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WILSON AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The following press dispatch was sent out from Seagrif, N. J., Monday afternoon:

"Governor Wilson returned to-day from a visit to the home of a friend near Seagrif and announced that he would forego his weekly trip to Trenton, and again go into seclusion to-morrow to write his speech of acceptance. Governor Wilson hopes to write the speech within two or three days. The Governor's friends announced to-day, but only on condition that their names would not be used, that Wilson had decided definitely not to resign the Governorship during the Presidential campaign."

It seems since the Governor failed to secure a pension from Mr. Cargie that he is determined to get a pension from New Jersey's State treasury. Since his nomination for President he has been making a visit to the State Capitol only once a week, and this week will not go at all! At this distance it appears that Governor Wilson should give the Governor's office some little attention, or that he should resign.

Governor Wilson probably has two reasons for not resigning. He tells his Democratic friends that if he resigns the State of New Jersey will have a Republican Governor, as the Lieutenant-Governor is a Republican, but it is very probable that his strongest reason for not wanting to resign is the fact it would separate him from his monthly pay check. However, the Governor is due it to the tax-payers of New Jersey to attend to the matters of State or send in his resignation.

COMPLICATIONS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Philadelphia North American has a most interesting editorial on the complications that confront those who repudiate the stolen nomination for Mr. Taft and who want to vote for Roosevelt, the people's choice. The North American is one of the oldest Republican papers in this country. It was one of the most influential papers to support the movement to organize the Republican party, when the old Whig party no longer represented the interests of justice and humanity.

The editorial begins as follows: "A wag, in discussing the present political situation, said the Progressives had a menagerie on their hands, but had no canvas to show under. While we would not thus illustrate the existing political economic crisis, we must admit that political conditions appear to justify the joking figure of speech. "But, as paradoxical as it may seem, what appears to be a weakness in the Progressive battle is really its greatest source of strength. It arises from the clash of opinions deeply rooted in the very fundamentals of Progressivism, the only controversy among the Progressives being as how best to make effective the policies on which there is little or no divergence of opinion."

The North American then proceeds to review the conditions that exist in the different states, and says: "One thing is certain. And that is that no one rule can be laid down which will do justice and at the same time yield the best practical results to the Progressives of all the different states."

That paper then goes on to show that it is not necessary to organize a new party where the Republican state organization represents the will of the people and repudiates the fraud and theft perpetrated by the monopoly agents and Tory bosses at Chicago.

Continuing that paper says: "So much for the political practical phase. Colonel Roosevelt, who understands the political complications which the Progressives are obliged to contend against, lays down one rule founded on moral principles, which he holds should be adhered to in all states.

"Mr. Roosevelt's contention now is entirely consistent with his course at Chicago—standing

squarely upon the proposition that fraud vitiated for Mr. Taft all moral and legal claim to the nomination.

"That being the case, the Colonel contends, Mr. Taft's stolen status must not, under any contingency, be recognized."

The North American then says that it will be a good thing to have one or more new party movements whenever necessary to express the will of the people, as was necessary to elect Lincoln.

The editorial concludes as follows: "When Fremont was nominated for the presidency in 1856, there were several distinct parties in Pennsylvania which fundamentally rested on the same principle. The Pennsylvania delegates who voted for Fremont in the same Republican convention were sent there by the People's party, and not by the Republican party.

"The Fremont campaign was carried on through scores of different party organizations throughout the country, with a wide diversity of party names. Not until 1860, four years later, was it generally believed that the title 'National Republican' would be the name under which the diversity of parties working for the same end would be gathered. And it was not until 1864 that all these forces were united in a uniform party organization and under the same party name.

"History is bound to repeat itself with relation to the present movement. No one can predict with any certainty under what title the Progressive forces will ultimately make their decisive fight. And it is really the least important question before the Progressives. It is important, however, that in states where the Progressives have gained control by years of unceasing battle, there should be every effort made consistent with moral principle to 'conserve for the Progressive cause the power that has already been won."

A RECALL THAT WILL RECALL.

There is nothing new about the principle of the recall. It is now in the constitution of the United States and the constitution of every state in the Union.

Congress is now trying to recall a Federal Judge by the method of impeachment. Nine times before Congress has tried to recall a judge or other Federal civil officer, but has each time failed. Thus unworthy men have been permitted to remain in office, some of them for life. We need a simple recall method that will be effective.

We need a recall that will recall.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR ROOSEVELT.

Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, has declared that the Progressive Republicans are in control of the Republican party in his state and that therefore it is not necessary to organize a new Progressive party there. He says that his state is for Roosevelt as the true Republican candidate for President and that there will be no Taft electors in his state, unless some bolters from the Republican State Convention organize a Taft third party movement.

The same thing will be true in this state, if the will of the people is expressed at the next Republican State Convention.

MADE A JOB FOR HIM.

The following is from the Kansas City Journal:

"A political worker—it was in the 'old' days—went to a member of the Legislature of his State and asked for a job as door-tender.

"'Find a door without a door-tender and you can have it,' were the big man's instructions.

"The worker looked around for several days and then reported.

"'I can't find a door without plenty of door-tenders.'

"'No door?'

"'Nary door. Guess I'll go home.'

"'Wait a bit. You've been a good party worker. I'll have a door cut for you.'

The above is given space here because it is so applicable to Democratic good government in this State.

When the North Carolina Legislature meets the Democrats dish out the jobs to the faithful as long as the jobs last and they create more jobs until all of the very faithful have been rewarded for party work, at the expense of the tax-payers.

"It is easy to understand why a Republican would want to vote for Mr. Simmons and scratch the balance of the ticket."—Durham Herald, Dem.

We thought we were a Republican, but according to the Herald's way of reasoning, we don't "understand."

Congressman Martin Littleton, of New York, wants the House and Senate to appoint a joint committee to study the trust question. Thus admitting that the Democratic politicians don't know anything about the trust question after all.

WITH THE EDITORS.

John D. says, "eat less," most of us who are not in the standard oil have to.—Leaksville-Spray News.

In admitting that they believe in a protective tariff the Republicans are at least honest about it.—Durham Herald.

The thing that is going to bother the Democrats in the present campaign is to defend some of their former tariff bills.—Durham Herald.

Champ Clark wouldn't say a vital word to the reporters after he had seen Wilson. And Champ used to be so garrulous and sociable!—Buffalo Express.

Colonel Waterson's support of the Democratic ticket is born of that school of philosophy which welcomes a boil on the neck as "saving a doctor's bill."—Chicago News.

If Cole Blease is one-half as bad as the charges against him indicate, then the State of South Carolina should go and hide her head in the sand.—Leaksville-Spray News.

If Senator Simmons should happen to lose out in the primary, he and Mr. Lorimer could devote more of their time to their Craven County swamp lands.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

STATE WILL TRY INSURANCE.

Iowa Will Do Its Own Insurance Business After September 1—Old Line Companies Driven Out.

After next month the State of Iowa will do its own insurance business. The State passed progressive laws that drove out nearly all the old line companies.

Twenty-four companies ceased under this law to conduct business in the State, and the State proposes to do its own insuring henceforth. Insurance Commissioner H. L. Eken, a member of the Legislature, carried to its fruition the enactment of the legislation which drove the companies out of the State, will be able to begin issuing policies soon, probably September 1st.

"The law," said Commissioner Eken, "provides for life insurance and annuities on a basis that is absolutely safe. It uses the same assumptions for death claims and for interest earnings as the safest American old line insurance companies."

The rate of premiums, the Commissioner said, would probably not be much lower than those of private insurance companies, but the security would doubtless be considered better. The liability of the State, however, is not to be beyond the amount of money contained in the insurance fund. This fund, of course, will be derived from premiums, interest, earnings and similar sources.

Applications can be transmitted to Commissioner Eken or through clerks and treasurers in town, villages, cities and counties of the State, State factory inspectors or State banks. These persons are to receive 25 cents for each application. They also are authorized to collect premiums and to retain 1 per cent thereof for their services.

Each applicant must be examined by a physician under the direction of the State Board of Health. The application must be accompanied by a premium for at least three months and by a medical examination fee of \$2. The State Insurance Commissioner and the State Board of Health are to pass on all applications for insurance and their decisions are to be final. If the application is rejected the deposit is returned, less the medical examination fee and fees paid for making out the application and re-submitting the premium.

The life fund will operate with a reserve on the same plan as the present old line life insurance companies. Loans may be made on a policy to an amount which, together with interest at 6 per cent a year, shall not exceed the reserve. On non-payment of a premium the sum is to be charged as a loan against the policy as long as the reserve is sufficient. The whole, or any part of a loan, may be paid by the insured or other interested persons at any time. The policy may be surrendered for cash on any anniversary after six months' notice in writing.

MR. TAFT RECEIVES NEGRO DELEGATION.

Acknowledged His Debt of Gratitude to Negro Delegates at Chicago—Brownsville Affair and Lynching Discussed.

Washington, D. C., July 19—President Taft in a speech in the East room of the White House to a delegation from the National Civil and Political Negro League today publicly acknowledged his debt of gratitude to the negro delegates to the Republican National Convention pledged and instructed for him who stood with the Taft forces through the fight. "I want to say to you," said the President, "how much I appreciate your standing firm in my behalf at a time when it was intimated to the country that we could not depend upon you. You demonstrated there your appreciation of the accomplishments of the Republican party for your race in the past and your abiding faith in its future friendship."

Polk and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. The charge against Davis was that he had written a letter containing this sentence: "The people North ought to revolt against their war leaders and take this great matter into their own hands." Mr. Davis explained that he did not mean to incite to insurrection and the resolution to expel was withdrawn.

Abolish Lynching.

The delegation presented resolutions to the President asking for the restoration of the battalion of the 25th infantry that was involved in the Brownsville affair, and urging him to recommend a Federal statute against lynching. Mr. Taft said in reply that he had done everything possible under the law in regard to the 25th infantry. He deplored lynchings, he said, but did not believe that the United States government could interfere in the State laws.

"A man who has been engaged in a lynching within the Federal jurisdiction who comes up to me for executive clemency will have his petition received with that feeling on my part that there is no crime that ought to be more severely punished and more completely condemned."

MANY SENATORIAL MISHAPS.

Some Have Been Expelled While Others Resigned to Escape the Axe. (Washington Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.)

Since William Blount, of Tennessee, was expelled from the Senate, in July, 1796, for conspiracy against the Government in attempting to bring together certain Indians and British agents, many Senators of the United States have been called on to defend their titles to their seats.

The most notable recent case was that of John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, who on January 17, 1905, arose in the Senate and addressed himself to the charges made against him that in 1902 he had conspired with Binger Herman, Commissioner of the Land Office, to defraud the Government out of public lands.

During the trial it was brought out that Mr. Mitchell had received \$2,000 from S. A. D. Pullen in this connection. Before the case came to a vote Mr. Mitchell resigned. He was indicted by the Federal grand jury, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

William A. Clark, of Montana, was elected to the Senate as a Democrat in December, 1899, to succeed Lee Mantle, Republican. An investigation was ordered, and the committee reported adversely on Mr. Clark's right to retain his seat. Before this resolution was acted upon Senator Clark, on May 15, 1900, announced that he had resigned. He was appointed by the Governor to the vacancy thus created, but did not present his credentials. He carried the fight before the people, and a legislative ticket favorable to him was elected, and in January, 1901, he was chosen as the success of Senator Thomas Carter.

Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, was convicted in the State courts for using the mails for fraudulent purposes and receiving pay for services rendered before a department of the Government. On May 22, 1906, Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, offered a resolution of investigation. It was held that the judgment of the courts did not operate ipso facto to vacate the seat of a Senator or compel the Senate to expel him. Burton resigned to the Governor on June 4th before the Senate had acted.

John Smith, a Senator from Ohio, won out by the narrow margin of one vote in 1807 when threatened with expulsion for reasonable conspiracy.

John C. Breckenridge and other Southern Senators were summarily expelled in 1861 for having conspired against the Government of the United States and borne arms against it. During the war resolutions of expulsion were drawn up against various Senators for giving encouragement to the Confederacy, included among these being Jesse D. Bright, Trusten

with which the new party is regarded. The revolt among the citizens of this "land of steady habits" against both of the old political machines has been beyond the expectations of the Progressive leaders. Ernest Walker Smith, one of the Progressive leaders, said he had been in politics all his life, but he never saw a meeting like yesterday's conference.

"I never witnessed such spirit," said Mr. Smith. "The meeting was remarkable in the character of the men and their fervor."

NEW JERSEY NAMES ELECTORS.

Leads Eastern State in New Party Movement—Names a Full State Ticket.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 21.—New Jersey led the Eastern States in the new party movement to-day when a mass convention of progressives launched a separate political organization and decided to nominate a full State ticket for the November election. The convention voted to put on the ticket a set of Presidential electors supporting Theodore Roosevelt, and sent to the National Progressive Convention in Chicago the same set of delegates that represented the State at the Republican National Convention pledging them again to vote for Colonel Roosevelt.

The Convention arranged for the appointment of a State Committee which will settle details of party organization. It suggested no name for the new party, and agreed to leave that detail and others to the National Convention. The possibility of alliance with either of the other established parties was denied in vigorous terms. All the speakers declared for a fight along distinct new party lines, and all such expressions were enthusiastically applauded.

The Convention adopted, without dissent, the platform recommended by the Committee of Arrangements. A straight woman suffrage plank aroused prolonged applause.

The frequent mention of Colonel Roosevelt's name called for a series of demonstrations and his picture was everywhere in the hall. The Colonel had been urged to attend but in a telegram to Chairman Fort, which was read to the convention, he expressed regret because of his inability to attend and said: "May I, through you, extend my heartiest good wishes to the convention. They are engaged in the task of bringing this government back to what it was intended to be, a Government by the people in the interests of the people. The old party organizations have become so hopelessly corrupted as to make it impossible to do anything with them as they now are, and this is largely due to the fact that the party fights are not now fought along genuine lines of cleavage. Our organization is in truth the people's organization, and we are trying to help the people to the best of our ability, and we are fighting not only on real issues, but upon the issues most vital to the welfare of this Republic."

Was Bryan's idea of honor such as to betray his State into swinging her vote over to Wilson and so cause a stampede to him? Champ Clark was Nebraska's candidate, and Mr. Bryan was instructed to vote for him.

Already the effect of the treachery to the Democratic party is bearing fruit. Ex-Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is one of a dozen prominent men who are so disgusted with a party which is still under the thumb of a man who has three times led to it to defeat, that they have left the party and will support the third party. Camp Clark has many loyal friends who see in Bryan's actions a well laid plan. The end is not yet. The Democratic party had an opportunity never before equaled in its history, all spoiled because of Bryan.

Progressive Party Stirs Connecticut.

Hartford, July 19.—The extent of the Progressive uprising among the factory workers of Connecticut has been a revelation to the Progressive leaders in conference here.

A the conference, which called the state convention for New Haven July 30, a report showed that 3,000 out of the 4,000 employes of the Winchester Arms Company, at New Haven, have declared for Roosevelt.

Reports from Bridgeport, Waterbury and Ansonia also showed a 3 to 1 majority for Roosevelt among factory employes.

Fear of the closing of the factories under Wilson and free trade and recognition of Colonel Roosevelt's championship of the cause of labor are the reasons the working men of the state are flocking to the new party.

Tobacco growers, dairymen and members of the State Grange represented at the conference told of the almost complete accession of the state's agricultural population to the new movement.

Traveling men at the conference described the indifference toward the old parties felt by the business men of the state with whom they came in contact, and the spirit of welcome

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was paid at a banquet to Henry Clay, in New Orleans in 1842. Mighty costly for those with stomach trouble or indigestion. Today people everywhere use Dr. King's New Life Pills for these troubles as well as liver, kidney and bowel disorders. Easy, safe, sure. Only 25 cts at all drug-gists.

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A short time and all the Spring Suits—offering such splendid selection now—will have found their way into the possession of as many pleased buyers. We mention this by the way of a gentle reminder for the man who has put off or been delayed in coming. This "outward" movement is being hurried in no uncertain way by price concessions that really mean something.

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