

REPLY TO S. A. ASHE

FROM GOVERNOR KITCHEN

Mr. Ashe, Who Holds a Position Under Simmons, Tries to Sustain the Senator's Record.

I had determined not to reply to any article in this campaign unless it should be one from a senatorial candidate. I am making an exception in this instance in order to expose the weakness of the letter in your paper of the 16th of Capt. Ashe, who, I understand, holds a position under Senator Simmons in his office.

I desire to congratulate you on the very full report of my speech in your city. I regard it as one of the most accurate pieces of reporting that has come under my observation, especially when it was not taken by a stenographer.

The first exception which Capt. Ashe takes and which he regards as inaccurate was as to Senator Simmons' position on cotton seed oil. Capt. Ashe denies he voted for a duty on it. Sen. Simmons made two speeches for a tariff on cotton seed oil, one of them on April 22, 1909, and the other April 21, 1909. He favored this tariff in the interest of the cotton oil manufacturers and said Germany was building mills that would consume 500,000 tons of American cotton seed and that was merely a beginning; that Germany was intending to become a large buyer of our cotton seed and then compete with our oil mills. I charged that this was in the interest of the oil mills for their protection and against the interest of the cotton growers who sell cotton seed, who wanted all the buyers possible for their product. I deny Senator Simmons or Capt. Ashe to dispute it. I stated there was no sea and may vote on the subject and if any other Senator favored it except Senator Simmons the Record does not discuss it.

Capt. Ashe denies that Senator Simmons voted for a duty on manilla sand and thorium. I stated he made a speech in favor of a protective tariff on manilla sand and thorium but failed to vote on it because he was paired with Lorimer. This is clearly shown in the Congressional Record of June 25, 1909.

Capt. Ashe says that my statement of Senator Simmons' position for a tariff on tools is inaccurate. On May 24, 1909, the Congressional Record shows that Senator Simmons voted against removing protection on building material, carpenter's tools, etc. The Congressional

Record of May 29, 1912, shows that he "accepted" an amendment putting 20 per cent. on the machine tools. This however, was voted down, only seven Democrats supporting it and 19 against it. The bill to which this amendment was offered had machine tools on the free list.

Capt. Ashe says that the statement that the tariff on quinine, for which Senator Simmons voted, is protective, is unfounded. Senator Simmons himself made a speech in favor of this tariff on May 26, 1909, as shown by the Congressional Record, in which he clearly showed that the tariff was for the benefit and for the protection of the chestnut oak extract manufacturers.

On May 16, 1909, Senator Simmons voted to put a tariff on iron ore when the bill as it passed the House had iron ore free.

Capt. Ashe denies that the tariff of 60 cents on coal, for which Senator Simmons voted is for protection. Senator Simmons in his Charlotte speech, September, 1908, which was printed in pamphlet, denounced the coal trust and advocated putting coal on the free list. On June 26, 1909, Senator Aldrich appealed to the Republicans who were in favor of protection to vote for the 60 cents rate on coal. The debate shows that it was thoroughly understood that it was to protect American coal against the coal of Canada. On that date Senator Simmons forgot his North Carolina speeches and voted with Aldrich for the 60 cent rate and against reducing it from 60 to 40 cents. It was purely a protective tariff and North Carolina uses 7,000,000 tons of coal and produces not one ton.

He says the statement that Senator Simmons voted for the ocean mail subsidy is untrue. I charged that on March 13, 1908, he favored and voted for an ocean mail subsidy which was far worse than the one which Ransom and Vance opposed in 1860, and that no other Democrat from this State, either in the Senate or in the House, ever favored the proposition. The Democratic members of the post-office committee in the House, including Hon. Jno. H. Small from this State, declared the bill for which Senator Simmons spoke and voted, in reality provided ship subsidy and further that it was "neither more or less than a poorly concealed attempt to subsidize our merchant marine," and further that the same men, the same interests and the same influences were promoting that ocean mail subsidy bill which had for years

been pressing the old direct ship subsidy proposition. Our platform adopted in Baltimore the other day opposes bounties or subsidies for the merchant marine, yet Capt. Ashe says Senator Simmons did not regard it as a subsidy when he spoke for it. I think that what was so clear to the Democratic House ought to have been very clear to our senior Senator—that it was a subsidy.

If Capt. Ashe will read the records of the dates I have cited above I submit that his sense of fairness will suggest that he withdraw his letter and state that at the time he prepared it he did not consult the records.

I will add that the position which have taken and now maintain upon the tariff is in exact accord with the teachings that Capt. Ashe gave the people of North Carolina when he was editor of the News-Observer-Chronicle, and so far as I know, which Capt. Ashe always entertained—and I mean no reflection upon him until he went to Washington city under Senator Simmons. It is unfortunate that the senatorial atmosphere has changed his viewpoint. In that paper of January 30, 1894, Capt. Ashe declared that party reforms should be upheld; on that April 24, 1894, that Senators who put tariff reform in jeopardy were out of the traces; on May 25, 1894, that if Democratic Senators had pursued the course that Senator German pursued, they would have been no better than Republicans who proceeded out the power of taxation to serve private interests; on January 10, 1894, he commended free iron ore and free coal; on January 26, 1894, he again, among other things, commended free coal and free iron ore and stated that the votes on such question emphasized the difference between the two parties; on June 24, 1890, as editor of the News and Observer, he declared that reciprocity was a step towards the principles of the Democratic party; on September 7, 1892, that reciprocity was A B C Democratic doctrine; on February 27, 1890, he declared that the law placing a tariff on agricultural products in no sense benefited the farmer. In fact to him as an editor stood more firmly for the Democratic doctrine against protection was more drastic in denouncing protection as a delusion and a snare to the farmer, was more emphatic in favoring free iron ore and free coal and reciprocity than Editor Ashe. He was then a type of the sound, militant, aggressive Democracy for tariff

for revenue only. Pity it is that the things he then taught as contrary to Democratic interests and the interests of the people, he now upholds in behalf of his chief. Pity it is that the policies which he advocated are now discarded by him in order to sustain Senator Simmons in his departure from Democratic doctrines.

I forwarded to Senator Simmons a copy of my original speech in which I first made all the charges above referred to. I stated in that speech that if Senator Simmons thought I misquoted him or misstated his position in any matters which I charged against his record, I would be glad to meet him in joint discussions before the people at such times and places as he might name and undertake to establish my contentions. I will establish every charge I made against his record in my Raleigh speech, in my Greensboro speech or in my Durham speech, in joint discussion with him.

I am glad that Capt. Ashe found no inaccuracies in my remarks upon Lorimer reciprocity, lumber, pineapples and the Senator's attitude on the tariff and the farmer. Senator Simmons in his speeches for a tariff on cotton seed oil, for a tariff on quinine and for a tariff on lumber showed conclusively that he favors a tariff for the benefit of certain industries and this is all that protective tariff means. In addition to these speeches, he has by various votes, shown his protective views. On July 10, 1911, he argues that a protective tariff benefits the farmer. Our State platform declares that protection is a robbery of the many for the enrichment of the few. Our national platform declares that Congress has no constitutional right to levy a tariff for any purpose except for revenue. It endorses the records of the Democratic House and declares that protection does not help the farmer or the wage earner.

Yours truly,

W. W. KITCHEN

Raleigh, July 17.

MAIL CARRIERS WILL FLY.

This is an age of great discoveries. Progress rides on the air. Soon we may see Uncle Sam's mail carriers flying in all directions, transporting mail. People take a wonderful interest in the discovery that benefits them. That's why Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds and other throat and lung diseases is the most popular medicine in America. "It cured me of a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. J. E. Davis, Steepley Corner, Me., "after doctor's treatment and all other remedies had failed." For coughs, colds or any bronchial affection its unequalled. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial Lottle free at all druggists.

ADVANCE LIST OF OUR LEADING PREMIUMS FOR Winston-Salem Fair and Horse Show WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. October 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1912.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Conditions.

Open to the farmers of Forsyth, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, Yadkin, Iredell, Wilkes, Davie, Alexander, and Caswell Counties, N. C., and Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia.

Each sample or exhibit must weigh as much as five pounds, and not more than eight pounds.

Tobacco must be on the grounds not later than Monday, September 30th, 1912.

All tobacco placed on exhibition and premiums awarded under same conditions that apply to all other products.

PREMIUMS.

Wrappers

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best bright wrapper, Second best bright wrapper, Best mahogany wrapper, etc.

Fillers Bright

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best bright fillers, Second best bright filler, Third best bright fillers.

Mahogany

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best mahogany fillers, Second best mahogany fillers, Third best mahogany fillers.

Red Fillers

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best red fillers, Second best red fillers, Third best red fillers.

Smokers

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best smokers, Second best smokers, Third best smokers.

Working Lugs

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best working lugs, Second best working lugs, Third best working lugs.

Striping Leaf

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best striping leaf, Second best striping leaf, Third best striping leaf.

SUN CURED TOBACCOS.

Wrappers Sun Cured.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best sun-cured wrappers, Second best sun-cured wrappers, Third best sun-cured wrappers.

Fillers Sun-Cured.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best sun-cured fillers, Second best sun-cured fillers, Third best sun-cured fillers.

Cutters

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best cutters, Second best cutters, Third best cutters.

Best Display of Tobacco—All Kinds

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best display, Second best display, Third best display.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Each exhibitor is required to make affidavit that the products shown were grown on the exhibitor's farm during the current year, and not a single product obtained elsewhere.

2. That no premium be awarded when, in the opinion of the judges, the exhibit is not meritorious in variety, quality or artistic arrangement.

3. That the following scale of points be adopted in judging individual exhibit (100 points perfect): Agriculture, 60 points; Vegetable, 10 points; Home Industry, 10 points; Fruits, 10 points; Artistic arrangement, 10 points.

All exhibits entered for competition must be grown or produced by the person competing or under his or her direction.

No one living south of Southern Railway running from Raleigh to Charlotte can compete for following three (3) leading prizes:

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Description/Price. Includes items like Best display of farm products, Best display of garden vegetables, Best exhibit of live stock.

NOTE—Articles entered for the foregoing nine leading premiums cannot compete for the individual premiums. This face does not prevent an exhibitor from competing for any number of premiums provided the same article is not entered more than one time.

In addition to the above the Association gives \$10.00 for best display of vegetables.

The Farmers Live Stock Association gives \$15.00 for best display of Live Stock, and \$10.00 for second best.

The Ladies Department offers \$25.00 for best display, and \$10.00 for second best.

The Association is offering the largest and best cash premium ever before in its history.

Everybody get ready for the Greatest Fair ever held in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Extensive arrangements are being made for a big show in every department.

The amusement features will be clean and interesting A great show daily, and at night, free in front of grand stand.

Pain's Spectacular Fire Works at night. Something doing all the time.

For Complete List of all Premiums, write or call on

G. E. WEBB, Secretary.

Large advertisement for Cranford's Mid-Summer Clearance Sale. Text includes: 'Take Advantage of CRANFORD'S MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE BY BUYING NOW N. L. Cranford & Company WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.'