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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Roosevelt and Clark are now singing Maryland, My Maryland.

The Governor has switched his loyalty from Harmon to Wilson. Would that be called "a change of heart"?

In the Democratic contest in Florida, Mr. Underwood got the oranges while Mr. Wilson got the lemons.

If Harmon could only have a "y" added to his name he might be able to do some business with the voters.

Swat the flies and the "bull-dozing politician" all at the same swat, for both are a menace to any community.

Mr. Bryan sees ahead the Democratic storm at the National Convention and has already hoisted his lightning rod.

If Candidate Harmon doesn't soon get a delegate from some State they may even stop mentioning his name in the papers.

It is said that Mr. Bryan is thinking of throwing his hat into the ring. And if he should, Mr. Bryan will be minus a hat on election day.

With two Presidential contests now on, the Democratic Senatorial contest in this State is about to drop into innocuous desuetude.

A Boston preacher says that women are over-dressed, still many other critics have observed that some of them are not dressed quite enough.

The Democrats might take one of their left-over candidates and name him for Vice-President. Of course the empty honor is all there is to it.

An exchange says there are better times ahead. Then it may be taken for granted there will not be another Democratic Congress after next March.

The News and Observer says the tariff causes poverty. No doubt it is the cause of some of the Democratic office-seekers being still hungry for the pie they did not get.

If Woodrow Wilson does not get the Democratic nomination the editor of the News and Observer may not be the next Secretary of War, and if Mr. Wilson should get the nomination, he may not be elected.

Ex-Governor Glenn is in California shelling the woods for Woodrow Wilson. If the citizens of that State feel the earth tremble, during the meantime they need not fear an earthquake, for the gust will soon blow over.

Press dispatches say that Underwood's manager sent out checks for \$100 to various parties in Georgia, just before the Presidential primary was held, with the word to "give them hell." And, judging from the result, the command was carried out.

The news comes from Washington that the Wilson and Clark campaign barrels are bursted. Evidently their former supporters have decided there is no chance for a Democratic President any way, and have grown tired of putting up for a losing game.

Nothing has done more to rally the honest rank and file of the Republican party in this State and everywhere to Roosevelt, than the fact that the Democratic machine bosses everywhere are praising Taft and abusing Roosevelt, and besides doing all they can to help Republican machine bosses of the Duncan stripe to dominate the Republican party. The trusts operate the machines in both parties.

The Greensboro Daily News, which claims to be an independent (?) Republican (?) paper, is now trying to construe the Democratic platform so as to show that Senator Simmons has been true to his platform and is the one simon-pure Democrat. If Mr. Simmons is again made the boss of the Democratic machine, then the Greensboro News will become the orthodox organ of that party of calamity, high prices and broken promises.

THE VOTE IN MARYLAND

Col. Roosevelt Secured the Vote in that State Over the Machine Bosses

HOW OTHER STATES STAND

Colonel Roosevelt Will Probably Capture the Twenty Votes From California—Much Interest in Ohio and New Jersey—State-Wide Primaries—The Outlook for Parcels Post—More Hypocritical Economy on the Part of the Democratic House—Bold and Selfish Extravagance—Congress to Take Two Weeks' Recess.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1912.

The suspense and interest of the politicians and the people generally of all parties in the National capital was greater yesterday over the outcome of Maryland than over the result in any other State.

The sweeping victory of Roosevelt in securing the solid delegation of sixteen votes from that State was hardly expected. Maryland is known to be not only a very conservative State, but a State which has in the past been dominated almost completely by the bosses and machines of both parties, and by the special interests behind them.

When Roosevelt won his great victory in Illinois there was not so much suspense and interest in the vote of that State because, frankly, it must be admitted that no one in the capital seriously expected him to win. Therefore, his great victory came as a surprise.

Following this the fight made in Pennsylvania, while a most interesting and dramatic one, and interest was keyed up to a high pitch, yet there were few who expected such a sweeping victory. It must be admitted that Roosevelt's friends did not expect him to carry the State by a sweeping majority, but expected him to secure only a substantial minority representation.

The next great fight was the State of Massachusetts. While it was thought that Roosevelt would there secure a substantial following and get a third or nearly half of the vote, it was not thought that he would sweep the State because it was believed that if there was a State in the Union left where Taft could win it was in that rock-ribbed conservative State, that was supposed to be dominated by the special interests as completely as any State in the Union.

The next State that was considered surest for Taft was the staid old conservative State of Maryland. Now that stronghold has been swept away by the rising tide of Roosevelt's popularity and the determination of the rank and file of the people everywhere to sweep away boss and machine rule, which is another name for the domination of corporations and trusts.

Other Victories in Sight.

The next important State to act is California. That State has twenty votes in the National Convention, and there is now no question that it will be solid for Roosevelt.

The next State where President Taft is supposed to be the strongest is New Jersey, which has twenty-four votes. It is now believed that Roosevelt will get a majority, if not two-thirds, of the delegates from that State.

Of course, the most critical State in the Union so far as President Taft is concerned, and the next most important State to act is Ohio, the President's home State. If Roosevelt should capture a majority, or half, or even a substantial minority of the delegates from that State, it will mean that President Taft is certainly out of the running and that Roosevelt's nomination is sure. It is certain that Roosevelt will have a very strong following in that State. It is entirely possible that he will get half of the delegates, and he may get more.

Washington State for Roosevelt.

While this article is being written the State of Washington is electing delegates to the National Convention. That State has ten votes and it is believed that Roosevelt will have every one of them.

While President Taft had a great lead before Colonel Roosevelt consented to permit his friends to use his name, yet the victories won by Colonel Roosevelt in his direct appeal to the people, since he entered the race, have been the most remarkable ever seen in the history of American politics.

What a Western Senator Says.

A prominent Western Senator, discussing this remarkable political situation to-day, said that a various times

in the past he had had misgivings about the stability of the American nation and the capacity of the American people to govern themselves and maintain our institutions; but continuing, he said, that the way the rank and file of the people, in every quarter of the country, had risen in their might to assert their will in this Presidential campaign had convinced him that the future of American institutions was secured, and that the people would rule.

Must Have State-Wide Primaries.

Commenting further, he said that under the old machine or boss convention and caucus system of the past that the will of the people had frequently been defeated, but that the result of this campaign would mean that every State in the Union would now adopt State-wide primaries so that every voter could cast his vote for his preference for any candidate from President down in his home precinct, and that that vote would be recorded and have its weight in every election and every machine would be robbed of the last chance to devise schemes to thwart the will of the people. It now looks like the people will rule.

Outlook for Parcels Post.

The express companies, with the help of the railroads, have been exerting their power to defeat the proposition to establish any form of a parcels post in this country. They have succeeded in fooling and lining up on every side a large number of country merchants, who have been pouring petitions in on Congress to defeat every parcels post proposition.

This is an old scheme that has been worked by the railroads and express companies for twenty years. The majority of the people, however, have gotten their eyes opened to this kind of scheme, and they are warning their Congressmen that they will no longer submit to the parcels post being murdered by such monopoly influences.

It now looks as if this Congress would be forced to yield to the people at least an experimental or a partial parcels post system.

More Hypocritical Economy.

The present Democratic House of Representatives has been posing as an economy Congress. They began by cutting down the salaries of a number of clerks in the departments and reducing the number of clerks in many places. They next refused to vote a single cent for battleships, on the ground of economy. They have just refused to vote additional money needed for the starving and suffering victims of the terrible Mississippi floods which are growing worse each day, and this has been done on the score of economy.

Bold and Selfish Extravagance.

At the same time, the Democratic House has proceeded to increase the salaries of the private secretaries of each Congressman from fifteen hundred dollars a year to two thousand dollars a year. This increase in salaries makes almost as large a sum as that which the Democratic House refused to vote for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers.

At the same time, the Democratic House has refused to vote to reduce their prerequisites or grant of twenty cents for each mile traveled or supposed to be traveled going to and coming from Washington by each Congressman. A bill was offered to reduce this item of traveling expenses to actual cost. That provision was promptly voted down, though it is known that each Congressman pays only about two and one-half cents a mile for his transportation, and some of them ride on passes and pay nothing.

At the same time, this Democratic House has voted to take seventy-five million dollars (\$75,000,000) out of the Treasury to give pensions to so-called Union soldiers, who were never in a battle and who never fired a gun. For forty years, the Democratic party has denounced the Republican party for voting extravagant amounts of money for pensions to Northern soldiers who did not deserve it. The Democratic House now approves of all the alleged extravagances of a Republican Congress in this direction and adds seventy-five million dollars on top of it, and does this clearly with the hope of buying the Northern soldier vote, to elect a Democratic President, in order that the Democratic politicians may get and divide up the Federal offices of the country between themselves.

Congress to Take a Two Weeks' Recess.

It has now become clear that Congress could not possibly adjourn before the Republican and Democratic National Conventions meet. The leaders of the two Houses have therefore gotten together and have tacitly agreed that they will take a two weeks' adjournment of Congress, to cover the time of both of these Conventions. (Continued on page 2.)

TAFT-ROOSEVELT VOTE

The Contest in the Republican Party for the Presidency

The Poll of the N. Y. Herald is Clearly Wrong This Time—Some Potent Mistakes—Looks Like Roosevelt May Win—The Vote in Detail.

We give below the table of Taft delegates and the table of Roosevelt delegates so far elected as prepared and published by the New York Herald on last Sunday:

President Taft.	
Instructed for, pledged or favorable to—	
Alabama (all but one district)	23
Alaska	2
Colorado (8 delegates at large and 2 districts)	12
Connecticut (complete)	14
Delaware (complete)	6
District of Columbia	2
Florida (complete)	12
Georgia (complete)	28
Hawaii	6
Illinois (Fifth District)	2
Indiana (4 delegates at large and 8 districts)	20
Iowa (4 delegates at large and 6 districts)	16
Kansas (First District)	2
Kentucky (4 delegates at large and all but 1-2 districts)	23
Louisiana (6 delegates at large and 7 districts)	20
Massachusetts (9 districts)	18
Michigan (6 delegates at large and 7 districts)	20
Mississippi (complete)	20
Missouri (9 districts)	18
New Hampshire (complete)	8
New Mexico (part)	6
New York (4 delegates at large and 39 districts)	82
Oklahoma (1 district)	11
Pennsylvania (5 1-2 districts)	2
Philippines	2
Porto Rico	2
Rhode Island (complete)	10
South Carolina (complete)	18
Tennessee (8 districts)	16
Vermont (4 delegates at large and 1 district)	6
Virginia (complete)	24
Total for President Taft	450
Theodore Roosevelt.	
Instructed for, pledged or favorable to—	
Illinois (all but one district)	56
Indiana (5 districts)	10
Kansas (4 districts)	8
Kentucky (1 1-2 districts)	3
Maine (complete)	12
Michigan (2 districts)	4
Missouri (4 delegates at large and 6 districts)	16
Massachusetts (5 districts)	10
Nebraska (complete)	16
New Mexico (part)	2
New York (part)	8
Oklahoma (10 delegates at large and 3 districts)	16
Pennsylvania (12 delegates at large and 26 1-2 districts)	65
Vermont (Second District)	2
Oregon (complete)	10
Total for Mr. Roosevelt	238
Senator LaFollette.	
Instructed for, pledged or favorable to—	
North Dakota (complete)	20
Wisconsin (complete)	16
Total for Senator LaFollette	36
Senator Cummins.	
Instructed for, pledged or favorable to—	
Iowa (5 districts)	10
Uninstructed, unclassified and uncertain—	
Missouri (twelfth district)	2
North Carolina (First District)	2
Massachusetts (8 delegates at large)	8
Total	12

The New York Herald has for many years been considered the fairest and most reliable authority in preparing summaries of political situations. In the past the Herald has nearly always been accurate. In this case, however, we think the Herald has been led into several serious errors.

For instance, the Herald places in the Taft column, without any question, all of the southern delegates which have so far been elected. In this we think that the Herald is mistaken. In the first place, the Herald should state that most of the southern delegates already elected are contested.

The Herald gives twenty votes from Mississippi to President Taft, without question. Every one of the votes from Mississippi is claimed by Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager.

The Herald gives 18 votes in South Carolina to Taft, without question. Our information is that at least 14 of those 18 delegates from South Carolina will vote for Roosevelt. (Continued on page 3.)

ROOSEVELT SWEEPS MARYLAND IN THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

WILL HAVE ONE MORE THAN A MAJORITY IN THE STATE CONVENTION—HAD A STRONG LEAD IN CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Incomplete Returns Indicate That Mr. Roosevelt has Captured the Delegation From Texas—Two Conventions Held in Arkansas—One for President Taft and One for Col. Roosevelt—A Contesting Delegation From Alabama.

Baltimore, Md., May 6.—Maryland's sixteen votes in the National Convention will be cast for Theodore Roosevelt and Speaker Champ Clark, unless the few election districts still to be heard from change the result registered to-day by the State's first Presidential primaries. Although the result was close and Colonel Roosevelt on the face of the returns had but one more than the number of votes necessary to control the State Convention, the latest count to-night did not materially change the result indicated before midnight.

The primaries divided the delegates to the State Convention as follows: Republicans: Roosevelt, 66; Taft, 63.

Democrats: Clark, 72; Wilson, 44; Harmon, 4; in doubt, 9.

Majority necessary to control the convention, 65.

The State delegates elected are bound to choose a delegation to the National Convention favorable to the Presidential candidates for whom the people to-day expressed their preference.

Although the preference vote of the State as a whole did not determine the result, it favored Roosevelt and Clark by pluralities more conclusive than the division of State delegates based on the county preference vote should. This was due largely to the sweep which both successful candidates made in the city of Baltimore.

Speaker Clark led steadily from the time the first returns arrived from the Baltimore wards. Early in the evening it looked as if Colonel Roosevelt would win by an equally big majority, but shortly before midnight returns from the strong Taft counties in southern and eastern Maryland put the President suddenly ahead with sixty-three delegates to his opponent's sixty-one. It was Prince George's County that decided. Both sides claimed its five votes until conclusive returns shortly after midnight placed it in the Roosevelt column.

Clark and Roosevelt leaped into the lead early with complete delegations from Baltimore city, which gave them each twenty-eight delegates. Clark's preferential vote in this city was greater than that of Harmon and Wilson combined. He defeated Wilson by nearly three to one and the New Jersey Governor was ahead of Governor Harmon by two to one.

The sweeping Clark success in Baltimore was a victory for the Democratic organization. In the Republican primary here the Roosevelt organization led by Collector of the Port William F. Stone.

The small vote polled by Governor Harmon removed the possibility that the Democratic fight be settled in the State Convention. Had none of the Democratic candidates won a majority of the delegates instructed for the candidate with the smallest following would have been free to swing to one of the other candidates and control the convention after the first ballot.

The popular preferential vote was lost sight of to-night and probably will not be tabulated to-morrow. Under the Maryland law the affiliated votes of the two parties instructed the delegates to the State Convention by the preference vote of each county. A majority of this vote in a county instructed that counties delegates accordingly.

A Later Report From Maryland.

Baltimore, Md., May 7.—The closeness of the struggle between President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt for control of Maryland's sixteen votes in the national convention was emphasized today when complete returns from yesterday's primaries showed that the result depended upon one county, which on the face of the returns gave Roosevelt a majority of but 80 votes. Putting this county (Howard) in the Roosevelt column, gave him 66 delegates to the State convention, just one more than the majority necessary for control. The three Howard County delegates, if counted for Taft, would have given him the primary victory by the same margin.

Complete unofficial returns received today by the State Roosevelt committee and all the Baltimore newspapers, including the two which have

supported President Taft, agreed in giving Colonel Roosevelt a majority in Howard County of eighty odd votes; but this slight margin left the Taft leaders tonight unwilling to concede that their opponents had won the election. "It would be improper for me to concede anything at this time when Maryland's 16 votes to the national convention hang on less than 100 votes," said John H. Hanna, chairman of the Republican State central committee and leader of the Taft forces.

TWO CONVENTION IN ARKANSAS.

One Delegation Instructed for President Taft and One for Col. Roosevelt.

Little Rock, Ark., May 7.—Two Republican State conventions, one attended by supporters of President Taft and the other by adherents of Col. Roosevelt, met here today. Each claimed for itself regularity. Each elected four delegates at large from Arkansas.

Separate conventions, both State and in two Congressional districts, have been held this week, making ten delegates elected by each faction to the Chicago convention so far.

The Roosevelt convention instructed its delegates to vote for the former President so long as his name is before the Chicago convention.

ROOSEVELT AHEAD IN TEXAS.

Incomplete Returns Give Col. Roosevelt Lead.

Dallas, Texas, May 7.—Returns from approximately one-half of the State show God. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, far in the lead in the number of instructed delegates to the Democratic State Convention selected at county conventions held throughout Texas today, while meagre returns from Republican conventions give Colonel Roosevelt a slight advantage over President Taft.

Republican return give Roosevelt 26 votes and Taft 20.

A number of counties reported no Republican Conventions and several will send delegates to the State Convention. It is not thought probable that county instructions will prove sufficient decisive to determine the attitude of the State's delegation to the Chicago convention.

Later Report From Texas Gives Col. Roosevelt 50 and President Taft 30.

Dallas, Texas, May 7.—Returns from the Republican County Conventions received up to 11 o'clock tonight give Roosevelt 50 votes in the State Convention; Taft 30, delegates uninstructed 27; necessary to control State Convention 127 votes.

Four counties reported conventions not held.

Roosevelt Forces Will Send Contesting Delegations From Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., May 5.—Alabama Republicans of the Roosevelt wing of the party held county conventions throughout the State yesterday and named delegates to the State Convention which they will hold in Birmingham May 11. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Roosevelt and recognizing Joseph O. Thompson chairman of the Republican organization.

Thompson formerly was chairman of the Republican State organization but was scheduled by Pope M. Long and is no recognized as the leader of the "insurgent" wing in this State. The Birmingham convention was called by him for the purpose of sending a contest from the delegation to the Chicago.

Will Elect Four Roosevelt Delegates.

Independence, Kan., May 8.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day. The convention will elect four Roosevelt delegates to the National Convention.

In his college work Woodrow Wilson condemned the principle of the initiative and referendum. In his campaign speeches he indorses it. As a teacher and writer of history he criticised the foreign classes in America. On the stump he praises them high.—Albemarle Chronicle.