

EDITOR SMITHFIELD JOURNAL MADE VERY RECKLESS STATEMENTS.

Charged that Butler's Speech in Johnston Hurt Ticket, While a Correspondent from that Township Shows that it Increased its Republican Vote, While Other Townships Went Back --- Editor Stancil Mad Because he had Some Trouble in Landing a Federal Job and Wants to Burst up State Organization.

Benson, N. C., April 2, 1912.
Editor Caucasian:—I notice in the last week's issue of the Smithfield Journal that Mr. J. C. Stancil has seen fit again to shoot off his pop-gun against Mr. Morehead and the Butlers. I notice he tries to leave the impression that Butler's coming to Johnston was the cause of the poor showing made in this county last election.

Now, I am surprised at Mr. Stancil making such reckless statements. Mr. Butler spoke here in Banner Township, the only place he spoke in the county, and we made a good substantial gain in the township. The highest majority we had ever beat the Democrats before last election was 84, which took place in only a few days after Marion Butler spoke here, went Republican 107. That doesn't look like Butler did any harm in Johnston. A great many other townships made considerable loss. I have always liked Mr. Stancil personally, but politically, I think he is so much under the influence of Mr. Duncan that he has entirely lost sight of what is right.

Now, as for Mr. Butler's speaking here, I will shoulder all of that on myself. A great many Republicans from Johnston, Sampson and Harnett Counties came to me and asked me if I could not get Mr. Butler to make us a speech in Benson. I wrote Mr. Butler about making us a speech. He answered and said he would be pleased to make us one speech in the county, but said the Chairman, Mr. Stancil, was the proper person to extend the invitation. I took the mat-

ter up with Mr. A. L. Barefoot and turned Senator Butler's letter over to him and he promised me to take the matter up with Mr. Stancil. I learned very soon from Mr. Barefoot that Mr. Stancil was opposed to Mr. Butler's coming to the county. I wrote the Senator again, and he finally promised to come to Benson and speak. Just a few days later I received a telegram from Mr. Butler at Graham stating that Mr. Stancil was insisting on Mr. Morehead not letting him speak at Benson, the Senator wanted to know if I did not think it best to change the appointment to Dunn instead of Benson. I consulted a number of influential Republicans about the matter, including the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Harnett, and Mr. W. C. Byrd, our Senatorial candidate, and they all wrote Mr. Morehead and insisted on the speaking being at Benson. I think Mr. Stancil had the same right to be for Mr. Duncan that I and others had to be for Mr. Morehead, but I do not see any sensible reason why he should have been insulting to the Morehead men through the columns of his paper. He was just as insulting to the Morehead men after Mr. Morehead was made State Chairman as he was before. If Mr. Butler could have made us a speech in every township in Johnston County and Stancil had conducted himself in the proper way Johnston County would have gone Republican instead of increasing her Democratic majority.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. F. NEIGHBORS.

had up steam, ready to move at any moment, as are all naval vessels when on the open seas, and they seemed to be especially quick that morning. By 9 o'clock the German ships were on the other side of Dewey's fleet and were several miles away when they finally anchored. Of course that was a busy day for Admiral Dewey, but I hope our great naval commander found time to laugh in his sleeve just a few laughs, for he had sunk the Spanish fleet and had caused the German fleet to "walk the plank" all in the short space of about three days.

But the scrap between France and Spain on one side with Great Britain in 1755 didn't turn out well for the allies. The English finally whipped both countries, and for some years wuz engaged in lookin' for some one to knock the chip off her hat. She finally came over to America in 1775 and found George Washington and a few other very nice men who wore homespun clothes. England tackled them and they had a warm time for a little more than seven years. George and the other boys were too much for 'em.

Az ever,
ZEKE BILKINS.
(To be continued.)

A REMARKABLE TREASON CASE.

How Love Got a Couple in Outside Trouble—A Most Unusual Case at Posen, Germany.

A case will shortly be tried at Posen, Germany, that is already attracting attention throughout the world. While it is a case of treason, it is one of the most unique in the world's history and is even more interesting because a love affair was the cause of it all. The following account of the case is taken from the Baltimore Sun:

"Attached to the prison at Posen was a young and brilliant officer named Schorverder, who had the misfortune to be as poor as the proverbial church mouse. He was deeply in love with a young lady named Ida Mullerthal, but owing to his poverty the prospect of their becoming united in wedlock was very remote. The despair of the young lovers was well known to a Russian secret agent, who approached Lieutenant Schorverder and offered him a chance of making a large sum of money. Without any beating around the bush the agent explained precisely what the business was. 'I will give you,' he said to the young officer, 'a small fortune, \$25,000 for a plan of the fortress of Posen.'

"Dazed by the offer the lieutenant agreed to the proposal, but he found it very difficult to carry out the task. His circumstances were common knowledge in the garrison and he was carefully watched. It was impossible for him to purloin a plan of the fortress and dispatch it to Russia, and after he had exhausted his ingenuity without being able to find a suitable scheme for earning the money he intended to beg for mercy and was allowed a little rest. But finally the work was completed, and Ida Mullerthal could travel to Russia, carrying the plan with her in a place where it was hardly likely to be discovered.

"The Russian agent had informed the military authorities of the fact that a young lady was bringing some important information, and Frauelin Mullerthal was received very kindly by the government of Warsaw. Removing her coat and blouse, she turned her back to the governor, saying, 'Here is the plan.' The experienced eye of the general took in all the details at a glance, a copy of the plan was made, and without a moment's hesitation the stipulated sum was handed to the daring young woman, who, for the sake of her lover, had endured so much pain and undertaken such a daring mission.

"But the very secrecy with which Schorverder had carried out his task had attracted suspicion. He had been seen, moreover, in the company of the Russian agent, who was well known in Posen. The silly extravagance in which the young couple indulged when Ida Mullerthal returned from Warsaw confirmed the suspicion which had been aroused. Her dwelling was searched, but without result and finally she was arrested, although there was no proof that she had done anything wrong. But the proof was soon forthcoming. In accordance with the prison regulations, she had to be measured and inspected for purposes of identification. The game was up. The incriminating plan was found on her shoulders. This was the key to the mysterious journey to Russia and the sudden wealth. Lieutenant Schorverder was arrested, and the pair will, as already stated, shortly be placed on trial for high treason."

The Michigan Legislature has passed an act to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of that State at the fall elections.

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 an 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 to 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 and 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 time, 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 pre-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 cam-

paign 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.

Fourteen miners are said to have been buried alive by the falling in of a quarry roof in Seffeld, England, a few days ago.

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FOR JUST PROTECTION.

Roosevelt Declares Tariff Must Be Fair to the Farmer and Wage-Worker.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 29.—Here in the home district of the man he has frequently assailed on the stump, former Congressman "Jim" Tawney, Colonel Roosevelt today discussed the tariff, repeating in almost its entirety his tariff speech made at Sioux Falls, on September 3, 1910. Colonel Roosevelt at that time said, in part:

"Our tariff should be such a measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad, and, as the cost of production is primarily labor cost, this means primarily a tariff sufficient to make up for the difference in labor cost here and abroad. The American public wants to see the laboring man put on an equality with other citizens, but it does not want to see the tariff so arranged as to benefit primarily a few wealthy men."

Colonel Roosevelt then indorsed the tariff commission idea as the only method whereby a proper bill could be framed, and in conclusion, said:

"We believe this country is committed to the principle of the protective tariff, treated honestly as a principle and not as a bundle of preferences, so that the benefits and burdens may be fairly and evenly distributed, and special privilege eliminated. We do not believe in any unwarranted profit for anybody, but we do believe in a standard of protection adequate to maintain the high standard of protection adequate to maintain the high standard of living of American citizens.

"The prime need in any future revision of the schedules, or in any future arrangement whatsoever affecting the tariff, is to protect the interest of the farmer and the wage-worker. There must be no alteration of the tariff that compels the farmer to bear the whole burden. The farmer and the wage-worker have the right to insist, and we insist for him, that a fair share of the prosperity gets down past the office to be distributed among the men who work with their hands."

The People Shall Rule.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—Colonel Roosevelt's main speech was delivered last night in the First Regiment Armory. He discussed "The Right of the People to Rule," and talked largely in the same vein as in his speech in New York last week upon the same topic. In concluding his speech, the Colonel said:

"The men who disbelieve in the rule of the people and who think that the people should be ruled by a part of them (for to call such a part a representative part is entirely meaningless), treat the Constitution as a strait-jacket for restraining an unruly patient—the people. We, on the contrary, treat the Constitution as an instrument designed to secure justice through giving full expression to the deliberate and well-thought-out judgment of the people. They are false friends of the people, and enemies of true constitutional government who endeavor to twist the Constitution aside from this purpose.

In his address at the luncheon given by the City Club, Colonel Roose-

velt discussed the recall of judicial decisions. Six judges, four of them on the Federal bench, were seated at the table with him.

"My proposition has been discussed by my opponents in a frame of mind which makes hysteria seem calm by comparison," he said. "Somebody told me that I was right on that proposal, but that I shouldn't have interjected it into a campaign. They said I was not in the least interested in the campaign except as a means of getting justice. I'd a million times rather lose the campaign and get justice than win it without getting justice."

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

some extra coal to last a few days, until he could wind up a little press-in business. He may have remarked that his ammunition wuz gettin' short, an' it iz possible that the English admiral whispered somethin' like this in the ear of Admiral Dewey: "Send your coal-carryin' ships over to my fleet tonight an' we will furnish you with enough coal for present needs an' to last you until you can steam to some American port. I may tell my officers to see that a few rounds of big-gun ammunition are placed in the coal an' if you happen to find them you are an experienced naval commander an' know what to do with 'em when your coaling colliers get back to your fleet with the coal, etc." Az some of our readers may not fully understand the rules of international conduct when one country iz at war with another, I will say that while a small amount of coal may be sold to any fleet in case of a coal famine—enough at least to enable the fleet to reach a home port, the sale must be confined to such a necessity only, or the government of the country to which the person makin' such sale may be held responsible and serious consequences might follow. At any rate, Dewey had fresh coal and a fair quantity of ammunition the next morning, and international law iz especially severe for supplyin' that, for it iz not a real necessity in even a critical situation, such az Dewey wuz up against at the time mentioned. But when the officers of the German fleet turned their spy-glasses to observe Dewey's fleet the next morning, they must have guessed at once that Dewey had discovered a new and heretofore unknown coal mine right out in the ocean. But they kept quiet. About 8 o'clock a swift little boat, carryin' the American flag and containing an American officer approached the German flagship and wuz promptly invited to board the ship an' he wuz politely received. He carried a diplomatic note signed by Admiral Dewey. The contents of that note have not an' may not be published. But the knowin' little birds say it wuz about az follows: "I notice, sir, that you have stationed the ships of your fleet directly between the present position of my fleet an' the main portion of the city of Manila. I beg to say that at 10 o'clock this morning my fleet will again bombard the city from the exact position now occupied by my fleet," and I guess Admiral Dewey's name duz signed to the note. Now the Germans are not cowards. But they must have concluded that Dewey's guns wouldn't shoot good health over that way, and they do say that the German ships, which of course