

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXX.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1912.

No. 32.

FRAUD INVESTIGATION

Democratic House Failed to Properly Investigate the Money Trust

WILSON SIDE-STEPS ISSUE

Democrats Block Movement to strengthen the Anti-Trust Law—Would Grant Special Favors to the Waterpowers Trust, After Having Made it An Issue Against the Republicans—Democratic Sins of Omission and Commission—Adjournment is in Sight Unless Congress and the President Deadlock Over Some Veto Bills.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1912. (Special to The Caucasian.)

It now begins to look as if the end of Congress is in sight. However, there is still a chance that the President and Congress may yet deadlock over several veto bills which may continue Congress for a couple of weeks or more. As the session nears its end, what has been done and what has not been done, is beginning to be discussed by the politicians on both sides, just as this record will be discussed from now until election day by the people from one end of the country to the other.

Sins of Omission and Commission.
This is one of the seven longest Congresses that has ever sat since the foundation of our government, and yet it must be admitted that it is one that has to its credit fewer acts of performance that will meet the approval of the people.

One of the things that has aroused the average patriotic American citizen, who has red corpuscles in his veins, more than anything else, is the voting of seventy-five millions of dollars by a Democratic House for pensions for Union soldiers, men who were never in battle and who never fired a gun, and at the same time refusing to vote money for two new battleships, when everybody knows that the great Monroe doctrine which in the future means the same thing to our people as the Declaration of Independence in 1776 meant at that time, is not worth the paper that it is written on without a strong and efficient navy.

Besides, the people of this country have voted cheerfully for an expenditure of nearly three hundred million dollars to build the Panama Canal, but this canal, instead of being an agency to liberate and increase our commerce and to add to our naval prowess, will become not only a useless ditch, but a source of danger without a great American navy.

Fraud Investigation of the Money Trust.

Again, the public will remember that the Democratic party, when it secured control of the House of Representatives, was loud in declaring that they would at once proceed to investigate, not only the Republican management of the government, but also the great trusts, and especially the money trust, and give the people a flood of light, not only as to the management of their government, but also as to the growing power of Wall Street to dominate our financial interests and to hold the control of the money of the country within their clutches.

The Democratic House has appointed many investigating committees to investigate the departments of the government, but so far not one of them have shown any corruption or bad management that would furnish campaign material.

When the committee was appointed to investigate the money trust, those who were in favor of an honest investigation made a fight for a special committee. They were, however, defeated by their own Democratic House. The regular banking and currency committee was appointed to make the investigation, and it was charged at the time that any investigation attempted under that committee would be a fraud and a failure.

Every member of Congress from North Carolina voted in favor of this fraud investigation. They all joined a few days later in declaring that their vote was in favor of an honest investigation, and that they were satisfied that it would be had before they voted as they did. Nothing, however, has come of the proposed investigation, and now it is announced that the investigation will go over until after the election, because the Democratic leaders are afraid of offending Wall Street.

In this connection, it should be remembered that Governor Wilson, in his speech of acceptance, did not declare in favor of such an honest investigation of the money trust, but side-stepped this important question.

The Waterpower Steal.

It will also be remembered that the Democratic House, early in its history, declared that they intended to prevent the Republican party from giving away to the trusts the waterpowers of the country, and that they intended to investigate the grants that had already been made of waterpowers to corporations. No such investigation was made, but to the astonishment of the country, a few weeks ago, an omnibus bill to give away important waterpowers in this country was prepared and passed in the Democratic House, the same bill has been vetoed by the Republican President, and now the Democratic House is trying to pass the same bill over the President's veto.

Democrats Block Strengthening the Anti-Trust Law.

Senator Cummins, a Progressive Republican, offered a bill directing the Attorney-General of the United States to re-open the American Tobacco Trust and Standard Oil Trust cases and appeal to the Supreme Court from the settlement made by the courts below.

It will be remembered that the Democrats denounced the Republican party by the way those two trust cases were settled.

Senator Cummins gave the Democrats a chance to vote with him and the Progressive Republicans to force the President and the Attorney-General to appeal those cases for a fairer and juster settlement. The Democrats in Congress have just helped to kill that bill.

These are a few of the many glaring sins of omission and commission by this Democratic House and their Democratic colleagues in the Senate. The story is a long one and The Caucasian from time to time will complete the story.

JUDGE WARD'S SPEECH.

He Shows Why Neither Kitchin Nor Simmons Should be Elected—The Claims of Justice Clark.

[Asheville Gazette News.]

Solicitor H. S. Ward, of the First Judicial District, spoke here Saturday night at the county court house on behalf of the candidacy of Chief Justice Walter Clark for the United States Senate. The speaker was introduced by Judge Thomas A. Jones, and there were about 200 people present to hear the speech.

Mr. Ward first sought to show why Senator F. M. Simmons should not be re-elected; then why the support of the people should not be given to Governor W. W. Kitchin as his successor. Senator Simmons, he said, has been allied with the moneyed interest ever since he has been in the Senate and has voted against the people of the State on all occasions when the people were on one side and the interests on the other.

He declared that the support of the Democrats should not be given to Governor Kitchin because he has not carried out his campaign pledges to pull the teeth of the trusts in this State and put the promoters of them in jail. He said that the excuse given by him that nothing could be done because of the lack of a veto power is no excuse at all, and he cited the work that has been done by Woodrow Wilson along this line as Governor of New Jersey, who likewise has no such power.

A common charge against both men was that they are reactionaries and not progressives, whereas the national platform of the Democratic party is progressive, Wilson is progressive and both the platform and the candidate for President are endorsed by Mr. Bryan.

The speaker contended that the support of all good Democrats should be accorded Judge Clark because he is a true progressive and was advocating such policies before the people of the State ever heard of Mr. Bryan or Governor Wilson. The record of the Chief Justice was also reviewed and it was pointed out that he has done great things for the State and his party for which he should be rewarded.

The speech was enthusiastically received by those present and the speaker was applauded frequently during his discourse.

The "Touching" of "Daddy."

"Oh, you daddy; you dear old thing. I've watched the convention every day for you." (Smack, smack, hug, hug, business deep emotion.) A sweet slip of a girl with china blue eyes and baby face, held Samuel Baum, a convention visitor from Waterloo, Ia., in most embarrassing embrace.

"Young lady, you have made a mistake," said Baum, prying himself loose.

"Oh, I am so sorry, you are the image of my dear, dear daddy," said the impulsive young thing as she hastened away to hide her confusion.

Ten minutes later Baum discovered that his wallet containing \$100 had also departed.—Chicago Telegram.

MINISTER IN THE NET

Among the Self - Confessed Vote Sellers of Lee County

FIFTY ENTER PLEA OF GUILTY

Violated Pure Election Law of Virginia by Selling Their Votes—Thirty-two Are Fined and Sent to Jail—Cases of Thirty-two Are Continued Until September Term—Of Those Who Have Pleaded Guilty Thirty-six Are Democrats and Fourteen Republicans—Ministers Case Created Sensation.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn., Aug. 20—The Rev. Lewis Gibson, a Methodist minister of Lee County, was a member of a group of fifty Lee County vote sellers who went into Judge H. A. W. Skeen's court at Jonesville today and pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the pure election law by selling their vote.

Thirty-two of those who pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the pure election laws were given thirty days each in jail and at once began serving their sentences, while the remaining eighteen paid fines of \$100 each and costs. All are forever disbarred. Judge Skeen made slow progress today with the trial of the indicted men who have refused to plead guilty. Nine cases were tried.

Many Sent to Jail.
Frank and Andy Davis were convicted and the former given a sentence of four months in jail and the latter one month. Scott McCracken was convicted and given four months. Auburn Seaton was found not guilty. There was a hung jury as to Will Seymour. Two prisoners named Hobbs and Powell were acquitted.

Judge E. W. Pennington and Commonwealth's Attorney Skeggs today nolle prossed forty-five cases on the docket, leaving fifty-six yet to be tried. Of those who have pleaded guilty thirty-six are Democrats and fourteen Republicans. There is considerable bitterness over the prosecution and because of the exposure of many prominent men, but no further bloodshed is expected. Every precaution has been taken to avoid trouble. Judge Skeen will continue the trials tomorrow and will adjourn after the trial of ten more, the remainder having been continued on the docket.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

The Senate Wednesday passed the army appropriation bill carrying \$94,000,000, a bill replacing that originally passed which was vetoed by President Taft. The new bill does not carry the provision of the original which would have legislated out of official life Gen. Leonard Wood, chief-of-staff of the army.

The action of the conferees was the culmination of a dispute which has helped up the payment of over \$9,000,000 of pension payments, due Civil veterans on August 4, and has thrown the financial operations of the pension bureau into chaos. The House will probably accept the Senate provision regarding the abolition of the pension agencies throughout the country.

Under the Senate provision the payment of all pensions would be made directly from the pension bureau at Washington, effecting a saving of \$250,000.

Wanted More Whiskey of the Same Kind.

[Greensboro News.]

We the other day heard a church officer of solidity and standing, repeat with conviction that obsolescent explanation of the activities of Roosevelt—that they were the product of spirits vinous or frumentum. He has not drawn a sober breath since he came back from Africa, said this man. Another said he understood it was merely the effervescence of champagne. One thinks of the saying attributed to Lincoln when it was told him that Grant, then in the flush and labors of victory, was drinking a shocking amount of whiskey—"I wish I could get some of the same sort for some of the other generals." It is pretty safe to say that no one passing along this old story about Roosevelt, except through malice, has read any of the Colonel's recent contributions of the political history of our times.

Four years ago Mr. Kitchin told the people there was "death in the pot" if the swallowed Locke Craig. Now he is advising the folks to vote for Craig. The reason for the change is that Craig is not now asking for the place that Kitchin wants. That's the whole dope.—Greensboro Daily News.

ROOSEVELT AT BOSTON; SAYS TAFT IS "DEAD ISSUE."

He Makes a Sharp Reply to Governor Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

Colonel Roosevelt was given a great reception at Boston, where he went after his great reception in Rhode Island. He spoke to over 25,000 people on the Boston Common.

Sharp Reply to Governor Wilson.

Referring to Governor Wilson's straddling speech of acceptance, he said:

"In his speech of acceptance, as reported in the New York Times, Mr. Wilson is quoted as saying of the Progressive platform that 'it would require a Sabbath day's journey to drive through it,' and that for that reason he had not yet been able to find out what it was all about. If Mr. Wilson has not been able to find out what our platform means, it is because he has not taken the trouble to try. You may remember that Mr. Wilson stated two days after his own nomination that he had not yet looked at the platform upon which he was nominated. I do not wonder that when he did at last look at that platform he became so thorough discontented with it that he now feels a distaste for all platforms.

"Mr. Wilson speaks as if the Progressive platform were very long. As a matter of fact, it is of almost the exact length of his own platform. The difference is that our platform states explicitly and definitely what we intend to do on the vital questions of the day, and that it is entirely sincere and entirely practical; whereas Mr. Wilson's platform avoids the most important issues before our people, and as regards the other issues makes such impossible and conflicting promises as to render it out of the question to believe that there was a sincere purpose to have these promises taken seriously.

"In his speech of acceptance Mr. Wilson asks himself: 'What is the meaning of the Baltimore platform?' His answer to his own question is so very vague that it was obviously unsatisfactory even to himself, and he continues by stating that he does 'not ask the people of the United States to adopt that platform,' and that 'the platform is not a program.'

His Platform a Program.

"We Progressives are much more fortunate in our program. We do not have to apologize for it nor to speak of it in language so carefully guarded as to convey the impression that we are endeavoring neither to repudiate it nor to support it. We stand on our platform. We do ask that our platform be adopted by the nation. Our platform is our program. We treat it as such, and what is more, we shall scrupulously fulfill it when the people give us the power."

When asked if Wilson would not whip the bosses in the Democratic party, he said:

"If you think you can get anything out of the old machine-ridden party, I admire your optimism, but I pity your judgment."

"Tell us about Taft," shouted a man in the crowd.

"I never discuss dead issues," Colonel Roosevelt shouted back.

Denounces Nomination Theft.

"The first essential in securing the right of the people to rule is to secure the unsparring condemnation of dishonesty in nominations and elections. To steal a nomination or to steal an election is even worse than to steal a purse, for it is a theft of the people's rights, it is a theft from the people as a whole."

"But, friends, remember that our real concern was not in smashing one bad man who by improper methods had secured his own election to the Senate, but in smashing the kind of politics which he symbolized. It is a bad thing to win a Senatorship by such methods as Mr. Lorimer employed, but it is not one whit worse than to steal a nomination for the Presidency by such methods as were employed by the bosses who controlled the Republican Convention at Chicago last June. Certain of your New England Senators, I regret to say, took the lead, both in conducting the campaign for the defense of Mr. Lorimer and in putting through the steal of the Republican nomination at Chicago.

Grandstand Collapses, Injury Many.

Five persons were seriously injured and about forty more injured slightly in Indianapolis, Ind., during Governor Marshall's speech at his formal notification Tuesday. The grandstand had been set up on the asphalt directly back of the speaker's platform and became overburdened and collapsed. Men and women in the seats were piled together among the timbers. No one was killed, however.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

France and Russia Had More or Less War for Years

RUSSIA ALSO WARLIKE

England Still Unfriendly, Too—Prussia Got Gay and Delivered an Ultimatum and France Whipped Her in Ten Days—When War Was a Trade Just Like Politics is Now—Modern Weapons Tend to Peace—The Great Battle of Friedland—Real Scouting Somewhat New.

Bilkinsville, N. C., Aug. 19, 1912. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

In 1806, after a series of misunderstandings, which became more pronounced after Russia occupied Cattaro, French territory, an' which did not seem to be settled, even after the treaty between the two countries wuz signed on the 20th of July, 1806, the two countries went to war again. The Russian Emperor, Alexander, finally refused to ratify the treaty after the formation of the Rhemish confederation. The same thing caused England to break off peace negotiations with France. About this time Prussia assembled an army which entered Thuringia, an' after some more negotiations, 22,000 Saxons joined the Prussian army. Prussia wuz now feelin' purty gude an' on the first of October she delivered an ultimatum to France. This document demanded that France at once withdraw her troops from Germany. To make things look real dangerous, the ultimatum announced that Prussia had formed a league with awl of the countries not originally included in the Rhemish confederation, which would render Prussia something of a foe. But this didn't scare France. Az quickly az possible the French began to sail into the nearest division of the Prussian troops. The ultimatum wuz delivered on the first of October. On the 8th of October the French defeated the Prussians at Schleiz. On the 10th another division of Prussians were defeated at Saalfeld. On the 14th the battle at Jena an' Auerstadt decided the fate of awl the countries between the Rhine an' the Elba. Napoleon Bonaparte then declared Saxony a neutral province, an' marched the French army to Berlin, the German capita, while the grand duke of Berg an' General Soult with a part of the French troops pursued the fleein' Prussians an' Saxons through Surlingia. On the 17th another division of the Prussians were defeated an' Marshal Ney's division of the French laid siege to Magdeberg. Napoleon entered Berlin on October 27th. On the 28th a large force of Prussians surrendered at Prenzlau. Blucher still made a show of resistance, but on the 7th of November he, too, surrendered. Thus in exactly five weeks after the ultimatum wuz delivered to France, Napoleon wuz a victor over Prussia an' the Saxons who had joined them for the war. Napoleon had fought England to a standstill, conquered the Swiss, Prussia an' the Saxons, an' had the whole of Germany down to their knees. An' he wuz yet young, had hardly got his seat on the French throne warm.

But a second war soon started. Like most of the wars in the past, especially European wars, nobody seemed to know why or how hit started, an' nobody could guess when nor where hit would end; in fact, at that period wars continued such a great length of time that people became accustomed to them an' rather enjoyed killin' an' gettin' killed. Same way thousands of years ago when the Jews and Hittites an' Ammonites used to get up little fraccases which would last thirty or forty years, perhaps, an' in the end they wouldn't be enuff of either side left alive to make a decent surrender. Along this line, allow me to say that modern weapons, rapid-fire guns, large an' small, repeatin' rifles an' sich things, are doin' much to bring about peace. Az long az the ancients used bows and arrows, slingshots an' other weapons of that nature, war wuz an every day business. One modern rapid-fire gun capable of shootin' a thousand shots a minute, will do more to discourage war than anythin' under the sun. There iz no glory in gittin' killed by a rapid fire gun. There wuz none under the old style. But a fellow mite pull through gittin' hit fatally by a rock thrown by an antagonist, an' if the war happened to end in less than seventy-five years the survivors would probably reach home in time to run for some offs. Yes, the prospect of a funeral iz mity discouragin' to the average soldier nowadays.

On the 24th of December, 1806, another war between France an' Russia started. I can't pronounce the name of it, but here hit iz: "Cyarnowo," Russian, of course. The next battle wuz at Eylau. The French and Russians had been fightin' steadily for seven days then and they concluded to git down to real business an' hev a big battle. Napoleon intended to throw a strong force against the Russian centre, but miscalculated, an' got the troops wedged in between two strong Russian lines. Of course they had a hard time. Both armies were large an' many men were slaughtered on both sides. This battle wuz a draw. The Russians retreated an' for several months there wuz but little fightin', neither side bein' disposed to start the dance.

On the 14th of June, 1807, the French an' Russians fought a decisive battle at Friedland. This wuz the anniversary of the victory at Narwigo an' Napoleon, like many others, seemed to believe in what some people call "luck." For instance, when he fought a successful battle on a certain day, on that day a year sence he could go into a battle with much more confidence. In formin' his troops for the battle at Friedland, Napoleon took advantage of a great tract of heavy timber land which concealed the location of his troops. He allowed Benningsen, the Russian commander, to approach the town very closely, and hit seems that the use of real scouts and scouting parties iz rather new in war, America and Europe havin' gotten the idea from the American Indians, probably. At any rate, up to about one hundred years ago, datin' from the earliest wars recorded in sacred history, there wuz but little scoutin' done in war, which accounts in part for the vast destruction of life, even with ancient weapons in the earlier history of the world. Even at this late date not much attention iz givin' scoutin' in Europe. Lack of scouts or scout ships caused the Spanish to permit Admiral Dewey to enter the harbor at Manila, Philippine Islands, less than fourteen years ago. Awl the world, includin' Spain, knew that the American fleet, the division commanded by Dewey, wuz goin' for business, for weeks had been devoted in preparation, the papers of the world were full of hit. But the Spanish didn't think the fleet wuz in hundreds of miles of the Philippines an' they did no scoutin', no careful watchin'. Suddenly, on a dark and stormy nite, the twenty-odd warships Dewey commanded, sailed into Manila bay and before the Spanish could say "Jack Robinson," the fleet had gotten by the fort at the mouth of the harbor, had passed over the powerful mines in the harbor which mite hev destroyed them. To add to the humor of such a serious matter, the Spanish division in charge of the mines connected the electric batteries intended to explode the mines after Dewey's American fleet had passed into the harbor and wuz gettin' into position to pour death an' destruction into the Spanish fleet, an' they did destroy hit completely without teh loss of the life of a single American, an' only a few were wounded. Only a few weeks later Lieutenant Hobson, ov Admiral Schley's American fleet, then anchored at Havana, Cuba, steamed an old but large warship into the narrow part of Havana harbor, made holes in the bottom of the ship an' sunk hit, hopin' to "bottle" the Spanish fleet then in that harbor, at any rate, to make hit difficult to retreat quickly. Lieutenant Hobson and his three brave assistants sung the ship before the Spanish could interfere an' then audaciously swam to the Cuban shore an' surrendered to the Spaniards, that bein' the course they intended to pursue, for they did not hope to escape an' make their way back to the American fleet, for dozens of rapid-fire guns would hev made death certain. Ov course the American officer and his companions were kindly treated, for in war no civilized government will treat an enemy captured durin' war otherwise. They can't afford to. Much allowance can be made for the Spanish at Manila, for America had not yet declared war. But the war had been in actual progress many weeks when the last mentioned incident took place at Havana, an' the record of awlmost criminal carelessness wuz made. Ov course overconfidence wuz the cause of Spanish neglect; they thought hit practically impossible for an enemy to place an obstruction rite under the muzzles of the great guns they had in the fort there, an' hit would hev been if they had watched things carefully. For the benefit of the very young reader I will say that the sunken ship failed to completely obstruct the narrow channel of the harbor an' the Spanish fleet did slip out some tize-later, hopin' to escape an' return to Spain, for Dewey had returned from the Philippines an' his fleet had been added to that of Sampson and Schley at Havana. Az the two fleets were sure to overcome the Spanish, Ce-

name of it, but here hit iz: "Cyarnowo," Russian, of course. The next battle wuz at Eylau. The French and Russians had been fightin' steadily for seven days then and they concluded to git down to real business an' hev a big battle. Napoleon intended to throw a strong force against the Russian centre, but miscalculated, an' got the troops wedged in between two strong Russian lines. Of course they had a hard time. Both armies were large an' many men were slaughtered on both sides. This battle wuz a draw. The Russians retreated an' for several months there wuz but little fightin', neither side bein' disposed to start the dance.

On the 14th of June, 1807, the French an' Russians fought a decisive battle at Friedland. This wuz the anniversary of the victory at Narwigo an' Napoleon, like many others, seemed to believe in what some people call "luck." For instance, when he fought a successful battle on a certain day, on that day a year sence he could go into a battle with much more confidence. In formin' his troops for the battle at Friedland, Napoleon took advantage of a great tract of heavy timber land which concealed the location of his troops. He allowed Benningsen, the Russian commander, to approach the town very closely, and hit seems that the use of real scouts and scouting parties iz rather new in war, America and Europe havin' gotten the idea from the American Indians, probably. At any rate, up to about one hundred years ago, datin' from the earliest wars recorded in sacred history, there wuz but little scoutin' done in war, which accounts in part for the vast destruction of life, even with ancient weapons in the earlier history of the world. Even at this late date not much attention iz givin' scoutin' in Europe. Lack of scouts or scout ships caused the Spanish to permit Admiral Dewey to enter the harbor at Manila, Philippine Islands, less than fourteen years ago. Awl the world, includin' Spain, knew that the American fleet, the division commanded by Dewey, wuz goin' for business, for weeks had been devoted in preparation, the papers of the world were full of hit. But the Spanish didn't think the fleet wuz in hundreds of miles of the Philippines an' they did no scoutin', no careful watchin'. Suddenly, on a dark and stormy nite, the twenty-odd warships Dewey commanded, sailed into Manila bay and before the Spanish could say "Jack Robinson," the fleet had gotten by the fort at the mouth of the harbor, had passed over the powerful mines in the harbor which mite hev destroyed them. To add to the humor of such a serious matter, the Spanish division in charge of the mines connected the electric batteries intended to explode the mines after Dewey's American fleet had passed into the harbor and wuz gettin' into position to pour death an' destruction into the Spanish fleet, an' they did destroy hit completely without teh loss of the life of a single American, an' only a few were wounded. Only a few weeks later Lieutenant Hobson, ov Admiral Schley's American fleet, then anchored at Havana, Cuba, steamed an old but large warship into the narrow part of Havana harbor, made holes in the bottom of the ship an' sunk hit, hopin' to "bottle" the Spanish fleet then in that harbor, at any rate, to make hit difficult to retreat quickly. Lieutenant Hobson and his three brave assistants sung the ship before the Spanish could interfere an' then audaciously swam to the Cuban shore an' surrendered to the Spaniards, that bein' the course they intended to pursue, for they did not hope to escape an' make their way back to the American fleet, for dozens of rapid-fire guns would hev made death certain. Ov course the American officer and his companions were kindly treated, for in war no civilized government will treat an enemy captured durin' war otherwise. They can't afford to. Much allowance can be made for the Spanish at Manila, for America had not yet declared war. But the war had been in actual progress many weeks when the last mentioned incident took place at Havana, an' the record of awlmost criminal carelessness wuz made. Ov course overconfidence wuz the cause of Spanish neglect; they thought hit practically impossible for an enemy to place an obstruction rite under the muzzles of the great guns they had in the fort there, an' hit would hev been if they had watched things carefully. For the benefit of the very young reader I will say that the sunken ship failed to completely obstruct the narrow channel of the harbor an' the Spanish fleet did slip out some tize-later, hopin' to escape an' return to Spain, for Dewey had returned from the Philippines an' his fleet had been added to that of Sampson and Schley at Havana. Az the two fleets were sure to overcome the Spanish, Ce-

(Continued on page 7.)