

**HISTORY OF THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR CREEDS**

(By Prof. C. O. Small, Siler City)

There were in the cabinet of the first president of this country two men who laid the foundations of the Republican and Democratic parties. These two men were Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson founded what is known as the Democratic party, the party that advocated the distribution of power among the states and the people. The other party, now called the Republican party, advocated the concentration of great power in the National Government. Hamilton is the patron saint of the Republican party as Jefferson is of the Democratic party.

The feelings between these two parties grew bitter. The Democrats reproached the Republicans as monarchists, while the Republicans denounced the Democrats as anarchists. To the Republican party belonged the wealthy, the moneyed and capitalistic classes, the aristocrats generally, the cultured and professional classes largely, while the common people belonged to the Democratic party. The Republicans were strong in the North; while the Democrats were dominant in the South.

Alexander Hamilton had no confidence in government by the people, or what we call popular government. And bear in mind this one fact, namely, had it not been for Jefferson and his followers the government today would be far different from what it is. Then we stood so close to the Kingly government of England that the political contests here were contests between the principles of kingly government and popular government. Frequently said Jefferson at dinner parties, "I am the only one who has full confidence in Republican intuitions."

Hamilton was an avowed monarchist—one who had more faith in kingly government than in a government by the people. He frequently said that he himself favored a monarchy based upon corruption. Hamilton remarked on one occasion that the constitution of the United States was a "shilly shally thing of mere milk and water, which can not last, and is good only as a step to something better." He openly declared that "there is no stability, no security in any kind of government but a monarchy."

To sum up the views of the two party leaders and party makers in a few words is to express the view of each concisely. Hamilton, a man of aristocracy, represented the very principle of authority itself, and a government framed and administered by a select few for the benefit of the few. Whatever else may be said of the party of Hamilton, it was based upon the theory of government by a few leaders, and it took no account of the masses. Jefferson declared that his party was made up of those who identified themselves with the people, have confidence in the people, cherish and consider the people as the most safe and most honest. He was the rising spirit of democracy. His final victory over the party of Hamilton did not make him popular so much as did his assertion that the people at large were the best depositaries of power. Jefferson had taken hold of the wheel going up hill, and he had behind him the mighty force of popular will.

The fall of the party of Hamilton was as sure as the going down of the sun. The party killed itself. The fall was the result of the party's own work more than opposition on the outside. The party began as a conservative and aristocratic party, and continually had it shown a distrust of the people that was certain to drive the party from power before long.

Such is the inevitable result of any party that ignores the masses of the people. Aristocracy can not breathe long in an atmosphere charged with the sweet odor of freedom. All through the ages the masses have been in the right, while the classes have always been in the wrong. Today we are looking back to the principles of which I am speaking. Something will happen and that something is coming from the masses of the people, who will rebel against the usurpation of power by a politicians' oligarchy. An invasion of armies may be checked, but an invasion of ideas no host can stop.

Hamilton was a tariff man—the first tariff man, and he believed the government would best flourish when carrying a load of debt. Jefferson took the opposite view, and thought debt dangerous for both government and the people. He said in a letter to Washington: "I wish the national debt could be paid off tomorrow. Hamilton wishes it could never be paid, but remain a thine wherewith to corrupt the manage that national law making body." In other words, Hamilton believed that public debt was a public blessing, while his opponent believed it would eventually be a public curse.

By 1828 a decided change had come into our social and national life. Jefferson had so tenaciously fastened in the minds of the people his doctrine "of government by all the people" that after his death his very spirit continued to hover above the heads of free people everywhere. Jefferson is as immortal to the American people as his soul is immortal in the great beyond. No man who fought for the cause of freedom will ever die in the hearts of the people. The Gracchi of Rome championed the cause of the poor when none dared defend them, and the name of Gracchi is a holy name still in the annals of Roman history. Out of the West a new kind of Democracy was to come, the kind that Jefferson advocated, but new to the conservative party. Beyond the Alleghany mountains the wild frontiers and the untamed forests brought forth a citizenship that out to shame the old fossilized aristocracy of the East. The party of Hamilton had died as it should have done, for it took no note of the growing masses of the people. This was followed by the Whigs until the coming of Lincoln, a western product. The Democratic party kept its name intact and even so until this

day. Men are made strong and great in proportion as they exercise themselves in the conflict between existence and progress. Men of the forest grew great and strong like great trees of the forest; men of the prairies grew rich in intellect and force like the rich and fertile soil they cultivated. God has his own way of making men great and wise. The pioneer was strong in will power, strong in his combat with the forces of nature and the forces of men; he was honest at heart, and his life was filled with love and esteem for his fellow men. It put gave us great and good men; it went all on equal footing. There was no difference between the rich and the poor. No plutocratic senselessness to tie hand and foot the honest heart and minds of those who were born in cabins or in humblest circumstances.

On March 4th, 1928 there was a scene in Washington the like of which had never been seen before. People from every degree of life came in wagons and carts, and on horse back to see Old Hickory—Andy Jackson—safely installed in the government. The aristocratic officeholders likened the gathering to the invasion of the Barbarians of Rome. Ten thousand surged around Old Hickory to shout his praise. All night long men stood in the plush bottom chairs in the White House or on the mahogany tables to drink their toasts to Old Hickory.

What did all this commotion mean? Here is your answer. It meant that Democracy had come into its own. It meant the death blow to snobbish autocracy that had driven hard the affairs of government so long. It meant that the people no more would look to Virginia or Massachusetts for presidential timber. A new faith had arisen—faith in the people.

The social institutions of the East, with their caste systems, had driven the Jacksons, the Lincolns, and the Garfields to seek an untried country in the West where the poor man's son might win honors for himself. Next, out of the West came the man of mystery, Lincoln, too great for dogmas and creeds, he is a man of the ages. Great men live above creeds and scisms. Where did Jackson, Lincoln, and Garfield get their knowledge and their greatness? Their few months in a dilapidated log school house shame our greatest institutions of learning. Their few books put to flight our great libraries. Their honesty and their fidelity to principles shame our best tutored citizens and our astute politicians. These are the men out of the West, who brought a new democracy with them. And out of the West there still comes the power and forces that is to shape the destiny of this country, eventually. And whatever party this year ignores the progressive West will meet defeat.

In principle the Democratic party stands for a liberal government. Its founder laid down the principle that government may safely be entrusted to the good sense of the people. Hamilton said that the government can be served best by class legislation. While his party met defeat even in his time, yet his philosophy still guides the conservative elements of the Republican party.

The lines of demarcation which separated these two parties are the only dividing lines today, a struggle between the progressives and the conservatives. The conservatives think of property interests before human interests, while the progressives put human rights above the constitution when the two conflict. President Roosevelt, a Progressive, once said, "I bound myself to treat myself to treat the constitution after the manner of Lincoln, as a document which put human rights above property rights when the two conflict." Roosevelt, logically a Republican, knew no partisan lines; his progressive ideas will class him with the immortals of our country. When Roosevelt's opponents called his attention to the law and the constitution, he replied vociferously with a "square deal" for all. Moreover let it be remembered that every great achievement in this country has been the product of progressives.

One significant fact remains, and that is, for the last 15 years or more, the leaders of the Republican party have grown more and more conservative and those of the Democratic party more and more progressive.



**DON'T** suffer headaches, or any of those pains that Bayer Aspirin can end in a hurry! Physicians prescribe it, and approve its free use, for it does not affect the heart. Every drug-gist has it, but don't fail to ask the druggist for Bayer. And don't take any but the box that says Bayer, with the word genuine printed in red:



while the rank and file of both parties have been asserting more and more independence.

In 1912 the Republican National Convention was a scene of triumph for the conservatives of that party. Roosevelt saw how soon his party would encounter defeat unless something was done, and he launched a most progressive campaign. Under the Wilson administration, the Democrats accomplished about all that the Progressives aimed at, and thus became entitled to inherit the force of that movement. Other Progressives, after that convention, returned to the ranks of the Republican party, but only to clog every movement for the old conservative regime. They align themselves with the Democrats whenever the views of both harmonize.

If, in the Republican convention this summer, there should be a complete collapse of the Progressive element, even throwing overboard Lowden and Dawes, two somewhat progressives, then the Democratic party will come into its own again; it will be the party of the North, South, East, and West—the party of Jefferson dedicated to the principle that government should be administered at all times for the benefit of all the people and not for a particular group or class of people.

This year is going to witness a tremendous struggle between the opposing forces of "going ahead" and "standing still." Right now, we have before us vital problems of economic and political interest, that challenge the attention of all people. Corruption in public office, debauching of elections, international peace, and other vital matters that should not any longer be passed over. The Eighteenth Amendment is no issue for that is already settled. If the Democratic party is senseless enough to make the Volstead Act an issue, it will see defeat. To insist on the personal views of any candidate for the presidency as to his dryness will do prohibition no good, nor the candidate either. The dries in the Republican party have never demanded that any candidate declare himself a dry. No one knows what Coolidge is but, if he is as temperate in his drinking as he is in constructive legislation, I would judge the Sahara Desert to be a very dry place. If prohibition could have been an issue at any time, Bryan would have been president long ago. Let no man deceive you by injecting prohibition or religion as an issue in this campaign. The most progressive candidate who appeals to the West-

ern vote will win the election. Wilson voted the Volstead Act, yet no dry Democrat refused to accept office under him, or resigned office under him for that. Any attempt on the part of politics to make prohibition an issue is a scheme to divert the minds of unsuspecting people while unscrupulous men do their dirty tricks.

It is senseless to subordinate vital issues to an issue that was settled when the act was passed and adopted, namely, the prohibition act. Unless the minds of American citizens are so utterly depraved as not to discern right from wrong, there are issues enough now before the people to arouse every sensible person in the entire country. Should there arise an issue between the Wets and Dries, the wets will have accomplished what they have been striving for, to wit, a referendum on the prohibition question. Again, let me warn you that the history of special privilege teaches us that it never thrives so well as when the public eye is turned in some other direction.

A much regretted aspect of party strife is to see how it engenders petty personal prejudices among individuals. Democrats everywhere have always been admirers of Roosevelt while, on the other hand, Republicans never cease to malign Wilson. Were Roosevelt president now, he would knock with the big stick members of the cabinet sky high and drive from the government those who practice corruption therein. Take here the case of Governor Smith of New York. He has carried along, as best he could, with a Republican law making body the very reforms that leading Republicans, like Elihu Root, advocated before Smith became governor, while he has added to those reforms his own ideas. During Gov. Smith's administration, the legislatures of New York have allowed themselves to be driven into opposition to legislation so necessary to the great State of New York, and all because of the hostility to Gov. Smith, and with no other reason than that he was a Democratic governor of New York. But, mind you, by so doing thousands have come over to Smith's side, for they will no longer follow the blind leadership of their own party, and these have each time swelled Smith's majority.

France's official executioner is disappoined because so many death sentences are commuted that he has a hard time making a living. Some-how we can't sympathize with him.

**"ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE"**

This is our business standard or guide. The success of each individual here in Chatham county depends upon the co-operation and the prosperity of the others in the community.

For this reason we are interested in aiding every worth-while community enterprise, in giving financial assistance to every good, sound and legitimate local business, and in seeing all of our citizens prosper whether they are customers of ours or not.

**THE BANK OF MONCURE**  
MONCURE, N. C.

**WHEN IT'S TIME TO BUY ROOFING**

For Chatham and surrounding counties, Budd-Piper Roofing Company in Durham is headquarters for all kinds of roofing.

The Budd-Piper Roofing Company can supply you, and supply you at the right price, with anything from 5-V Crimp Galvanized Roofing to the better grades of roofing for good homes, churches, schools, factories, stores and other structures.

**THE BUDD-PIPER ROOFING CO.**  
DURHAM, N. C.

**BUILDING MATERIAL**

ALL KINDS CHATHAM QUALITY

Why buy elsewhere when you can get Chatham products excelled by none? We carry all kinds of building material, sash, doors, and all exterior and interior trims. Also Bird's Asphalt Shingles and Eternit Asbestos Shingles in stock.

All purchases delivered on lot. Consult us before you give your order to others.

**CHATHAM SASH & DOOR CO.**  
H. C. PARKS, Mgr. Siler City, N. C.

**Just Idle Gossip**

Words spoken over the back yard fence in idle gossip often ruin reputations, for a LIE usually travels so fast that the TRUTH seldom catches up with it.

Idle rumors sometimes cause banks a lot of trouble. That's why we guard this Bank's reputation so carefully. We want our banking methods to be above reproach in every detail. That's why we have the confidence of our customers at all times. They know that their money deposited in this Bank is SAFE.

**THE BANK of GOLDSTON**  
HUGH WOMBLE, Pres. T. W. GOLDSTON Cashier  
GOLDSTON, N. C.

**IT IS PLOUGH TIME**

And we can equip the farmer with any kind of Plow, Disc or Harrow that he needs for putting his land in the proper condition for making a crop.

QUALITY IMPLEMENTS FAIR PRICES

**LEE HARDWARE COMPANY**  
SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

**THE SOUTHERN PLANTER**  
Semi-Monthly

Richmond, Virginia

The Oldest Agricultural Journal in America

50 Cents For One Year  
\$1.00 For Three Years  
\$1.50 For Five Years

Twice-A-Month 200,000 Twice-A-Month

**WHEN TO SAVE**

Today, this week, this year is the time to save! There will come no better time. Saving is not an easy process at any time, so there is little reason to think that next year it will be easier.

But making is to be considered before saving, and it is false economy to handicap one's earning ability by economizing on equipment necessary to efficiency. Therefore, the truest economy is in putting as much as is actually necessary in securing the things you need to make real progress in your business. And sometimes a loan is necessary to secure equipment or material to modernize and make thoroughly efficient one's business. Such loans this bank would encourage, and would be glad to negotiate under proper conditions.

But the money often wasted in useless ways would, if saved, soon provide the capital to fit one out for more efficient business. Begin by making a deposit in our savings department. We pay interest on time deposits.

**The Bank of Pittsboro**  
PITTSBORO, N. C.  
A. H. London, President J. L. Griffin, Cashier  
W. L. Farrell, Asst. Cashier