

**THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT
BEING ORGANIZED IN MANY STATES**

"The Progressive Party of Massachusetts" Was Launched Saturday Night—Comptroller Pendergast Organizing New Party in New York—Hon. Timothy Woodruff Issues Statement Telling why he Advocates a Third Party.

WILL MEET IN CHICAGO.

Colonel Roosevelt Announces That Progressive Republicans Will Hold Convention About August 1.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—"I shall of course continue to stand for the progressive nomination," said Colonel Roosevelt to-night after he heard of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson.

The former President stated his belief that events in the Democratic as well as the Republican Convention demonstrated the necessity of a primary.

The National Convention of the new party will be held in Chicago, it was decided to-day, probably during the first week of August.

"To my mind what has gone on in Baltimore for the past ten days has shown the utterly irreconcilable nature of the elements within the Democratic party, elements so irreconcilable as to make it hopeless to expect from them any permanent reform along constructive lines," said Col. Roosevelt.

Under the circumstances Colonel Roosevelt said he felt that the events at Baltimore and at Chicago proved the absolute need of a new party.

The Colonel spent the day in New York in conference with Senator Dixon, of Montana, his campaign manager before the Chicago Convention; Frank A. Munsey, of New York; Charles H. Thompson, of Vermont, and Bainbridge Colby, of New York, making plans for the new party. He said that the call for the National Convention was drafted to-day and was virtually ready. It will be submitted by telegraph to members of the temporary committee on organization and if ratified will be given out in New York probably on Thursday, the Fourth of July.

MCCORMICK RENEWS ALLEGIANCE.

Says Strong Movement in Illinois for Progressive Party.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 1.—Robert R. McCormick, of Chicago, who was leader of the Illinois delegation for Colonel Roosevelt at the Republican Convention, but who was one of the first to say that he would not follow the former President in the formation of a new party, came to Oyster Bay to-day with the statement that Governor Deneen, of Illinois, who cast his lot with President Taft, could not carry his State on the Taft ticket and that he (McCormick) had come here to open negotiations with the Colonel. Mr. McCormick intimated that he had come to Oyster Bay as an emissary from members of the Republican organization.

"The progressive movement has developed more strength than I had thought at first," said Mr. McCormick. "I have come to the conclusion that Taft cannot carry Illinois." The Colonel was in high spirits over the turn of affairs in Illinois as represented by Mr. McCormick. "It was a significant change," he said, "and you will see several more cases of the same thing in other States."

CLERKS IN CONSPIRACY.

Men in Employ of Treasury Department Raised \$1.00 to \$10.00.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—An alleged counterfeiting conspiracy, hatched in the United States Treasury only a few feet from the office of Chief Wilkie, was unearthed by the secret service today.

J. D. Atkins, a clerk in the office of the auditor for the Treasury Department, was arrested here on a warrant signed by State Commissioner Bond, of Baltimore, charging him with raising \$1.00 notes to \$10. This action followed the arrest in Baltimore yesterday of Percy H. Carman, a fellow clerk of Atkins, charged with the same offense. The two men are alleged to have worked in connection.

Atkins, waiving formalities, left Washington tonight for Baltimore, where he will be given a hearing tomorrow before Commissioner Bond. Carman, according to secret service headquarters here, made a statement, laying bare the scheme.

Atkins, holding a \$1,000 clerkship was formerly deputy collector of internal revenue for the State of Washington. Carman, whose salary is \$900, has a wife and three children.

RECITES REASON FOR AIDING NEW THIRD PARTY.

Former Lieutenant-Governor of New York Tells Why He Supports Roosevelt.

New York, July 1.—In connection with a call for a meeting on Thursday evening, July 11, of Brooklyn supporters of Roosevelt, former Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff to-day issued a statement explaining why he is an earnest advocate of the new third party.

"Colonel Roosevelt overwhelming-

ly defeated President Taft," says the Woodruff statement, "in all the twenty-two Republican States in which were held preferential primaries or their equivalent, except in New Hampshire, with her eight delegates, and Massachusetts, which was a stand-off. The theft perpetrated by the National Committee to overturn this result drove the delegates from these States out of the convention, precipitated the ruin of the Republican party and occasioned the necessity of a new party.

"These Roosevelt delegates knew, as the National Committee admitted, that this theft was perpetrated, not to nominate Taft, who they knew could not be elected, but to beat Roosevelt, who they knew would be elected.

Saving Themselves.

"A dozen of the National Committeemen, who had been defeated in the primaries, and who were not even delegates to the convention, were simply trying to save what little there was left of their own political fortunes which Colonel Roosevelt had so badly shattered. This was perfectly clear several days before the main body of the delegates arrived in Chicago. When they came I tried to have them understand it as I had seen it during the days I had been there. They asked if steam rollers had not been in use at previous National Conventions. I admitted that there might have been, but if so, they must have been operated by one lot of politicians against other politicians who were on their jobs and perfectly able to take care of themselves but never before for the purpose of over-riding the will of the rank and file of the party, as clearly and overwhelmingly expressed at legally conducted Presidential primaries.

"The great moral obliquity of the National Committee and of the Convention itself was not alone in using the steam roller, reprehensible as that was, but, as I repeatedly warned my fellow-delegates from New York, in using it for such a purpose as would inevitably destroy the Republican party. I had learned enough in Chicago before the convention of the sentiment of Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, which I visited last winter, to say nothing of the sentiment of our own State, to know that the honest Republicans of these States and the delegates who were not bound by instructions or machine domination, would never abide by the action of a convention thus and for such purposes controlled.

Feared His Enemies.

"As soon as the primary results in these Republican States showed the wonderful and constantly increasing strength of Colonel Roosevelt, I began to fear that measures might be resorted to by his enemies, which those who were not his enemies could not and would not tolerate. I felt called upon to make a public statement at that time to the effect that, although I had been elected as a Taft delegate in March and intended to vote for him in the convention, I reserved the right not to do so if I found those supporting him were actuated by ulterior motives or purposes. I said I did not agree with some of the supporters of President Taft that Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy would be a menace to the business interests of the country, a position which I had previously taken, particularly in the debate with Senator McCarren in October, 1907, in the midst of the panic, when it was my privilege to defend the then Republican President of the United States against the bitter attacks made upon him for purely political purposes by the leader of the Democratic organization of King's County. That local campaign resulted in a decisive victory for the Republican ticket. During the weeks preceding the convention it became clearer and clearer, until when we got to Chicago there was no longer any doubt about it, that every conceivable means would be used to prevent Colonel Roosevelt's nomination.

Why They Opposed Him.

"Some were willing to resort to these un-American methods—methods destructive of the American spirit of air play and a square deal—because of their opposition to a third term; others because Roosevelt would destroy the business of the country; others because he would become a dictator and overthrow the Constitution; still others because he was under obligations to President Taft, as though it were for Penrose of Pennsylvania, Crane of Massachusetts, Murphy of New Jersey, Mulvane of Kansas, Rosewater of Nebraska, and nearly a dozen other National Committeemen who had been beaten at the primaries in their res-

spective States, together with five committeemen from Territories without any electoral vote at all, aided by a dozen more from Southern States that never cast a Republican electoral vote, to pass final judgment upon these questions, rather than have them decided at the polls in November by the whole citizenship of the nation.

"How flimsy the third term argument is any way in the case of Col. Roosevelt. It is based on the theory that the occupant of the White House during eight years can, at the end of that time, so use the Federal patronage and other Federal power as to control, if he may so desire, his nomination for a third term.

"In this case Colonel Roosevelt not only did not, as the occupant of the office, possess this power, but went out single-handed and alone and made an appeal to the Republicans of the nation and fairly and squarely won the nomination against the overwhelming odds of that very patronage and power in the hands of his enemies.

"Would he destroy the business of the country? As things are now there does not seem to be much to destroy. There certainly is not as much as in 1904 when after three and one-half years in the Presidency, with the country enjoying the greatest measure of prosperity, Colonel Roosevelt was elected to conserve and continue that prosperity by the largest majority ever given any candidate for President of the United States, and at the end of four years more still had the confidence of the American people to a sufficient extent to indicate with their universal approval his successor.

"There are those who will ask how I can reconcile my present attitude with my last identification with the machine during the thirty years of my participation in public and political affairs. Let me state right here that I would have severed my relations with any political machine if it had resorted to any such methods as were employed at Chicago by the Republican National machine to steal from Colonel Roosevelt the Presidential nomination which he had fairly and squarely won. I did not subscribe to and I will not condone the Chicago theft. Why should not my frequent warnings have been heeded by my fellow-delegates, especially those from Brooklyn?

"I hope that by warning my Taft friends and then by protesting at Chicago against the infamy of the proceedings, I might assist in the effort which all honest and sincere Republicans were making to save the party from utter and irretrievable destruction.

"Those efforts were thwarted by fraud and were futile, and having followed Colonel Roosevelt's lead to this point, it was but to follow him to the end."

ASKS AID FOR NEW PARTY.

Comptroller Prendergast Appeals to Voters of New York—Provisional Organization in State to Be Effectuated Without Delay—Republicans and Democrats Invited to Join.

New York, June 30.—The first step toward the organization in New York State of the new party launched in Chicago by supporters of Theodore Roosevelt was taken to-day by City Comptroller William A. Prendergast. Mr. Prendergast was appointed to represent his State on the committee formed in Chicago to organize the new party. He laid the cause before the people to-day in an address to voters. Provisional organization, he says, will be effected without delay and permanent organization will follow as quickly as possible. A new party, he declared, is a necessity. In his statement Mr. Prendergast says:

"I submit this appeal to men of all parties and men who have no previous political affiliations. In the name of the already great number who have expressed their approval of a new political party, I ask Republicans and Democrats to enroll themselves in defense of honesty in political work and the advocacy of genuine principles of political, social and industrial reform.

"This new party will not be the result of any sudden judgment passed upon the high-handed acts of the Republican National Committee and the discreditable work of the Republican National Convention. The acts of that convention have rendered it necessary that a new party shall be formed, but the purpose of the new movement will serve is one toward which the hearts of millions of men have been directed in the past few years.

"There must be no mistaking the gravity or immensity of this task, but it will appeal to those who believe in the moral glory of American democracy. Let the men who have this faith undertake the labor. That labor involves the contest of every place to be voted for by the people at the coming election, from President, Representatives, Senators, and Assemblmen to the lowest office upon the list."

MASSACHUSETTS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Republicans Organize "The Progressive Party of Massachusetts." Boston, Mass., June 29.—Two hundred Republicans who were active for Roosevelt in the recent campaign held a meeting in Ford Hall to-night and formed "The Progressive Party (Continued on page 7.)"

WILSON AND MARSHALL

Democrats Nominate Wilson for President and Marshall for Vice-President

NOMINATION ON 46 BALLOT

Champ Clark is Very Sore and Refused to Accept Second Place on the Ticket—Tammany Crowd Name the Vice-President Over Bryan's Man—Platform Dodges Several Important Questions—The Convention Lasted Over a Week—There Was Bitter Feeling Throughout the Convention.

The Democrats have nominated Professor Woodrow Wilson as their nominee for President and Governor R. Marshall, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

Wilson was nominated Tuesday afternoon on the 46th ballot after Underwood's leader had released his delegates. Marshall was nominated on the third ballot. The Bryan-Wilson forces had decided on Governor John E. Burke, of North Dakota for Wilson's running mate, and when Marshall's name was sprung it came as a surprise, and there is where Tammany and the reactionaries got in their work.

Very Bitter Fight.

The fight for the nomination for President was very bitter, and there was very little change in the voting until Monday. Clark's forces stood by him until Saturday night just before adjournment when there was a slight break in his ranks. Bryan had severely denounced Clark on the floor of the Convention and declared he would not vote for any candidate that received New York's ninety votes. Clark left Washington Saturday night for Baltimore to answer Bryan, but the convention adjourned over until Monday before Clark reached the seat of war. However, he gave out a statement denying Bryan's allegations and denouncing the Nebraska in very bitter terms. On Monday morning it looked as though the convention was hopelessly deadlocked and there was much talk of a dark horse. Some New Jersey bankers announced Monday morning that they would pay the expenses of the indigent Wilson delegates and that they could stay on in Baltimore and vote for Wilson. This may have caused some of the other delegates who were paying their own expenses to decide to break to Wilson.

The Platform.

The platform that had been framed by Bryan and Senator O'Gorman several days before was hauled in and read and adopted. It was a surprise to many of the progressives, as many of the progressive idea were conspicuous by their absence. It declares for "tariff for revenue only," discards the trusts, State's rights, favors income tax and election of Senators by a direct vote, for Presidential primaries, for conservation of natural resources, independence for the Philippines and for a merchant marine. The platform also declares in favor of a single Presidential term, and favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election and pledged their candidate to that principle. It also favors the Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

The platform also indorses the record of the Democrats in Congress.

One Row Averted.

Mr. Bryan had announced his intention of introducing a resolution that would discharge the National Committee from conduct of the campaign and to allow Professor Wilson to name his own campaign committee, but his friends finally prevailed upon him not to precipitate another bitter fight in the Convention. The Convention finished its work shortly after midnight yesterday morning and adjourned sine die.

CLARK EXHIBITS SORE TOE.

Calls Bryan a Vile and Malicious Slanderer—Refuses Second Place on Ticket.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Defeated after a hard battle but satisfied with the fortunes of war, Speaker Clark returned to the capital from the convention city to-night and repaired to his office to thunder his renunciation of the Vice-Presidency over the telephone as often as it was suggested to him.

He had no complaint to make of the final break, but said that victory could have been his had the Underwood forces helped him on the tenth ballot and thereafter. He said Senator Bankhead merely precipitated the inevitable.

Speaker Clark said he would not run under any circumstances. "I am not mad," he said, "but the Vice-Presidency does not fit me.

Diligent effort was made by the leaders in Baltimore to convince Mr. Clark that he should accept the Vice-Presidential nomination and it was to escape the importuning of his friends that he returned to Washington. Word was conveyed to him that Mr. Bryan desired to nominate him and that the nomination would be made by acclamation. To all couriers

Mr. Clark gave the same reply and when he heard that the nomination was being considered in spite of his refusal he displayed some temper.

"Tell those people over there I will not take that nomination," he instructed the Associated Press when told of the persistence of the movement.

"What will you do if they nominate you and adjourn?" he was asked.

"Refuse it. I tell you I don't want it and will not have it," replied Mr. Clark.

Speaker Clark's statement follows.

Speaker Clark's Statement.

"No set of men ever made a better or braver fight for any man in this world than my friends all over the country made for me. They have my heartfelt thanks. We never had money enough to pay for an adequate supply of postage stamps and literature. I was tied down here by my duties of the Speakership. I could, therefore, aid my friends very little. They made the fight, gave me 200,000 majority in the States where Governor Wilson and I competed in the primaries and caused me to lead on thirty ballots in the convention in nine of which I had a clear majority. Nevertheless the nomination was bestowed upon Governor Wilson.

"I will support Governor Wilson with whatever power I possess, and hope he will be elected.

"I lost the nomination solely through the vile and the malicious slanders of Colonel William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. True these slanders were innumerable and insinuations but they were no less deadly for that reason."

(Signed) CHAMP CLARK.

Girl Loses Limb.

The right limb of Miss Ella Redman was amputated a few days ago at the home of her father, Mr. T. E. Redman, in the northern part of the county, the operation being performed by three physicians. Miss Redman had been suffering for some time from sarcolemma and the physicians decided that the amputation of her limb was necessary to save her life.—From today's News and Observer.

A Girl's Wild Midnight Ride.

To warn people of a fearful forest fire in the Catskills a young girl rode horseback at midnight, and saved many lives. Her deed was glorious but lives are often saved by Dr. King's New Discovery in curing lung trouble, coughs and colds, which might have ended in consumption or pneumonia. "It cured me of a dreadful cough and lung disease," writes W. R. Patterson, Wellington, Tex., after four in our family had died with consumption, and I gained 87 pounds." Nothing so sure and safe for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

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