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## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Many of the Democrats have put on a new coat of whitewash, and now everybody is a progressive

An army of Democrats are in Washington trying to shake the plum tree, and it hasn't even bloomed yet.

The whole country is more prosperous than ever before, yet the Democratic machine has succeeded in bankrupting our great State.

Senator Tillman wants better ventilation in the Senate Chamber in Washington. He is probably anticipating letting out some more "hot air."

A press dispatch announces that Mr. Wilson is not worrying. He may not be, but there are thousands of Democratic office-seekers who are worrying.

Is the mortgage which Simmons placed on the State in favor of the trusts and monopolies still running? The action of this Legislature will show.

Those Democratic leaders who thought their followers were working for the love they had for the party now have another thought coming their way.

The Democrats in Congress are wondering who will be the man to speak for Mr. Wilson during his administration. Mr. Bryan has not left the country yet.

The Democrats claim they want the Filipinos to have self-government, but at the same time they are not willing for the people here at home to rule themselves.

President Wilson says there will be an "open door" to his office when he takes up his duties at the White House. However, the open one will probably be the back door.

Senator Simmons, a friend of the lumber trusts, and of other trusts, who has heretofore been known as a reactionary Democrat, now says that he is a Progressive.

When Mr. Wilson declared he would not be bound by the Democratic platform, but would work out his own policies, he probably had in mind the fact that Mr. Bryan had inserted in that platform a plank binding Mr. Wilson to accept only one term.

The whole Democratic administration at Washington will have a good excuse for not carrying out pledges they made in their last national platform. They can show that the majority of the people voted to repudiate this platform and also to repudiate their candidate for President.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature requiring that bees must be kept at least one hundred yards from the roads in Pender County. If that bill becomes a law it will be necessary to appoint several bee-policemen in Pender to see that these animals do not overstep the law.

Mr. Wilson is not sure what recommendations he will make to special sessions of Congress, and Congress is not sure what policy it will pursue. However, before the campaign Wilson and the Democratic Congress knew to a certainty what the country needed, and how to secure it. What a change!

Governor Wilson has announced that he will not appoint to his Cabinet small men to pay off political debts, but that he will look for the biggest and best qualified men in the whole country for these important positions. If he sticks to this, it looks bad for Josephus Daniels.

A press dispatch states that some boys have found some very old whiskey on Roanoke Island that was probably left there by the early settlers, and the whiskey now could not be bought for \$50 a bottle. Wonder if it is as good as the old rich whiskey which the News and Observer once praised so highly?

## COUNTRY AT LAST WAKING UP.

It Took Twenty Years for the Country to Learn That Populist Doctrine Was Sound and Progressive. (Washington Times.)

It took more than twenty years of persistent agitation to get a pure food law passed. When it was a year old, nobody thought of changing it, except to make it more rigorous.

Nineteen years of progressive emasculation by courts and antagonism by powerful interests followed the passage of the first interstate commerce law. Then, in 1906, a vigorous Executive extorted from an unwilling Congress amendments that made regulation regulate. The forward movement was denounced as an effort to destroy the railroads. It made them stronger, more prosperous, more independent than ever before.

When Federal meat inspection was proposed it was assaulted as an effort to destroy one of the greatest industries. Ignorance and selfishness united to fight it. It won, and now none would dare oppose it.

A generation and more of agitation preceded creation of the parcel post. In less than a month from its establishment its stupendous success has vastly more than vindicated those pioneer advocates who had suffered the slings and arrows always ready for the "crank" and the "extremist" with an idea.

The parcel post only re-enforces the lesson so often read. It points the certainty of victory for other ideas that are right. Popular election of Senators could not get out of a senatorial pigeonhole for half a century. It was venomously attacked as an insidious plan to wreck our precious "system" of government.

But popular election of Senators has at last been submitted, and indications are that every State Legislature in the Nation will ratify it!

Initiative and referendum were heresy, populism, anarchy, when first proposed. But today they are the cornerstone of the best governments in the land, and certain of nation-wide adoption in the near future.

Today, they are talking on Capitol Hill of the need for a constitutional convention to reorganize the fundamental law of the land; to modernize it, to bring it within the era that has given us steam, electricity and modern organization of industry.

Who can be sure that another five years will pass without that great convention of the State calling together a sanhedrim of the best leadership, brains and patriotism of this Nation, to give us a twentieth century system of government? It is certain to come.

## REACHED "SQUEEZING" STAGE.

Congress Will Have to Crowd Two Years' Legislation Into Three Weeks' Work—Democrats Absorbed With Pie.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday says:

"Congress has reached the 'squeezing' stage of the session. Important legislation that has accumulated during the last two years must be crowded into the work of the next three weeks and must take its chances of success in the jam of appropriation bills still to be considered. Active managers of the two Houses, who bear the responsibility of 'getting things' through, consequently are wearing troubled looks and wondering how much actual business can be transacted in the few remaining working days before March 4."

"It is not an unusual situation at the end of a short session, but experience of former years apparently has had little influence on the handling of the big supply measures this session, there remaining to be considered appropriations for nearly a billion dollars' worth of public expenditures."

"Democratic leaders in the House and Senate are absorbed in questions of party control, patronage, tariff, currency and general legislative plans for the opening days of the Wilson administration."

## Two Editors That Should Get Religion.

One use of Lent is to prepare for spring weddings.—Greensboro News. And another is to allow the society women to get a little rest from the club meetings and other social affairs.—Statesville Landmark.

The editors of the Greensboro News and Statesville Landmark should make a desperate effort to get religion so they can see things in their right light.

## Local Self-Government Would Save State Lot of Trouble and Expense.

(Durham Herald.) If the Legislature would pass a law permitting the counties to run their own affairs it would save lots of the time of future legislative bodies.

## FAVORS CIVIL SERVICE

President Wilson's Statement That he Will Sustain Civil Service Creates Excitement

## DEMOCRATS ARE CONFOUNDED

Wondering How Their Horde of Party Workers Are to be Rewarded Unless Mr. Wilson Relaxes—Many Important Events But Pie Counter of Chief Interest to Democrats—United States Sends Warships to Mexico and May Land Troops in Mexico City to Protect Americans.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1913.

Word reached the capitol yesterday from Trenton or Princeton that President Wilson had decided not only to sustain the civil service law, and protect all persons who are now under the civil service, but that he intended to go a step farther and keep in office every man, not under the civil service who has shown exceptional ability and qualifications for his position.

It is needless to say that this report has caused the wildest consternation among the Democratic politicians here and also among the Democratic Congressmen, every one of whom had an immense army of hungry office-seekers at home, with some of them already camping here at their door.

Many Important Events of World-Wide Interest.

The people of the national capital, not only at the White House and in the halls of Congress, but also at the hotels and over the whole city have today been discussing, with unusual interest, the terrible calamity of the loss of Captain Scott and his party in the Antarctic circle after they had reached the Pole and found the flag and hut of Captain Ronald Amundsen, who had been there a month or more before their arrival. The bodies of Captain Scott and the members of his party were found frozen in the ice, but on their bodies were the records of their trip to the Pole and what they saw there.

Next in order of importance is the remarkable turn taken in the revolution in Mexico right at our border. The Madero Government, which was

established as the result of a revolution led by Madero, against President Diaz, seems to be on the edge of being overthrown by the new revolution headed by General Diaz, a nephew of the former President. The danger to American and European citizens and their property has become so imminent that several American battleships have been ordered to the scene and it looks as if armed intervention in Mexico, as formerly occurred in Cuba, may soon become necessary.

Next in importance is discussed the renewal of hostilities between the Balkan Allies and Turkey. There has been a frightful loss of life within the last few days, on both sides, but the victories have all been in favor of Bulgaria and her Allies.

On top of all these stirring events of world importance, has come the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shows that during the last year there was killed by the railroads of the United States 10,185 people and that there were injured, more or less seriously, 77,175. This frightful loss of life which has occurred here in our midst, in professed peace, is fifty times as great as the loss of American soldiers in the Spanish War, and also causes the losses that have recently occurred in battles between Turkey and Bulgaria and her Allies to pale into insignificance.

While these great questions are being discussed generally by everybody who reads or thinks at all, yet it must be admitted that the news which has recently come from Governor Wilson about the limitation on the pie-counter have overshadowed all of these great events, in the minds of the hungry Democratic politicians.

## Fight May Have Been Futile.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Supporters of the Webb bill, to prevent shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" States, elated by the bill's passage in the Senate yesterday in place of the Sheppard-Keyon bill, discovered today that through a parliamentary error, their long fight probably has been a failure, so far as this session is concerned. The bill, as the Senate passed it, was identical in its provision with the House measure, but when it was substituted for the Keyon-Sheppard bill in the Senate, the Senate bill's number was allowed to remain on the passed bill. House Parliamentarian Crisp says this makes the measure an entirely new one, so far as the House is concerned, and it will have to go to the Judiciary Committee and take its regular turn on the calendar.

## MEXICO IN THROES OF REVOLUTION HEAVY FIGHTING IN STREETS OF CAPITAL

Felix Diaz Released From Prison and Leads the Rebels in Bloody Charge—Estimated That 1,000 Persons Were Killed in Tuesday's Battle—Three Americans Known to Have Been Wounded by Stray Bullets—Uncle Sam Sends Warships to Mexican Border.

Mexico City, Feb. 9.—The army, which is in revolt in Mexico City, took possession of the public buildings, shot down Federal adherents in the street, released General Felix Diaz, leader of the Vera Cruz revolt, from prison and, falling into line under his banner, practically captured the Mexican capital.

Francisco Madero, President of the Republic, and members of his Cabinet, took refuge in the National Palace, where they were besieged, but, with some royal troops at their backs, succeeded in defending the Palace from the assaults of the revolutionists.

General Diaz, who is the nephew of the deposed President, Porfirio Diaz, is now at the head of a majority of the capital troops, including most of the artillery, and is in possession of the arsenal in the city and the powder works nearby.

The day was marked by four separate engagements, the most sanguinary of which took place in front of the National Palace. But the most important was that which terminated in the artillery barracks.

It is believed that not less than 200 people were killed in the fighting. Among the number was General Bernardo Reyes, a strong adherent of Porfirio Diaz, and ex-Secretary of War.

The mutinous troops were led by students of the military school at Tlalpam, a suburb. They marched to the prison to which General Felix Diaz had been transferred for safekeeping and released him. General Bernardo Reyes was also freed from the Santiago military prison, there being no resistance in either quarter.

At 8:30 o'clock, the first encounter with loyal troops occurred in front of the National Palace, and General Reyes, whose long record as an army officer, was broken little more than a year ago by a farcical revolt, was instantly killed by a bullet through the head.

down men and horses. The execution done in the prolonged engagement of today was sufficient, in the belief of Senator De La Barra and the diplomatic representatives, to warrant a further attempt to prevent another battle within the city.

Senator De La Barra sent a message to President Madero offering to use his services in an effort to bring about peace.

Madero replied, thanking him, but declaring that no terms other than an unconditional surrender could be made with Diaz.

That the President is determined to make this a finish fight is evident, though no more so than Diaz, who realizes that there will be no clemency in case of surrender.

Almost within a stone's throw of each other these two fighting forces, each armed with more than twenty cannon, apparently expect to continue the struggle regardless of the loss of life.

The diplomats by telephone notified their nationals, when fighting appeared inevitable, to take care of themselves in the best way possible. President Madero has not answered the note in which he was asked by the diplomats if he could protect foreigners. General Diaz has said that he is unable to supply a force to protect consulates and foreign property.

## United States Sends Battleships to Mexico.

On Monday the United States ordered three battleships to Mexican waters to protect Americans and American industries.

As a result of an early Tuesday morning conference at the White House, three additional battleships will be sent to the east coast of Mexico and orders will be issued at once for the immediate placing in commission of two army transports of troops to Mexico City for the protection of the lives of Americans and foreigners, should the situation there grow any worse.

## SOUTH POLE EXPLORERS PERISH

Captain Scott and Four of His Men Freeze to Death in Blizzard—Had Discovered South Pole.

London, Feb. 10.—News reached the world today that Captain Robert F. Scott, the British explorer, and four of his companions, perished in the Antarctic while on their return journey from the South Pole. The dead, in addition to Captain Scott, are Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Captain L. F. S. Oates, and Petty Officer E. Evans.

They reached their goal on January 18, 1912, about a month after Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, had planted the flag of his country there. Then they turned back toward the bases they had formed on their outward journey, but were overtaken, overwhelmed and destroyed by a blizzard.

News of the death of the explorers was brought to civilization today by the captain of the Terra Nova, the ship which had taken Scott's expedition to the South and which had gone again to bring them back after the accomplishment of their task. A searching expedition recovered the bodies and records of the party.

## Captain Scott's Last Message.

London, Feb. 11.—"Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardship, and endurance of my companions which would have stirred every Englishman's heart. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale."

This was Captain Scott's farewell message to the world, discovered with his records when searching parties reached the dead bodies of Scott and four fellow-explorers at the spot where they starved to death in the blizzard which overwhelmed them. The last part of Scott's message implored the British nation to care for those who were dependent on the victims. His dying appeal has had an electric effect through the British Empire, and steps were immediately taken to make comfortable the future of the relatives left by the dead explorers.

## TEN DEAD AND MANY WOUNDED.

Result of Clash Between Officers and Strikers in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 10.—Ten persons are dead and a score wounded as a result of a battle today between strikers and authorities near Mucklow, W. Va., in the Kanawha coal strike district. Seven of the dead were strikers and three members of the mine guards and railroad police. Of the injured, fifteen are said to be strikers and the others guards.

John and Robert Freeze, sons of Mr. R. A. Freeze, of Belmont, aged seventeen and fifteen years, respectively, arrived in Raleigh Tuesday to take the Pasteur treatment for mad-dog bite.

## REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

When England and Scotland United and Great Britain Was the Result

## JAMES RULED COMBINATION

When England's Sea Traffic Reached a Low Ebb—When Trusts Began to Attract Much Attention—Two Hundred Men Had the World by the Throat—When the Priesthood Was in the Saddle—King Beheaded.

Bilksville, N. C., Feb. 11, 1913.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

The ancient history of England has been published in the columns of this paper up to the year 1603. About that date the crowns of England and Scotland were united and the combination became known as Great Britain. From that date great things—even greater than ever before—may be recorded. But our purpose is to give the cream only, in a brief form at that.

James VI. of Scotland, became King of the combined countries on March 25, 1603. He was the grandson of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. This ruler had been named by Queen Elizabeth while practically on her death-bed. King James took charge under the most favorable circumstances. But he found the job too large for him. In fact, the late queen had allowed things to get in a tangle, and the new King only added to the trouble. England had always tried to make a great record in the matter of commerce upon the seas. During the administration of the late queen, instead of growing, the sea traffic had fallen off about one-third. King James not only had to shoulder that, but things grew worse. To add to his ail, the trusts were getting a start. The average reader may think that trusts are new and few understand that in some form or other they have been doing business since the creation. About this time the great ocean traffic controlled by Britishers, mostly residents of London, covered by far the larger portion of the trade of that country, and the whole world had to pay tribute, or course. If figures will tell the story it is only needless to say that the shipping trust at that early date worked so effectively for London and their own pockets that London and the great shipping trust, composed of only about two hundred men, is said to have done a business amounting to one hundred and ten thousand pounds a year, while the shippers who were not in the trust only did a business of seventeen thousand pounds per year. An English pound amounts to about five American dollars if any one is not acquainted with money as counted in Great Britain. So the 200 London ship-owners were rakin' in more than six times as much business per year as the whole of the independent ship-owners of the entire country. The two hundred men were makin' more money than thousands of men. The shippin' trust could control freight rates both ways on awl outgoin' an' incomin' freight. To make matters worse, the King seemed to stand by the monopoly. At any rate, he didn't help to put the monopolies out of business. The King even went so far as to declare in a speech to Parliament that the people must understand that "their privileges were derived from him and his ancestors." This was eighteen years after he went on the throne and he, of course, had been in harness long enough to be more discreet. During his entire administration, the people had to live under a ruler with such views. He granted them no real favors in finance nor in religion, for he was just as narrow in a religious way. Of course, Great Britain didn't prosper to any great extent. He demanded great sums of money to carry out his plans and he hit had to come regardless of who suffered. The King

awiso undertook to conduct the religion of the people. He was first an Episcopalian, second a Catholic. The other people had to take what they could get, and that was but little. He even tried to establish certain religious forms according to his own ideas. Many of the people refused to worship according to the orders of the King. He tried to dictate a form for Sunday observance and this was out of harmony with the ideas of most people, especially when his plan was not to observe Sunday hardily at awl. The people were badly torn up and hardly knew what to expect from such a ruler. The King really opposed anything like a strict observance of the Sabbath, though he did not care to say so in plain words. Finally, things got so warm that a plan was hatched up to blow up the

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