

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The "dog days" are on and you got a stop kicking.

If Senator Penrose is to be impeached, what will become of Senator Simmons?

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President is not large enough to be a United States Marshal.

Wonder if Senator Simmons will try to pour any Standard Oil on the troubled waters in this State?

It seems that Simmons was ever ready to render service to "Boss" Penrose in the Senate. Wonder why?

The speeches of Judge Clark and his manager are at least giving the Simmons supporters something to think about.

If the school book trust is at all appreciative it will probably donate a good sum to the Democratic campaign fund in this State.

A man named Dr. Doolittle is now on the Government pay-roll and there are probably many of his relatives on the roll under assumed names.

What Senator Simmons labors in vain to do, wonder what else he will have for not meeting Governor Kitchin in joint debate?

The Republican party has stood many blows, but if certain Democrats succeed in proving that Senator Simmons is a Republican, there is no telling what will become of the party.

If Governor Kitchin and Senator Simmons are each standing on their records, then they certainly haven't much to go before the voters with.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, warns the Democrats of the country of the danger of over-confidence. Even a blind man can see that the Democrats have a rocky road to travel.

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President is now running without a platform. The platform on which he was standing collapsed even before he had finished accepting the nomination.

The medical dispensary in Union cost the county more than \$800 to fill "licker" prescriptions alone. Isn't it strange that "licker" is considered such good medicine in prohibition territory.

Detective Burns says that the graft in South Carolina is worse than in California. Don't you know the Democratic politicians in North Carolina hope that Burns will not strike this State.

A Democratic exchange says that the recent primary campaign in South Carolina was the bitterest held in that State since Reconstruction days. And to think they are all Democrats scrambling for pie!

The Charlotte physicians have been prohibited from writing any more whiskey prescriptions, but they have increased their fees for visits to the sick in order to make up the loss in revenue from the liquor business.

The Democrats are requesting the teachers to contribute to Woodrow Wilson's campaign fund. Wonder if the teachers will now be required to contribute to Wilson's fund in addition to voting the Democratic ticket in order to be eligible to teach?

In the beginning of the campaign it was announced that Mr. Bryan was assigned to look after Mr. Roosevelt, but Bryan shied and has decided to choose a different route. Of course Bryan wasn't scared, but thought it would be better for his health to campaign in other territory.

Four years ago Governor Kitchin denounced Mr. Craig as being too friendly to the trusts, and further branded him as "not being a true Democrat." Governor Kitchin is now supporting Mr. Craig for Governor. The important query, therefore, now arises, Has Governor Kitchin changed, or has Mr. Craig changed?

OFFERS A REWARD OF \$50 FOR RESOLUTION MANUSCRIPT.

Mr. Pearson Anxious to Get Original of Tucker Amendment to Mott Resolution.

Developments continue in the controversy over the Mott resolution passed at the meeting of the Republican State Committee, by which it is asserted that the Republican who do not favor Taft were read out of the party and over the Tucker amendment in which Hon. Richmond Pearson claims the word "national" was inserted without Mr. Tucker's consent. Mr. Pearson has published the following in the form of an advertisement:

"Nothing was further from my mind than to bind any participant in the convention to abide by the action of the National Convention."—Extract from letter of Committeeman Tucker to Committeeman Jenkins.

"There is an error somewhere, for I know Mr. Tucker never intended to convey any such meaning as published in the newspapers."—Extract from telegram of Committeeman Jenkins to Mr. Pearson.

"Offers of Reward.—I hereby offer a reward of \$50 to any person who will produce the original manuscript amendment offered by Mr. Tucker and adopted by the members of the Republican State Committee present at the meeting on the seventh instant."

SIMMONS AND PENROSE

Charged Simmons Wanted to Swap Some Votes With the Republican Senator

Winston Paper Reprints Charges Made Against Simmons in a Denver Paper—Makes Interesting Reading For North Carolina Voters.

According to report of a Washington correspondent of a Denver paper, Senator Simmons has been very handy to offer votes "Boss" Penrose in the Senate when Penrose should chance to be in need of such a commodity. In commenting on the Denver article which was reprinted in the Winston Sentinel, the Greensboro News of Tuesday says:

"Acknowledged supporters and workers of Governor Kitchin in his campaign to defeat Senator Simmons were busy yesterday circulating a copy of an article printed originally in the Denver Express from its Washington correspondent and reprinted in this State by the Winston-Salem Sentinel. The article, which was credited to Gibson Gardner, charged a frame-up between Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, as regarding tariff measures. Gardner charges that he overheard a conversation between Senator Simmons and Penrose in which the two reached an agreement as to how votes should be cast upon a pending tariff measure.

"The article, originally printed in the Denver Express, was clipped by the semi-weekly edition of the Winston Sentinel and the Kitchin supporters here secured copies of the Winston paper, decorated the article in question with a red ink border and in a sort of confidential way called voters to one side and gave them the privilege of reading what the Colorado paper had to say of Senator Simmons. It was said that circulars containing the articles were being printed by a local printer and that they would be distributed throughout the county.

"The article in question is rather interesting and is herewith reproduced as it appeared in the Winston paper, headline and all:

SENATOR SIMMONS STAND IN WITH BOSS PENROSE.

"This statement is by Gibson Gardner, Washington correspondent of the Denver Express.

"Senator Penrose is following in the footsteps of his predecessor, Mr. Aldrich, in trading across the party line when it comes to protecting the high tariff schedules. The other day when the Pennsylvania Senator reported his suggested revision of the wool schedules' a bill drawn by Mr. Lippett, of Rhode Island, the attorney for the American Woolen Company, Penrose held a little informal meeting in the Senate lobby with Senator Simmons, of North Carolina. The writer stood by and heard the following conversation:

"Simmons: 'What do you want us to do. Do you need any votes?'

"Penrose: 'No, I think I can put it over; you fellows vote for your own bill.'

"Simmons: 'You don't need any of our votes, then?'

"Penrose: 'No, you fellows vote for your own bill. I'll take a chance on putting it over, and then I'll fix it up in conference.'"

DO-NOTHING CONGRESS

Democrats Would Not Even Pass Important Measures Within Their Power

ONE STRIKING EXAMPLE

Could Have Saved the Consumers Twenty Millions of Dollars a Year on the Sugar Schedule—Was One of the Longest and One of the Most Fruitless Sessions of Congress in the History of the Country—Not a Single Important Act Passed Which the Democrats Had Promised—The Standard Oil Contribution—Those Duncan Appointments and Why.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1912. Congress finally adjourned on Monday evening, after one of the longest sessions in the history of the country and also one of the most fruitless sessions. Not a single important act was passed which the Democratic party promised to enact if they were put in power.

The Democrats had complete control of the House, and besides they were given notice early in the session that they would have the support of the progressive Republicans in the Senate for any practical and substantial reform measure. Therefore, we see that the Democratic party was in a position to pass at least any measure that was advocated by the progressive Republicans. The fact is, that the progressive Republicans are advocating more reforms than have ever been offered by the Democratic party.

The fact that the session adjourns with nothing done, simply shows that the Democratic party was trying to make political capital by offering measures that they knew would not be adopted and refusing to adopt measures that they knew would not be adopted and refusing to adopt measures that had met, or would meet, the approval of the progressive Republicans.

One Striking Illustration.

One of the striking illustrations of the proof of this statement is the action of the Democratic House in refusing to agree to a Senate amendment to the tariff sugar schedule that would save the consumers over twenty millions of dollars a year. The facts, briefly, are as follows:

The Democratic House passed a bill pretending to make radical reductions in the tariff on sugar, and made loud claims about how much such a bill would save the consumers of America. The House bill, however, did not strike out the part of the Aldrich tariff bill which gave the greatest profit and protection to the sugar trust, that is, the iniquitous Dutch standard color test and the sugar differential duty. These are the two features that the sugar trust have strenuously contended for in every tariff bill and so far have succeeded in keeping it in every tariff bill, whether passed by a Democratic or Republican Congress.

It will be remembered that the Wilson Democratic tariff bill passed under the Cleveland administration contained these two iniquitous provisions for the benefit of the sugar trust. It was developed soon afterwards that the sugar trust made large contributions, in equal amounts, to both the Democratic and Republican parties.

When the House Democratic sugar bill reached the Senate, the progressive Republicans in the Senate at once offered amendments eliminating the Dutch Standard color test and the differential and they succeeded in passing the bill with these amendments. This bill was returned to the Democratic House and the House refused to pass it.

Thus Congress adjourns with a Senate bill before a Democratic House that would reduce the profits of the sugar trust twenty million dollars a year and save that amount to the consumer. This proves that the Democratic House is either controlled by the sugar trust, or else that they are incompetent to handle the affairs of the people of this great country.

The Standard Oil Contribution.

Just before the adjournment of Congress, Hearst's magazine published proof of the fact that the Standard Oil Company had made a contribution of \$25,000 to Senator Penrose for some purpose that seemed to affect legislation.

Senator Penrose at once arose in the Senate to explain that while the contribution was made to him, that he accepted it and used it for campaign purposes in Pennsylvania. He further stated that five times the amount that he received for Pennsylvania (\$25,000) was contributed to

Roosevelt's campaign, amounting to \$125,000.

Colonel Roosevelt at once gave out a statement branding Senator Penrose's charge about the \$125,000 contribution to the National campaign as false and demanding an investigation and that he be given an opportunity to be heard.

Senator Penrose attempted to prevent the passage of a resolution that would cover a broad, sweeping investigation of all the money contributed by the Standard Oil Company to all parties and to all public men since 1900. The progressive Republicans blocked the adjournment of Congress by filibustering until such a resolution was passed.

Immediately upon the passage of the resolution, Colonel Roosevelt wired to the committee instructed to make the investigation asking to be summoned or permitted to appear and give the facts with reference to himself and his campaign.

Senator Clapp, chairman of the committee designated to make the investigation, tried to get a quorum of either the committee or sub-committee, but failed to do so.

Colonel Roosevelt now announces that he will publish a statement giving the facts as to himself and proving the falsity of the charge.

No More Sunday Mail.

Just before the adjournment of Congress, there was passed an act, without any discussion and without notice to the country, providing that hereafter there should be no Sunday mail delivered by any first or second-class post-office in the United States. No one seemed to know that such an act had been passed until the first and second-class post-offices on last Sunday morning refused to distribute mail here in Washington and over the whole country.

Those who had lock boxes went to the post-office Sunday morning and unlocked their boxes, but found no mail in them. The guests in the hotels of Washington were also greatly disappointed because, heretofore, mail has been delivered Sunday morning by the special carriers to every hotel in the city.

Many Congressmen and Senators received protests from their home States before they left the city, asking the amendment or repeal of this law, but it was too late for action to be taken at this session.

More Pay for Duncan's Perfidy.

Just before the adjournment of Congress, the President sent to the Senate another large batch of North Carolina appointments, among them being the following:

Samuel M. Hamrick, Hickory; William F. Cox, Laurinburg; Frank Robert, Marshall; George W. Robbins, Rocky Mount; Charles F. Smathers, Canton; Samuel M. Jones, Sanford; Wm. A. Mace, Beaufort; John W. Brown, Oxford; Edward C. Beaman, Farmville; Thomas B. Wallace, Wilmington.

It is announced in the State papers of Monday and Tuesday that these appointments, like all other appointments made for North Carolina since the National Convention, were made on the recommendation of Mr. Duncan, who is no longer National Committeeman and who is now simply a private citizen.

It is known and generally admitted that Mr. Duncan and his friends have boasted since the Chicago Convention that though he had been repudiated by the Republicans of his State, that he would be permitted to control all appointments.

There is no reason why Mr. Duncan any more than any other private citizen should be permitted to dictate the appointments of the State, unless this is done for pay to him for his perfidy as a member of the National Committee in unseating the legally elected delegates at the Chicago Convention in order to thwart the rule of the people.

That Mr. Duncan was thus being paid for his perfidy at Chicago was so well understood in the Senate, that none of the appointments that have been made on his recommendation have been confirmed or will be confirmed at the next session of Congress.

Voting One Way and Praying Another.

Union Republican.]

A Democrat told us the other day that he believed Wilson would be the next President, and if he was, hard times would doubtless follow and that he was beginning to get ready for it, as it was always prudent to be on the safe side. Yet blinded by political heredity or choice, he will vote for Wilson with due preparation for the inevitable, instead of avoiding all doubt and uncertainty and cast his vote for President Taft, the representative of the Republican party and its policies. This may be good politics, voting one way and praying another, but it looks like rank foolishness. And many will vote for Wilson and ignore the preparation and then repeat the refrain, "The saddest of all it might have been"—otherwise. The best way and the safest and surest way is to take no chances and vote the Republican ticket.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Napoleon Was Made Emperor of France for Life, Instead of President

HIS DESCENDANTS IN SWIM

Vast Power Delegated to Napoleon by the French, Italians and Austrians—Even His Leading General Was Provided For in a Political Way—A Dream Which Would Not Come True, Hence Empire Building Came to Naught—But He Got a Glimpse of Power Which Might Have Turned the Head of Any Other Man.

Bilksville, N. C., Aug. 26, 1912.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

After peace was arranged at Tilsit Napoleon Bonaparte returned to Dresden, where he signed the constitution of the dukedom of Warsaw—to Paris. Aul but two of the German princes had joined the Rhemish confederation at Warsaw, except two—the Dukes of Mecklenburg and Oldenburg. They joined some months later. As a historical matter this is important, for Napoleon Bonaparte had been declared Emperor of France, and the authority given wuz to be for life, and his descendants were to at least have first chance at the prize for an indefinite number of years. Of course the argument wuz in different language from what I hev just used, but I hev given the facts. The other most important officers were awso named; but the persons who should fill them were not named, that bein' left to the appointive or elective power. Of course the Emperor would in reality name them an' would come pretty near bein' the whole thing, if he were smart, an' Bonaparte wuz. The Emperor could name the Senators and fix number of such legislators. As ruler in chief an' with full power to name the chief lawmaker, the Emperor ought to hev been able to run the country. On August 19, 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte wuz crowned Emperor of France. He had awready been Emperor of Italy for about two years. Austria awso recognized Bonaparte as Emperor of that country, as did several districts in Germany. If Bonaparte had been a great politician as some of our modern Americans he might hev added several other countries to his list an' could hev been an international ruler callin' himself King in some countries, Sultan in others. When he struck Japan he would hev been Mikado; in Russia nothin' short of "Czar" would hev "turned a trick."

"But, az hit wuz, he wuz 'cock of the walk' in France, Italy and Austria, no question about that, and he wuz, for a period, virtually ruler of Germany. Added to hit awl, he wuz successful in gettin' his kin folks into the royal swim. His brother, Joseph Bonaparte wuz about this time made King of Naples, and Sicily. Louis, his second brother, soon became King of Holland. Eugene Beauharnois, Napoleon's son-in-law, wuz made viceroy of Italy. To this array of Bonaparte's close kin holdin' big jobs, secured through his influence, we may add that Alexander Berthies, his right hand General in several big wars, wuz made prince by Neuchatel; Talleyrand, his minister of foreign affairs, Prince of Benevento; Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte-larvo; Joachin Murat, Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg; Stephanie Beauharnois, his niece, wuz given in marriage to the Crown Prince of Baden. Of course the last named countries were smaller than France, Germany, Italy and Austria, but they awl counted for somethin', for much, in fact. An' awl were attached, or were to be attached to France by a federative system. The addition, however, of Baden, Wirtemberg an' Bavaria to the "great" French Empire which Napoleon dreamed of probably weakened the whole business an' caused more jealousy than anythin' else in certain other countries. As in the case of "Alexander the Great" who had planned to conquer the world an' came very near doin' hit, Napoleon finally reached the extreme limit in vast one-man power an' Providence virtually said to him, "thus far, but no further" in this ambitious undertaking. Napoleon ruled France an' had much influence in the alance of the territory, but he found hit impossible to carry out his dream of conquerin' an' rulin' the earth. But we must admit that he got a glimpse of vast power though he wuz helpless when hit come to gettin' his foothold firmly established. An' hit iz well.

About this time the affairs of Spain began to get much attention

from Bonaparte. The English had much influence in Portugal an' this wuz calculated to cause the dreams of Bonaparte to be disturbed. France an' Spain finally decided to send an army into Portugal an' divide that country between them. If that plan had succeeded the Spanish monarch wuz to be declared Emperor of North America an' South America. Spain owned certain important territory west of the Mississippi River an' she claimed Florida and Cuba. This plan would hev taken up the best of the world, leavin' out England on that side an' Russia, Japan, an' China on the other side. Russia could fight, but her climate wuz more to be feared than her guns. China an' Japan were not then dangerous antagonists to either France or Spain. But they both doubtless had some misgivin' as to England, even at the date mentioned, for they had been at war with England more than once in the past few hundred years. But their "pipe dreams" of a world-wide Empire, owned jointly at first with a possibility of the "best man" winning in the long-run wuz powerfully attractive to each ruler. But if anybody wuz alarmed I hev never heard anythin' of hit. The plan outlined wuz actually started in a small way in 1807, for by the treaty entered into Tuscany wuz given to France an' became a part of that country. Marshal Junot entered Lisbon on the 30th of November, 1807, after the royal family had escaped an' had (Continued on page 2.)

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

The Sixty-Second Session Came to an End Monday Afternoon

President Signs the Panama Canal Bill—Congress Was in a Deadlock All Day Saturday Which Delayed Adjournment—Important Measures Go Over to Next Term.

Congress adjourned Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, closing the proceedings of the Sixty-second Congress which convened the first Monday in last December.

On Saturday the House and Senate leaders agreed to adjourn at midnight, leaving the general deficiency bill and other subjects of controversy to go over until the December session of Congress. The failure of conferences to agree on the claims of States against the United States. Legislation regarding waterworks in Hawaii. An extra month's pay for Senate and House employees and the deficiency bill prolonged the session. The plan to adjourn contemplated also the ending of the LaFollette filibuster in the Senate, on the Penrose campaign contribution resolution.

After remaining in session until Sunday morning without completing its work both houses adjourned until Monday.

Senator Chamberlain, Martin, Swanson and Culberson, after fighting bitterly for the payment of the "state claims" embodied in the general deficiency bill, yielded to the urgings of their colleagues, and permitted the Senate to yield to the demands of the House, and strike these claims from the bill. In return for this concession, however, they received the promise of support next winter, when the claims again will be pressed for payment.

With these old claims, amounting in all to \$600,000, went the "extra month's pay to employes."

The President signed the general deficiency bill at 4:10 o'clock, making certain the payment of the \$1,800,000 efficiency in army pay, the \$150,000 for the Gettysburg memorial celebration next year, the \$350,000 for extension of customs work, the scores of other important payments that hinged on the passage of the bill.

A comparative handful of members occupied their seats and a call for a quorum in either House or Senate would have forced a return of the embarrassing situation of last week.

President Taft signed the Panama Canal bill Saturday night. Following this he sent to Congress a memorandum suggesting the advisability of the passage of a resolution which would declare that this measure was not considered by this government a violation of the treaty provisions regarding the canal.

After notification to the House that President Taft had signed the Panama bill, Representative Sims, of Tennessee, introduced a bill repealing the provision of the law providing for free tolls of American ships engaged in the coastwise trade. Mr. Sims explained that it was intended to "avoid threatening international complications over the free tolls proposition. It will be acted upon when Congress reconvenes in December."