

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXX.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912.

No. 42

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

If Woodrow Wilson wins, there is where the people lose.

Remember that next Tuesday is the day to vote for Colonel Roosevelt for President.

If Mr. Craig isn't the trusts' candidate for Governor, he has failed to produce any evidence to prove an alibi.

The Shelby Star charges that even the Kitchin's are off the Democratic platform. Well, as a matter of fact, who is on?

Since Simmons has voted for Republican measures, will he be eligible to vote for himself in the Senatorial primary next Tuesday?

Simmons' campaign managers in Durham County are accusing Governor Kitchin of political trickery. And to think they are all Democrats!

The Democratic State Executive Committee has now fixed it so that even the Democrats who have the scratches may vote in the Senatorial primary.

If the Democrats should win again in this State, how does the public know that the Democratic leaders would not again mortgage the State to the corporations?

The New York Herald's poll in the Presidential race, published Sunday, shows that Wilson is losing strength and that Roosevelt is gaining. Let the good work go on.

The Albemarle Chronicle hits the nail on the head when it says if Simmons and Kitchin have told the truth on each other, that neither is fit to be United States Senator.

Cole Blease, Governor of South Carolina, is now urging the voters to support Wilson. We felt confident something would happen to give Wilson's candidacy a set-back.

The Wilmington Star says when Colonel Roosevelt gets on his feet again it means more trouble at Armageddon. No, it means trouble for all who do not stand at Armageddon.

Democratic Chairman Webb says the State will go Democratic this fall by 75,000 majority. If it does it will be by the grace of the Democratic poll-holders, and not by the voters, and that will bring on more talk.

In his speech at Albemarle Governor Kitchin said there are six or seven hundred more prisoners in the "pen" now than before. Which is only further evidence that crime is on the increase under "Democratic good government."

Judge Parker says he was astonished when told that Thos. F. Ryan had contributed nearly a half-million dollars to the Democratic campaign fund when Parker was running for President. Guess Parker was astonished that Ryan should have told it.

Senator Simmons' manager is daily using remarks of Senator Vance to try to half-sole Simmons' record in the Senate, but Mr. Simmons' manager has not yet told his Democratic friends that Senator Vance said Simmons was not fit to hold any office of public trust.

In his speech at Carthage a few days ago Governor Kitchin is reported to have said he was not making an attack on the personal character of Senator Simmons but gave his audience to understand there was ground for such an attack should he desire to make it. It is now Simmons' move.

Thos. K. Woody has an advertisement in the Wilmington Star stating that the Chairman of the Democratic Convention, a Simmons man, was nominated for the State Senate by the solid support of the one hundred or more blind tigers then in Wilmington. This Senatorial fight is making some of the Democrats tell the truth on each other.

COL. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

The Immense Audience Cheered and Waved Bandannas for Forty-Two Minutes Before Roosevelt Could Begin His Speech Last Night.

It Was Col. Roosevelt's First Public Appearance Since the Attack Made on Him in Milwaukee—Was Greeted by an Overflow Crowd and the Streets Were Blocked for Three Squares—His Speech a Summary of the Progressive Platform—Made no Mention of His Wound and Showed no Physical Evidence of the Shock—Johnson and Straus Spoke first.

New York, Oct. 30.—Showing no physical evidence of the shock of his attempted assassination in Milwaukee October 14, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to-night faced for an hour and twenty minutes a Progressive political rally which gave many thousands of his fellow New Yorkers a chance to accord an uproarious welcome.

For forty-two minutes after his entrance into the crowded Madison Square Garden, Colonel Roosevelt stood at the edge of the high speaker's platform, unable to make himself heard above the immense din of cheers, songs and band music.

His gestures to the crowd for silence served only to intensify the noises, and when after twenty minutes of cheering Colonel Roosevelt determined to begin his speech the immense audience was swung off into another period of cheering by the beginning of the chant:

"We want Teddy."

Colonel Roosevelt then refused to sit down or to leave the rail that edged the flimsy platform. Senator Dixon and Governor Johnson urged him to be seated, but he maintained his standing position throughout the entire demonstration; and when opportunity finally came for him to begin his speech, he began it with a request to the police to maintain order.

Given Strict Attention.

The attention and silence that greeted the address by Col. Roosevelt was as marked as the demonstration that preceded it. At the first attempts to interrupt with applause the Presidential candidate motioned imperatively with his left hand for silence; and he accompanied this gesture with a shake of the head, which made the crowd understand his desire to be allowed to speak without interruption. The immense garden was crowded to its doors and thousands of persons were turned away. Governor Hiram Johnson, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, and Oscar S. Straus, candidate for Governor of New York, preceded Colonel Roosevelt.

Voice Full and Clear.

Colonel Roosevelt adhered to the text of his prepared speech, without changing scarcely a word throughout. His voice was full and strong, penetrating to the extreme corners of the amphitheatre.

BEGGED JURY FOR LIFE

South Carolina Minister Pleads Guilty to Grimy Assault on Three Girls

Was Former Superintendent of the South Carolina Odd Fellows' Home—Trial Came to a Sensational Close by His Sudden Confession—Will be Executed December 20.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 26.—Found guilty of criminally assaulting three little girls in the South Carolina Odd Fellows' Home, of which he was superintendent, the Rev. Thurston U. Vaughn, once prominent as a minister, will pay the penalty of his misdeeds with his life.

The trial was brought to a sensational close when Vaughn broke down and confessed. He named two other victims in addition to those included in the indictment. The jury, out but four minutes, made no recommendations of mercy.

"The motion for a new trial was over-ruled by Judge Purdy and the prisoner was sentenced to electrocution in the State Prison at Columbia on December 20."

Tears streamed down the face of Judge Purdy, named by Governor Blease as special judge for this trial. Many jurors, court officials and spectators alike made no pretense of hiding their tears, as Vaughn, pale and broken, acknowledged his crime.

trating to the extreme corners of the amphitheatre. His right hand, because of the wound in his right side, was scarcely moved in gestures, although he tapped with emphatically several times upon the railing. He gestured vigorously with his left arm throughout his speech. The crowds about Madison Square Garden were orderly, but the police exercised extreme care. Six men were arrested during the evening within and without the hall for refusing to obey the strict orders as to open aisles and against over-crowding. The scenes in the neighboring streets and squares were such as only big political demonstrations call forth. Col. Roosevelt, when he arrived, was strongly guarded, and although the flashlight men got a picture or two it was from a distance, for no one was allowed to approach when the Colonel left his automobile. He was escorted into the building by way of a fire-escape and left the building by the same route.

Johnson and Straus Speak.

A crowd that jammed Madison Square Garden from door to roof and overflowed through three blocks of surrounding streets greeted the leaders of the Progressive party at the mass meeting marking the first public appearance of Colonel Roosevelt since the attack made upon him in Milwaukee, October 14.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson, candidate for Vice-President, and Oscar S. Straus, candidate for Governor of New York, spoke to the immense crowd before Colonel Roosevelt reached the hall.

A sea of waving bandannas and a great chorus of yells greeted the candidates as they appeared upon the platform, and it was 8:20 before Senator Jos. M. Dixon, chairman of the national committee, could gain order and present Mr. Straus as the first speaker.

Mr. Straus spoke but a few minutes. He declared Roosevelt, when he appointed him Secretary of Commerce and Labor, had told him to "tilt the balance in favor of humanity."

Crowd Cheers Roosevelt Pictures.

The crowd was entertained nearly two hours with moving pictures of the Roosevelt western tour. Cheers greeted every appearance of Colonel Roosevelt on the films and the cheering swelled to such proportions when the speakers appeared on the platform that the intervention of the band was necessary to enable Governor Johnson and Mr. Straus to begin their speeches.

When court opened this morning there was no intimation that the accused would make a confession. His attorneys had fought stubbornly since the beginning of the case to break down the strong evidence developed by the prosecution's little girl witnesses.

Immediately after court opened today attorneys of both sides consulted, resulting in an agreement to let Vaughn confess in an effort to save his own life and that the case would go to the jury without argument.

"I have acted devilishly, I have acted shamelessly," began Vaughn. "The devil tempted me and I have fallen."

He pleaded eloquently, but vainly, with the jury to save his life.

Vaughn begged the jury to spare his life, not so much for his sake as for his wife and little daughter.

Neither Mrs. Vaughn nor her daughter were in court to-day, though they had been with the accused since the trial opened. He was for many years superintendent of the First Baptist Church Sunday-school, one of the largest and most fashionable in this city. He was a ministerial student and frequently occupied pulpits of churches in and around Greenville. He owns considerable property.

Democratic Solicitor Has Failed to Draw Bills Against Men to Grand Jury for Illegal Voting.

Winston Union Republican.]

We notice that Solicitor Graves is billed to make some speeches in this county, in the interest, as the News

form that the intervention of the band was necessary to enable Governor Johnson and Mr. Straus to begin their speeches.

Colonel Roosevelt reached the hall at 9:15, while Governor Johnson was still speaking. His passage through the streets was greeted with cheering that penetrated the hall and brought an answering cheer.

As he came up onto the platform through the rear stairway the Garden became a bedlam of sound and a mass of waving color. With a broad smile the Colonel stepped forward and waved his hand in salute. The cheers grew in volume. His gestures for the crowd to be seated intensified the noise. He insisted upon standing in his effort to bring the crowd to order.

Long Demonstration.

The demonstration for the Colonel lasted forty-two minutes. He, after a request to the police to keep order in the hall, began speaking. His speech was a summary of the principles of the new party, a declaration that these principles are not new, and an insistence that the party's platform has been made clear. No mention of his wound or of his absence from the campaign was made.

Was Guarded En Route.

So as to have ample time to rest after his trip from Oyster Bay, before his speech-making task of the night, Colonel Roosevelt left Sagamore Hill by mid afternoon and reached New York at 5:40 o'clock. From the train he went at once to the home of Dr. Alex Lambert in East 31st street, near Madison Square Garden. The Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt took dinner with Dr. Lambert and remained there until the hour for the meeting. After dinner Dr. Lambert dressed Colonel Roosevelt's wound and pronounced him in fit shape for his evening's work.

Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, went by automobile from Sagamore Hill to the station at Oyster Bay. They made the trip to New York in a private car under the protection of three detectives.

The police and the private detectives retained to protect Colonel Roosevelt, took every precaution for his safety. Policemen were scattered along the way from the station to Dr. Lambert's house and there were a dozen men on guard while the Colonel was within.

and Observer would say, of good government. We hope Mr. Graves will tell the people in his speeches when he is going to draw bills of indictments in the interest of good government against the men who have been presented by the grand jury in this county for illegal voting. Incidentally it would be well for him to explain why he has not already sent bills of indictments against them long ago.

We have been informed that, from the best evidence obtainable, not less than one hundred and twenty-five illegal votes were cast in this last election. As the courts are the only protection an honest man has against an illegal voter, we hope some voter will remind Mr. Graves of this at each of his appointments so he can explain this matter if he should forget it.

HON. MARION BUTLER WILL SPEAK.

Will Address the Voters of Sampson County at Clinton Saturday, November 2.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler will address the voters of Sampson County at Clinton on Saturday, Nov. 2. This speech will end the campaign in Sampson and a large crowd will be in Clinton Saturday to hear Mr. Butler discuss the important issues in the campaign.

HOLTON AT THE RAY.

The District Attorney Replies to Forsyth County Chairman Stephenson and Gives Him and the Democratic State Machine Barrels of Nuts to Crack.

(The Union Republican.)

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Forsyth County, in the Daily Journal, of this city, of Sunday, felt it incumbent upon him as Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee to make a reply to what I had said about the unjust discrimination in freight rates practiced against North Carolina.

The Republican State platform demands that these unjust discriminations cease. The Democratic platform is silent. Mr. Thomas Settle, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been charging from the stump that the Democratic organization has gone into details with the railroads and other big interests whereby they have secured financial aid in the way of political contributions, and as an evidence of this he reads Senator Simmons' interview of August 15, 1912, in reply to charges of H. S. Ward, Clark's campaign manager, that the Senator had been lobbying the Legislature of North Carolina in the interest of the railroads in which the Senator admitted that the Democratic organization had been receiving financial aid from the railroads. Mr. Settle has also shown that these deals between the railroads and the Democratic organization have brought a condition upon the people of North Carolina now almost intolerable. He has called the attention of the people to the declarations of Governor Aycock's last public utterances, written just before and published after his death, referring to these discriminations, wherein the Governor said that "we can never change these conditions by seeking favors."

Mr. Settle has further shown that, in May and June, 1910, when the Interstate Commerce bill was before Congress dealing with the discrimination in freight rates, and the Heyburne amendment was under consideration, provided that the railroads should not charge more for a short haul than for a long one over the same lines of road, which amendment would have given the State this much desired relief, Senator Overman introduced an amendment thereto which left the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, thereby destroying its effect, and that Senator Simmons voted for a substitute that did destroy its effect.

Mr. Settle has further charged that the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, with full power to bring suit, employ counsel and to rectify these wrongs, has failed to exercise its power in the interest of the people of the State. He has further charged that the Democratic Legislature of North Carolina has been the subservient tool of the railroads, trusts and other corporations, railroads, trusts, and other corporate interests. He has further charged that the Governor of the State has gone back on his pledges in this respect, and has offered ample proof to sustain his allegations.

The Republican headquarters has issued circulars, and these circulars have been published in the newspapers of the State, showing that the Democratic organizations, while pledging their party to relieve the people from these unjust discriminations, have not even attempted to give this relief.

Notwithstanding this, the Democratic leaders of the State have not denied the same, but left it to Mr. Stephenson to defend these attacks. Mr. Craig even declining to meet Mr. Settle.

Mr. Stephenson, in his interview, condemns his own Corporation Commission when he states that the city of Winston, through its Board of Trade, was compelled to institute a suit against the Norfolk and Western Railroad to relieve our people from the unjust discrimination in coal rates. When this suit should have been performed by the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, the Board of Trade of Winston found itself in such a condition that in order to get a competent lawyer free from the influences of the railroads employed a Republican, Maj. J. E. Alexander, without assistance, to represent them, and through his services, Mr. Stephenson says, the city of Winston secured a reduction of coal rates from \$2.10 to \$1.80. By this we understand that the Democratic lawyers of this city were so tied up with the railroads that their services were not desirable.

The Southern Manufacturers' Association last February appealed to the Corporation Commission to join them in a suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the railroads for relief against this iniquitous discrimination in freight rates which they said "threaten the very existence of the furniture industry." (Continued on page 5.)

JAS. S. SHERMAN DEAD

The Vice-President of United States Died Last Night After Long Illness

HIS FAMILY ALL PRESENT

He Had Been Sinking Since Early Morning and Had Been Unconscious Most of the Day—Death Was From Uraemic Poison, Caused by Bright's Disease—Loved by His Associates and Was One of Nation's Prominent Men.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Alarming rumors regarding the condition of Vice-President Sherman influenced his physician, Dr. F. N. Peck, to issue the following bulletin to-day:

"Vice-President Sherman is a very ill man, although the reports in circulation during the night were greatly exaggerated. Mr. Sherman was sitting up yesterday, and he walked about the house from room to room. His condition is bad, it is true, but I don't apprehend any immediate crisis."

It was reported from the residence of the Vice-President this afternoon that his condition remains such as to cause apprehension and that he does not respond as readily as heretofore to remedies.

Close friends of Mr. Sherman admit that his condition is very serious and that he has had sinking spells at times during the summer.

The Vice-President realizes the precarious nature of his illness and sometime ago agreed not to undertake any campaign work or other duties that would tax his strength.

Causes Much Speculation.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The illness of Vice-President Sherman and speculation over possibilities of his withdrawal from the Republican ticket, because of his health, caused discussion here to-day over what methods would be taken of filling his place if necessary. The general opinion expressed was that the Republican National Committee would fill a vacancy upon the ticket.

No one here professes to know whether the Chicago convention specifically provided for such an emergency. The report of the 1908 convention does not appear to show that such a provision was made and the stenographic report of the convention this year has not yet been printed. Should a vacancy occur on the Republican ticket either before or after election, some Republican leaders to-day argued the electors would have power to vote for any candidate for Vice-President they might choose. Presidents were admitted to be lacking, but it was declared only party discipline and honor had in the past bound electors to vote for their party nominee.

No one suggested, however, that a choice by the Republican National Committee or its Executive Committee would fail to receive the support of the Taft electors.

Ordinarily, should there be no Vice-President, the President pro tem of the Senate would preside over that body and the line of succession to the Presidency would go to the Secretary of State. For the last several months, however, the present Senate has been unable to agree upon a President pro tem, and that office has been vacant. Sometime ago, it was learned to-day, Chairman Charles D. Hill, of the Republican National Committee, made exhaustive inquiries as to the necessity of certifying to the various Secretaries of State the names of the Republican candidates, and as a result certified the names of Taft and Sherman for printing upon ballots in all States. All supplemental petition, however, probably would be accepted in most States where ballots have not been already printed. The procedure where ballots already have been printed is not known.

The possibility, if even a remote one, that there might not be a Republican candidate for Vice-President, suggests many interesting possibilities in the event the election should go to the House of Representatives.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 29.—After a long illness Vice-President Jas. S. Sherman died at his home in this city at 9:42 o'clock tonight of uraemic poison, caused by Bright's Disease.

He had been sinking since early morning and it was realized that death was only a question of a few hours.

William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, was seriously injured in an automobile accident in Italy a few weeks ago. As a result of the accident surgeons deemed it necessary to remove the right eye to save the sight of the left one.