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## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Even baseball has been forced to give the right-of-way to the Presidential race.

It seems that the politics of Col. Love Harris are subject to change without notice.

Clark is champing the bits and preparing for the home stretch at the Baltimore Convention.

Simmons is having a good deal to say about the waterways, and there is no doubt but that he is at sea.

If Bryan has had his ear to the ground for the past few weeks it has probably been splashed full of mud.

The Smithfield Journal is still playing on the Duncan chord while the Federal office-holders are paying for the music.

It is about time for Marse Henry to return to Kentucky and add a little more fuel to the Democratic Presidential situation.

Some of the Simmons men claim Kitchin has not carried out his platform pledges. That is admitted—now what has Simmons done?

Ex-Governor Glenn says he now has no Senatorial favorite. He is probably waiting to find out which one will be for him two years hence.

By the way, it is about time for the "Visiting Statesman" to visit Raleigh again and announce his candidature for the United States Senate.

The Baltimore Sun says the politicians are mighty and will prevail. Well, it depends upon what kind of politicians they are.

In Wake County the rank and file of the Republican party still rules in spite of the perniciousness of the Federal office-holders and Democratic ward-healers.

The Visiting Statesman might be persuaded to enter the Senatorial race. Still it may be that he would prefer having some one else who could do him turns.

Bryan has denounced Candidate Oscar Underwood and terms him a "Candidate of Wall Street." That is another new way of getting Democratic harmony.

The ladies of the Democratic persuasion in Washington City will have a harmony breakfast on the 20th of this month. It might be well, however, to request all members to leave their hat pins at home.

Providing Woodrow Wilson isn't nominated for President, Mr. Andrew Carnegie may be willing to place the Professor on the retired list and give him a pension—in compliance with a former request.

If the Socialists attempt to organize a party in this county they had better have some provisions in their plan of organization debarring Mr. J. C. L. Harris or else he may join them for the purpose of breaking up their Convention.

Woodrow Wilson's campaign manager says if Champ Clark is nominated he will bolt the ticket and support the Republican nominee. Of course, the Republicans will have no objections, but does that look like Democratic harmony?

Simmons' campaign manager in Guilford County says Kitchin has never done anything as Governor nor as Congressman. When the Republicans made practically that charge in the last campaign the Democrats said right straight that it was a campaign lie.

The News and Observer says that ex-Rev. Bob Glenn has gone to California to speak in the interest of Professor Woodrow Wilson. No doubt Mr. Glenn will have more influence with the voters in far away California than he could possibly have with the voters in the State where he is known.

## HOW THE VOTE STANDS

### The Presidential Nomination is Still an Unsettled Question

### SOME UNCERTAIN ELEMENTS

#### A Number of Votes Are Contested and Both Taft and Roosevelt Forces Are Claiming a Majority of the National Committee, That Will Make Up the Temporary Roll—Great Democratic Interest in the Republican Situation—Speaker Clark's Friends Confident—Congress May Adjourn Early in June.

(Special to The Caucasian.)  
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1912.

There is now the greatest interest imaginable in the national capital over the result of the Republican primaries that are being held to-day in Massachusetts. The supporters of the administration have put forth the most extraordinary efforts to get the delegates from that State for President Taft. They realize, and it is generally admitted, that if Roosevelt gets Massachusetts that the President is practically out of the running for renomination; while, on the other hand, even if Roosevelt should lose Massachusetts, it is generally conceded that he will not be out of the race, but will enter a vigorous fight in all of the other States that have not yet acted, with a fair chance of carrying a number of them.

#### How the Vote Stands.

Conceding to the President all of the delegates that his campaign managers claim for him up to date, it will be necessary for him to get 125 more votes to get a majority in the convention. If the President should lose Massachusetts, then the States yet to act, in which he stands the best chance to win or get a half or more than half of the delegates, are Maryland (with 16 votes), New Jersey (with 24), Rhode Island (with 8), South Dakota (with 8), and Ohio (with 46). This makes 102 electoral votes for the President, even if he should carry these States solid, and would leave still twenty-three votes to be gotten out of the other States, which are apparently more favorable to Roosevelt at present than to Taft. This shows that the contest is extremely close, and why the loss of Massachusetts would practically make it impossible for the President to win. If the President should lose Massachusetts it would cause him to lose some other States and districts which he might win if he had carried Massachusetts.

#### Other Uncertain Elements.

In this connection, it must be remembered that among the votes claimed for President Taft are twenty votes, the entire delegation, from Mississippi; while, on the other hand, Roosevelt's managers claim the entire vote for him. These delegates are not instructed, and no one up to date can be sure how they will vote. Besides, it must be remembered that a number of the votes claimed for President Taft are contested, and, therefore, the vote of some, if not all, of these contested delegates will be determined by the National Committee.

Both sides are claiming a majority of the National Committee. It is thought that the majority of it are to-day with President Taft, but if the contested votes should be enough to decide the nomination, as they no doubt will be, then tremendous power is put in the hands of the committee, and there is no telling how they will exercise this power when they can virtually name the Presidential candidate.

#### Great Democratic Interest in the Republican Situation.

While a primary election is being held to-day in Massachusetts for the Democratic candidate, as well as for the Republican candidate, and while the friends of both Professor Wilson and Speaker Clark are making a strenuous fight and each side claiming the State, yet it is noticeable that the Democrats generally are taking more interest in the fight between Roosevelt and Taft than they are in the Democratic fight. They seem to feel that their chances for success, no matter whom they nominate, are in some way to be vitally affected by the action of the Republican party.

#### To Raise the "Nigger" Cry Again in the South.

A Southern Democratic Congressman on yesterday said, in discussing this situation, that it now looks like "there is great danger of Roosevelt being nominated, and if he is we will have to raise the negro question and placard the South with cartoons of 'Teddy' and Booker Washington eating together at the same table."

This shows that the Democratic politicians in the South are still nursing the negro question as their only hope whenever their supremacy is threatened. In short, whenever they have to face issues, and there is danger of the people being interested in the Republican issues more than the straddling and uncertain so-called issues of the Democratic party, it is absolutely necessary for them to raise the race cry to appeal to prejudice to prevent the people from thinking and voting according to their judgment.

#### Friends of Speaker Clark Confident.

While the Democratic campaign has not reached the interesting and decisive stage as yet that the Republican campaign has, yet the friends of Speaker Clark are each day growing more confident of his nomination. The Speaker has already overcome the lead which Professor Wilson appeared to have at one time, and is now far in the lead. It is claimed by the Speaker's friends that if he carries Massachusetts to-day, that then Professor Wilson will not be able to get another Western State, and that this would put him out of the running.

#### When Congress Will Adjourn.

Some hopeful members of Congress have been predicting that that body would adjourn early in June. There is no question that a large number of Congressmen are very anxious to adjourn as soon as possible. This is especially true of the Democratic Congressmen, for they seem to fear the longer Congress stays in session the more liable they are to make mistakes and the more they will be blamed for not making any serious effort to pass the bills which they had pretended to favor.

However, the condition of legislation in Congress does not hold out hope that adjournment can be had until the last of June or until July. The condition of the appropriation bills, which is absolutely necessary for Congress to pass before it adjourns, are today less advanced than ever known before in the history of the government. In fact, when one comes to reckon up the work of Congress to date, the record is one of less accomplished, even on the routine appropriation bills, than ever known before. In short, this Congress will go down into history as a "do-nothing" Congress, which has spent its time playing politics.

The time of most of the Democratic members has been spent on investigating committees, which have been "nosing" around in every direction and quarter trying to unearth something for campaign capital, in which they have dimly failed. However, they have spent a larger amount of the people's money in this political fruitless search. These committees are already being generally dubbed as political "smelling" committees.

#### THAT PENSION STEAL.

### The Democratic House Did Not Stick to Right Nor Principle.

Raleigh Times (Democratic.)

Hubert Bruce Fuller has an interesting and illuminating article in the May Lippincott's on that greatest of all steals from the public treasury, the pension system. The pension figures are staggering, and yet the Democratic House has passed a bill that would add many more millions annually to the already too large amount. This is the one great blunder that the Democrats have made. It is a blunder for two reasons—first, because it is not right, and second, because they voted for it as a matter of policy, in the hope of catching Northern votes. It is best to stick to the right, and it is the best policy to stick to principle. That the Democrats did not do in this matter.

#### The Buying and Stealing of Votes.

The Lincoln Times.]

The Charlotte Chronicle says the ministers of Davidson County have organized for the purpose of putting a stop to the wholesale buying of votes in that county in the way of paying poll taxes for votes and otherwise debauching the ballot box. The charge is that the electorate of Davidson County is being debauched to a fearful degree by political leaders. The move of these ministers is a good one and should be followed by the ministers of about ninety-nine other counties in the State. Nobody who is informed will attempt to deny the fact that elections in all parts of this State have been bought and stolen promiscuously for ten years by the dominant party. This is a matter that should receive the earnest attention of all good citizens. No matter is more injuriously affecting the moral standard of our young citizenship today. And nothing will make more for the moral uplift of our citizenship than the purification of elections.

## BOTH CLAIM BAY STATE

### Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt Running Neck and Neck in Massachusetts

### RESULTS IN OTHER STATES

#### Mr. Taft Has Two Delegations for Him From Tennessee, Also Gets New Hampshire, While Col. Roosevelt Gets the Twelve Delegates-at-Large From Missouri and May Get Them From Pennsylvania—Clark Beats Wilson Two to One in Massachusetts—Mr. La Follette Gets Small Vote in the Bay State.

Boston, Mass., May 1, 3 a. m.—The struggle for the control of the Massachusetts delegates to the Republican Convention in Chicago between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt was close in the primaries today and at midnight with his Taft State tabulated, the two aspirants for nomination were running neck and neck for the Presidential preference. Incomplete returns showed that they had no equal division of the district delegates.

On the Presidential vote returns from half the State gave President Taft 30,035, Colonel Roosevelt 29,894. On the other hand, Baxter, who headed the Roosevelt group of candidates, had 30,834 to 26,349 for Senator Crane, who led the Taft ticket.

#### Democratic Candidates Almost Forgotten.

The closeness of the fight in the Republican ranks overshadowed the contrast.

Returns from half the State gave Speaker Clark 19,706; Governor Wilson 8,597.

The La Follette vote failed to reach four figures at midnight.

President Taft carried Boston by about 600 votes, but the eastern towns, including many in the Cape Cod and Plymouth districts lined up strong for Roosevelt, while the central portion was evenly split.

#### A Detailed Report.

Boston, Mass., April 30.—The contest in the Presidential primaries to-day for the Massachusetts delegates to the Republican National Convention far outclassed that for the Democratic delegation to Baltimore.

The race between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt, which on the showing of the preference of voters, was a neck-and-neck affair, for several hours absorbed so much attention that the long lead of Speaker Clark over Governor Woodrow Wilson was almost forgotten. President Taft carried Boston, exclusive of Hyde Park, by more than 500, but ran behind in the small towns that had reported up to 10 p. m.

In these small towns, together with a number of wards in the cities of North Adams, Haverhill, Newburyport, Lynn and Woburn, the vote stood:

Roosevelt, 6,468.  
Taft, 5,355.

These same cities and towns gave Baxter, who headed the Roosevelt group of delegates, 6,154 to 4,537 for Senator W. Murray Crane, who led the Taft group.

An early canvass of the fourteen Congressional Districts was not satisfactory owing to meagre returns.

In the first district in twenty-three out of seventy small towns, Crane had 386 to Baxter's 334. This is Senator Crane's home district, and the election of the two Taft delegates was conceded by Roosevelt leaders in the early evening.

In the second district 12 out of 47 towns gave Crane 432 and Baxter 399, with a similar lead for the Taft men over the Roosevelt men.

In the third two small towns out of 21, with nothing heard from Worcester, gave Baxter 227, Crane 189.

In the fourth district the Roosevelt delegates had a margin of 774 to 433 in six out of 72 election precinct, while in the fifth two small towns showed a slight lead for Roosevelt men. Sixth district reports from two cities and five towns out of five cities and eighteen towns, gave Baxter 2,458; Crane 1,915, and a similar margin in favor of the Roosevelt district candidates.

Roosevelt gained a lead in the seventh district, carrying thirty majority in Lynn.

In the eighth district nine out of eleven precincts showed Roosevelt and Taft running even on the district delegates.

The Roosevelt leaders claimed the ninth and tenth districts, comprising two-thirds of the Boston wards, while in the eleventh, covering the Back Bay section and termed by Colonel Roosevelt as the "silk stocking" district, the Taft leaders announced early in the evening that they were in control.

In the thirteenth district the Taft delegates had a slight lead, while in the fourteenth, comprising Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, the Roosevelt delegates had a lead at 10 p. m. of nearly 2 to 1.

#### Tennessee Delegations for Taft.

Memphis, Tenn., April 25.—Two sets of delegates to the National Convention, both instructed for Taft were elected by opposing factions at the Republican convention of the tenth congressional district of Tennessee to-day. Harry O. True and P. C. Church, Jr., were named by the faction maintaining the formally organized convention as delegates and C. H. Trimble and T. C. Phelan were selected by the faction headed by Postmaster L. W. Dutro, of Memphis, who withdrew from the regular convention.

#### Missouri Endorses for Col. Roosevelt.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.—Twelve Missouri delegates-at-large will present credentials to the National Republican Committee when that body meets in Chicago for the examination of credentials.

Eight of them, with half a vote each, will present credentials of the Republican State Convention early to-day which instructed them for Theodore Roosevelt. The other four, who are of the Taft faction, will protest against seating the eight Roosevelt delegates, charging they were elected through the breaking of a "gentlemen's agreement." The four Taft delegates were appointed by Taft leaders this morning, after the adjournment of the State Convention and will be accompanied to Chicago by attorneys who will argue their case before the National Committee.

Eight delegates-at-large were chosen after an all-night session, that number being agreed upon, instead of the customary four, in an effort to obtain harmony in the convention. The effort was successful so far as it resulted in the Taft followers voting for six Roosevelt delegates and two Taft delegates, but the Taft delegates resigned when they were instructed later to vote for Roosevelt. Two Roosevelt delegates were chosen in their places.

The convention adopted a platform which endorsed Roosevelt, the recall of judicial decisions and the administration of Governor Hadley. The administration of President Taft also was condemned.

#### New Hampshire For Mr. Taft.

Concord, N. H., April 30.—The State Republican Convention today elected four delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention favoring the renomination of President Taft and instructed them to vote for him until released. A clause in the platform presented to the convention instructing the delegates not to vote for Colonel Roosevelt under any circumstances, was stricken out after a heated debate.

#### Col. Roosevelt May Get the Pennsylvania Delegation.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 30.—The Roosevelt faction, which expects to control the Republican State Convention here tomorrow, plans a progressive ticket from top to bottom. There were rumors of compromises and trades on the various candidates to be selected, but the Roosevelt leaders declared tonight that their delegates will name the entire ticket.

The regular Republican organization under the leadership of United States Senator Penrose concede that the Roosevelt faction will name the twelve delegates-at-large.

#### Yesterday Afternoon's Report on Massachusetts Primary.

Boston, Mass., May 1.—Revised returns from yesterday's Presidential preference primary election, which brought results up to 1,040 out of 1,080 election precincts, gave for the Republicans: Roosevelt, 76,564; Taft, 84,948; La Follette, 1,960. Delegates-at-large, Baxter, heading the Roosevelt group, 82,687; Crane, heading the Taft group, 74,835. Democrats: Clark, 32,973; Wilson, 14,859. In the districts, Roosevelt gets ten delegates and Taft sixteen, leaving two doubtful.

#### Taft and Roosevelt Break Even.

Boston, Mass., May 1.—Practically complete returns from fourteen Congressional Districts show that the complete Massachusetts delegation to Chicago will stand eighteen for Roosevelt and eighteen for Taft.

#### ROOSEVELT CAPTURES THE 12 FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Just as this paper is going to press it is learned that Col. Roosevelt's friends captured the Pennsylvania State Convention yesterday and elected the twelve delegates-at-large and twelve alternates and instructed them to vote for Col. Roosevelt.

## REAL HISTORY

### When Another Great Meeting of French Parliament Was Called

### MINISTER WAS NOT READY

#### Government Expenditures Greatly Exceeded Income for a Number of Years, Which Could Not Last Forever—Income Tax Suggested as a Way Out, But Parliament Rebellious—Priests Declined to Whack Up—"Patents of Nobility" and Their Worthlessness.

Bilkinsville, N. C., April 29, 1912.  
Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

On the 29th of December, 1786, a notable meeting was called in France. This assembly was for a general exchange of views upon public questions of great moment at the time, and the call was signed by nearly all the nobles, chief officials and bishops and archbishops in the church of Rome. The members numbered 144, and January 29th, 1787 wuz teh date set in the call.

Upon the arrival of the important personages at Paris the minister said that he wuz not prepared to submit his plans and asked for a delay until February 7th, which wuz alone enough to prove that France stood in need of a business administration, for instance, a McKinley, a Roosevelt or a Taft administration, in order that many governmental matters might be straightened out permanently. On account of the sickness of a prominent official, it wuz not until the 22nd of February that the meeting wuz finally in shape for actual business. The chief financiers stated before the meeting that the expenditures had exceeded the government income for years an' that the deficit wuz now alarmingly large. The national debt wuz now 300,330,000 livres. The chief financial official suggested a sort of income tax to make up the deficiency, an' it wuz proposed that the priests, heretofore exempt from taxation, be required to whack up somethin' in the way of income taxes. The public lands belongin' to the government were to be made to yield an income. Hit wuz soon found that no agreement wuz likely. The chief minister of finance found that the nobility an' the clergy wuz dead against any form of taxation which mite lighten their pockets. For some time "patents of nobility" had been sold to whosoever could raise the "dough," an' this crowd awiso objected to any form of taxation which would force them to contribute to the support of the government. Hit wuz the old, old story—the poor must pay practically awl of the taxes as usual. The clamor against the minister became so great that he wuz compelled to resign his job, which he did on April 12th, an' retired for a time to England, probably fearing his life would be taken by his enemies. The King finally dissolved the assembly without any action havin' been taken. The King made a conciliatory speech at the time which served to allay much of the bad feelin' which the controversy had aroused. The King began to raise money from any possible source, doubling the amount of poll tax, for instance. The parliament wuz very angry an' the King finally had to resort to what wuz termed "absolute authority." The parliament at last declared that the law or "rule" had been registered against their approbation or consent, an' by express command of the King, an' that it neither ought to or would have any force; an' that the first person who should presume to carry into effect should be adjudged a traitor, an' condemned to the gallows. This left the King with but two policies, one of which must put into effect quickly. He must take the bull by the horns or be a back number forever; in fact, that situation wuz liable to develop at any time, no matter which horn of the dilemma he might seize. One week later a military officer (for the city of Paris had been filled with soldiers) visited the home of each member of parliament an' notified them that they must proceed to the city of Troyes, about seventy miles from Paris; that he must not hold any conversation with anyone before goin', or on the way, an' that he must remain in Troyes until further notified. This wuz practically nothin' short of actual banishment. Previous to this they had promulgated a remonstrance an' had recommended that the government adopt certain plans which had proven effective an' popular durin' the reign of Charlemagne, who had become very popular in his day.

(Continued on page 3.)