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COL. ROOSEVELT CAPTURES OHIO IN THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Early Returns From Tuesday's Primary in the Buckeye State Gives Col. Roosevelt a lead of 18,000 Votes, While His Manager Claims His Majority Will Reach 50,000

The Ohio Primary Law Provides That the Winner in Primary Shall Also Have the Delegates at Large to the National Convention—The Vote in Some of the Congressional Districts is Still in Doubt—La Follette Received a Very Good Vote in Columbus, but did not Figure Much in State at Large—The Latest Returns Give Gov. Harmon a Majority Over Professor Wilson for Democratic Nomination.

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.—Out of twenty-one Congressional Districts in the State totals computed at a time when fewer than half the precincts were counted indicated that Roosevelt will have twenty of the forty-two district delegates and that Taft will have fourteen, while the returns are so incomplete that eight delegates at present cannot be counted by either side.

Apparently Mr. Taft has the first, second, sixth, seventh, eighth, thirteenth and fifteenth. Mr. Roosevelt is believed to have won the delegates in the fourth, fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first. The vote in the third is very close as it is in the ninth and sixteenth. Friends of President Taft declare he has carried the eighteenth but Roosevelt supporters will not concede this. The eighteenth is on the eastern border of the State and returns have been very slow.

Completely primary Republican returns from 1,325 precincts out of 5,192 in the State give Roosevelt delegates a total of 59,054 and Taft delegates 41,435.

An Earlier Story.

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.—With little more than one-third of the total vote in the State counted at 1 o'clock this morning, Colonel Roosevelt's delegates on the Republican ticket and Governor Harmon on the Democratic preference ballot led Ohio's first Presidential preference primary.

Complete returns from slightly less than two thousand precincts of 5,192 in the State showed that Colonel Roosevelt's delegates had a lead of more than 15,000 votes. Governor Harmon's lead over Woodrow Wilson was considerably less than this. The closeness of his race with Wilson was indicated by late reports from Cincinnati, Governor Harmon's home city. Here the Ohio Governor who had been well in the lead in the early returns was shown to have 1,954 votes and Wilson 1,904 in 120 precincts out of a total of 361. A peculiar situation developed in the compilation of the results. This showed that while Colonel Roosevelt had a lead of 15,000 in the total number of votes cast for delegates pledged to him the vote by districts would not have more than twenty-two of the forty-two district delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. But while the Democratic Presidential was so close, the result could not be foretold, the indications were that Governor Harmon would have at least 22 or 24 of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The privilege of naming the six delegates-at-large of the State however is carried by the winner of the Presidential vote.

Of the Congressional District, Col. Roosevelt, apparently has won the delegates in the fourth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first districts. President Taft practically has been granted the first, second, third, probably the fifth, seventh, eighth, and thirteenth districts.

The sixteenth district remained in doubt, although both sides claimed it. Roosevelt supporters also claim two or three of the districts listed for Taft to-night.

Despite the close fight between the Taft and Roosevelt forces on the Republican ticket, United States Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, received considerable support, particularly in Cleveland where he was credited with several thousand votes. In Wood County, near Toledo, Senator La Follette ran second to Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Bryan and Speaker Champ Clark, although their names were not on the Democratic ballot, received a scattering vote through many precincts in the State.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, and a dozen more of the larger cities in the State furnished the greater portion of to-

night's returns. Because of the complexity of the primary ballot the count in rural districts was unusually low.

First Story After Polls Closed.

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.—Complete Republican returns from 537 precincts out of 5,192 in the State give Roosevelt a total of 18,186 and the Taft delegates 16,117. Returns from 481 precincts in the Democratic returns give Harmon 7,774 and Wilson 6,875.

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.—On the face of the early returns in Ohio's first Presidential preference primary to-day, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt led the Republican ticket by 3 to 2 over President Taft and Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, led over Judson Harmon, of Ohio, on the Democratic ticket by about the same percentage.

These returns, however, were given on a basis of complete figures from little more than 250 precincts out of a total of 5,192 precincts in the State.

Only on the Democratic ticket does the count present a direct Presidential preference vote. On computed is the total number of ballots cast in the precincts counted for delegates to the National Convention pledged to Col. Roosevelt or President Taft. It was impossible from the early returns to gather an indication of the number of delegates either President Taft or Colonel Roosevelt have gained.

President Taft appeared to have carried Cincinnati by a large margin and also Toledo and Dayton, among the larger cities. This was more than offset by the vote given Colonel Roosevelt in Cleveland, Columbus, and other cities. The Roosevelt lead in the North end of the State it seemed would give the former President an advantage which Mr. Taft could not overcome by his vote in the South end of the State, including Cincinnati, his home, and the rural districts.

Senator La Follette received a larger vote than State politicians had predicted for him, getting a considerable fraction of the vote cast in the Northern end of the State, including Cleveland.

Governor Wilson, like Colonel Roosevelt, was given his biggest vote in the city of Cleveland and the surrounding counties. Governor Harmon polled a heavy vote in Columbus, the capital, and also in his home city, Cincinnati.

Harmon's campaign managers, despite the early figures, declared that their candidate had carried the State through the heavy vote they expected had been given him in the country districts. Governor Wilson's chief strength, they said, had been in Cleveland where Mayor Newton D. Baker had waged a strong fight against Harmon.

Manager Dixon Declares Col. Roosevelt's Majority Will Reach 50,000 in Ohio.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—At midnight Senator Dixon issued the following statement from the Roosevelt National headquarters:

"There is no further room for argument. On last Thursday at Columbus, Mr. Taft in his speech said:

"The vote in Ohio, my home State, will be the deciding one, and will settle the question of the nomination."

"Ohio has spoken. By a majority of probably 50,000 she has declared her preference for Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican nominee for President. Roosevelt will have 44 of the 48 delegates in Mr. Taft's own State.

"Theodore Roosevelt will be nominated as the Republican candidate for President on the first ballot at Chicago, and will be elected in November by the biggest majority ever given a Presidential candidate. This is the end of the contest."

No statement was issued by the Taft managers to-night. It was stated at the President's headquarters that more complete returns would be awaited before comment would be

made. Both headquarters were besieged by members of Congress and political leaders to-night for news of the Ohio fight.

Columbus, Ohio, May 22.—Early returns show Roosevelt secured at least thirty-two of the forty-two delegates to the Republican National Convention in yesterday's primaries. Governor Harmon on the Democratic side, has twenty-eight delegates and Governor Wilson eight. Harmon has a large lead in the Presidential preference vote.

Roosevelt, it is estimated, has apparently twenty thousand plurality over Taft. Taft so far has carried only three entire districts.

SURE OF LONG SESSION.

Senate Expects to Remain at Work All Summer—Tariff Battle in Sight—Lorimer Case and Other Special Legislation Will, in Consequence, Be Taken Up for Action.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., May 21.—All efforts to reach an agreement between regular and progressive Republicans on the tariff having failed, and the attitude of Democrats indicating plainly that every one of the House bills will be brought to a vote in the Senate, if it takes all summer, an air of quiet resignation has at last settled upon the stalwart Republicans.

The prolongation of the session beyond the National Conventions, also means that the various other measures of legislation, including the appropriation bills, the naval program, good roads, and parcels post bills, canal legislation, and the Lorimer case, will have much attention.

An early adjournment would have meant the postponement of most of this special legislation, or a vote after very hasty consideration.

BROKE TWENTY-YEAR RESOLUTION.

Kansas Merchant Had Allowed Large Stock of Goods to Rot in His Store Open it to Save Stock.

Wallace, Kansas, Dispatch.]

Peter Robideaux has at last broken the resolution he made in 1887 to never re-open the store he then closed. It was the hardest thing Robideaux ever did to break that resolution, but his cattle were starving, while piled away in the back end of the big building were bales of hay which would keep them alive. It took two days for Robideaux to break his resolution. When he could stand the piteous howling of the cattle no longer, he turned the rusty key in the rusty old lock, tumbled out the bales and locked the door again.

Although it had been stored away twenty-five years, the hay still was fit to eat.

Robideaux came to Wallace early in the sixties, ahead of the railroad, and took up a claim, afterwards working on the grade. When he got enough money he opened a little store. He prospered, bought land when it was cheap, added to his stock and increased the size of his store-buildings until, in 1880, he had the largest store between Kansas City and Denver. Then came the drouth, the hot winds and hard times, and Wallace began to fade away until it was only a ghost of its former self. Robideaux's trade dropped off steadily and finally, one day in 1887, he sat from sunrise to sunset and not a person crossed the threshold of his store. That night he locked the store, turned his back on the \$25,000 stock of goods within and declared he never would set foot inside it again. And Robideaux kept that resolution. Costly hardness and saddles rotted away, clothing became nests of moths, groceries dried up or became prey for worms, hardware and cutlery turned to rust and still Robideaux kept his resolution. When he wanted anything he bought it somewhere else. Often members of his family tried to prevail upon him to sell the stock or use what part of it the family might need, but he never would.

Robideaux was wealthy, owning large areas of land in this section, and a big and well-stocked ranch northeast of Wallace. When he closed the store he retired to the ranch and has lived there since.

The Secret Explained.

(From the Youth's Companion.)

"I don't see how it is," Jenkins began, eyeing the tramp and his performing dog with frank envy. "Here is this mongrel of yours doing all these tricks, and there is my dog, with a pedigree a yard long, that can't be taught a single thing! I've hammered at it till I'm tired, and he can't even be trusted on to roll over when he's told to."

"Well, sir, 'tain't so much the dog," the tramp replied, confidently. "You have to know more'n he does, or you can't learn him anything."

RACE IN NEW JERSEY

President Taft and Col. Roosevelt are Now Speaking in That State

THE PRIMARY NEXT TUESDAY

The New York Herald's Statement on How the Two Candidates Stand Gives President Taft 484 Votes With 140 of the Number Uninstructed and Gives Colonel Roosevelt 380 Votes—If There is No Nomination on First Ballot at Chicago a "Dark Horse" May be Brought Into the Race by the Uninstructed Delegates—The Bogus Delegations That Were Seated in Last State Convention.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1912.

The campaign in Ohio between Col. Roosevelt and President Taft during the past week, and which closed last night, has been the most strenuous and remarkable campaign that has ever occurred in the history of this country. To-day the ballots are being cast in that State, which it is admitted will determine the Republican nominee for the Presidency. In short, the vote of the Presidency of the United States for the next four years, the greatest prize not only within the gift of the people of this country, but the greatest prize of any man in the world, is now held in the balance and will be determined before sunset.

Both sides are claiming the State, though both sides admit that the contests in that State, it being the President's home State, will be closer than the contests in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and probably as close as the contests were in Massachusetts and Maryland.

The claim made by Senator Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's campaign manager, is that he is sure of carrying eleven Congressional Districts and also sure to control the State Convention which will elect the six delegates at large. If he does, this will give Colonel Roosevelt twenty-eight votes out of the forty-eight votes of the State.

If such should be the result, or anything near it, it is admitted by President Taft's friends that it will practically end his chances for the nomination. It is admitted by every one that for Colonel Roosevelt to get an even break, or even near half the delegates in Ohio, will be a great victory.

The Next Struggle in New Jersey.

The next State will be New Jersey, which has twenty-eight electoral votes. On Thursday both President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt will begin the campaign in that State. If Colonel Roosevelt should get half or anything like an even break in Ohio, it is conceded that he will have the best chance to carry New Jersey.

The Uncertain Elements in the Situation.

In this connection, we give below the last revised estimate published by the New York Herald:

While the Herald table gives 484 votes to President Taft and only 380 votes to Colonel Roosevelt, yet the Herald, in an article in the same issue, admits that "President Taft's candidacy is in a dangerous position." The Herald then goes on to show that of the 484 votes claimed for President Taft that 140 are uninstructed, though thought to be favorable to President Taft, and besides that there are nearly a hundred votes included in that list that are contested.

The Herald admits that if the contested votes and the uninstructed votes were taken from the 484 votes claimed by President Taft that today he would fall far below the 380 votes that are squarely instructed for Colonel Roosevelt.

It is known that the uninstructed votes are uninstructed because they really prefer a third candidate or a dark horse if President Taft cannot be nominated. This being so, it would seem to indicate that there is no chance of President Taft's being nominated, and that the only question is whether or not Colonel Roosevelt will get a majority, or will a third term candidate be named.

Besides, the Herald admits that there are a number of Southern delegates who have been instructed for Taft who are liable to break either on the first ballot or on the second ballot for Colonel Roosevelt. This makes the whole Presidential situation extremely uncertain.

The New York Herald Taft and Roosevelt Tables.

Below we give the Taft and Roosevelt tables prepared by the New York Herald as referred to above:

President Taft.

Instructed for, pledged, or favorable to—	
Alabama (complete)	24
Alaska	2
Arkansas (two districts)	4
Colorado (complete)	12
Connecticut (complete)	14
Delaware (complete)	6
District of Columbia	2
Florida (complete)	12
Georgia (complete)	28
Hawaii	6
Illinois (Fifth District)	2
Indiana (four delegates at large and eight districts)	20
Iowa (four delegates at large and six districts)	16
Kansas (First District)	2
Kentucky (4 delegates at large and all but 1 1-2 districts)	23
Louisiana (complete)	20
Massachusetts (nine districts)	18
Michigan (six delegates at large and seven districts)	20
Mississippi (complete)	20
Missouri (nine districts)	18
Montana (complete)	8
Nevada (complete)	6
New Hampshire (complete)	8
New Mexico (part)	6
New York (4 delegates at large and 39 districts)	82
Oklahoma (two districts)	4
Pennsylvania (4 1-2 districts)	9
Philippines	2
Porto Rico	2
Rhode Island (complete)	10
South Carolina (six districts)	12
Tennessee (4 delegates at large and eight districts)	20
Texas (Ninth District)	2
Utah (complete)	8
Vermont (four delegates at large and one district)	6
Virginia (complete)	24
Wyoming (complete)	6
Total for President Taft	484

Theodore Roosevelt.

Instructed for, pledged, or favorable to—	
Arkansas (two districts)	4
California (complete)	26
Idaho (part)	6
Illinois (all but one district)	56
Indiana (five districts)	10
Kansas, all but one district)	18
Kentucky (1 1-2 districts)	3
Maine (complete)	12
Michigan (five districts)	10
Minnesota (complete)	24
Missouri (four delegates at large and seven districts)	18
Maryland (complete)	16
Massachusetts (five districts)	10
Nebraska (complete)	16
New Mexico (part)	2
New York (part)	8
North Carolina (four delegates at large and eight districts)	20
Oklahoma (part)	14
Oregon (complete)	10
Pennsylvania (part)	67
South Carolina (three districts)	6
Tennessee (Ninth District)	2
Texas (two districts)	4
Vermont (Second District)	2
West Virginia (complete)	16
Total for Mr. Roosevelt	380

It is interesting to note that the New York Herald gives Colonel Roosevelt only eighteen votes out of the twenty-four in North Carolina. This is very significant, in view of the fact that the Duncan machine succeeded in getting two uninstructed delegates elected from the first Congressional District, and in view of the fact that the same referee machine bosses have put up two contesting delegates against the Roosevelt delegates in both the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts. The votes in these three districts, making six in all, if they go against Colonel Roosevelt, will leave the table prepared by the Herald as to North Carolina correct.

It will be interesting to know where the Herald got this information that there were six votes in North Carolina on whom Colonel Roosevelt could not count. It will also be interesting to Colonel Roosevelt and his friends in North Carolina and everywhere to know that the man who claims to be Colonel Roosevelt's personal leader in North Carolina, Mr. Richmond Pearson, is responsible for Colonel Roosevelt losing these six votes, if he loses them, as shown in an editorial in this issue of The Caucasian. It was Mr. Pearson who made a deal with Mr. Duncan and seated his bogus delegates, which made it possible for these contesting delegates to be sent to Chicago.

New Bern Insurance Man Arrested in Ohio.

A New Bern, N. C., dispatch dated May 21st, says: "Sheriff Biddle received a telegram late this afternoon from the chief-of-police at Omaha, Neb., stating that Harold T. Pratt who for several years was the representative in this city of several large insurance companies, but who a few months ago left unexpectedly, after having committed various offenses, had been apprehended in that city and was being held pending instructions from the local authorities."

REAL HISTORICAL HISTORY

The French People Experience Another Genuine Crisis

A WORD ABOUT REVOLUTION

The People Had Again Reached a Limit and Something Had to Happen—The French Kingdom Went Democratic Once More and Then Trouble Began—When the French Nobility Was Yoked With the Ox.

Bilkinsville, N. C., May 14, 1912.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Early in the year 1789 France experienced another real crisis. The "French Revolution," one of the darkest periods in awl of her stormy history, wuz about to break out; and history proves that the revolution wuz somethin' real. The peasantry (the common people) and the nobility, were at loggerheads. The common people had endured much; but matters were growin' worse awl the while. No matter who wuz King, no matter if the law-makers did pretend to devise measures of relief, the relief did not seem to show up. A war with a foreign foe might unite the people for a time. But wars were both cruel and expensive; and France had probably sent her pitcher to the war well too often awlready. The present outlook wuz for a war between foes and foes—and between friends and friends—the kind of a war no country can engage in without serious, if not fatal consequences, to the country itself. Taxation fell with unusual severity upon the tillers of the soil, while the great landowners and officeholders seemed to go practically free of such burdens. France wuz on the verge of goin' Democratic once more, an' we all know that this means and spells "ruin" with full emphasis upon every letter. A good writer, an ingenious writer, can take the word democracy and twist hit about and make some startling and glowin' promises or mere meaningless claims. But when it comes to actual performances, to a full and practical demonstration, there iz nothing tangible about hit. If ghosts were a reality, the ghost of Thomas Jefferson hex long since given up in despair; and the brand of democracy which the aristocrats of France tried near the close of the seventeenth century wuz az bad az the world ever saw, an' that must hev turned the stomachs of both saint and sinner. The French farmers and the workmen in the cities had tasted, had been gorged, with democracy, and they determined to try to throw off the yoke of incompetence and oppression, of such a thing were possible.

The Kingly court assembled the representatives, at Versailles, hopin' to influence the proceedin's—and make matters worse—we must suppose, for there wuz no appearance of actual betterment. Like the story told of the foolish mountaineer, probably a North Carolinian, who, in order to hev a full yoke, hitched himself with his own ox, and when the team, the beefy part of hit, ran away the mountaineer iz said to hev called loudly for help, sayin': "Here we go, darn our fool souls, won't somebody stop us?" The French nobility wuz rapidly approachin' a scene like that; and hit got thar quick enough.

Both the clergy and the nobility failed to attend the Versailles meetin'. The citizens who did attend went about things, so earnestly and so effectively that the King and his supporters were alarmed and they immediately offered several important concessions, but spoiled things somewhat by entering the conference accompanied by soldiers. The King addressed the assembly and ordered the members to separate into three bodies, proof, that he wuz an arbitrary scoundrel, for such a course would hev broken up the meetin', what he hoped for, no doubt. But the delegates refused to divide. Mirabeau, one of the prominent delegates, replied to the speech by the King and declared that only a superior armed force could in any manner affect the meetin'.

The nobility did not give up, however. In a few days the King had 20,000 soldiers under orders at Paris. At the same time the only cabinet officer who had any influence with the masses, M. Necker, wuz dismissed. Hiz dismissal took place on Saturday, July 11, 1789. On Sunday the 12th the masses in Paris heard of the dismissal of their friend at the Kingly court, or, from the court. The spark had found hits way to the powder. Carmille Desmonlins, a shrewd, but characterless demagogue, offered to lead the mobs. Hit wuz a pity that the crowd wuz practically forced to accept such leadership at such a time, but he seemed to be the only one in

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