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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Raleigh will have to enlarge its large Auditorium before Roosevelt comes again.

Roosevelt was pleased with North Carolina and North Carolina was well pleased with Roosevelt.

North Carolina gave Roosevelt the glad hand Tuesday. Now let her repeat it in November.

Bryan claims that Wilson will carry 'em all. But claims don't count like votes on election day.

Oh, yes, the Democrats have heard from Maine, but it doesn't suit their purpose to say much about it.

If Senator Simmons is poorer now than when he was elected to the Senate, where is he getting the money for his expensive campaign?

Down in South Carolina they are trying to decide which set of Democrats cheated the most in the recent primary in that State.

If Senator Simmons is running on his record, won't he have to do some high vaulting when he strikes that Lorimer stump in the road?

It may be that the American Tobacco Company is not opposing Governor Kitchin for Senator, and there is no apparent reason why they should.

The Greensboro News says flipping a coin would never settle this Senatorial dispute. Oh, well, it might if they would flip enough of them, and it is reported they are flipping some.

The Oxford Public Ledger says Mr. Kitchin's record as Governor is worse than his record as Congressman, if possible. The Ledger is a Democratic organ and should know whereof it speaks.

Hon. William J. Bryan says he does not concede a single State to Roosevelt or Taft. It will also be remembered that Mr. Bryan claimed he would be elected President on three different occasions.

Senator O'Gorman and Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, went to the Democratic State Convention on the same train and rode side by side. Still the Wilson forces would have the public believe that O'Gorman is Progressive.

Senator Dixon, who has just returned from a Western trip, says that he finds the Roosevelt sentiment growing daily, and that he is now satisfied that the vote of every State west of the Mississippi River will be given to him in the Electoral College.

Woodrow Wilson and his running mate both favor local option. And just think the North Carolina Democrats will have to vote for these two candidates, and endorse their liquor plank, or else be denied that great privilege of voting in the Senatorial primary.

The trusts and special interests had Senator Simmons of this State made the acting minority leader of the Finance Committee of the Senate in order to help to re-elect him to the Senate and to make him Chairman of that committee. The fact that these special interests want him as chairman of this committee is the chief reason why the people of this State should not re-elect him.

Governor Wilson declared squarely against the election of ex-Senator Smith, of New Jersey, saying that he considered Smith a reactionary and a friend of the trusts and special interests. If Governor Wilson takes this position with reference to ex-Senator Smith, then he must take the same position with reference to Senator Simmons of this State and the Democratic bosses and machine leaders in all the States. Every trust and special interest in this country who wants ex-Senator Smith elected to the Senate also wants Senator Simmons of this State re-elected.

SEVERAL HAZERS EXPELLED.

Four Students at the State University Expelled and Twelve Suspended for a Year—Some of the Students Blame President Venable for Conditions at the University.

As a result of investigations by the faculty of the University of North Carolina started since the death of Freshman Rand, four students were dismissed Friday and twelve suspended for a year.

Seven of these men were not punished for participation in the Rand affair, but for hazing last year, evidence of which came out in the faculty's investigation.

The Juniors resented the action of the faculty for dismissing students for a hazing a year ago, and claim the matter should have been investigated then, if at all, and many threatened to leave the University. Some of the dismissed students appealed to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University. Dr. Venable, President of the University, reported Monday to the meeting of the board, held in Raleigh giving the findings of faculty in their investigation of hazing at the "Hill," and some of the dismissed students were here to make their appeal to the Executive Committee. But the Executive Committee, after hearing President Venable's report, and hearing one appeal by a junior from the action of the faculty, decided not to go over the heads of the faculty and left the government of the institution in the hands of the University. It was announced that any of the students who thought the faculty's action unfair to them might appeal to the faculty, who would open up the cases. It is thought that some of the twelve juniors will present new evidence.

Blames President Venable for Conditions at the University.

A special from High Point, N. C., to Monday's Greensboro News, says: "W. R. Edmonds, a young lawyer of this city and a graduate from the University of North Carolina with the class of 1910, made an expose of internal conditions on the University campus in the last few years, and charged President F. P. Venable with the responsibility for an atmosphere of unrest and for the leeway which obstreperous students have exhibited in recent days by hazing, one result being the death of William Rand. At some length Mr. Edmonds reviewed an incident that happened in February, 1910, at which time, he said, the spirit of unrest and disorderly conduct originated.

He recalled at this time the President and his executive committee committed an act that discredited student self-government and that placed the student body and the President at loggerheads, this act being named as the reinstatement of a student who had been tried by the student council and expelled for alleged cheating on an examination. He said that since that incident there have been others of even more significance in their effect and of more concern to the welfare of the institution. "There have been instances," said Mr. Edmonds, "of students engaging in condemned habits and disorderly conduct being expelled by the faculty only to be reinstated immediately thereafter without rhyme, reason or regularity. It is common belief by those on the campus that the prominence of these students and their social connections led the President to be lenient with them."

At another time Mr. Edmond charges that somebody was "asleep at the switch." He stated that the core of the trouble and of the internal unrest should be thoroughly and impartially investigated and be made public property. "Such action will exonerate or eliminate," said he, "and one or the other is needed."

MORE DEMOCRATIC "HARMONY."

Conservative Democrats Deplore the Condition in Their Party.

The Newton, N. C., correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says there is high tension in that county between the Simmons and Kitchin forces and that it was the chief talk of the Democrats in that town Sunday (Sunday, mind, you). The correspondent in writing of what the ultimate result to the party may be says:

"What effect it will have on the common cause on election day is problematical, but conservative Democrats who are committed to no candidate, among them being a number of men who would have stood for Aycock, deplore the situation, not only in this county, but throughout the State. "Old-time Democrats can't get used to these fights between Democrats in which so much ill-feeling is generated. 'But I guess we will have to get used to it,' declared an old-timer to-day, 'for it is going to be the fashion and the primary has caused it.'"

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR WAS TRIUMPHANT

Greeted by Large and Enthusiastic Crowds in North Carolina at Every Town Through Which He Passed.

OVERFLOW CROWD IN RALEIGH

The Large Auditorium Was Packed and About Three Thousand Could Not Get in at the Doors—Introduced Here by Judge Robinson—Crowd Stood and Cheered and Waved Hats and Red Bandannas When the Colonel Arose to Speak—In Speech at Salisbury Colonel Roosevelt Denounced E. C. Duncan for the Part He Took in the Chicago Steal—His Explanation of Why He Took Over the Panama Canal Captivated the Immense Audience.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came, he saw, he conquered. His trip through North Carolina. Tuesday was one grand ovation from beginning to end, and the reception given him in Raleigh Tuesday night capped the climax. They may not all vote for him in November, but they certainly seemed to take the Colonel in their hearts in the Auditorium Tuesday night. Colonel Roosevelt's train reached Asheville early Tuesday morning, where a short stop was made. Other stops were made at Hickory, Salisbury, Greensboro, Burlington, and Durham, the special train reaching Raleigh at 5:25, five minutes ahead of schedule time.

The special train was met in Raleigh by a committee of local Progressives and a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. Automobiles were lined up in front of the station and Mr. Roosevelt and his party and the Progressive State organization were placed in the machines and a line of march was formed up Dawson Street to Hillsboro and down Fayetteville Street to the Yar-

ber in his usual happy style. Judge Robinson did not talk long, for he said he knew that the immense audience had assembled there to hear Colonel Roosevelt.

A Great Demonstration.

When Colonel Roosevelt arose he was greeted by practically the entire audience who arose and waved their hats and red bandannas. Colonel Roosevelt began his speech, saying: "Mr. Chairman, and You, My Fellow-Citizens, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—I have come down here to present the cause of the Progressive party. There is no State in the Union that has embodied in greater degree, that which we like to feel is typically American more than North Carolina. It was in this State that the first declaration of independence was made long before the rest of the Nation spoke. (Great applause.) It was in this State that the first real battle was fought, one looking towards American independence. And with such a history behind you, I think I have the right to come here and



Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive Candidate for President.

borough House, where Col. Roosevelt and his party remained until the hour for the speaking.

A Tremendous Crowd.

Long before the hour for the speaking Fayetteville Street and Davie Street in front of the Auditorium was lined up with people anxious to get in; and as soon as the doors were opened the crowd poured in and every available seat and all the standing room was occupied a half-hour before the speaking. The people were here to hear Roosevelt, and they were determined to hear him and see him. The crowd was very orderly and very attentive. The Auditorium will seat 5,000 people and there were probably seven thousand people in the Auditorium and several thousand on the streets who could not gain admittance to the hall.

Colonel Roosevelt and his party were escorted to the hall by the local committees, and the Colonel was given a warm welcome as he mounted the rostrum.

Introduced by Judge Robinson.

After the cheering had subsided, Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, of Goldsboro, arose and introduced the speak-

er to you to join us in the greatest movement for regeneration that you have seen or will see, as I believe."

He said he believed the South has the opportunity to aid in this political regeneration and he wanted it to share in it.

"I have been profoundly touched in this trip through the country by the greetings that have come from the sons of those who wore the gray and the sons of those who wore the blue. (Applause.) They have been exactly the same. It was my good fortune to command a regiment of soldiers in the Spanish-American War, a regiment of a large proportion of men from the North and from the South."

Here the audience interrupted with cheers, but the Colonel later continued by saying that the South is a great moral reservoir and he desired to stir up the good that is in this section. He begged them not to lag behind in this great movement, that he wished to see the South come back into its former position of National importance, and which by the right of its ideals it should have. (Prolonged applause.)

"It seems to me; no, let me strike that out—IT IS the first efficient movement to put America in the forefront of nations and to restore the government to the people." (Applause.)

All Turning to America.

Colonel Roosevelt here told of his trip through the Old Country and stated that throughout the Old World he could see the natives, who were born poorer, with smaller opportunities and liberty only a dream, turning to America. And everywhere, he stated, this great agitation for popular rule has been going on there has been indifference, and at every failure, the heart of every reactionary is gladdened, and the heart of every Progressive saddened.

Platform of the Two Old Parties.

"If you will turn to the platform of the two old parties," continued Colonel Roosevelt, "you will find no remedy offered for our troubles. Unfortunately for us, when we launch a movement, we have to fight entrenched power, 98 per cent of the organized wealth, a large majority of the newspapers, and nearly all of the political ability. I told our people when I entered this fight that if the matter was left to the people and I was defeated, I would have nothing to say. And said in the beginning, that if I were not beaten by the people, I would have a good deal to say. (Laughter.) And I am saying it. (Renewed laughter.) And I expect to keep on saying it for about five weeks."

Here the A. & M. students who had a section in the gallery could hold their enthusiasm no longer and they gave many "rahs" for "Teddy," which was appreciated by Colonel Roosevelt.

"I am speaking about the rule of the people because I have known of the rule of the bosses (laughter), and I am going to tell you that if you won't govern yourself, some boss will govern you.

"My opponents say that I am against representative government. I am not, but if against mis-representative government. (Applause.) I am against government by somebody that you don't see.

This is why I favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote.

"I know that if we had popular elections of Senators, we would make some mistakes. But then we would be making them, not somebody else. And we could see our mistakes. We could correct them. We would take our own medicine when we made those errors. We don't want to see the errors made by Mr. Penrose and Mr. Barnes."

Wants the Law to Give Us a Chance.

"Now, friends, we want the law to give us a chance to get government. When I was Governor of New York and President of the United States, I found out that I couldn't get what I wanted from the politicians. So I went over the heads of the politicians to the people. They didn't always give me what I wanted, either, and if they didn't, I had to be satisfied."

Here Mr. Roosevelt took up the great trusts, the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco Company. He told how he started the suits, how they were prosecuted "and a decision rendered in favor of the people. The Supreme Court rendered a decision in favor of the people and wrote an opinion severely condemning the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust. It was a sweeping indictment against those companies."

He showed that the law was not being carried out, that the values of those companies are doubling and that on Wall Street instead of getting an envelope with one slip of paper, you get an envelope with thirty-four slips of paper, showing that the trusts are intact.

"Such is the policy of make-believe of the two old parties. The prayer in Wall Street must be, 'O Providence, give us another dissolution.'" (Applause.)

Should Have a Look Inside.

"Now our proposal is definite. We ask the government to give us a commission and allow us to get on the inside of the business and take a look at the books. We would do that business as a receiver of a bank does from within, and the losses would fall as they did fall upon Mr. Morse.

"The big trusts don't care for denunciation. They rather like it. And one of the disadvantages of the present system is that it is a constant menace to the business that is decent. We are making no war upon the size of business. We are fighting against the conduct of that business. And when we find a trust that is not behaving properly, we'll take possession of it, appoint a receiver and get Uncle Sam to run it until it learns to act decently. (Great laughter.)

Views on the Tariff.

"One of the reasons that I do not take the Democratic view of the tariff (Continued on page 3.)

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

Causes Leading up to the Last French Revolution

KING PLAYED THE FOOL

He Suspended the Newspapers and Caused Hard Times, and Then Came Civil War—Brief Account of the Great Conflict—An Unknown Young Man Played the Hero to a Finish—Revolution Ends and the People Win Victory—Duke of Orleans Made a King—Peace and Prosperity Follow the Change.

Bilksville, N. C., Sept. 23, 1912.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

We have now reached that sad period in the history of France when the revolution is about to begin in earnest. Of course, the average college graduate, teacher or a few other people know something of that bloody event, or, rather, series of events. But not one person in a hundred can tell you any connected story of it. The King had determined to enforce certain rules regardless of consequences, hit seems, and a majority of the people, mostly the common class, so-called, were equally positive that they should rebel, and they did. There were many causes leading up to the revolution—too much war for one thing. But the revolution started and at once when hit did start. The people first refused to pay taxes. The Government needed lots of money and that was a severe blow. An' the printers in France employed on newspapers had been thrown out of work when the Government suspended the papers. The printers, an' many others in sympathy with them, especially awl persons getting less than \$60 per year as wages, an' who were disfranchised by a democratic law which refused such persons the right of suffrage because of the fact that their wages wuz low, had decided that they must do somethin' an' do hit quick. By noon on the 3rd of August five thousand people had gathered at the Palais Royal. The printers an' many persons thrown out of employment at manufacturin' establishments soon joined the miscellaneous crowd at the Palais Royal. Within a few days awl work wuz at a standstill. Companies of soldiers were placed on the streets of Paris an' they attempted to prevent the gatherin' of crowds. But hit wuz plain that the troops an' the plain people were in sympathy, joined together as they were by ties of kinship. There were cries of "Vive la Charter"—"Down with the absolute King." There were thousands of Government troops. But the common people paid but little attention to them. Constituted authority had lost effect in France. On the 28th of July every store, factory or other place of business in Paris wuz closed. Any sensible ruler would hev known that somethin' must be done quickly. But the French people had no sensible ruler now; he didn't understand human nature—didn't seem to know that Anglo-Saxons could not be driven, that the whole of France wuz suspended between Heaven and hell. One word rightly spoken would hev brought a glimmer of peace, at least. But that word wuz left unsaid. Places where guns an' ammunition were stored—government arsenals were visited an' men helped themselves. Without arms the revolution might hev been a tame affair; with plenty of guns, only a spark wuz needed to start the fire. Those who failed to read such plain signs were responsible for what followed, what wuz bound to follow. Still the Government rested in fancied security. A strong deputation of citizens visited the chief military commander. After hearing them, he replied: "The honor of a soldier is obedience." M. Lafayette, the leader of the citizens, replied: "And civil honor is not to massacre citizens." Then the military leader asked for the proposition of the citizens. In substance they told him that order might be restored on about the following conditions: "The revocation of the illegal ordinances of the 25th of July; the dismissal of the ministers, an' the convocation of the chambers (the law-makers) on the 3rd of August or earlier." "As a soldier, I can only carry out orders," replied the military man. "But I will call a conference of the leaders, especially M. de Polignac, in half an hour. He did, but that man gave him no encouragement. When he returned an' reported to the citizen, M. Lafayette said: "Then we will have civil war," an' at once the conference wuz ended, proof that war wuz wanted by those in authority from the first. It became known that the authorities were to have a conference with the Duke of Ragusa an' the people remained quiet, hoping that might result in something." But the (Continued on page 5.)