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## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Is your hat in the ring?  
Wonder if the Democrats have heard from Maine?

The steam roller at the Charlotte convention looked like it was made of scrap iron.

The result of Tuesday's election in Maine shows that the tide is swiftly turning against Democracy.

It appears that some politicians can't tell the difference between a hand wagon and a hearse.

It doesn't seem that there is any necessity for holding a second Postmasters' Convention this year.

If the trusts haven't the Democratic party in this State, then the Democrats should reverse the sign board.

Some of the advisors of the so-called Taft convention preferred the toot of the steam roller to one State ticket.

It does look like Kitchin might bust one trust just to show that his platform is not made merely to get in on.

Those who operated the steam roller at the Charlotte convention will find that it is easier to tear down than to build up.

Since South Carolina has endorsed Cole Blaise for Governor, it is practically conceded that Woodrow Wilson will carry the State also.

Governor Wilson says if the Progressives elect their ticket they can't carry out their platform. That statement sounds funny, coming from a Democrat.

Governor Wilson is now engaged in a bitter row with party leaders in New Jersey, and the indications are that Colonel Roosevelt will carry Wilson's home State.

If Simmons is still a poor man, doesn't it look like he would want to retire from the Senate so he would not have to work for the paltry sum of \$7,500 a year?

The News and Observer is offering advice to the Progressive Republicans as to what they should do. Another case of where you should beware of the Greeks bearing gifts.

The Democratic State Committee will have another meeting September 19th to discuss what is a Democrat. That question out of the way, they may solve how old is Ann.

All the Democratic "lame ducks" have been put on Wilson's advisory committee, and the prospects are that Wilson will be limping with them when the campaign is over.

Governor Kitchin's campaign manager says the last Democratic State Convention was "packed." It is shocking to even think Democrats would "pack" a convention.

Hon. William J. Bryan's paper says it is a mystery to the outside world why a State like North Carolina has tolerated Simmons so long. And it is even a mystery to many who live in the State.

If the North Carolina Democrats are sincerely in favor of prohibition, then it is hard to understand how they can vote for Wilson and Marshall. And if they are not for prohibition how can they vote for Craig for Governor?

It cost the Democratic nominee for Governor in Georgia more to get the nomination than the office will pay. If this man isn't owned by the trusts, why should he pay more for a nomination than he will receive from the Government during his term of office?

Speaking of the Senatorial fight in the Democratic camp, Kitchin's manager says paid newspaper articles are being used to hide the real issues of the campaign. Nothing new about that, for it is an old Democratic trick to muddy the waters and hide the real issues in every campaign in this State.

## TAFT LOSES KANSAS ELECTORS.

Judge Sanborn Denies Injunction Asked to Prohibit Roosevelt Electors From Being on Republican Ticket.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 6.—The Roosevelt Presidential electors won another round in the legal battle to get them off the Republican ticket in Kansas today.

Judge W. H. Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, denied the injunction asked by the supporters of President Taft's candidacy to prohibit the names of the eight Roosevelt electors being placed on the Republican ballot in the general election in November. The case was argued Monday in Denver and the written decision of Judge Sanborn was received here late today.

The case was brought three weeks ago. D. R. Hite, attorney for the Taft followers, went to Red Oak, Iowa, and obtained a temporary restraining order.

## MAYOR GAYNOR POOR WITNESS.

Refuses to Testify Against Police in the Rosenthal Case.

A New York Dispatch of Tuesday says:

For more than two hours this afternoon Wm. J. Gaynor, mayor of New York city, sat in a witness chair at the city hall, and evaded with picturesque retort the attempts of counsel for an aldermanic committee to learn his views on the police situation brought to a head by the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal.

Three times he threatened to leave the stand because he considered the questions irrelevant; twice he denounced the hearing as a scandal mongering excursion and often throughout his testimony he repeated the attempts to "scandalize" him would be in vain, for he said he had lived in the city too long and had begun his efforts to purify government long before Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee, was born. At no time during his examination would he admit that the police department was inefficient.

A few days ago it was announced that Mayor Gaynor would not testify against the police department but on the other hand had denounced some of the aldermen, who were demanding an investigation in the Rosenthal murder case, as grafters. The mayor's attitude places him in a very poor light before the public.

## The Farm Improvement Department of the Southern.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—The Farm Improvement Department, which the Southern Railway has decided to establish, was organized yesterday at the Piedmont Hotel at a meeting of the thirty men who will make up this department. The purpose of this department as stated by President Finley is to help the farmers of the Southeast to increase their yields per acre and its field agents will work personally with farmers, urging the adoption of approved methods of culture and giving them the benefit of expert advice.

This department grew out of the work undertaken by the Southern and allied lines two years ago in the territory threatened by the boll weevil in Alabama and Mississippi. It was found that in aiding the farmers to fight the boll weevil, greatly increased yields per acre were secured and so successful was the result considered that President Finley decided to extend the work of the entire territory covered by the Southern Railway, the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway and the smaller lines which make up the Southern system. The field agents of this department will work personally with farmers to whom their services are without cost of any kind. In carrying on its work, the Southern's department will co-operate closely with the United States Department of Agriculture, the various State agricultural departments and agricultural colleges. Headquarters in North Carolina will be established at Asheville and Greensboro.

## WILL JOIN ROOSEVELT.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sends His Resignation to Interior Department.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Robert G. Valentine, commissioner of Indian affairs, today sent his resignation to the Interior Department to become effective at the discretion of Secretary Fisher, now in Hawaii. Mr. Valentine will join the Progressive party.

In a public statement explaining his resignation, Mr. Valentine referred to his desire to work in the Progressive party as his only wish for quitting office.

## MINNESOTANS CHEER

Roosevelt Enthusiasm Reached its High Pitch at Saint Paul and Minneapolis

## HITS WILSON AND THE BOSSES

Says Taggart, Sullivan and Murphy Nominated the Governor—Seventy Thousand Minnesotans Acclaim Roosevelt as He Shows Up the Bosses—Everybody Wanted to See and Hear the Colonel—Traffic on the Principal Streets Was Blocked During His Stay in St. Paul—Indications Are That He Will Get State's Electoral Vote.

By Angus McSween, in Philadelphia North American.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—Roosevelt enthusiasm in the Northwest never reached so high a pitch as in St. Paul and Minneapolis to-day.

Not even when Colonel Roosevelt visited the cities as President of the United States and again two years ago, when he came here after his return from Africa, were there such demonstrations.

St. Paul was alive with enthusiasm at 7 o'clock this morning, and thousands had assembled about the railroad station when the Roosevelt train arrived. From then until his departure to-night every street along which he passed and the spaces around the hotels where he stopped to rest and to get something to eat were literally jammed with people.

Sixty or seventy thousand persons assembled at the fair grounds, where he made his principal address, and when he left the fair grounds and was taken by auto to Minneapolis, a great concourse thronged the streets and thousands marched beside his car cheering him, and so filling the streets that no traffic was possible until the Roosevelt party had passed.

## Will Vote For Him, Too.

These cheering thousands in the two Minnesota cities made it very obvious that they felt keen personal enjoyment in having Colonel Roosevelt with him.

They wanted to see him and be near him, and those who failed to hear him because it was impossible that his voice or that of any other man could reach to the full extent of the crowds, were bitterly disappointed.

"Does this mean the same people will vote for him?" a bystander was asked.

"Will they vote for him" he repeated. "Just give them a chance!"

The crowds in the two cities were not made up solely from the people of the cities. They had assembled from all over the State; but there was no question that the Roosevelt popularity in the cities was little less than it is in the rural sections. For the windows of all the buildings fronting upon the streets through which he passed were crowded with cheering men and women.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was rather a compendium of what he has said heretofore than a new address.

Explains the Differences. Most of it was devoted to that careful and earnest discussion of the Progressive party principles, and a clear explanation of the differences in the purposes of the progressives from those of the two old parties.

He criticized the Democratic party as a boss-controlled organization and discussed with force Governor Wilson's utterances upon the tariff and other questions.

The Republican party stands, he said, solely for a tariff for the benefit of special privilege. The Democratic party stands for a tariff for destruction.

## Some Comments.

"He will get two out of every three votes," said Hugh Halbert, Chairman of the Progressive Committee of fifty.

"I was for Taft in the primaries," said H. F. Brown, a millionaire lumberman who for fifty years has been a prominent citizen of the State, and who participated in large financial affairs, "now I am for Roosevelt. Nothing on earth can stop him."

"I'd like to wire Taft, 'Gee, you ought to see the crowds!'" exclaimed Cecil Lyon, of Texas, who is accompanying the Roosevelt party.

"We're with you, Teddy! We want you!"

"We'll put you back in the White House!" were some of the cries distinguished above the uproar, as Roosevelt was speaking at the fair grounds.

## "Nominated by Bosses."

"The nomination of Woodrow Wilson at the Baltimore Convention was assailed by Roosevelt as the work of the Democratic bosses, in the fair ground address. In his campaign for the Republican nomination, Col-

onel Roosevelt said the bosses were dethroned one after another in States in which there were direct Presidential primaries.

"We beat Franklin Murphy in New Jersey, Senator Penrose in Pennsylvania, and Senator Lorimer in Illinois," he said, "but no Democratic boss was beaten in his own State."

"In most of the Democratic primaries the vote had been against Mr. Wilson. In most cases they were carried by Mr. Clark. In no case in the primary vote was a Democratic boss beaten in his own State. The bosses of the Democratic party were enthroned in power by the result of the Baltimore Convention. The fundamental difference between the Democratic and the Republican bosses was that the Republican bosses knew that our triumph in the Chicago Convention meant their death-knell, and in the Baltimore Convention it was the bosses themselves who arranged the outcome, because it perpetuated their rule."

## HAINES IS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Governor and His Friends Will Work for Progressive Electoral Ticket.

Tacoma, Washington, Sept. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt, who completed his journey across the continent today when he crossed the Cascade mountains and arrived at Puget Sound, expressed elation tonight at the final returns from the Maine election. He said it was a victory for the Progressives. "We named for Governor of Maine the man the Progressives wanted," the Colonel declared.

"He wrote to me that he hoped we would not make a fight against him, that he was for me and that he would come out for us after the election. I have just received word that he carried the State and that in accordance with his promise he had come out for the Progressive national ticket."

Secretary Hilles Wants to Purge National Committee Some More.

A New York dispatch under date of September 10 says:

A meeting of the Republican National Committee to consider charges of disloyalty to the Taft cause which developed against certain members of the committee has been called for Wednesday, September 18, at noon in this city.

Chairman Hilles, who issued the call today, said: "I have called the meeting for the purpose of taking up charges which have been made against several members of the committee who are alleged to be disloyal to Republican principles embodied in the Chicago platform and to the Republican national ticket."

Mr. Hilles declined to give the names of the national committeemen who have been charged with disloyalty.

## Million and a Half Pounds of Tobacco Sold at Kinston in Two Weeks.

A special from Kinston to Saturday's News and Observer says:

During the month of August the Kinston tobacco market sold just a few hundred pounds less than 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco. The market opened on the 15th, hence this amount was sold in two weeks. The average price paid was thirteen cents, making a total of about \$195,000 paid out for the staple in the fortnight.

The offerings for that month, of course, was principally first grade primings and the average of thirteen cents for this grade was the highest ever paid on the local market. On Monday of this week was the record sales, with one exception, since the establishment of the Kinston market was made, when 175,000 pounds were taken over by the buyers.

## The Taft Steam Roller at Charlotte.

Charlotte Observer.]

As to the action of the Republican State Executive Committee in purging the delegations from the various counties, the Roosevelt followers point out the fact that the Executive Committee threw out the entire Harnett delegation, although there was no contest; and the Moore County bunch suffered the same fate under similar conditions. Only two were seated from Rutherford, these being Taft men. In Scotland there was a contest but the committee without hearing any evidence ascertained which were Taft and which were Roosevelt men, and seated the Taft followers. The irony of fate was illustrated in the case of the Wilkes delegates. Thirty-four husky fellows presented themselves, thirty-two for Roosevelt and two for Taft. The two latter, say the Rooseveltians, were elected merely by the courtesy of some Roosevelt men. The two were admitted and the thirty-two turned out. They did not take to this at all kindly and informed the committee that they were born in Wilkes and had a right to represent it.

## REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Russia and England Joined Other Countries to Whip Bonaparte, But Only Partially Succeeded

## A WORLD WAR THREATENED

Three Great Battles at Borodino—A Fatal Error in the Campaign Into Russia—Some Account of the Famous Retreat From Moscow to Paris—Bonaparte Dethroned and Placed in Prison—His Escape and Return to Paris an Ovation.

Bilksville, N. C., Sept. 9, 1912. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

In 1812, after much discussion, England and Russia made an agreement to oppose the continental system of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was already Emperor of France, Italy, and Austria, though his power in Italy and Austria was not yet absolute. But Napoleon didn't pay much attention. He knew that each country had a grudge against him. On the 29th of May Napoleon left Dresden to join his army in Eastern Prussia, while the archbishop of Meclun appeared as his ambassador at Warsaw, where the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland was proclaimed six days after Napoleon had announced the opening of the second Polish war. Leading the soldiers of France Napoleon now entered Russia, but no longer as a friend to that country. The Russian soldiers retreated to central Russia and beyond, that being a favorite game when Russia was at war. Less than fifteen years ago, when Russia and Japan had that little misunderstanding, the Russians advanced south almost to Port Arthur, the great fortification situated upon the disputed territory, she then controlled the fort. Hit required and the vim an' energy of Japan to capture the fort an' cripple the Russian navy, but she did both, an' finally destroyed the best of the Russian navy. The Russians then began a retreat, hopin' to lure the Japanese army three or four thousand or miles into the heart of Russia, as she did Napoleon in 1812 an' wear them out by indirect war. But the Japs knew the Russian game by heart an' didn't "lure." Bein' too quick for Russia at her own game, they lured Russia by some of the most adroit schemes, by showing weakness. When they finally got Russia far enough from her base of supplies Japan was no longer a weakling. The Russians are not cowards but they move slowly. Hit developed that the Japs could go around the Russians two or three times while the slow Russian was tryin' to make up his mind. With but one railroad, badly managed, the Russians could not get men an' supplies quick enough. Japan could, an' that caused Russia to get caught in her own trap. Napoleon was a great fighter, great in strategy. But he was a long distance from home. In 1812 he didn't have fast ships, an' if he had been blessed with that advantage, they could not have traversed the frozen hills an' mountains of Russia. But he went after them. At Smolensk the Russians stood an' there was a great battle. The French won hit. The Russian general, Barclay de Tolly, fired the town an' retreated. On September 5th the Russians made another stand at Borodino. Napoleon had 120,000 men, the Russians probably more. As usual, when Napoleon had real stin' to do, he made a speech to his men. In reality three separate battles were fought at Borodino; bloody ones, too. Napoleon finally won. But he had lost eight generals an' had many men killed an' wounded. When the news reached Moscow that the French had whipped Kutusoff, the Russian commander, gave up and hope of defendin' the city an' retreated at once. Napoleon couldn't resist the temptation to go on an' take charge of the city. As the soldiers gone, the inhabitants awfully fled. The French soon reached Moscow. They found that everything valuable an' easily moved had been taken, but little food stuff was in site. But the French mite hev fared well for a time but for a great disaster, probably brought about by the Russians—the city caught on fire in several sections an' the fire wuz soon beyond control, though Napoleon an' his soldiers tried every means to control an' stop the flames. This rather unexpected disaster proved to be the undoing of Napoleon. With the city in ashes the French leader seemed to give up and hope or further success in Russia. Then he began a retreat which took away awl of the credit he mite hev had for the headway he had made. The winter had set in with unusual severity an' hit wuz impossible for an army to move in any direction except

at a great loss. But Bonaparte headed for Paris. Understandin' the disadvantages under which Bonaparte was forced to retreat, the Russians pursued with a vim an' vigor one would hardly hev given them credit for. The French an' Russians had lately traversed the same roads an' there wuz but little left in the way of food stuff for men or feed for horses, the weather was fearful by this time, as Russian winters generally are. To protect the rear of his army, Napoleon depended upon the greater fighter, Marshal (General) Ney. No doubt he did everythin' man could do. Hit is stated that just after the rear of the main French army had crossed a certain bridge, every man in the rear guard was shot down except General Ney, an' that he stood his ground alone for some minutes, using the guns of his fallen comrades to repel the pursuing Russian cossacks. General Ney was a real soldier, hardly second to the best of the world's great military officers.

But Napoleon did not waste any time. He rapidly recruited his demoralized but faithful army an' by the next April he was ready to whip the Prussian army which had made an assault durin' his period of weakness. But Prussia was not satisfied, an' soon formed an alliance with the Czar of Russia. But the combined armies of Russia and Prussia were whipped by Napoleon an' the two powers asked for an armistice for ten weeks. At the end of that time both countries were ready for a renewal of hostilities. Napoleon may hev been surprised, for he doubtless thought they had enough. He had formed an Alliance with Denmark in the meantime, but hit soon became apparent that Russia had made similar arrangements with Austria, Sweden an' Prussia, awl of which countries had suffered at the hands of France. But Napoleon continued on the warpath, an' won victories at Dresden, Lutzen, an' Silesia. But the combined armies soon proved too much for France an' Denmark. Napoleon suffered defeats at Grossberon, Katzbah, Nolenendorf, Denewitz, an' Wittenburg. He then concentrated his available forces at Leipzig an' fought a three-day battle an' wuz defeated an' compelled to retreat through Thuringia to the banks of the Rhine. On the 30th of October he fought a great battle at Hanau. By this time Bavaria had joined the allies who were against France an' the fresh troops made hit still hotter for the French, an' they crossed the Rhine. Several divisions of the French were forced to retreat into Holland an' Belgium. The Prussian General, Bulow, advanced into the Netherlands an' that country threw off the French yoke an' joined in the fray. This caused England to take a hand. The Prince of Orange came from England an' took charge of the Netherlands. Wellington, the great English fighter, soon followed with a strong force to line up against France. To line up against Russia, Sweden, Austria, an' Prussia wuz enough for even game France. But to fight England an' Bavaria in addition at the same time wuz more than enough for France an' Denmark. He now retired between the Loire an' the Marne. About this time Bulow appeared with a large recruiting force an' Napoleon was forced to retire toward Paris. The French capital surrendered on the 31st of March.

The Czar of Russia in the name of awl the allies declared that they would not negotiate with Napoleon Bonaparte nor any of his family; that they would not recognize any as French territory except the original limits of France, etc., an' invited the French Senate to establish a provisional government, which, of course, must leave Napoleon out of his job. The Senate acted, there bein' nothin' else to do, an' Talleyrand an' four other men were selected to take charge of the government. They declared the throne of France had been forfeited. Louis the 18th was recalled to the throne. In the meantime Napoleon had resigned the throne unconditionally. The allies gave Napoleon the island of Elba to be his home, his property. But he wuz to live there virtually a prisoner, though the fact that the small island wuz given wuz simply a mild way to send him to prison, for the rulers of the victorious countries knew that no ordinary prison would hold Bonaparte—he had too many friends. An' no prison did hold him, for, on the 1st of March, 1815, Napoleon appeared at Cannes, a small town on the French coast, havin' gotten away from his prison home on the island of Elba after a stay of about a year. The first man he met after landing proved to be an old soldier, one of his loyal troops. He recognized his old commander fell upon his neck with expressions of joy. "What are you going to do now?" asked the old soldier. "Raise an army, conquer my enemies in France an' elsewhere, and resume my seat as ruler of France," said Napoleon. "I will be the army," said the old soldier, an' hid is said that the great fighter actually wept.

(Continued on page 5.)