

# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXX.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

No. 28.

## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Why should any one want to abide in a pirate ship?

The lumber trust is showing some gratitude by supporting Simmons for the Senate.

Wonder if Simmons and his friend Lorimer are still interested in deals in swamp lands in Eastern Carolina?

How many Republican votes has Mr. Duncan promised to deliver to Mr. Simmons in the Democratic primaries?

If Craig was not fit for Governor four years ago, then will some one tell us how much he has improved in that time?

Some of the Democratic leaders claim they want a "pig-tight" Senatorial primary. That sounds like an effort to hog it all.

A lady is running for State Senator in Colorado on a "no politics" platform. She, like Governor Kitchin, must be running on her personality.

Simmons' campaign manager says the Senator's friends are satisfied. Well, would it have been wise in him to have said that they were not satisfied?

Mr. Bryan says a Progressive is a free man who does his own thinking. Then there are many thousands of Democrats in the South who are not Progressive.

The Democrats are claiming that several Republicans will give Woodrow Wilson their support. Yes, the Republicans would row Wilson up Salt River.

Everybody knows that Taft can not be elected, then why should any Republican vote for him and thus help to curse the country with another Democratic administration?

The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet in the near future to determine what is a Democrat. But how does the public know whether all the committee are really Democrats?

Any man who could vote to whitewash Lorimer the first time, could vote to whitewash him again. It did not take any more whitewash or India-rubber conscience the second time than the first.

The Statesville Landmark says even those who have not read the Democratic platform are pleased with it. Those who have not read it are probably better pleased with it than those who have read it.

The Wilmington Star says all the English papers have decided to support Woodrow Wilson for President. But, it will be remembered, that the English papers cannot vote in the United States on November 5th.

Gov. Wilson has announced that he will not accept campaign contributions from any questionable source. Of course none will be offered from any questionable source, as the source will probably not be questioned.

What is a Democrat, and who shall be permitted to vote in the Senatorial primary? is a question that Governor Kitchin and Senator Simmons can't agree on. Kitchin charges that Simmons wants the bars left down so he can get Republicans to vote for him.

According to the testimony of William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee in 1904, Parker's race for the Presidency cost one million dollars. That was mighty expensive running, considering the short distance Parker covered.

Notwithstanding it was only a few months ago that the News and Observer was attacking Senator Simmons' Democratic record, that paper is now trimming its sails to support Simmons. The Observer has not explained whether its sudden change is one of principle or for political expediency.

## CONGRESSMAN CATLIN PROTESTS.

Says Democrats Voted to Unseat Him in Order That a Democrat Might Have His Job—Says They Have Violated Every Principle of Political Decency.

Washington, July 19.—Representative Theron E. Catlin, of Missouri, in a statement tonight characterized as a "monumental fraud" the action of the House committee on elections today in voting to recommend that he be deprived of his seat in the House. The committee decided, by a vote of six to three, to report that Mr. Catlin had not been properly elected, because it was disclosed that his relatives had spent approximately \$13,000 in his campaign, contrary to the State law. The committee voted to seat former Representative Patrick Gill, a democrat, in the place of Mr. Catlin.

"The action of the Democratic members of the committee on elections in declaring that Patrick Gill is entitled to my seat, violates every principle of political decency and is a travesty on elementary justice," said Representative Catlin. Not a scintilla of evidence was produced indicating fraud of any kind, character or description. In order to consummate this monumental fraud and to seat Mr. Gill, the Democratic members of the committee arbitrarily threw out votes of two wards, both of which I carried by very substantial majorities.

"It is inconceivable that any political party should resort to such desperate measures to thwart the expressed will of the people. I look confidently to the voters of the district for an overwhelming vindication in November. I welcome a contest with Mr. Gill and his party on this issue."

## FLEECED THROUGH THE MAILS.

One Hundred and Twenty Million Dollars Filched From American People the Past Year.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of July 22 says:

"One hundred and twenty million dollars was filched from the American people during the last fiscal year by swindlers who operated largely through the United States mails, according to a report to Postmaster-General Hitchcock. This was an increase of approximately \$50,000,000 over the previous year. Of those who are alleged to have operated the fraudulent schemes, 1,063 were arrested by postoffice inspectors. They included persons in all walks of life, merchants and mechanics, politicians and professional men, paupers and millionaires. During the year which ended June 30, last, 452 persons were convicted and sentenced and 571 cases are awaiting final disposition.

The report says that these fraud manipulators, who usually exploit bogus mines, fake remedies and worthless lands, constitute a distinct class of law-breakers. Among the wealthy offenders who have been caught by the inspectors are criminals who have posed as respectable citizens, leaders in the communities and personages in the highest social and business circles. Some of them were millionaires, enriched by their plunder. Some of these men now are serving prison sentences.

## ROOSEVELT MEN TO STAY.

Will Not Be Removed From West Virginia Electoral Ticket—Leaders Anxious to Avoid Doing Anything That Would Endanger Success of State Ticket.

(The Washington Post.)

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 18.—After taking up the entire day with conferences and executive sessions, laying plans for the fall campaign in this State, the new Republican State Executive Committee organized late tonight by electing James B. Lakin, of Terra Alta, President of the State Board of Control, as its chairman, and R. B. Bernheim, of Welch, as secretary.

Instead of taking drastic action looking toward the removal of the State electors who stated that they would vote for Roosevelt and arranging to place Taft men on the ticket in their stead, as it has been predicted the committee would do, a harmony plan was adopted and the third party men were ignored entirely.

This action was taken, it is said, in the hope of saving the State ticket which would have been greatly imperiled by such a decisive step.

## Afraid to Trust a Strange Negro.

The day before she was to be married an old negro servant came to her mistress and instructed her savings to her keeping.

"Why should I keep your money for you? I thought you were going to be married?" said the mistress. "So I is, Missus, but do 'spose I'd keep all dis money in de house wid dat strange nigger?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

## IN CASE OF A DEADLOCK

Congressman Lafferty Thinks Electors Could Select Outside Man

## A COMPLICATED SITUATION

Oregon Congressman Thinks Presidential Electors Would Have Absolute Power Under the Constitution to Elect Whomsoever They Please—If the Election Should Be Put Up to Congress There Would Still Be Deadlock in the House and the Senate—Situation an Interesting and Peculiar One.

Hon. A. W. Lafferty, member of Congress from Oregon, has contributed the following entertaining article to the Washington Post on the problems that may confront the next electoral college:

"It is perfectly thrilling to contemplate all the possibilities of the forthcoming presidential election. The fact that three formidable candidates are in the field, one of them a president and another a former president, in itself presents a spectacle not heretofore witnessed in the history of our country, but even greater interest is being aroused by a study of the constitutional procedure in electing a president and vice-president in case of deadlock in the electoral college, which now seems to be a very likely outcome of the bitter contest to be waged.

"No one has heretofore suggested the very startling thing which I believe will happen in the latter event—namely, that the 529 electors to be chosen November 5, will call a convention of their own number, and take the matter of breaking the deadlock into their own hands.

"In such event the electors may go outside of the entire list of aspirants in choosing both president and vice-president. They may elect Champ Clark, Governor Hadley, Justice Hughes, Bryan, or any other citizen who was born in this country and is thirty-six years of age.

"The 529 electors to be chosen have the absolute power under the constitution to elect whomsoever they please. True, by custom they are supposed to vote for those candidates who were the nominees of their respective parties. But they are neither bound by any law nor by the constitution to so vote. And if it shall be apparent the morning following the forthcoming election that no one would have a majority in the electoral college, granting that the votes of the electors are cast in the usual way, there will be no reason, moral or legal, why the electors should not hold a caucus in advance, and decide upon both a president and a vice-president.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt but that a conclusion solemnly reached in such a convention, composed of a body of leading men of the country, equal in number to the combined membership of the Senate and House, would be carried out in good faith by the electors when they returned to their several states to cast their official votes.

"Heretofore the electors have never taken the course here suggested in case of a deadlock in the electoral college. But it was because one party or the other was dominant in the House of Representatives, and the electors of the dominant party knew that by failing to relieve the deadlock in the electoral college their party would prevail when the election was thrown into the House.

"Situation a Peculiar One. "At this time, however, the situation is entirely different. If the 529 electors fail to choose a president and vice-president, under the constitution the duty will devolve upon the House of Representatives to elect the president, and upon the Senate to elect the vice-president. And it is certain that the House would be unable to elect a president, and it is very doubtful if the Senate would be able to agree upon a vice-president. In case of both bodies failing to elect, the secretary of state would succeed to the presidency for four years, and in case of his death he would be succeeded by the other cabinet officer in the order fixed by law.

For these reasons it is more than probable that the pressure of public sentiment will be brought to bear upon the 529 electors to take the job into their own hands, if there is a deadlock upon the face of the election returns.

## House Could Not Elect.

The reason why the House could not elect a president is that the constitution requires that a candidate to be elected by that body must receive a majority of all the States. It is the present House that would

have to act, and not the House to be elected in November, which is not organized until the 4th of March. In the present House the Democrats have twenty-two states and the Republicans have twenty-two states. In the other four states the delegates are equally divided, and they could not vote, as the constitution puts the unit rule on the states. It would require the vote of twenty-five states to elect, there being a total of forty-eight states, and neither party could muster over twenty-two states.

"In the Senate the Republicans have a majority, but the regulars and insurgents would have to vote together to make that majority. It is practically certain that the insurgent Republican Senators would not vote for any candidate for vice-president, who under the circumstances would become the president for four years, who would be agreeable to the regular Republicans. Therefore, it is fair to assume that no election would result in the Senate.

## Still Another Guess.

"In this connection it is interesting to suggest another possibility under the constitution, in case of a deadlock, and that is a means whereby President Taft could perpetuate himself in office for four years more, if the electoral college and both Senate and House should fail to elect. He could resign as president prior to March 4, have Vice-President Sherman appoint him secretary of state, and upon March 4 he would become acting president for four years. It would likewise be within the power of the president to name any other person of his choice for secretary of state, in place of the incumbent, to succeed to the presidency in case of all bodies failing to elect.

"Taken altogether, the situation is very interesting to the people of the country who may desire to study that portion of our constitution relating to the election of a president and vice-president."

The above article is a very interesting one on the presidential situation, though The Caucasian does not agree with Mr. Lafferty in some of his solutions. For instance, in case the electoral college and the Congress should both fail to select a president, it looks like the country would be without a chief executive as the succession act provides that the secretary of state shall succeed to the presidency only in case of the death of the president and vice-president—Asso. Ed. Caucasian.

## TAFT APPEALING TO THE COURTS.

Trying to Keep Electors From Voting for Roosevelt as Directed by the People.

Newton, Kans., July 18.—A temporary restraining order was issued by Judge C. E. Branine in the District Court here enjoining every county clerk in Kansas from printing on the official primary ballot under the head of Republican party those candidates for Presidential electors who have openly declared they will support Theodore Roosevelt if elected.

The proceedings were filed by Fred Stanley, Republican National Committeeman, and State Senator F. Dumont Smith. The case will be heard at Hutchinson July 22.

Eight electors named before the Chicago Convention met have declared they will not support President Taft if they are elected.

## TAFT WILL DISCUSS TARIFF.

President's Speech of Acceptance to Include Plea for Commission.

Washington, July 24.—President Taft spent the greater part of today in the library of the White House working on his speech of acceptance, which he will make when the delegation of Republicans named at the Chicago convention officially notify him on August 1, at the White House, of his nomination.

The tariff question will be the big subject of the speech, according to word received in the offices of the White House today. From these reports it was learned that the President will make a plea for the creation of a permanent tariff board or commission. He will argue that the results obtained by the temporary tariff board, appointed by him, justify the creation of a non-partisan board.

Democrats Insincere Even Among Themselves.

Wilmington Dispatch.]

And what position does the side that has been talking about not wanting joint debates for fear they would injure the party find itself in when Secretary Brock, of the State Committee, actually not only advocates, but tries to precipitate such? How does Secretary Brock also size up as a harmonizer, when he wants Democratic speakers on the stump to discuss a party difference? No, Secretary Brock is not a Kitchin nor a Clark supporter.

## REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

"Mountain Men" Were Good at Forming Combinations

## ARISTOCRATS VS. PLAIN PEOPLE

Jacobin Leaders Demanded the Heads of More Than Half the Members of the French Congress—How a Modern Ruler Tried to "Have His Bacon"—France Made a New Constitution—A Word About Napoleon Bonaparte, a Man Who Made Much History.

Bilkinsville, N. C., July 22, 1912.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Shortly before the death of Robespierre, mentioned in a recent article, some of the smartest of the "mountain men" had shown a disposition to form a combination against that man, one of the smartest of the Jacobins. Bourdin, Tallien, Fouché and Barras were named as the leaders of such a movement. Hit is awiso stated in a leadin' historical work that the malcontents of both factions (we may call them the aristocrats an' the common people as a matter of convenience), discussed a coalition, against whom hit would be difficult to say, though hit must hev been against the better class or both factions, those disposed to live square lives, if such were possible at that stage of French history. About this time hit wuz reported that the Jacobin leader demanded the heads of at least half of the members of the French Congress, a pretty state of affairs, for the Jacobin chief wuz absolutely without legal authority or any kind, wuz merely a popular outlaw whose influence wuz of no consequence to anybody except the illegal gang who had elevated him to an uncertain position as a leader, chiefly owing to his zeal in an unworthy cause. Some of his misguided followers urged him to seize the hated lawmakers upon his own authority an' agreed to see to hit that his orders regardin' them would be carried out promptly, showin' that his followers were thoroughly drilled in illegal practices, even to takin' the lives of their fellow man, another bit of proof that red shirt Democracy wuz havin' a great run in France, wuz that modern Democracy, so-called, iz nothin' more, nothin' less, than a species of ancient Jacobinism, an' recent events hev shown that even a so-called Republican high-up in American politics, as high as man can get, hez become so tainted with the poisons of treacherous democracy that he threw off his cloak of respectable Republicanism long enough to bow at the shrine of red shirt Democracy, appoint a number of Democrats to influential positions, simply because he had the deadly miasma in his blood. To crown hit awl, when he saw that he had "thrown the fat in the fire," he an' some of his backers conclude to try and save his "bacon" by some additional Democratic tactics, i. e., vote-stealin' arbitrary misapplication of honest methods, high-handed outrages, an' the whole catalogue of the usual schemes of Simmons, Tillman & Co., (limited). Liberty, justice, where art thou? The very life of this great republic hez been threatened, iz yet in peril, by the damnable arts of dishonest politicians, led, trained, tutored by the heads of the more than three hundred illegal trusts existin' in the United States, most of them havin' headquarters in the State of New Jersey, owing to the tax laws existin' there. An' after gettin' the earth at Chicago the same gang of trust outlaws transferred the scene of their operations an' manipulations to Baltimore an' after a five days' struggle they turn out a New Jersey Democrat as nominee so that if by any hook or crook Taft fails to land, the long-haired New Jersey professor may turn the trick. The American people, if they love their wives, their children an' their homes, ought to turn to Teddy an' give the trust candidates a solar-plexus blow which may cause the politicians to get their eyes open an' sew up their pockets before they again venture out to another national convention. Fellow citizens, you are facing a great crisis today. What are you goin' to do about hit?

On the last lay of May, 1795, when hit looked as though France would be plunged into a civil revolution, six of the prominent "mountain men" committed suicide, after havin' been tried and sentenced to death. By some agreement a peace wuz concluded with another faction, the Vendéans, about the same time, an' hit again looked as if France mite settle down once more.

On the 23rd of October, 1795, a new constitution wuz adopted by France. Hit wuz claimed that this

would result in givin' the country greater stability an' a reasonable degree of peace. By the new constitution the country got two councils. The first consisted of five hundred members an' wuz somethin' like the Congress of the United States. Awi laws were to originate in this council. The "council of the ancients," somethin' like the United States Senate, contained two hundred and fifty members an' this body could adopt or reject any laws or bills sent up from the lower house, makin' hit awiso quite similar to the United States Senate today.

Of France a great writer once said: "The history of France has been likened to a great river; the deep majestic current of the monarchy burst its banks at the revolution, an' spread over an immense extent, forming in its wide inundation a lake with islands interspersed with various channels, inlets, too intricate and vast for the eye to grasp at one view. Now, however, as the revolution draws to its close the current narrows, an' like water at the termination of a lake, we see the large events of a nation's history contract an' deepen, in order to run in the bounded channel of an individual's fortune. In other words, the history of France becomes for a long and glorious period identified with the life of Napoleon Bonaparte."

The successful defense of Toulon, mentioned briefly in a recent article when Marshal Bonaparte was but twenty-four years old an' had not risen higher than the ranks of a colonel, opened his career. The King of Italy, awl rulers, in fact, had an eye upon Napoleon Bonaparte after hat. He wuz induced to join the Italian army in the capacity of engineer, though this iz probably not known to the average historical reader. This gave Napoleon an opportunity to study an' practice a profession which wuz to afterward prove very valuable to him. At Thermidor young Bonaparte partially failed to make good, wuz suspended an' placed under arrest. But that proved only a temporary discouragement to the future great leader, commander of men, may have been an advantage, for hit doubtless caused him to realize that he, like other men, wuz not infallible. An energetic remonstrance on the part of the French government soon caused his release. He returned to France an' wuz restored to the army. But mere active service wuz not sufficient for Bonaparte; he must be doin' somethin' worth while. He finally refused to serve against the Vendéans, remained in Paris. Bein' still a young man, Bonaparte began to take notice of the girls an' planned an ambitious marriage. Pretty sooa a rebellion started in Vendémiaire. Bonaparte, under Barras, took charge of the force sent, and wuz successful. This brought quick promotion; he became a general of the army of the interior. Soon after this he married the widow of Gen. Bonaornois. Awi writers agree that Bonaparte seemed to love his beautiful wife Josephine, as she was afterward familiarly known, loved an' respected in France. Napoleon, havin' adopted the life of a soldier, havin' served two countries, wuz soon in active service again.

France wuz free from hostilities on the Lower Rhine by a treaty with Prussia, an' on the side of the Pyrenees by a treaty with Spain. But Germany wuz considered fair prey for French invasion, though the people of that country had shown ability as fighters. Bonaparte wuz sent to Italy with inferior equipment. He marched from Genoa; defeated the Austrians and Piedmontese in the battles of Montenotte on April 12, 1796, an' of Millesimo on the 14th; compelled the King of Sardinia to conclude a treaty of peace an' give Savoy an' Nice up to France. On the 8th of May Bonaparte crossed the river Po an' compelled Parma to agree to an armistice; on the 10th defeated Gen. Beaulieu at Lodi; on the 20th proclaimed the freedom of the Lombardese; in June he compelled Modena, Naples, and the Pope to conclude an armistice. He defeated General Wurmsen on the 3rd of August at Lonado, an' on the 5th at Castiglione; advanced against the Tyrol; defeated Alvanzi at Arcole on the 15th of November and at Rivoli on the 14th of January followin'; concluded peace a Tolentino, in which the Pope yielded Arigno to France; on the 19th of February defeated the archduke Charles at Lisona, an' signed preliminaries of peace with Austria at Leoben on the 16th of April. Thus in less than twelve months Napoleon Bonaparte, who like Washington, had mighty sorry aids in charge of his war department, whipped practically everything in sight. Some thousands of years ago a gentleman known as Alexander the Great, ran amuck in Europe an' did some tall work in the war line. In fact, he announced that he wuz goin' to conquer the world. He didn't know that the United States an' South Carolina then existed. But he did proceed to flog pretty nigh every

(Continued on page 5.)