

DEMOCRATS DISAGREE

Congressman Littleton Dis-sents From Chairman Stanley's Recommendations

STEEL TRUST COMMITTEE

Just Where the Democrats Were Going to Play Great Politics They Strike Another Snag—Only Two of the Nine Members of Steel Committee Are in Accord With Chairman Stanley—Littleton Will Sign Committee Report Only on Certain Conditions—Wants Trust Committee Appointed.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, member of the Democratic majority of the House Steel Trust Investigating Committee, formally presenting his views to the committee dissenting from the legislative recommendations of Chairman Stanley. He agreed to sign the Stanley report with many reservations.

That left but two other members of the committee of nine in complete accord with him. They are Representative Beall, of Texas, and McGillicuddy, of Maine.

Mr. Littleton's views, to which much publicity has been given, favor principally a joint body of the Senate and House to study the trust question and the exclusion from interstate commerce of corporations in restraint of trade.

He declines to support the proposed bill to put upon a corporation the burden of proving it is "reasonable" restraint of trade. Such a bill, Mr. Littleton says, "would preserve the chief fault of the Sherman law which is the policy of a belated attack after a concern has gone up instead of proving any means of prevention."

Regarding the future, Mr. Littleton says: "The real vice in the treatment of the problem heretofore has been the attempt to legislate solely against the result of effect of a series of acts, instead of specifically defining and prohibiting these acts."

CRIME AND POLITICS.

New York Policemen Get Graft From Gamblers—Why Rosenthal Was Killed—The Rotten Politics of Tammany Hall.

The murder of Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, by five men at the door of a leading hotel, emphasizes the close alliance between crime and politics. Rosenthal was uncovering the corrupt alliance between certain New York police officers and the gamblers of the city. He was killed by men hired by the policemen, who were under charges, or he was shot down by gamblers. It is regarded as probable that he was shot by the gamblers, who had an understanding that the police would "hands off" at the time of the killing.

The plan for the murder of Rosenthal and the escape of his murderers as very near successful. The murder was accomplished and the escape of the murderers would have been effected except for an accident. For it was nothing less than an accident that a man in an adjoining building had idly, but firmly fixed in his memory the number of the automobile which stood by, as the scene was laid for the crime, and in which the murderers fled after the crime at top speed.

The police, if they had intended to protect the criminals, had to save their faces with the revelation of the automobile number. They were active enough after this revelation to satisfy their most severe critics. In ten hours they had the automobile and the men who drove the machine, as well as one of its passengers. But it has never been explained why two or three policemen at the scene of the murder did not arrest or attempt to arrest the murderers before they got away.

It was to the interest of both the police and the gamblers to have Rosenthal put away. He had been a leader of the gambling element. He had been in touch with the political powers of New York city. He had broken with the police and he had told a circumstantial story of the partnership of at least one police officer in a gambling establishment, and he had told in detail as to how and when the gamblers passed out money to the police. On the morning he was killed, he was to appear before the district attorney and make affidavit to his statements preparatory to appearing before the grand jury.

Here we have an illustration of the close alliance of politics and crime. The criminals do not rely on graft for their protection; graft is a means of that protection, but it is distributed to only a small coterie of police officials. The politicians higher up did not get the money, but they lent the cloak of their influence for the protection of the gamblers. The gamblers and the elements allied with them were of value on election day, and on election day they paid off their obligations to their political friends.

This happened in New York. But such a condition prevails in many American cities. The one weakness

of popular government is its lax administration of the criminal laws. No civilized country in the world has so many murderers walking free to-day as the United States. There is no need for theorizing; the conditions confront us. It is folly to assert that it is treason to popular government to say that it is weak and inefficient in the administration of its criminal laws. Facts are facts and they are stubborn.—Montgomery Advertiser.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

European country on the map. Napoleon Bonaparte did not advertise his intentions. He wuz content to go ahead an' flog 'em an' talk about hit afterwards. Hit iz not new, but interestin' that Bonaparte wuz actually arrested, tried and sentenced to life imprisonment on a lonely island in the Atlantic some two hundred miles from the French coast after France changed rulers. But he didn't stay long, escaped somehow, made his way to France, landin' at a lonely spot on the coast. Proceedin' toward Paris, Bonaparte soon met with an old soldier who had served under him. The meetin' in the lonely woods must hev been dramatic.

"What are you goin' to do?" asked his old comrade in arms. "I am goin' to Paris an' raise an army an' whip the national guard ov France," said Napoleon.

"I volunteer for the war," said the old soldier, and Napoleon accepted him on the spot. Through the old soldier the President ov France, for he wuz he King, communicated with certain tried an' true officers in the army, held conferences with them secretly, laid plans to recapture his even young ones rallied to the standard ov Bonaparte, even many companies of the active national guard, an' in three weeks they had whipped awl ov the national guard an' recruits who would fit for the government an' had won an' Napoleon resumed his rightful position as ruler ov France, an' he held hit, too. The politicians had tried to down him but could not. His remains were buried by the French government in Paris in what iz said to be the finest tomb in the world an' soldiers guard hit day an' nite. Bonaparte, like our friend Roosevelt, wuz not down an' out; he wuz simply the victim, for a time, ov a desperate gang ov red shirt politicians.

Az ever, ZEKE BILKINS. (To be continued.)

Thinks North Carolina Republicans Can Vote for Roosevelt and Maintain Party Regularity.

Shelby Highlander, Ind.]

What attitude are Republicans of North Carolina going to take toward the split within the party ranks?

There are now two new parties! The Saturday Evening Post this week says that two new parties have now taken the place of the old Republicans—the Tories, or reactionaries on the one hand, and the Progressives on the other.

Where will North Carolina Republicanism go?

If the rank and file of Republicans in this State count for anything, the party in its State Convention next month will commit itself to the Progressive—the Roosevelt wing—and will instruct its electors to support Colonel Roosevelt.

That is what they are doing in a number of Northern States. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, the Dakotas, and the entire Northwest, are some of the places where the Roosevelt sentiment is literally taking the country by storm and none of these States—to say nothing of many other States not mentioned—will stand for a dishonest nomination, secured by theft!

North Carolina Republicans can legitimately instruct their electors for Roosevelt and still retain their party name, if they so choose, and this should be done.

If North Carolina does this, Roosevelt will come to this State to campaign and to make the Old North State a campaign battleground will be and advertisement for the State such as he has not had for more than fifty years.

Want to Reform Method of Arbitrating Cotton Claims.

New York, July 19.—A change in present methods used by foreign cotton exchanges in arbitrating claims growing out of cotton shipments abroad, looking to more equitable treatment of American interests, was strongly recommended by a conference of representatives of forty-one cotton exchanges of this country held at the New York Cotton Exchange to-day.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the reforms desired by the American cotton exchanges and these resolutions were sent to the Liverpool Cotton Association and to the Bremen and Havre Cotton Exchanges for consideration. George W. Neville, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, who is to sail for Europe next week, was authorized to use his efforts while abroad to bring about a conference of all European and American exchanges early in 1913 in an endeavor to arrive at some working agreement in time to the crop of 1913-1914.

GOV. DENIS CHARGES

But Felder Says South Carolina's Chief Executive Will Land in Jail

Says There is More Exclusive Evidence Showing That Governor Blease is Corrupt Than There is Against Many Who Are Now Serving Terms in the Penitentiary—Will Wait Till His Term of Office Expires Before Taking Further Action.

In the last issue of The Caucasian was a report of corruption against Governor Cole Blease, of South Carolina, in connection with the dispensary scandal and his pardons to criminals.

On Saturday the Governor gave the press at Columbia a promised statement, refuting the charges brought against him by Thomas B. Felder, of Georgia, and W. G. Burns, the detective. Including copies of affidavits, the statement makes about sixty pages of typewritten manuscript. Each and every charge or rumor is taken up separately and answered by the Governor.

Blease says Felder erred when he says he went to Charleston to get the two primaries in 1910 to get money for the tigers for his (Blease's) campaign expenses.

He says the statement that he is getting graft from the Charleston blind tigers originated with Mayor Grace, of that city, owing to the Governor's refusal to allow Grace to control the constabulary there.

The Governor further denies that he received pay from lawyers for pardoning criminals. Governor Blease threatened the newspapers that failed to publish his statement accurately. In a speech at Barnwell, S. C., a few days ago Governor Blease referred to Governor Joseph Brown, of Georgia, as "that watermelon-headed, sapspeed Governor," who refused the requisition for Thomas B. Felder, as "the low, cowardly thief who is afraid to come to South Carolina," and to the investigating committee as "a dirty, filthy crowd," and invited them to see him personally at Columbia if they did not like what he said.

Felder Says Blease is Headed for the Penitentiary.

Atlanta, Ga., July 20.—Thomas B. Felder, the Atlanta attorney who made sensational charges of official corruption against Governor Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina, before the special investigating committee of the Legislature of that State, to-night made the following reply to a statement made by Governor Blease to-day:

"He (Blease) substantiates his statement by the affidavits of men who have been convicted of felonies and pardoned by him and by men who are under indictment for grafting in South Carolina. Further than that, the reply that will be made to him will be as soon as he is relieved of his gubernatorial robes.

"It is just as certain that he will be landed in the penitentiary as it is that the Ohio grafters, the Atlantic City grafters, the McNamaras, Abe Rufe, of San Francisco, and the land robbers of Oregon were placed behind the bars.

"We have better and more conclusive proof against Blease and his associates than Detective William J. Burns has against any of those people who now are serving terms in various penitentiaries of the United States."

Senator Norris Asks for the Voice of the People.

(Washington Star.)

Representative Norris, of Nebraska, progressive Republican, and a Roosevelt supporter, in a letter sent to-day to John L. Kennedy, Chairman of the Nebraska State Republican Committee, asks for another Senatorial primary, in which his Republicanism is to be tried and a new set of instructions be voted to candidates for Roosevelt and Taft electors. He proposes that electors for both sides stand by the result.

Mr. Norris made the proposal in reply to criticism in his State, and published demands that he support President Taft or get off the Republican ticket.

Believes in Recall.

"I am a believer in the recall," said Mr. Norris in his letter. "I am willing that it should be applied to me, and, if since my nomination, my course in refusing to recognize Mr. Taft as the Republican nominee is unsatisfactory to the Republicans who nominated me, I am not only willing, but I believe it is my duty to withdraw.

"Under no circumstances can I be induced to support a man for office whose nomination I conscientiously believe to have been obtained by the corrupt and unlawful methods which I believe were perpetrated in the so-called renomination of President Taft and if my nomination, or even my election, must depend upon such support, then I much prefer to remain in private life."

Representative Norris defeated Norris Brown in the primary for Senator.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR TAFT.

Two Wisconsin Electors Will Name a "Progressive" as Chosen.

Fond du Lac, Wis., July 18.—Otto J. Zander, of Brillion, a Republican nominee for Presidential elector, in a letter to the State Central Committee to-day, said if elected he would be unable to cast his vote for President Taft, but would vote for Robert M. LaFollette or some other Republican whom he regarded as progressive. He added if his plan did not meet with the approval of the committee he would resign.

Col. John Hicks, publisher of the Oshkosh Northwestern, and one of the Wisconsin Republican Presidential electors at large, in a statement indorses Zander's position. He says that in his opinion all the thirteen Republican electors from Wisconsin would cast their votes against Taft. He added there was no thought of throwing the votes to Woodrow Wilson.

COLLECTOR REFUSES TO RESIGN.

Alabama Official is for Roosevelt—Says Department Can Remove Him if They Desire, But Will Not Resign.

Birmingham, Ala., July 23.—Joseph O. Thompson, Collector of Internal Revenue for Alabama and Mississippi, to-day declined to tender his resignation, which had been called for by Secretary MacVeagh "on authority of the President." Mr. Thompson, who is head of the Roosevelt forces in Alabama, made public the Secretary's letter and his own reply.

Mr. Thompson writes that he has twice verbally offered the President his resignation, which was refused, and that he will not now gratify the Secretary, even to the point of "lessening the difficulties in which you find yourself involved" by sending him his resignation. He says further that the President has the power of removal and has the liberty to use it.

Irish World Comes Out for Colonel Roosevelt.

Shelby Highlander.]

New York, Special.—In its current issue, the Irish World, the powerful weekly journal edited and published by Patrick Ford, comes out squarely for the new National Progressive party, in commenting upon the approaching convention to be held at Chicago on August 5th.

In a previous editorial the World predicted the certain defeat of the Republican party in November, as the result of the outrage perpetrated in the Chicago convention, when the nomination was stolen from Theodore Roosevelt; and, placing the responsibility for what happened at the door of special privilege, said: "These special interests fear and hate Theodore Roosevelt. They, therefore, passed along the word that he was to be defeated."

The editorial in the current issue, discussing the coming Progressive convention, says:

"The time is ripe for the new political movement. There are thousands of Republicans and Democrats who have lost faith in either the willingness or the ability of the two old political parties to curb the power of the predatory, who are bent upon despoiling the public. The convention that will meet at Chicago on August 5 will mark a new departure in American politics that promises to leave a deep impress upon the future of the country."

[The Irish World is the most powerful Irish-Catholic paper in America.—Editor.]

TO WESTERN WHEAT FIELDS.

A Number of Mecklenburg Boys Have Gone West to Help Harvest the Crop.

Between forty and fifty young men of Mecklenburg County left Monday for the West to aid in harvesting the wheat crop. Wheat is the largest product in many of the Western States and it is often impossible to get enough labor in the community to harvest the crop. The following is from Monday's Charlotte Observer: "After carefully turning over in their minds and saying and advice of Horace Greeley to 'Go West, young man,' and studying the matter out for themselves, a large number of Charlotte young men are really going West; in fact they went westward this morning.

"The Great Northern Railway makes a special offer to the men from all this section of the country annually to induce them to go West during the harvesting season all through to Dakota and Montana. The offer made was that the railroad fare of \$40 should be paid by the young men and in return therefor the railroad would guarantee them a job in some of the wheat fields at a good salary. This being the time of year when all long for a vacation of some time, a trip of this sort naturally appeals to young men.

"The work they are to do consists of reaping, binding and threshing the wheat and as soon as the season closes, the train will run them home, that is some of them, as several hold firm to the belief that they are going to stay West after they once get there.

"The trip will cover a period of about two months and will be an education in itself, as the journey there and back will be through the

most interesting section of the Northwest and West. The exact location of the different men has not been decided as yet, and will not until they reach their destination. Some will enter the fields of South Dakota and some will stop in Montana, both States wanting a large number of young men."

Democratic Harmony in Georgia. Shelby Highlander.]

Tom Watson, who supported Underwood so vigorously in Georgia, has announced that he will support Wilson. The Atlanta Journal (strongly pro-Wilson) is sorry to hear of Watson's announcement and says: "Governor Wilson does not deserve this additional infamy. He has done nothing for which he should be punished in this way. His political record is clean, and thus far, his campaign is untainted by the praise of Watson. It is a pity that the pure limpid stream of Democracy shall be polluted even to an extent infinitesimally small by this political tad-pole." "Tis a pity that politics should engender so much bitterness. But apparently it has always been so—only more so. We grow away from bitterness and abuse as we become civilized.

Doctors Exploded Firecrackers to Hiccoughs.

(Logansport, Ind., Dispatch.)

Physicians exploded a giant firecracker at the bedside of James McGowan at a hospital in the hope that the nervous shock would stop his hiccoughing, from which he had been suffering for five days, but though he was quieted, he died of exhaustion. McGowan, who was forty-eight

years old, had been hiccoughing continuously, and electricity and other remedial agents were tried without effect before the opening of the Fourth of July celebration suggested the firecracker as a last aid.

Democrats Repudiate Their Boasted Leader.

Hickory Mercury.]

Democrats are funny politicians. They brag on what their Congress did. Endorse what it and its leaders did in their county and State conventions.

Then the same fellows meet in National convention and let Mr. Bryan make them repudiate their own "resolves" and even their own boasted leader, Mr. Clark.

They have had a record of only two years, and now repudiate that. How can they hope to get recruits and get more power, when they themselves condemn their own record, repudiate their own leader?

A Girl's Wild Midnight Ride.

To warn people of a fearful forest fire in the Catakills 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 37 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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