

The Caucasian AND RALEIGH ENTERPRISE.

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THE REMEDY IS, TO REMOVE THE CAUSE.

The Greensboro News calls attention to the fact that there were 7,021 fewer children enrolled in the public schools during the last year than were during the year before.

We would like to ask our contemporary if it is not wiser when such a deplorable condition as this exists, to look for that which causes it before looking for a remedy.

To us it seems clear that the cause is the fact that the Democratic party has given us the poorest public school system in the United States.

SENATOR O'GORMAN vs. SENATOR OVERMAN.

The Raleigh News and Observer, in an editorial, says:

"It was Senator O'Gorman, and not Overman, who introduced an amendment to the Webb bill. Mr. Overman has all along been strongly with the measure."

Senator O'Gorman is a Democrat, and is one of the strongest of their men in the Senate. He tried to amend the Webb bill so as to make it effective.

Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the leading Democratic members of the House, and head of the Committee on Appropriations, also denounced the Webb bill as a fraud, and charged that its authors knew that it was a fraud and were simply trying to fool the prohibition people of the country.

SHOULD PUT ON BRAKES.

The Lenoir News has hit the keynote when it says the Legislature had been giving more attention to retrenchment and curtailing expenses instead of trying to devise means for increasing the peoples' taxes.

The Lenoir News, speaking of this subject, says:

"That everlasting question of taxes has been troubling the Legislatures for ages past and it is still the most troublesome thing they have to tackle. The Legislature of two years ago inaugurated a new plan at much cost, which was a failure and now they are bothered again. They much better give more attention to retrenchments and to curtailing of expenses. They will never be able to arrange a plan of taxation that will meet all the increasing demands made upon them, without direct confiscation of property. The increasing wealth of the State, should yield enough revenue to take care of her increasing demands and would do it, if all the officials would do their duty and all grafters and useless employees were dropped from the pay rolls of the State and schemes cut out."

The Greensboro News suggests that the only thing Governor Locke Craig should do is to sit still and not rock the boat.

But if he sits still how is he going to drive the trusts out of the State, build all those good roads, wipe out an \$800,000 deficit in the State's Treasury, and give the children a six months' school term?

BROKEN PROMISES IN BOTH STATE AND NATION.

The Democratic party, in its national platform adopted at Baltimore, declared for reform and economy and denounced the Republican party for "profligate waste of money rung from the people by oppressive taxation, through the lavish appropriation of recent Republican Congresses."

This was the party's solemn campaign promise, yet we find the present Democratic House has piled up appropriations over a hundred million dollars larger than ever before made by any Congress.

Thus we see that Democratic promises in National platforms are no more reliable than their platforms in this State.

They have succeeded already in bankrupting this great and rich State. It now seems that they will bankrupt the United States if they are given enough time and opportunity.

DEMOCRATS TWENTY YEARS BEHIND.

A Philadelphia minister prophesies that the battle of Armageddon will be fought in 1933. So the Colonel and the Progressives were standing afar off from it during the last election.—Wilmington Star.

The Progressives were not ahead at all. The Democratic party was just twenty years behind, and, in fact, that is the usual state of affairs with them.

It was twenty years ago that the Populist were agitating, the initiative and referendum, the parcels post, the postal savings banks, and many other reforms, which the Democrats are now trying to put their label on.

A DRAIN ON THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An interesting item in the annual report of the Postmaster-General just made public is that during the fiscal year 1912 more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail having an aggregate weight of about 61,000,000,000 pounds, were carried free through the mails under the franks of Congressmen and Senators and the various Government establishments; and that had postage at the ordinary rates been paid on the matter, the revenues of the Department would have been increased by more than \$20,000,000.

There are about one and a half million pieces of mail of this kind each year. It is a tidy little sum to pay for the privilege of receiving a Congressman's speech or a public document through the mails, literature that may be read or may not—mostly not. But this loss of revenue to the Government doesn't represent the whole cost. There are the railroad companies to pay for transporting it, and when it comes to paying the railroads for this service the Government has never shown any tendency to curtail its liberality. Little matters of this kind are the ones that delay the day of 1 cent letter postage and that have permitted some of the "imperfections" to creep into the new parcel post service.

Wonder who are the eight Democratic lawyers that had to be voted relief in the way of judgeships and solicitorships?

WITH THE EDITORS.

It is a drunk on liquor from Richmond a Virginia reel modernized?—Greensboro News.

What a lot of fun Carrie Nation could have if she only had lived to be a London suffragette.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

There is nothing in the Webb bill for even a strong prohibitionist to rejoice over, it is not worth the paper that it is written on.—Clinton News Dispatch.

"Let your enemies kiss you," says an eastern clergyman. Not us, and we're for peace at any price, too.—Detroit Free Press.

The high taxes which the Democrats are forcing upon the people will be a serious proposition for the farmers to go up against when they are forced to sell their cotton for 7 or 8 cents a pound.—Clinton News Dispatch.

Suppose the Democrats were in power in this country and a Republican Senate were to refuse to confirm the appointment of officers whose terms expire in order to give the places to Republicans after the Democrats went out of power. Wouldn't there be a howl!—The Lincoln Times.

When a Democratic Congressional Committee spends sixty thousand dollars trying to catch a money trust, and then doesn't catch it, some criticism must be expected. But spending the people's money is not a hard job, and there are plenty who would rather do that than spend any of their own.—Union Republican.

MADERO SHOT TO DEATH

Ex-President is Murdered While en-Route to the Penitentiary

Ex-Vice-President is Shot Down at the Same Time—United States is Mobilizing Troops on the Mexican Border—Governor of Texas and Washington Are at Odds.

Mexico City, Feb. 23.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, deposed President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Mexican Republic, were shot and killed today when an attempt was made to rescue them from an automobile that was transferring them to the penitentiary.

News of the death of Madero and Suarez was confirmed by General Huerta. Previously it had been announced that the transfer from the Palace to the penitentiary had been made successfully.

Two of the party that attacked the automobile were killed in the exchange of shots.

Large crowds assembled at the scene of the killing. While women wept and there were signs of disapproval, the city generally is quiet. The guards at the penitentiary have been increased and no one is permitted to see the bodies of the slain men.

Major Cardages and two other officers who were in charge of the guard of rurales escorting the automobile, have been imprisoned pending an investigation by the Attorney General.

The bodies of Madero and Suarez are being held in the penitentiary. Relatives and friends are making efforts to recover them.

General Huerta in an official statement said that when the attempt to rescue them was made Madero and Suarez tried to escape. "The Government," he continues, "promises that society shall be fully satisfied as to the facts in the case. The commanders of the escort are now under arrest."

The attempt to rescue Madero and Suarez, the official version says, was made about midnight when the party escorting the prisoners was approaching the penitentiary.

Public in Doubt.

Not unnaturally a great part of the public regards the official version with doubt, having in mind the use for count for centuries of the notorious "law fuga," the unwritten law, which is invoked when the death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written on the records "prisoner shot trying to escape."

Senora Madero, widow of the Ex-President, received the first definite information of his death from Senor Cologony Cologon, the Spanish Minister. She already had heard reports that something unusual and serious had happened but friends had endeavored up to that time to prevent her from learning the whole truth.

Soon afterward, accompanied by her brother, Jose Perez and Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco, Senora Madero drove to the penitentiary but was refused permission to see the body of her husband. Senora Suarez also was denied admittance to the mortuary, where physicians, in accordance with the law, were performing an autopsy.

In contrast to the widow, whose grief was of a pitifully silent character—expressed in sobs, Mercedes Madero, a beautiful young woman, educated in Paris, who has been a brilliant leader of society since the revolution of 1910, was dry-eyed and tigerish in her emotions. By the side of the two women whose husbands had been killed, the girl hurled accusations at the officers who barred the entrance.

"Cowards!" Assassins!" she called them, her voice pitched high. The officers stared impassively.

"You! The men who fired on a defenseless man! You and your superior officers are traitors!"

No effort was made to remove the women nor did the officers attempt to silence them. Senora Madero continued weeping and the girl did not cease her hysterical tirade until the arrival of the Spanish Minister and the Japanese charge, who came to offer their services.

United States Orders Troops to Mexican Border.

Washington, Feb. 22.—About 4,000 soldiers were ordered today to Galveston, Tex., and vicinity, the nearest seaport adapted to the embarkation of troops for Mexico. They are not under orders to proceed to Mexico and it is the expectation and the hope of the Administration that it will not be necessary to issue orders for such a movement. The situation in that country, however, is regarded as sufficient to warrant the concentration of a force strong enough to take possession of a seaport and open the way for an invasion of the country.

It will be for President Woodrow Wilson to determine whether such an expedition will be dispatched although of course it is assumed that he first will seek the guidance of Congress. Through trusted agents, though not directly, the President-elect is understood to have expressed his interests in the situation and has placed himself in a position to acquire specific knowledge as to all the details before he comes to Washington March 3.

Will Mobilize 10,000 Soldiers at Galveston.

New York, Feb. 22.—Before President Taft leaves office on March 4, he will have concentrated at Galveston, Tex., close to 10,000 United States troops ready to board transports there and depart for Mexico on a few hours' notice. The President, here tonight to attend a banquet of the American Peace and Arbitration League, is just as much opposed to intervention as he has been for two years. He is determined, however, that he will "lay the table" so that when Mr. Wilson becomes President if a crisis arises, all he will have to do is to play them.

Through Secretary Hilles, the President announced tonight that the dispatch of a brigade of troops to Galveston today was part of the original precautionary plan and that it would be followed by another order which would send between 3,000 and 4,000 more regulars to the boundary. Galveston is within three days of Vera Cruz, the seaport of Mexico City. Four transports will be ready there to take troops South if the contingency arises and with battleships on the Atlantic and Pacific near Mexican ports the President feels that Mr. Wilson will have no cause to complain of unpreparedness if the unexpected happens.

The President was plainly concerned tonight about conditions in Mexico. He told friends he saw no particular reason for further apprehension, but seemed to think the continued trouble in Mexico was indicative of what was to be feared later.

His statement through Secretary Hilles was written in the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, after he had seen the dispatches from Washington about the concentration in Galveston of one brigade of regulars. The statement follows:

"The movement of the troops is merely to bring a brigade to Galveston to which place four transports had already been ordered as a mere precautionary measure because of unsettled conditions in Mexico. It is not promoted by any recent news from Mexico and is only part of the reasonable precautions directed to be taken some time ago in which the sending of battleships to the various ports in Mexico was the first step. The sending of four transports to be taken from the East or from the next and final step."

The President explained that the next brigade to go to Galveston might be taken from the East or from the far West.

There are about 2,500 troops now in Texas and the brigade ordered there today will bring the number above 6,000 so that the President's final order would swell the total close to 10,000.

London Paper Wants Uncle Sam to Invade Mexico.

London, Feb. 24.—The Daily Express, in an editorial referring to what it terms President Taft's hesitation to act in Mexico, says revolution and anarchy do not stand on presidential etiquette and that the security of life and property in Mexico will not wait while President-elect Wilson installs himself.

The Express describes an expeditionary force of 9,000 American troops as "a pill for an earthquake" and declares such a venture will need 100,000 men. The newspaper urges the British Government to press for immediate action on the Washington Government.

Gen. Porofrio Diaz Elated Over Success of Felix.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 23.—Gen. Porofrio Diaz, the exiled ex-President of Mexico, is highly elated over the suc-

cess of the revolt of his nephew, Felix Diaz, in Mexico, but thus far he has not been influenced by it to the extent of causing him to curtail his trip up the River Nile.

Brother of President Madero is Shot.

Mexico City, Feb. 25.—Emello Madero, a brother of the late President, has been shot and killed near Monterey, according to reliable information received here.

With an escort of thirty-five men Madero, it is said, was attempting to join the Rebels holding Nuevo Laredo, when he was overtaken by troops sent by General Trevino. The reports do not indicate whether Madero was killed in action or was executed.

The shooting took place between Villa Dama and Bastamante. As the Rebel leader in the Laredo district, Geronimo Villoreal, is a partisan of General Trevino, the government expects that the trouble in that vicinity will be adjusted soon.

Emello Madero, in conjunction with his brother, Raoul, a few days ago, began a counter revolution at San Pedro, in the State of Coahuila, in the expectation of uniting the Rebels about Saltillo with those in the Laredo district.

Soldiers Who Revolted Are Shot to Death.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 24.—Ninety-five Federal volunteer soldiers were executed late to-day at Sauc, below Juarez, compose part of the garrison which revolted yesterday, angered at the killing of ex-President Madero, their former leader.

Advices received here relate the soldiers were stood against an adobe wall, all at one time. Ninety-five times the firing squad aimed and fired. Most of the men are said to have displayed much courage, declining the regulation mask.

The Rebels of a day had cut the Mexican Central Railway, which was repaired a few hours later. Five of the volunteer officers escaped death and will be sent to Juarez.

Serious Clash May Result at Brownsville, Texas.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—A serious clash may result between Federal National guard at Brownsville, Texas, should the latter attempt to cross the Rio Grande to the relief of Americans alleged to be imperiled in Matamoras, Mexico.

When the War Department at midnight learned that Governor Colquitt had issued orders for four companies of Texas militiamen to proceed to Brownsville, orders were telegraphed at once to Brigadier-General E. Z. Stever, in charge of the Federal troops on the border, to send to Brownsville immediately such a force as he "deemed necessary" and "under no circumstances to permit the crossing of the river except under the specific orders of the Secretary of War."

When word of Governor Colquitt's action was received, Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, recognized the danger in the situation and immediately took personal charge. Over the military tele-

graph line from Fort Myer he sent imperative orders to General Stever to utilize his forces to prevent invasion of Mexican territory. These he supplemented by further orders through the regular channels of the War Department.

At a late hour the State Department declared it had received no information of Governor Colquitt's activity, and in the absence of advice declined to comment on it.

Sympathy for Wilson.

(Washington Correspondence to The Boston Globe.)

Senator Lodge to-day expressed a deep sympathy for President-elect Woodrow Wilson. He says that the problems that will confront Mr. Wilson when he takes his seat in the White House are enough to stagger any man. It was apropos of the situation in Mexico that Senator Lodge spoke.

"When one takes a minute's thought he must realize that Mr. Wilson will enter the White House at a time when there are some grave problems for him to face," remarked Senator Lodge. "The Mexican situation is a difficult one. Then he must solve the problem of the Panama Canal tolls, another extremely vexing matter for him."

"It is the declared purpose of Mr. Wilson and the other Democratic leaders to revise the tariff at the extra session. I understand that they are also considering taking up currency legislation and possibly anti-trust legislation."

"If Mr. Wilson were a little more experienced in Congressional affairs he would know that either tariff, currency or anti-trust legislation is enough for one session. The tariff alone will keep us here until August, and if the Democrats attempt to pass currency or anti-trust legislation at the coming extra session, we will be here until the snow flies."

"Then, take the matter of patronage. By holding up President Taft's nominations in the Senate the Democrats are making a great deal of trouble for Mr. Wilson. He will be expected to deal out thousands of positions in a short space of time. Instead of taking several months to do it he will be forced to tackle it at once, since the Democrats, by holding up the nominations, will unload a tremendous avalanche of appointments upon Mr. Wilson as soon as he takes his seat."

"I am frank to say that I do not envy Mr. Wilson his first few months in the White House. By the time the summer is over he will find out what a tremendous task lies before him."

A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL.

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A FEW WORDS

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