen on his famous trip.

The Boiling Political Pot.

The fight for the nomination of a candidate for President in both political camps is growing warmer and more strenuous each day. Indeed, it is doubtful if there was ever a more interesting and intense political campaign waged before in either party for the Presidential nomination.

President Taft, of course, has the advantage on the Republican side, being President. He has secured a large number of delegates, and it is claimed by his managers that the people are each day understanding more and more the great achievements of his administration, and that his success in the National Convention is already assured.

This contention, however, is flatly and strongly contested by the Roosevelt headquarters. They are demanding that the delegates to the

National Convention shall everywhere be elected by a primary. This demand has just been responded to by the State of Massachusetts, where the Legislature is now in session. The Legislature has passed a legal primary law for the State and the Governor has just signed it. Therefore, in that State, every individual will have a chance to express his preference direct.

The Governor of Illinois has just announced that he will call a special session of the Legislature of his State to pass a similar primary law. The politicians are watching with great interest this movement for a primary in the various States, and the results will be watched by the whole country with the greatest interest.

There is no question about the great popularity of Colonel Roosevelt in many parts of the country, but it is safe to say that the result of this contest in the Republican party for control in the next National Convention is a matter yet in doubt.

On the Democratic side the indications are that Governor Wilson, who at one time appeared to have the lead over all other candidates, is not making much headway; indeed, that he is losing ground. During the past week it is clear that Speaker Clark has made more headway than any other candidate in the Democratic fold.

The Situation in Mexico.

The revolution started in Mexico against the new President, Madero, is assuming alarming proportions. It seems that there is now more danger to American and other foreign citizens and property in Mexico than there was during the height of the Madero revolution against the Diaz government.

The latest announcement is that the number of rebel forces that are marching toward Mexico City are so alarming that all of the legations and foreign citizens are not only appealing to their countries for protection, but are arming themselves to make a determined stand, if lawlessness should break loose in the capital of that country.

The Situation in China.

Conditions in China seem to be daily more chaotic. President Yuan, who was elected President by the Assembly of China and recognized by Dr. Sun, the Provisional President immediately after the abdication of the Manchu-Tartar Emperor, is now reported to be held a prisoner in his palace by a number of Chinese troops who are said to be in sympathy with the deposed Emperor.

This condition it is not thought can long last because the great body of soldiers who forced the abdication of the Emperor and who favor a Republic will unquestionably soon march to the capital and put to route the soldiers who have imprisoned the new President.

In the meantime, however, it appears that conditions in that great country are in a most chaotic condition.

The Democratic House Playing Politics.

The Democratic House has practically stopped all effort to formulate any legislation for the reduction of the tariff or legislation of any other kind with a view to passing it in this Congress. They know and the country knows that there are enough progressive or insurgent Republican Senators in the State who would join with the Democratic Senators to make a majority and pass any rational statesman-like bill that the Democratic House would prepare.

As long as the Democratic House was considering the preparing and passage of measures with a view to getting them passed through the Senate, the Democratic House could not agree, but when that program was dropped and a policy of preparing bills for campaign capital that were so radical that it was known that no Republican, no matter how insurgent or progressive he was, in the Senate would support the same, then we have the spectacle of a Democratic House being unanimous in supporting such bills, and doing it on the ground and assurance that there was no danger of them passing.

CHINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

Places Supreme Powers in the Hands of the National Assembly.

Nankin, March 11.—Constitution of the new Chinese Republic as finally approved to-day, places supreme power in the hands of the National Assembly. Sun Yat Sen will turn over the seal of the presidential office to Tang Shao Yi, Yuan's personal representative as soon as the details of launching the constitutional government can be accomplished.

The trial of Miss Annie Crawford, for the murder of her sister with poison last September, has begun in New Orleans.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

When the Catholics and the Protestants Fought in France

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES CURBED

Catholics Had a Powerful Influence in France During the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries

—Catholic Leagues and Their Object—How the All-Wise One "Lifted Up" Religious Pioneers When Their Cause Appeared to Be Lost—When Edicts Were Frequent and the People Had to Obey or Fight—Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.

Bilksville, N. C., March 11, 1912.
(Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.)

From 1570 to 1575 there was war in France between the Catholics and Protestants, and the Catholics met with defeat as often as victory. This was during the reign of Henry the third. In 1575 a peace was concluded, known by the name of the Edict of Pacification, the substance of which was, that the liberty of conscience, and the public exercise, or religion, were granted without any other restriction than that they (the Protestants) should not preach within two leagues of Paris nor any other point where the seat of government might be located. Party chambers were established in every Parliament, to consist of equal numbers of Catholics and Protestants, before whom all causes were to be tried, and eight towns were given up to the Protestants, as they had a majority of the citizens on their side. Doubtless a higher power had most to do with this. At any rate hit wuz a great step-down from the former arbitrary course pursued by the Catholic authorities.

The action caused the Catholics to form an association called the Catholic League. In this League the King was mentioned with respect; but he could plainly see that hit struck at the very root of his authority; for, as the Protestants already had their chiefs, so the Catholics were, for the future, to depend upon the chief of the League entirely, and were, by the words of hit, to execute whatever he commanded against any without exception to jersons.

The next King, Henry the 4th, wuz a Protestant. At any rate he leaned that way, and, at first was not acknowledged as King by many Catholics, for they had gotten deeply into politics and seemed to think that the country would fall to pieces, unless their rule or ruin policy was adopted. But Henry 4th had not been seated long before he decided to start a war with Spain, then a strong Catholic country, and hit is yet, I believe. Those old time Kings could never stay in a good humor long at a time. Henry 4th was seated in 1597.

Among the first official acts of the new King was an effort to put an end to the religious disputes which had naturally caused much bitterness throughout the country. For this purpose he issued the celebrated edict dated at Nantes, April 13, 1598. It re-established in a most substantial manner all of the favors that had ever been granted to the Protestants in France up to that time. He even granted them new privileges allowing them full admission to all employments or honor and trust, including political offices, too. The children of Protestants were allowed to enter all universities and schools of other grades. One mite hev thought that this would hev tended to increase the war feelin' in Spain. But hit didn't. Instead, Henry concluded a peace treaty with Spain on terms of much advantage to both countries.

When Henry 4th died his widow became acting queen, for the only eligible son was yet under age. During the reign of this queen many things transpired which should hev been stopped. But when the young King finally reached the throne he he made things hum. He banished his mother, the former acting queen, to Blois and caused her unholy consort, Marshal (General) d'Ancre to be put to death. He appointed the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu as the chief assistant in his cabinet and he proved to be a valuable man in runnin' government affairs.

In 1620 France was disturbed by another Catholics and Protestants, which was more hotly contested than ever before, for both sides had grown stronger and the former commendable efforts of the King had been set aside in numerous instances as time went on. We may judge

somehin' of the feelin' by what transpired at Negrephesse, a French town. The place was besieged by the King's troops, and when the people of the town could resist no longer the King decided to make an example of the inhabitants, for they had refused to surrender upon any terms he had offered. So, after the troops forced their way into the town they killed every man, woman and child who was found. This was not like the soldiers of France. But the long and bitter contest had made friends or men. The destructive war continued some months after this, but both sides becomin' weary, peace was concluded before the end of the year. The Protestants gained a grude deal in the war for the edict heretofore mentioned, and for Nantes, was again put into full force and the Protestants had about awl they had been fittin' for. But this peace did not last long. War started before the year was out and raged with relentless fury for eight years, ending in 1628. The Protestants must hev had the best of hit again for the edict of Nantes went into force at once when peace was made.

This practically put an end to religious wars in France and it was high time. The best historian figure that not less than one million men lost their lives in France in the space of a comparatively few years besides the untold suffering which had to be

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SEVEN HELD FOR COURT

Grand Jury at Hendersonville Find True Bills in Hawkins Case

The Bradleys and McCall Under Arrest Charged With Complicity in the Murder of Myrtle Hawkins—Created a Sensation at Hendersonville.

A press dispatch sent out from Asheville Saturday night says:

"For the past month people in this section of the State have been quietly carrying on an investigation in the Hawkins murder, of Hendersonville, and an announcement was made yesterday that the grand jury had found a true bill against George Bradley, a former lover of Miss Myrtle Hawkins, the murdered girl. Abner McCall and wife, Beatrice McCall, were also indicted as principals in the tragedy.

"Beatrice McCall and the dead girl were fast friends, both living in the vicinity of Lake Ocoola, where the body of the dead girl was found.

"Dan McCall, father of Abner McCall, who lives with his son, is also under indictment, charged with being an accessory, inasmuch as disposing of the body.

"The grand jury also found that another person, who is booked as 'name is unknown,' is prominently connected with the tragedy.

"Boney Bradley, a brother of George Bradley, is also indicted as being an accessory before the fact. Boney, it is proven, tried to secure the services of Dr. J. H. Williams, one of Asheville's prominent physicians. Dr. Williams positively identified Boney as the man who endeavored to engage him to perform a criminal operation on a young girl, whose picture was shown him by Boney.

"Solicitor Hall Johnson and all of the other officials interested in all affair, have held a long conference in the case and from all evidence, everything will be done to make a prosecution.

"On Sunday, September 10th, last, the whole of North Carolina was stirred up over the fact that Miss Myrtle Hawkins, the twenty-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawkins, prominent citizens of Hendersonville, was found floating in the waters of Lake Ocoola, near Hendersonville. At first the theory of suicide was advanced. Later it developed that an operation had been performed, and that the girl was murdered. Governor Kitchin offered a reward of \$250, and Henderson County offered \$750; a detective from Washington was engaged and an earnest investigation was made.

"For a while it seemed as if justice and that the name of North Carolina would have to carry the dark stigma of miscarried justice. The authorities have been busy carrying on the quiet investigation that has come to a head at last.

"With the new turn of affairs in the case, it looks as if the officers have some tangible clues upon which to work, and that the arrests already made are only the forerunners of one or two more. It is the general belief that one of the local doctors is connected with the case.

"The prisoners refuse to talk of

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