

THE CAUCASIAN

VOL. XXX.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1912.

No. 39.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

A workman in Rowan County says he shot himself while dreaming. It must be that he was seeing snakes.

Kissing is forbidden on the French railroads, and don't you know the travel is very slim on the railroads in France?

Before this Senatorial campaign is over it may be proven that Lorimer was the peer of at least one man in the Senate.

If the officers of the Anti-Saloon League can support Wilson and Marcellin, then prohibition is not their strongest point.

Even the Charlotte Observer admits that Wilson and the chief of Tammany Hall look through the same kind of eye-glasses.

Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, is supporting Colonel Roosevelt, which shows that Edison is keeping up with the procession.

Any man who will brag over the fact that he helped to organize the lawless "red-shirts" is not fit to help make the laws of this country.

You remember what the Wilson tariff bill did for the country. And there might be something in a name, especially when it is one of the same.

That investigating committee may have thought they had cornered Col. Roosevelt, but they know now they hadn't. And they should have known this in the beginning.

One newspaper man has bobbed up and wants to know who was Columbus. Just as though the State didn't already have its hands full trying to decide who is a Democrat.

Governor Wilson said he wanted a Progressive named as the Democratic candidate in New York. Still when Sulzer, a Tammanyite was named, Mr. Wilson said he was delighted!

The Charlotte Observer has found out in some way that a few stand-pat Republicans will vote for Wilson. Which, if true, goes to show that they do not consider Wilson a Progressive.

The Senate investigating committee found out that Colonel Roosevelt promised no favors to contributors to his campaign. This fact was evidently a disappointment to the committee.

Woodrow Wilson says the Democratic party is now out of bondage, and if the majority of the voters are on to their job they won't let the Democratic party put them in bondage for the next four years.

As another evidence of Democratic "harmony," Judge Parker referred to William J. Bryan in scathing terms at the New York Democratic State Convention a few days ago. He was getting even with Bryan for fighting him at Baltimore.

One Democratic writer says that Simmons' and Kitchin's charges against each other are all true, that it is simply "a case of the pot calling the kettle black," which means that the Democratic candidates are having a very smutty campaign.

It doesn't seem that it should be necessary for the Democratic politicians to buy advertising space to prove that each other have not been true to their trust. If the voters have been reading they already are aware of that fact.

The Democratic papers are asking the farmers to take a dollar out of their pockets and turn it over to help elect Wilson. The farmers should remember that all the dollars will get out of their pockets quick enough should Wilson be elected.

Simmons and Kitchin are now both claiming the "honor" for organizing the "red-shirts" in North Carolina. If they are law-abiding citizens it would be more to their credit if they could only prove they had no part in that wave of lawlessness for the red-shirts were responsible.

NO TAFT MEN ON TICKET.

California Supreme Court Decides That Taft Electors Cannot Be Placed on Ticket in That State—They Were Beaten by Decisive Vote in Convention.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 5.—Neither by nomination as Republicans nor by petition as independents can electors pledge to President Taft go on the November ballot in California.

The first possibility was closed by the decision of the California Supreme Court, the second had deliberately been neglected.

In consequence, it will be impossible to vote for Taft in California except by writing upon the ballot the names of electors pledged to him and selected by the minority convention which bolted at Sacramento.

The issue was presented in the form of an application by attorneys for the Taft Republican organization, seeking to have made permanent an alternative writ obtained some days ago, directing Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, to designate on the ballots as Republicans the Presidential electors named by the Taft adherents.

Attorney-General Webb, for the Secretary of State, filed a general denial of the allegations and a demurral to the petition. He argued that the Republican party of California was not affiliated with the National party, and was in no wise bound by the decision of the Chicago convention; that the petition of the Taft men was supported by insufficient evidence, and that the court lacked jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Beatty declared that it seems to him that the only question the court could pass upon was the constitutionality of the law, which was not involved, counsel agreed.

EXPRESS COMPANIES ALARMED.

Fear the Investigation by the Commission—Rates Must be Reduced Well's Fargo Company Has Declared Dividends as High as 300 Per Cent.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—When the Interstate Commerce Commission begins its adjourned hearing on express rates to-day the express companies will enter on a fight for life. The companies foresee their possible extinction in the attitude of the Commission toward them.

The Commission's order, issued early in the summer, directs the express companies to show cause why their rates should not be reduced to the figures carried in the order, which are, on the smaller packages, between thirty and forty per cent lower than those now in existence. The hearings will be had on October 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Franklin K. Lane, the Commissioner who has been handling the express cases, is even less impressed with the arguments made by the companies than any of his colleagues.

A few years ago the Well's Fargo Company declared a 300 per cent stock dividend. The Commission's investigations and testimony of reputable witnesses show that there is little money invested in the business, all these great profits having been extorted from the public without any risk or outlay, to speak of, by the stockholders.

The express companies have another obstacle to overcome. That is the parcels post law, which becomes effective January 1. That statute puts into effect on packages weighing less than eleven pounds rates that are low in comparison with those charged for merchants in cities to send one-pound parcels within the free delivery limits for five cents. Such a package will be carried for fifty miles for that sum.

Big shippers have had express rates practically as low as that for many years. They are known as "under-the-counter" rates and the big shippers are the only ones that have known about them. The average agent has not known of their existence.

WILL BREAK "SOLID SOUTH."

Roosevelt Will Get Three Districts in Louisiana if No More.

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 8.—The "Solid South" may be broken this year and Woodrow Wilson may lose three of Louisiana's electoral votes as a result of a misunderstanding due to the recent re-districting of the State, according to political leaders at the capital.

The Federal statutes require residence in the district sought to be represented by each candidate for elector, except in the case of the two electors at large. It is pointed out that the list filed by the Democrats shows that three Congressional Districts are not represented by candidates resident therein.

McHarg Had Made No Promises.

The letter Colonel Roosevelt wrote to Ornsby McHarg March 4, 1912, followed.

In this letter he expressed confidence that there was no truth in the story about an attempt to get Southern delegates by promises of

ANSWERS CHARGES

Col. Roosevelt Acquits Himself, Campaign Managers and His Administration

WAS ON STAND THREE HOURS

Before Senate Investigating to Answer Infamous Charges That Had Been Made on Hearsay Evidence

Knew Nothing of Morgan's Contribution—Cortelyou and Loeb Back Up the Colonel's Testimony—Read Letters to Committee Showing He

Had Told His Campaign Managers

They Must Not Accept Money From Trusts That Were Being Prosecuted—Says Penrose Should Be

Thrown Out of Senate.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—Theodore Roosevelt, for seven years President of the United States and candidate for re-election on the National Progressive ticket, occupied a witness chair for three and a half hours to-day before a Senate investigating committee, defending his administration, himself and his campaign associates against what he termed "infamous charges" and "hearsay evidence."

He appeared before the committee at his own request, to answer the statements made in August by John D. Archbold that the Standard Oil Company had given \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund in 1904, under the impression that President Roosevelt knew of, and approved acceptance of the contribution.

Not only did Colonel Roosevelt deny this, but he put into the formal records of the committee a sweeping denial that he had ever solicited funds from any one while President;

that any money had been received by the 1904 campaign committee with an express or implied promise of favors from the administration; that excessive funds had been used in his 1904 or 1908 campaign; or that money had ever been improperly used in his behalf so far as he knew.

In reference to the Harriman fund of \$240,000, raised in 1904, Colonel Roosevelt declared the statements of J. P. Morgan, George R. Sheldon and others had fully corroborated his earlier statements that this fund was raised expressly for the New York State campaign, and had not been solicited by him for his own support in the fight for the Republican nomination.

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In this letter he expressed confidence that there was no truth in the story about an attempt to get Southern delegates by promises of

more money or patronage, but wanted his personal assurance. McHarg in his reply said:

"I cannot see myself assuming such an absolutely presumptuous and possibly embarrassing position. I know that you would unhesitatingly repudiate me, if you ever learned that I had done any such thing in your name. Such a statement is absurd on its face."

"I have never had any authority from you to make a promise of any kind or use any influence in your behalf. If you knew at the time this allegation is supposed to have originated that I was in the South, you learned the fact from some one other than me. I did not see you personally before leaving New York, nor did I in any manner communicate with you about politics until a considerable time after my return.

"To make this denial complete and unequivocal, I wish to say that neither you nor any one pretending to act for you, at the time I made the trip, ever gave me authority to do any of the things you mention in your letter; and I want to say finally that I didn't make any such offers to any one."

Arrived Ahead of Time.

The sessions of the committee were picturesque throughout. Colonel Roosevelt arrived at the committee room fully ten minutes before the hour of opening. His progress into the building was marked with cheers from a throng that surged through the corridors. Policemen kept a line of over 1,000 people in order, while one hundred or so fortunate ones occupied seats in the small committee room.

Colonel Roosevelt was placed in a chair on a little square platform, from which he looked down upon the table at which sat Senators Clapp, Oliver, Pomerene and Paynter. William Loeb, Jr., his former private secretary, now Collector of Customs at New York, came with him and occupied a seat at his left. The former President turned repeatedly to ask Mr. Loeb for facts and records, and at the end of his testimony Mr. Loeb himself took the stand to corroborate statements Colonel Roosevelt had made.

Expressions that brought laughter from committee and spectators interspersed the Colonel Roosevelt's remarks throughout the day.

Once he said: "I have actually sent for, while I was President, trust magnates, labor leaders, Socialists, John L. Sullivan, 'Battling Nelson.' There was a pause, and Dr. Lyman Abbott."

This was in response to questions as to the propriety of his sending for E. H. Harriman in 1904 to discuss matters of legislation or campaign affairs.

"If I am elected President," he added, "if Mr. Rockefeller or any one else wants to see me, I'll see him."

Again, when Senator Pomerene asked if some corporations did not expect returns for their contributions Colonel Roosevelt declared emphatically:

"As a practical man of high ideals, who has always endeavored to put high ideals into practice, I think any man who would believe that he would get any consideration from making any contribution to me was either a crook or a fool."

The crowded committee room was swept with a burst of applause.

Loeb Bears Him Out.

William Loeb, Jr., formerly his private secretary, followed him on the stand and substantiated Colonel Roosevelt's testimony that Mr. Harriman called up the White House in October, 1904, and asked for an engagement to see the President, "because the State situation in New York was troubling them."

"Senator, you know that my lips have been sealed as to any confidential relations with Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Loeb when pressed by Chairman Clapp for further facts. "Only the subpoena of this committee has unsealed my lips. But I want to say that it would be as easy to prove that the moon is made of green cheese as to impugn the integrity of Colonel Roosevelt as affecting contributions of corporations or any public or private act." He added that he knew no further facts relating to campaign funds.

The committee then adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

REBELS KILL FOUR MARINES.

American Forces Put Nicaraguan Revolutionists to Rout.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—No further details were received by the State Department to-night from Nicaragua, where American marines and sailors drove General Zeledón, a rebel general, and his forces from Coyotepe, and Baranca hills, near Masaya yesterday after four American marines were killed and several wounded. The Nicaraguan Government forces then took Masaya, relieving the starving inhabitants. Zeledón, in trying to escape, was killed by Nicaraguan Federals.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

For a Long Time Germany Was a House Divided Against Itself

A SOAPLESS LAND ONCE

People of Germany Were Divided Into Fighters and Cowards—The Man With Many Relatives Who Would Fight Was "It"—Towns Were Merely Forts in the Old Days A Disgrace to Be Childless—Peculiar Dress of the Early German Inhabitants—Iron and Steel Scarce in Olden Times.

Correspondence of The Caucasian Enterprise.

Bilkinsville, N. C., Sept. 30, 1912. While Germany is now one of the great nations of Europe, like others its real greatness began at a much later period than her ancient history. For a long time Germany was divided in such a way, an' among so many sovereigns, both native an' foreign, that hit wuz difficult for the world at large to form a correct idea as to the boundaries ov Germany. Facitius gave us to understand that Germany occupied practically one-third ov Europe, an' his claim seems to hav been undisputed.

The ancient Germans were noted for their large stature, red hair an' blue eyes. Although the climate is cool much ov the years, the ancient Germans grew up mostly without any clothin' until they were good-sized boys an' girls an' they are said to hav known but little about soap an' water, though a change hez probably come about in that respect. There wuz neither master nor slave in Germany, awl havin' an equal chance in society, at first. But as they grew into maturity a portion ov the males became distinguished on account ov the superior valor shown by some an' this divided the males into two classes, the fighter becomin' the master an' the weaklings the servants.

The man ov valor, especially if he had a large number ov relatives who could an' would fight, usually stood pretty high, especially as he grew towards old age. Nearly everybody got married, an' hit wuz considered but little short ov a disgrace for a married couple to be childless in Germany in the early days. At that time the people ov Germany were divided into different tribes somethin' after the fashion ov the American Indians. The uncle on the mothers' side regarded the nephew with as much affection as if they were his sons. The ancient Germans were utterly ignorant of the arts an' of agriculture. Tacitus says they had no towns nor cities in his day. Ptolemy, another historian ov ancient days, says there were about ninety towns in his day, but hit is believed that they were hardly more than small settlements surroundin' a fort, the latter bein' a place ov refuge for the women an' children for the men were engaged in tribal wars most ov the time. No stones or bricks were used in buildings in that day in Germany, log cabins bein' the regular style. The clothin' used by both sexes wuz a loose mantle, fastened either with a clasp or by thorns to hold hit in place. A little later the richer people wore a garment girt close showing the shape ov the body an' limbs. In the northern section ov the country furs were worn, both sexes dressing alike. But for the "Sunday best" some ov the women wore linen robes trimmed with a rich purple. Indifferent farmin' wuz carried on. As an addition the men were expert in hunting an' trapping game, which wuz used to be plentiful. Considerable cattle wuz raised but only for home use, az there wuz but few markets. Iron an' other metals were scarce. In warfare they used wooden spears with a steel or iron point. In war the infantry used slings an' the men could throw a stone a great distance with a sling an' their aim wuz good. Mounted soldiers, usually called cavalry, carried a shield an' spear. But the horses being hard to manage, sort ov a wild species, were not worth much in battle. Each family or clan fought separately an' women an' children accompanied the soldiers in time ov war az a matter ov safety. The women dressed the wounds ov the injured an' carried food an' water to the men. Most ov the fitin' wuz with the Romans. The Germans were not trained soldiers like the Romans an' could only win when they attacked an inferior force. But their fool-hardy bravery often gave them victory. But the Germans being un-drilled an' without officers could not retire nor retreat in an orderly manner an' were sure to suffer in such cases on that account. In some battles with the well-drilled Romans the Germans were practically cut to pieces when forced to retreat because they had no order, no system, to their methods ov warfare. If they

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